RISK WARNING

RISK DISCLOSURE

1. Trading with Leverage

Trading with leverage means increasing potential profits, but it also means increasing potential losses. The smaller the required deposit amount (margin), the higher the risks of potential losses if the market moves unfavorably for you. In some cases, the required margin may be as low as 0.5%.

Please note that when trading with leverage, your losses can exceed your initial payment, and there is a possibility of losing an amount much larger than your initial investment.

The initial margin amount may seem small compared to the value of contracts or derivatives, as "leverage" or "amplification" is applied during trading. A relatively small market movement will have a proportionally larger impact on the deposited or due amounts. This circumstance can work both for you and against you.

Supporting a position may result in losses proportional to the amount of your margin and any additional amounts deposited in your account with the Company. If the market moves in the opposite direction to your position and/or if the required margin increases, you may be required to urgently deposit additional funds to maintain the position.

Failure to meet the requirement of additional deposits may lead to the Company closing your position(s), and you will be responsible for any associated losses or shortfall of funds.

2. Risks Related to Liquidity

Risks related to liquidity can affect your ability to trade. The risk lies in the fact that your financial contract or asset may not be tradable at the time you desire (to prevent losses or secure profits). In addition, the margin needed to maintain the deposit with the contract trader is recalculated daily according to the change in the value of the asset under the contract that you hold.

If this recalculation reveals a decrease in value compared to the previous day, you will need to immediately pay the contract trader to restore the margin for the position and cover the loss. If you are unable to make the payment, the contract trader may close your position, regardless of your consent or disagreement with this action. You will need to make up for the loss, even if the price of the asset increases later.

There are financial contract traders who liquidate all your positions if you do not have sufficient margin, even if one of these positions is showing a profit for you at this stage. In rapidly changing volatile market conditions, you can quickly accumulate significant contract debts.

3. "Stop Loss" Restrictions

To limit losses, many financial contract traders offer the option to set "Stop Loss" restrictions. With this feature, your positions are automatically closed when the price reaches the limit you set. In some cases, "Stop Loss" restrictions may not be effective, for example, during sharp price changes or market closures. "Stop Loss" restrictions may not always protect you from losses.

4. Execution Risks

Execution risks arise because trades may not be executed instantly. For example, there may be a time gap between placing an order and its execution. During this period, the market price may change unfavorably for you. If this happens, the order may be executed at a price that does not match your expectations. Some financial contract traders allow trading even when the market is closed. Please be aware that the prices displayed for such trades may significantly differ from the closing prices for that particular instrument. In many cases, the spread may be wider than during regular market hours.

5. Over-the-Counter (OTC) Operations

In certain jurisdictions, firms are allowed to conduct over-the-counter operations. Your broker may act as a counterparty for such transactions. The peculiarity of these operations lies in the complexity or impossibility of closing positions, assessing value, or determining fair pricing or risk exposure. Due to these reasons, such operations may be associated with increased risks. Regulation of over-the-counter operations may be less stringent or subject to separate regulatory regimes. Before engaging in such operations, you should familiarize yourself with their rules and associated risks.

6. Accounting for Commissions

Before participating in trading, you should understand the system of all commissions, fees, and other charges payable by you. These expenses will impact your overall financial result (profit or loss).

7. Client's Responsibility

The client acknowledges that they cannot invest funds in their trading account, the loss of which would significantly deteriorate their quality of life or create problems in their relationships with third parties.