MetisEtrade

RISK DISCLOSURE

This brief statement does not disclose all of the risks and other significant aspects of trading foreign exchange and contracts for difference (CFDs). In light of the risks, you should undertake such transactions only if you understand the nature of the contracts (and contractual relationship) into which you are entering and the extent of your exposure to risk. Trading in foreign exchange and CFDs is not suitable for many members of the public. You should carefully consider whether trading is appropriate for you based on your experience, objectives, financial resources and other relevant circumstances.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND CFDs

1. EFFECT OF "LEVERAGE" OR "GEARING"

Transactions in foreign exchange carry a high degree of risk. The amount of initial margin is small relative to the value of the foreign exchange and CFDs contract so that transactions are "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 initial margin funds and any additional funds deposited with the firm to maintain your position or margin levels are increased, you may be called upon to pay substantial additional funds on short notice to maintain your position. If you fail to comply with a request for additional funds within the time prescribed, your position may be liquidated at a loss and you will be liable for any resulting deficit.

2. RISK-REDUCING ORDERS OF 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 markets conditions make it impossible to execute such orders. Strategies using combinations of positions, such as "spread" and "straddle" positions may be as risky as taking simple "long" or "short" positions.

ADDITIONAL COMMON RISKS

3. SUSPENSION OR RESTRICTION OF TRADING AND PRICING RELATIONSHIPS

Market condition (e.g., illiquidity) and/or the operation of the rules of certain markets (e.g., the suspension of trading in any contract 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.

4. DEPOSITED CASH AND PROPERTY

You should familiarize yourself with the protections accorded to the money or other property you deposit for domestic and foreign transactions, particularly in the event of a firm 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.

5. COMMISSION AND OTHER CHARGES

Before you begin to trade, you should obtain a clear explanation for 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.

6. 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 regulation, which may offer different or diminished investor protection. Your local regulatory authority will be unable to compel the enforcement of the rules of regulatory authorities or markets in other jurisdictions where your transactions have been effected.

7. CURRENCY RISKS

The profit or loss on transactions in foreign currency-denominated contracts (whether they are traded in your own or another jurisdiction) will be affected by fluctuations in currency denomination of the contract to another currency.

8. 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 system provider, the market, the clearing house and/or member firms. Such limits may vary: you should ask the firm with which you deal for details in this respect.

9. ELECTRONIC TRADING

Trading on electronic trading systems may differ not only from trading in an open-outcry market but also from trading on other 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 is not executed at all.

10. OFF-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

In some jurisdictions, and only then in restricted circumstances, firms are permitted to effect off-exchange transactions. The firm with which you deal may be acting as your counterpart to the transaction. It may be difficult or impossible to liquidate an existing position, to assess the value, to determine a fair price or to assess the exposure to risk. For these reasons, these transactions may involve increased risks. Off-exchange transactions may be less regulated or subject to a separate regulatory regime. Before you undertake such transitions, you should familiarize yourself with applicable rules and attendant risks.