

RISK DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Please note that references in this risk disclosure statement to “you” or “your” are references to the Customer and references to “we”, “our” or “us” are references to StoneX Financial Pte. Ltd. (“SFP”).

A.1 RISK DISCLOSURE STATEMENT REQUIRED TO BE FURNISHED UNDER REGULATION 47E(1) AND TO BE KEPT UNDER REGULATION 39(2)(C) BY THE HOLDER OF A CAPITAL MARKETS SERVICES LICENCE TO DEALING IN CAPITAL MARKETS PRODUCTS IN RESPECT OF FUTURES AND CERTAIN OVER-THE-COUNTER DERIVATIVES CONTRACT

1. This statement is provided to you in accordance with regulation 47E(1) of the Securities and Futures (Licensing and Conduct of Business) Regulations (Rg 10).
2. This statement does not disclose all the risks and other significant aspects of trading in futures, options, over-the-counter derivatives contracts where the underlying is a currency or currency index (“**OTCD currency contracts**”) and spot foreign exchange contracts for the purposes of leveraged foreign exchange trading (“**Spot LFX trading contracts**”). In light of the risks, you should undertake such transactions only if you understand the nature of the contracts (and contractual relationships) into which you are entering and the extent of your exposure to the risks. Trading in futures, options, OTCD currency contracts and Spot LFX trading contracts may not be suitable for many members of the public. You should carefully consider whether such trading is appropriate for you in the light of your experience, objectives, financial resources and other relevant circumstances. In considering whether to trade, you should be aware of the following:

(a) Futures, OTCD currency contracts and Spot LFX trading contracts

1. Effect of ‘Leverage’ or ‘Gearing’

Transactions in futures, OTCD currency contracts and Spot LFX trading contracts carry a high degree of risk. The amount of initial margin is small relative to the value of the futures contract, OTCD currency contract or Spot LFX trading contract transaction so that the transaction is highly ‘leveraged’ or ‘geared’. A relatively small market movement will have a proportionately larger impact on the funds you have deposited or will have to deposit; this may work against you as well as for you. You may sustain a total loss of the initial margin funds and any additional funds deposited with the firm to maintain your position. If the market moves against your position or margin levels are increased, you may be called upon to pay substantial additional funds on short notice in order to maintain your position. If you fail to comply with a request for additional funds within the specified time, your position may be liquidated at a loss and you will be liable for any resulting deficit in your account.

2. Risk-Reducing Orders or Strategies

The placing of certain orders (e.g. ‘stop-loss’ orders, where permitted under local law, or ‘stop-limit’ orders) which are intended to limit losses to certain amounts may not be effective because market conditions may make it impossible to execute such orders. At times, it is also difficult or impossible to liquidate a position without incurring substantial losses. Strategies using combinations of positions, such as ‘spread’ and ‘straddle’ positions may be as risky as taking simple ‘long’ or ‘short’ positions.

(b) Options

1. Variable Degree of Risk

Transactions in options carry a high degree of risk. Purchasers and sellers of options should familiarise themselves with the type of options (i.e. put or call) which they contemplate trading and the associated risks. You should calculate the extent to which the value of the options would have to increase for your position to become profitable, taking into account the premium paid and all transaction costs.

The purchaser of options may offset its position by trading in the market or exercise the options or allow the options to expire. The exercise of an option results either in a cash settlement or in the purchaser acquiring or delivering the underlying interest. If the option is on a futures contract, OTCD currency contract or Spot LFX trading contract, the purchaser will have to acquire a position in the futures contract, OTCD currency contract or Spot LFX trading contract, as the case may be, with associated liabilities for margin (see the section on Futures, OTCD currency contracts and Spot LFX trading contracts above). If the purchased options expire worthless, you will suffer a total loss of your investment which will consist of the option premium paid plus transaction costs. If you are contemplating purchasing deep-out-of-the-money options, you should be aware that, ordinarily, the chance of such options becoming profitable is remote.

Selling ('writing' or 'granting') an option generally entails considerably greater risk than purchasing options. Although the premium received by the seller is fixed, the seller may sustain a loss well in excess of the amount of premium received. The seller will be liable to deposit additional margin to maintain the position if the market moves unfavourably. The seller will also be exposed to the risk of the purchaser exercising the option and the seller will be obligated to either settle the option in cash or to acquire or deliver the underlying interest. If the option is on a futures contract, OTCD currency contract or spot LFX trading contract, the seller will acquire a position in the futures contract, OTCD currency contract or spot LFX trading contract, as the case may be, with associated liabilities for margin (see the section on Futures, OTCD currency contracts and Spot LFX trading contracts above). If the option is 'covered' by the seller holding a corresponding position in the underlying futures contract, OTCD currency contract, spot LFX trading contract or another option, the risk may be reduced. If the option is not covered, the risk of loss can be unlimited.

Certain exchanges in some jurisdictions permit deferred payment of the option premium, limiting the liability of the purchaser to margin payments not exceeding the amount of the premium. The purchaser is still subject to the risk of losing the premium and transaction costs. When the option is exercised or expires, the purchaser is responsible for any unpaid premium outstanding at that time.

(c) Additional Risks Common to Futures, Options and Leveraged Foreign Exchange Trading

1. Terms and Conditions of Contracts

You should ask the corporation with which you conduct your transactions for the terms and conditions of the specific futures contract, option, OTCD currency contract or spot LFX trading contract which you are trading and the associated obligations (e.g. the circumstances under which you may become obligated to make or take delivery of the underlying interest of a futures contract, OTCD currency contract or spot LFX trading contract transaction and, in respect of options, expiration dates and restrictions on the time for exercise). Under certain circumstances, the specifications of outstanding contracts (including the exercise price of an option) may be modified by the exchange or clearing house to reflect changes in the underlying interest.

2. Suspension or Restriction of Trading and Pricing Relationships

Market conditions (e.g. illiquidity) or the operation of the rules of certain markets (e.g. the suspension of trading in any contract or contract month because of price limits or 'circuit breakers') may increase the risk of loss by making it difficult or impossible to effect transactions or liquidate/offset positions. If you have sold options, this may increase the risk of loss.

Further, normal pricing relationships between the underlying interest and the futures contract, and the underlying interest and the option may not exist. This can occur when, e.g., the futures contract underlying the option is subject to price limits while the option is not. The absence of an underlying reference price may make it difficult to judge 'fair' value.

3. Deposited Cash and Property

You should familiarise yourself with the protection accorded to any money or other property which you deposit for domestic and foreign transactions, particularly in a firm's insolvency or bankruptcy. The extent to which you may recover your money or property may be governed by specific legislation or local rules. In some jurisdictions, property which had been specifically identifiable as your own will be pro-rated in the same manner as cash for purposes of distribution in the event of a shortfall.

(d) Commission and Other Charges

Before you begin to trade, you should obtain a clear explanation of all commissions, fees and other charges for which you will be liable. These charges will affect your net profit (if any) or increase your loss.

(e) Transactions in Other Jurisdictions

Transactions on markets in other jurisdictions, including markets formally linked to a domestic market, may expose you to additional risk. Such markets may be subject to a rule which may offer different or diminished investor protection. Before you trade, you should enquire about any rules relevant to your particular transactions. Your local regulatory authority will be unable to compel the enforcement of the rules of the regulatory authorities or markets in other jurisdictions where your transactions have been effected. You should ask the firm with which you conduct your transactions for details about the types of redress available in both your home jurisdiction and other relevant jurisdictions before you start to trade.

(f) Currency Risks

The profit or loss in transactions in foreign currency-denominated futures and options contracts (whether they are traded in your own or another jurisdiction) will be affected by fluctuations in currency rates where there is a need to convert from the currency denomination of the contract to another currency.

(g) Trading Facilities

Most open-outcry and electronic trading facilities are supported by computer-based component systems for the order-routing, execution, matching, registration or clearing of trades. As with all facilities and systems, they are vulnerable to temporary disruption or failure. Your ability to recover certain losses may be subject to limits on liability imposed by the one or more parties, namely the system provider, the market, the clearing house or member firms. Such limits may vary. You should ask the firm with which you conduct your transactions for details in this respect.

(h) Electronic Trading

Trading on an electronic trading system may differ not only from trading in an open outcry market but also from trading on other electronic trading systems. If you undertake transactions on an electronic trading system, you will be exposed to risks associated with the system including the failure of hardware and software. The result of any system failure may be that your order is either not executed according to your instructions or not executed at all.

(i) Off-Exchange Transactions

Trading on an electronic trading system may differ not only from trading in an open outcry market but also from trading on other electronic trading systems. If you undertake transactions on an electronic trading system, you will be exposed to risks associated with the system including the failure of hardware and software. The result of any system failure may be that your order is either not executed according to your instructions or not executed at all.

A.2 ADDITIONAL RISK DISCLOSURES

This risk disclosure statement provides a brief outline of some of the risks associated with holding and trading of financial instruments, including trading in futures, OTC derivatives contracts, spot foreign exchange contracts for the purposes of leveraged foreign exchange trading (“**Spot LFX trading contracts**”) and contracts for differences generally. It cannot be and is not sufficient to explain all the risks. The Customer should therefore fully understand the nature of the transactions and contractual relationships, the extent of its exposure to risk and the potential losses that can be incurred and, as appropriate, consult its professional advisers before entering into any transaction.

The Customer acknowledges that it has read and understood this statement and accepts these risks.

A.2.1 ADDITIONAL RISK DISCLOSURES SPECIFIC TO FUTURES AND OPTIONS

A. Derivatives Products

1. Derivatives Products

Derivatives are financial contracts for which the price is derived from an underlying asset or benchmark, such as a share or share index. Derivatives may be comprised of a number of different elements and this often makes them difficult to understand. The Customer should not deal in derivatives unless it asks about and understands the nature of the contract it is entering into, the terms and conditions of the contract and the extent of its exposure to risk. While the following sections of this risk disclosure statement describe the principal risks relevant to certain derivatives products, such as options, warrants, futures and forwards, it does not disclose all of the risks and other significant aspects of these products or other derivatives products.

2. Options

An option is a right granted by a person (the seller or writer) to another (the buyer or holder) to buy (call option) or to sell (put option) a specified amount of an underlying share or other asset at a predefined price (strike price) at or until a certain time (expiration date), in exchange for the payment of a premium. American-style options are exercisable on any trading day up until the expiration date. European-style options may only be exercised on their expiration date. Transactions in options carry a high degree of risk. The Customer should familiarise itself with the type of options (i.e. put or call) which it contemplates trading and the associated risks. The Customer should calculate the extent to which the value of an option would have to increase for the Customer's position to become profitable, taking into account the premium paid and all transaction costs.

Exercising an option results in either a cash settlement or in the buyer acquiring delivery of the underlying asset. The buyer of options may offset its position by trading in the market or exercise the options or allow the options to expire. If the option is on a futures contract, for example, the buyer will acquire the futures position together with associated liabilities for margin; this will expose the buyer to the risks of the futures contract, described below under "Futures and Forwards". If the purchased options expire worthless, the Customer will suffer a total loss of its investment, which will consist of the option premium paid plus transaction costs. If the Customer is contemplating purchasing deep-out-of-the-money options, the Customer should be aware that, ordinarily, the chance of such options becoming profitable is remote.

The risks associated with writing an option are generally considerably greater than buying an option. If the option is covered by a corresponding position in the underlying asset, the risk may be reduced. Conversely, if the option is uncovered, then the possible loss may be unlimited. Only experienced persons should contemplate writing uncovered options, and then only after securing full details of the applicable conditions and potential risk exposure.

During the life of an option, the buyer will often have to provide margin. The margin is determined by the counterparty or, in the case of exchange traded options, the exchange. If the deposited margin proves insufficient, the buyer may have to provide additional collateral or be faced with its position being closed-out. Certain exchanges in some jurisdictions permit deferred payment of the option premium, limiting the liability of the buyer to margin payments not exceeding the amount of the premium. The buyer is still subject to the risk of losing the

premium and transaction costs. When the option is exercised or expires, the buyer is responsible for any unpaid premium outstanding at that time.

3. Commodity Options

Before entering into any transaction involving a commodity option, the Customer should thoroughly understand the nature and type of option involved and the underlying physical commodity. In addition to the risks set out above, the Customer should note that specific market movements of the underlying physical commodity cannot be predicted accurately. The prices of commodities can and do fluctuate, and may experience up and down movements which would affect the value of the option.

4. Exotic Options

Unlike "plain vanilla" put and call options, exotic options are subject to additional conditions and agreements. Exotic options come in the form of tailor-made over-the-counter options or as warrants (see section on "Warrants" below). Given the special composition of exotic options, their price movements can vary markedly from those of their "plain vanilla" cousins. The Customer must also be aware that larger transactions can trigger price movements even shortly before expiration and that these can render an option worthless. There is no limit to the structures exotic options may take and the Customer should seek comprehensive advice about the particular risks involved before entering into any transaction involving an exotic option.

5. Warrants

A warrant is a right to subscribe for shares, debentures or other securities, and is exercisable against the original issuer of the securities. As in the case of options, warrants often involve a high degree of gearing, so that a relatively small movement in the price of the underlying security results in a disproportionately large movement in the price of the warrant. The prices of the warrants can therefore be volatile. As in the case of options, the buyer of a warrant is subject to the risk of losing the premium and transaction costs.

Some other instruments are also called warrants but are actually options -- for example, a right to acquire shares or other securities which is exercisable against someone other than the original issuer of the securities, which is often called a "covered warrant". More generally, options which are in securitised form are often referred to as warrants.

An investment in warrants involves valuation risks in relation to the underlying asset, which may vary over time and may increase or decrease by reference to various factors, which may include corporate actions (where the underlying asset is a share or a basket of shares), changes in computation or composition (where the underlying asset is an index), macro-economic factors and market trends. Although the issuer may be required or permitted to adjust or amend the conditions of the warrants under certain circumstances, if an event occurs which does not require the issuer to make such adjustments, the price of the warrants and the return upon the exercise of the warrants may be affected.

6. Forwards and Futures

Forwards and futures entail the obligation to deliver or take delivery on a specified expiration date of a defined quantity of an underlying asset at a price agreed on the contract date. Futures are standardised contracts traded on-exchange. Forwards are traded over-the-counter. Futures and forwards involve a high degree of risk: the "gearing" or "leverage" often obtainable in forwards or futures trading means that a small deposit or down payment can lead to large losses as well as gains.

On buying or (short) selling an underlying asset on the futures market, the Customer must supply a specified initial margin on agreement of the contract. This is usually a percentage of the total value of the contracted instruments. In addition, a variation margin is calculated periodically during the life of the contract. This corresponds to the book profit or loss arising from any change in value in the contract or underlying instrument. In the event of a book loss, the variation margin can be several times as large as the initial margin.

For forward sales, the underlying must be delivered at the price originally agreed even if its market value has since risen above the agreed price. In such a case, the Customer risks losing the difference between these two amounts. Theoretically, there is no limit to how far the market value of the underlying can rise. Hence, potential losses are similarly unlimited and can substantially exceed the margin requirements. For forward purchases, the Customer must take

delivery of the underlying at the price originally agreed even if its market value has since fallen below the agreed price. The Customer's potential loss corresponds to the difference between these two values. The maximum loss corresponds to the originally agreed price. Potential losses can substantially exceed the margin requirements. If the Customer sells forward an underlying which it does not hold at the outset of the contract, this is referred to as a short sale. In this case, the Customer risks having to acquire the underlying at an unfavourable market price in order to fulfill its obligation to effect delivery on the contract's expiration date.

7. OTC Forwards

There is no actual market for OTC forwards agreed individually, and hence such positions may only be closed out with the agreement of the counterparty.

8. Contracts for Differences

Certain futures, forward or option contracts can also be referred to as a "contract for differences" -- for example, a forward relating to an equity index. However, these contracts can only be settled in cash. Investing in a contract for difference carries the same risks as investing in a futures contract, forward or an option, and the Customer should be aware of these as set out in the respective sections of this risk disclosure statement above. Transactions in contracts for differences may have margin requirements and the Customer should be aware of the implications of this as set out in the section below entitled "Margin and Leveraged Transactions".

9. Structured Products

Structured products are formed by combining two or more financial instruments, including one or more derivatives. They may be traded either over-the-counter or on-exchange. Structured products carry a high degree of risk and may not be suitable for many members of the public, as the risks associated with the financial instruments may be interconnected. Prior to engaging in structured product transactions, the Customer should understand the inherent risks involved. In particular, the various risks associated with each financial instrument should be evaluated separately as well as taking the structured product as a whole.

With structured products, buyers can only assert their rights against the issuer. The Customer therefore needs to be aware that, as well as any potential loss it may incur due to a fall in the market value of the underlying, a total loss of its investment is possible should the issuer default.

Equity-linked notes (or ELNs) are an example of structured products. ELNs may be viewed as combining a debt instrument with an option that allows a bull (rising), bear (falling) or range bet. The return on an ELN is usually determined by the performance of a single share or other security, a basket of securities or an equity index or other index. The Customer should also note that the return on investment of an ELN may be predetermined, so that even if the Customer's view of the direction of the underlying market is correct, the Customer will not gain more than the specified amount. In addition, there is a limited secondary market for outstanding ELN issues.

B. Risks associated with Futures, OTC Derivatives Contracts, Spot LFX trading contracts

1. Effect of 'Leverage' or 'Gearing'

Transactions in futures, OTC derivatives contracts and Spot LFX trading contracts carry a high degree of risk. The amount of initial margin is small relative to the value of the futures contract, OTC derivatives contract or Spot LFX trading contract transaction so that the transaction is highly 'leveraged' or 'geared'. A relatively small market movement will have a proportionately larger impact on the funds you have deposited or will have to deposit; this may work against you as well as for you. You may sustain a total loss of the initial margin funds and any additional funds deposited with the firm to maintain your position. If the market moves against your position or margin levels are increased, you may be called upon to pay substantial additional funds on short notice in order to maintain your position. If you fail to comply with a request for additional funds within the specified time, your position may be liquidated at a loss and you will be liable for any resulting deficit in your account.

2. Risk-Reducing Orders or Strategies

The placing of certain orders (e.g. 'stop-loss' orders, where permitted under local law, or 'stop-limit' orders) which are intended to limit losses to certain amounts may not be effective because market conditions may make it impossible to execute such orders. At times, it is also difficult or impossible to liquidate a position without incurring substantial losses. Strategies using combinations of positions, such as 'spread' and 'straddle' positions may be as risky as taking simple 'long' or 'short' positions.

C. **Options**

1. Variable Degree of Risk

- (i) Transactions in options carry a high degree of risk. Purchasers and sellers of options should familiarise themselves with the type of options (i.e. put or call) which they contemplate trading and the associated risks. You should calculate the extent to which the value of the options would have to increase for your position to become profitable, taking into account the premium paid and all transaction costs.
- (ii) The purchaser of options may offset its position by trading in the market or exercise the options or allow the options to expire. The exercise of an option results either in a cash settlement or in the purchaser acquiring or delivering the underlying interest. If the option is on a futures contract, OTC derivatives contract or Spot LFX trading contract, the purchaser will have to acquire a position in the futures contract, OTC derivatives contract or Spot LFX trading contract, as the case may be, with associated liabilities for margin (see the section on Futures, OTC derivatives contract and Spot LFX trading contracts above). If the purchased options expire worthless, you will suffer a total loss of your investment which will consist of the option premium paid plus transaction costs. If you are contemplating purchasing deep-out-of-the-money options, you should be aware that, ordinarily, the chance of such options becoming profitable is remote.
- (iii) Selling ('writing' or 'granting') an option generally entails considerably greater risk than purchasing options. Although the premium received by the seller is fixed, the seller may sustain a loss well in excess of the amount of premium received. The seller will be liable to deposit additional margin to maintain the position if the market moves unfavourably. The seller will also be exposed to the risk of the purchaser exercising the option and the seller will be obligated to either settle the option in cash or to acquire or deliver the underlying interest. If the option is on a futures contract, OTC derivatives contract or Spot LFX trading contract, the seller will acquire a position in the futures contract, OTC derivatives contract or Spot LFX trading contract, as the case may be, with associated liabilities for margin (see the section on Futures, OTC derivatives contract and Spot LFX trading contracts above). If the option is 'covered' by the seller holding a corresponding position in the underlying futures contract, OTC derivatives contract, Spot LFX trading contract or another option, the risk may be reduced. If the option is not covered, the risk of loss can be unlimited.
- (iv) Certain exchanges in some jurisdictions permit deferred payment of the option premium, limiting the liability of the purchaser to margin payments not exceeding the amount of the premium. The purchaser is still subject to the risk of losing the premium and transaction costs. When the option is exercised or expires, the purchaser is responsible for any unpaid premium outstanding at that time.

D. **Additional Risks Common to Futures, Options, OTC Derivatives Contracts and Spot LFX trading contracts**

1. Terms and Conditions of Contracts

You should ask the corporation with which you conduct your transactions for the terms and conditions of the specific futures contract, option, OTC derivatives contract or Spot LFX trading contract which you are trading and the associated obligations (e.g. the circumstances under which you may become obligated to make or take delivery of the underlying interest of a futures contract, OTC derivatives contract or Spot LFX trading contract transaction and, in respect of options, expiration dates and restrictions on the time for exercise). Under certain circumstances, the specifications of outstanding contracts (including the exercise price of an option) may be modified by the exchange or clearing house to reflect changes in the underlying interest.

2. Suspension or Restriction of Trading and Pricing Relationships
Market conditions (e.g. illiquidity) or the operation of the rules of certain markets (e.g. the suspension of trading in any contract or contract month because of price limits or 'circuit breakers') may increase the risk of loss by making it difficult or impossible to effect transactions or liquidate/offset positions. If you have sold options, this may increase the risk of loss.

Further, normal pricing relationships between the underlying interest and the futures contract, and the underlying interest and the option may not exist. This can occur when, e.g., the futures contract underlying the option is subject to price limits while the option is not. The absence of an underlying reference price may make it difficult to judge 'fair' value.

3. Deposited Cash and Property
You should familiarise yourself with the protection accorded to any money or other property which you deposit for domestic and foreign transactions, particularly in a firm's insolvency or bankruptcy. The extent to which you may recover your money or property may be governed by specific legislation or local rules. In some jurisdictions, property which had been specifically identifiable as your own will be pro-rated in the same manner as cash for purposes of distribution in the event of a shortfall.

E. Additional Risks Common to Contracts for Differences ("CFDs")

1. Nature of Margined Trades
In certain circumstances your losses on a CFD trade may be unlimited. For instance, if you open a position with us by selling the contract in question (a practice known as "shorting a market") and the price rises, you will make a loss on that CFD trade and it is impossible to know the limit of your potential losses until you close the CFD trade or your open positions are closed when your margin level reaches the Margin Close Out Level (as defined in Schedule B). You must ensure that you understand the potential consequences of a particular CFD trade and be prepared to accept that degree of risk.

2. Volatility
Whether you make a profit or a loss will depend on the prices we set and fluctuations in the price of the underlying to which your CFD trade relates. Neither you nor we will have any control over price movements in the underlying. Price movements in the underlying can be volatile and unpredictable.

A feature of volatile markets is "Gapping", the situation where there is a significant change to Our Price (as defined in Schedule B) between consecutive quotes. Gapping may occur in fast and falling markets or if price sensitive information is released prior to Market opening. The price at which we execute your CFD Orders may be adversely affected if Gapping occurs in the relevant market. Guaranteed Stop Loss Orders (as defined in Schedule B) will always be executed at your specified Order price, but all other types of Orders will be executed when Our Price meets or exceeds your specified Order price. If Gapping occurs, the price at which your Order is executed may significantly exceed your specified Order price.

3. Liquidity
A decrease in liquidity (a term which describes the availability of buyers and sellers who are prepared to deal in an underlying market) may adversely impact Our Price and our ability to quote and trade in a market. If there is a significant reduction or a temporary or permanent cessation in liquidity in an underlying, such events may be deemed an Event Outside of Our Control or Market Disruption Event (as applicable) under Schedule B and we may increase Our Price, suspend trading or take any other action we consider reasonable in the circumstances. As a result you may not be able to place CFD trades or to close open positions in any affected market.

F. General Investment Risks

1. Price and Market Risks
Under certain circumstances, it may be difficult to liquidate an existing position, assess the value, determine a fair price or assess its exposure to risk. The specifications of outstanding contracts (including the exercise price of an option or warrant) may also be modified by an exchange or clearing house to reflect changes in the underlying asset.

2. Liquidity and Market Disruption Risks

Adverse market conditions may result in the Customer not being able to effect transactions, liquidate all or part of its investments, assess a value or its exposure or determine a fair price, as and when it requires. This may also arise from the rules in certain markets (for example, the rules of a particular exchange may provide for "circuit breakers" where trading is suspended or restricted at times of rapid price movements).

Placing contingent orders, such as "stop-loss" or "stop-limit" orders, will not necessarily limit the Customer's losses to the intended amounts, as it may be impossible to execute such orders under adverse market conditions. Strategies using combinations of positions, such as spread and straddle positions, may be as risky as taking simple long or short positions.

The normal pricing relationships between a derivative and the underlying assets may not exist in certain circumstances. For example, this can occur when an asset underlying an option is subject to price limits while the option is not.

3. Credit Risks

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty (including SFP) may fail to perform its obligations to the Customer when due. The Customer should also familiarise itself with the protection accorded to any money or other property which it deposits for domestic and foreign transactions, particularly in a firm's insolvency or bankruptcy. The extent to which the Customer may recover its money or property may be governed by specific legislation or local rules. In some jurisdictions, property which had been specifically identifiable as its own will be pro-rated in the same manner as cash for purposes of distribution in the event of a shortfall.

G. Custodial Services

The Customer should understand that in relation to securities and assets held in other jurisdictions, SFP may appoint foreign custodians to safe-keep its foreign securities and assets. In this respect, there may be additional risks in relation to such foreign custodians arising from the operation of foreign law, rules and regulations. The Customer should therefore be prepared to assume these further risks before it engages SFP to provide such foreign custodial services. The Customer should also be aware that it may incur additional costs for utilising custodial services.

H. Counterparty and Intermediary Default Risks

There may be a number of counterparties and/or intermediaries (including other brokers, dealers, market-makers, exchanges, clearing houses or other third parties) that may be involved with transactions entered into by SFP on the Customer's behalf. The Customer acknowledges and agrees that transactions entered into on the Customer's behalf with or through such counterparties and/or intermediaries are subject to the prevailing terms and conditions as may be specified by such counterparties and/or intermediaries and are dependent on the performance, settlement or delivery by such counterparties and/or intermediaries.

Any wrongdoing, act, omission, insolvency, negligence, breach of duty, misconduct, fraud, willful default or any other failure or default by or in respect of any such counterparty and/or intermediary may result in Losses to the Customer (including the loss of any Collateral, Currencies, Margin, investments, property or other documents of title belonging to the Customer and/or held in respect of the Customer's transactions) or lead to the Customer's positions being liquidated or closed out without prior notice to or consent from the Customer and, by trading through or with SFP, the Customer acknowledges and understands that any and all such Losses will be for the Customer's own account. In certain circumstances, the Customer may not even get back (in whole or in part) the actual cash and/or assets which the Customer may have deposited with SFP (whether as Margin, Collateral or otherwise) or the Customer may have to accept cash in lieu of the delivery of any available assets.

Upon an insolvency or other default of any such counterparty or intermediary (the "**Defaulting Intermediary**"), it may sometimes be possible to transfer the Customer's open positions to another appropriate counterparty or intermediary (the "**Replacement Intermediary**"). However, there may be occasions where the Customer's margins, cash and/or assets deposited with the Defaulting Intermediary may not be transferred to the Replacement Intermediary together with

the transferred open positions. In such a scenario, the Customer's margins, cash and/or assets deposited with the Defaulting Intermediary may continue to be retained by the Defaulting Intermediary and the Customer may be required to provide fresh or additional margin, cash and/or other assets to the Replacement Intermediary in order for the Customer's open positions to be transferred to the Replacement Intermediary.

I. Margin and Leveraged Transactions

Financial transactions may sometimes involve a high degree of leverage. This can work against the Customer as well as for the Customer. A small market movement can produce large losses as well as gains.

The risk of loss in financing a transaction by deposit of collateral is significant. The Customer may sustain losses in excess of its cash and any other assets deposited as collateral with the licensed or registered person. Market conditions may make it impossible to execute contingent orders, such as "stop-loss" or "stop-limit" orders. The Customer may be called upon at short notice to make additional margin deposits or interest payments. If the required margin deposits or interest payments are not made within the prescribed time, the Customer's collateral may be liquidated without its consent. Moreover, the Customer will remain liable for any resulting deficit in its account and interest charged on its account. The Customer should therefore carefully consider whether such a financing arrangement is suitable in light of its own financial position and investment objectives.

J. Commission and Other Charges

Before the Customer begins to trade, the Customer should obtain a clear explanation of all commissions, fees and other charges for which it will be liable. These charges will affect the Customer's net profit (if any) or increase its loss and must be considered in any risk assessment made by the Customer.

K. Transactions in Other Jurisdictions

Transactions on markets in other jurisdictions, including markets formally linked to a domestic market, may expose the Customer to additional risk. Such markets may be subject to rules which may offer different or diminished investor protection. Before the Customer trades, the Customer should make enquiries with SFP about any rules relevant to the Customer's particular transactions. The Customer's local regulatory authority will be unable to compel the enforcement of the rules of the regulatory authorities or markets in other jurisdictions where the Customer's transactions have been effected. The Customer should ask SFP for details about the types of redress available in both the Customer's home jurisdiction and other relevant jurisdictions before the Customer starts to trade. Any imposition by a country of exchange controls or other limitations or restrictions may cause payments to be made in the local currency instead of the original invested currency, or may result in the inability to effect outward remittances of funds from such country, which can affect the value of the Customer's investment or the Customer's ability to enjoy its benefit.

Investment in equities, investment funds and other assets in "emerging markets", including those located in Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe, may yield high returns but may also carry high investment risks. Such risks include political risks, risks of economic instability, heightened levels of the general risks described above, greater prevalence of unsavoury market practices and laws and regulations which afford inadequate protection and safeguards to investors. Generally less information is publicly available with respect to emerging markets issuers and obligors and many emerging markets companies are subject to less rigorous accounting and reporting requirements than those applicable in developed markets.

Some of the risks involved in trading overseas listed investment products are highlighted here.

Differences in Regulatory Regimes

- (i) Overseas markets may be subject to different regulations, and may operate differently from approved exchanges in Singapore. For example, there may be different rules providing for the safekeeping of securities and monies held by custodian banks or depositories. This may affect the level of safeguards in place to ensure proper segregation and safekeeping of your investment products or monies held overseas.

There is also the risk of your investment products or monies not being protected if the custodian has credit problems or fails. Overseas markets may also have different periods for clearing and settling transactions. These may affect the information available to you regarding transaction prices and the time you have to settle your trade on such overseas markets.

- (ii) Overseas markets may be subject to rules which may offer different investor protection as compared to Singapore. Before you start to trade, you should be fully aware of the types of redress available to you in Singapore and other relevant jurisdictions, if any.
- (iii) Overseas-listed investment products may not be subject to the same disclosure standards that apply to investment products listed for quotation or quoted on an approved exchange in Singapore. Where disclosure is made, differences in accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards may also affect the quality and comparability of information provided. It may also be more difficult to locate up-to-date information, and the information published may only be available in a foreign language.

Differences in legal systems

- (i) In some countries, legal concepts which are practiced in mature legal systems may not be in place or may have yet to be tested in courts. This would make it more difficult to predict with a degree of certainty the outcome of judicial proceedings or even the quantum of damages which may be awarded following a successful claim.
- (ii) The Monetary Authority of Singapore will be unable to compel the enforcement of the rules of the regulatory authorities or markets in other jurisdictions where your transactions will be effected.
- (iii) The laws of some jurisdictions may prohibit or restrict the repatriation of funds from such jurisdictions including capital, divestment proceeds, profits, dividends and interest arising from investment in such countries. Therefore, there is no guarantee that the funds you have invested and the funds arising from your investment will be capable of being remitted.
- (iv) Some jurisdictions may also restrict the amount or type of investment products that foreign investors may trade. This can affect the liquidity and prices of the overseas-listed investment products that you invest in.

Different costs involved

- (i) There may be tax implications of investing in an overseas-listed investment product. For example, sale proceeds or the receipt of any dividends and other income may be subject to tax levies, duties or charges in the foreign country, in Singapore, or in both countries.
- (ii) Your investment return on foreign currency-denominated investment products will be affected by exchange rate fluctuations where there is a need to convert from the currency of denomination of the investment products to another currency, or may be affected by exchange controls.
- (iii) You may have to pay additional costs such as fees and broker's commissions for transactions in overseas exchanges. In some jurisdictions, you may also have to pay a premium to trade certain listed investment products. Therefore, before you begin to trade, you should obtain a clear explanation of all commissions, fees and other charges for which you will be liable. These charges will affect your net profit (if any) or increase your loss.

Counterparty and correspondent broker risks

Transactions on overseas exchanges or overseas markets are generally effected by your Singapore broker through the use of foreign brokers who have trading and/or clearing rights on those exchanges. All transactions that are executed upon your instructions with such counterparties and correspondent brokers are dependent on their respective due performance of their obligations. The insolvency or default of such counterparties and correspondent brokers may lead to positions being liquidated or closed out without your consent and/or may result in difficulties in recovering your monies and assets held overseas.

Political, Economic and Social Developments

Overseas markets are influenced by the political, economic and social developments in the foreign jurisdiction which may be uncertain and may increase the risk of investing in overseas-listed investment products.

L. Currency Risks

The profit or loss in transactions in foreign currency-denominated futures and options contracts (whether they are traded in your own or another jurisdiction) will be affected by fluctuations in currency rates where there is a need to convert from the currency denomination of the contract to another currency.

M. Trading Facilities

Most open-outcry and electronic trading facilities are supported by computer-based systems for the order-routing, execution, matching, registration or clearing of trades. As with all facilities and systems, they are vulnerable to temporary disruption or failure. The Customer's ability to recover certain losses may be subject to limits on liability imposed by the system provider, the market, the clearing house and/or member firms. Such limits may vary. Before conducting any transactions through such facilities or systems, the Customer should understand the details in this respect. Further, trading on an electronic trading system may differ not only from trading in an open-outcry market but also from trading on other electronic trading systems. If the Customer undertakes transactions on an electronic trading system, it will be exposed to risks associated with the system including the failure of hardware and software. The result of any system failure may be that the Customer's order is either not executed according to its instructions or not executed at all.

N. Electronic Trading

Trading on an electronic trading system may differ not only from trading in an open-outcry market but also from trading on other electronic trading systems. If you undertake transactions on an electronic trading system, you will be exposed to risks associated with the system including the failure of hardware and software. The result of any system failure may be that your order is either not executed according to your instructions or not executed at all.

O. Off-Exchange Transactions

If the Customer enters into an off-exchange transaction, SFP may be acting as the Customer's counterparty. Off-exchange transactions may be less regulated or subject to a separate regulatory regime, compared to on-exchange transactions.

Because prices and characteristics of over-the-counter financial instruments are often individually negotiated, there may be no central source for obtaining prices and there can be inefficiencies in the pricing of such instruments.

Off-exchange transactions may also involve greater risk than dealing in exchange traded products because there is no exchange market through which to liquidate the Customer's position, to assess the value of the product or the exposure to risk. Bid and offer prices need not be quoted and it may be difficult to establish what is a fair price.

P. Other Risks

1. There may be other significant risks that the Customer should consider based on the terms of a specific Transaction the Customer enters into. Highly customized Transactions in particular may increase liquidity risk and introduce other significant risk factors of a complex character.
2. Highly leveraged transactions may experience substantial gains or losses in value as a result of relatively small changes in the value or level of an underlying or related market factor. If the Customer intends to hedge a Transaction which the Customer enters into, there is a risk that that may not be possible.
3. In evaluating the risks and contractual obligations associated with a particular Transaction, the Customer should also consider that an OTC bilateral Transaction may be modified or terminated only by mutual consent and subject to agreement on individually negotiated terms. Accordingly, it may not be possible for the Customer to modify, terminate or offset the Customer's obligations or its exposure to the risks associated with a Transaction prior to its agreed termination or settlement date.
4. The prices of any Commodities, options and other property in which SFP may trade for the Customer under the Account that are quoted on the exchanges may be volatile, unpredictable and sensitive to events both happening within the jurisdiction of the exchange and extraneously or internationally.
5. The risk of Loss from undertaking such Transactions is high and the degree of such Loss may be substantial and far in excess of the value of the Margin and as such the Transactions are only suitable for those who are experienced investors capable of assuming such Loss by virtue of their financial conditions.
6. It may, in certain circumstances, be difficult or even impossible to off-set a position in relation to an option on any exchange and in such event, the Customer shall be required to exercise the option.
7. SFP may refuse to execute any Order which is impossible or not reasonably practicable to execute including but not limited to the execution of a "stop", "contingent" or other similar Order on electronic systems which may generally only be able to accept "limit" Orders.
8. Transactions in respect of foreign exchange or otherwise involving foreign currencies may be subject to foreign exchange fluctuations, which may affect the returns on the Transactions for the Customer. In addition, exchange controls may also be from time to time imposed in respect of any foreign currency applicable to such Transactions and such exchange controls may have an impact on the convertibility or transferability of such foreign currencies and may also result in the Customer incurring a loss on such Transactions as a result thereof.
9. The disclosures above (even when taken and read in conjunction with the risk disclosures statements in the Schedule) do not purport to disclose all of the risks and other material considerations associated with Transactions the Customer may enter into. The Customer specifically should not take the general disclosures herein as business, legal, tax or accounting or other advice or as modifying applicable law.

IF THE CUSTOMER IS IN ANY DOUBT ABOUT AN ACTUAL OR PROPOSED TRANSACTION, THE CUSTOMER SHOULD CONSULT ITS OWN BUSINESS, LEGAL, TAX, ACCOUNTING AND OTHER ADVISERS WITH RESPECT TO THE TRANSACTION AND IN ALL CASES THE CUSTOMER SHOULD REFRAIN FROM ENTERING INTO ANY TRANSACTION WITH OR THROUGH SFP UNLESS THE CUSTOMER HAS FULLY UNDERSTOOD THE TERMS AND RISKS OF THE TRANSACTION, INCLUDING THE EXTENT OF ITS POTENTIAL RISK OF LOSS AND IS WILLING AND ABLE TO SUSTAIN SUCH LOSS.