STONEX FINANCIAL EUROPES.A.

RISK WARNING STATEMENT

These risk warnings shall apply to you, and you acknowledge and agree that you have read and understood them. This risk warning statement does not purport to disclose all the risks or other relevant considerations of entering into transactions in financial instruments pursuant to the Terms of Business. You should refrain from entering into any transactions in financial instruments unless you fully understand all such risks. The specific risks presented by a particular transaction necessarily depend upon the terms of that transaction and your circumstances.

1. Bonds

Bonds are negotiable debt instruments issued in bearer or registered form by a company, a government body or other entity to creditors and whose par value at issuance represents a fraction of the total amount of the debt. The duration of the debt as well as the terms and conditions of repayment are determined in advance. Unless stipulated otherwise, the bond is repaid either at the maturity date, or by means of annual payments, or at different rates determined by drawing lots. The interest payments on bonds may be either (i) fixed for the entire duration or (ii) variable and often linked to reference rates. The purchaser of a bond (the creditor) has a claim against the issuer (the debtor).

Investments in bonds may involve risks including but not limited to the following:

- *Credit risk*: The value of the bond and the payment of any amounts are also dependant on the creditworthiness of an issuer, which may vary over the term of the bond. Any ratings of the issuer reflect the independent opinion of the rating agencies as to the safety of payments of principal and coupon. These ratings are not a guarantee of credit quality. The ratings do not take into consideration any risk associated with fluctuations in the market value of the bonds, or where factors other than the issuer's credit quality determine the level of principal and coupon payments.
- *Currency Risk:* Investors whose base currency is not the settlement currency of the bonds should be aware of exchange-rate risk.
- *Liquidity Risk*: Bonds may have no established trading market when issued, and one may never develop. If a market does develop, it may not be very liquid or sustainable. Therefore, investors may not be able to sell their bonds easily or at prices that will provide them with a yield comparable to similar investments that have a developed liquid secondary market. This is particularly the case for bonds that are especially sensitive to interest rate, currency or market risks, are designed for specific investment objectives or strategies or have been structured to meet the investment requirements of limited categories of investors or for notes, the outstanding number of which is very low. These types of bonds generally would have a more

limited secondary market and more price volatility than conventional debt securities. Illiquidity may have a severely adverse effect on the market value of bonds. Accordingly, the bonds should not be viewed as trading instruments and investors should be prepared to hold the bonds to maturity.

- *Price Risk*: If a bond is held to maturity, the investor is paid the redemption price as stated in the bond terms. In this regard, investors should consider - if provided in the terms of issue - the risk of early termination on the part of the issuer. If a bond is sold prior to maturity, the investor is paid the market rate (price). This rate is determined by supply and demand, which in turn also depend on the current level of interest. The price of fixed-rate securities will fall if the interest on bonds with comparable maturities rises. Conversely, bonds will gain in value if the interest on bonds with comparable maturities falls. A change in the borrower's credit standing may also affect the price of bonds. When the interest rate curve is levelling out or flat, the price risk of bonds whose interest rates are aligned to capital market interest rates of floating-rate notes are markedly higher than those of bonds whose interest rates depend on money market interests.
  "Duration" indicates the price change of a bond in response to a change in the interest rate. The duration depends on the bond's time-to-maturity. The greater the duration, the stronger a change in general interest rates will impact the price, either in a positive or in a negative way.
- *Call option*: Subordinated bonds may not be called at the bond holder's discretion. Before any issuer rights to call or repurchase subordinated bonds may be exercised, approval must be obtained from the competent authorities.
- *Tax implications:* An investment in bonds may give rise to tax consequences. Any tax liability is dependent on the taxpayer's personal circumstances. The basis and level of any taxes may change during the term of the bond.

2. Shares

Shares (stock) are securities that evidence equity interest in a company (stock corporation). The shareholder's main rights are to receive a share in the company's profits and to vote in the general meetings of shareholders (with the exception of preferential shares).

The return on investments in shares consists of the dividend payments and price gains/losses and cannot be anticipated with certainty. The dividend is the profit distributed on the basis of a resolution of the general meeting. The amount of the dividend is quoted either as an absolute amount per share or as a percentage of the notional. The profit from the dividend relative to the share price is called the dividend yield. Generally, this yield is substantially less than the dividend expressed as a percentage. The greater part of returns from investments in shares is usually achieved from the stock's performance/price trend (see Price risk).

Investing in shares may involve risks including but not limited to the following:

- *Price Risk:* A share is a security usually traded in the stock exchange. Generally, a price is determined daily on the basis of supply and demand. Investments in shares may lead to substantial losses. In general, the price of a share depends on the business success of a given company as well as the general economic and political environment. Besides, irrational factors (investor sentiment, public opinion) may also influence the share price and thus the return on an investment.

- *Credit Risk:* As a shareholder, the investor holds an interest in a company. That interest may become worthless, particularly in case of insolvency.
- *Liquidity Risk:* In the case of securities with low trading volumes (especially over-the-counter trading), negotiability may be problematic. Even when a share is listed in several stock exchanges, there may be differences in the negotiability at the different international stock markets.
- *Share Trading:* Shares are traded in the stock exchange and, in certain cases, over the counter. When trading in the stock market, it is necessary to take into account the rules and practices of the specific stock exchange (units of trading, types of orders, currency regulations, etc.). Shares listed in different stock markets in different currencies (e.g. a US share listed in euros at the Frankfurt Stock Exchange) entail both a price risk and a currency risk. When buying a share at a foreign stock market, it must be noted that foreign stock markets always charge "third-party fees" in addition to the usual banking fees.

3. Exchange-Traded Funds (''ETFs'')

Exchange-traded funds (ETFs) are investment fund units that are traded in a stock market like equities. An ETF is usually a basket of securities (e.g. basket of equities) that reflects the composition of an index, i.e. tracking the index in a security by means of the securities included in an index and their current weighting, which is why ETFs are often also designated index stocks. The return is determined by the performance of the underlying assets in the basket of securities.

The risk linked with investing in ETFs is determined by the risk of underlying assets in the basket of securities.

4. Repurchase Agreements (''Repo'')

Under a Repo, the parties enter into two simultaneous transactions: (i) one party (the "**Seller**") transfers title to securities to the other party (the "**Buyer**") for immediate settlement (or for settlement on a forward start date) at an agreed purchase price paid by the Buyer to the Seller, and (ii) with the agreement for the Seller to repurchase equivalent securities from the Buyer on a specified future date, or on demand, at an agreed repurchase price (representative of the purchase price plus the 'Price Differential' or 'repo rate' reflective of the financing charge during the term of the Repo).

Repo transactions are generally short-term, with the term ranging from overnight to one year and can also be used for structured financing transactions with a longer term to maturity.

Repo transactions may involve risks including but not limited to the following:

- *Credit risk:* a party to a Repo transaction is exposed to credit risk - its counterparty may become insolvent or otherwise unable to meet its obligations and such party may not be adequately collateralised in order to mitigate this counterparty credit risk.
- *Operational Risk:* operational risk may arise due to the non-settlement or delay in settlement of securities, or failure to deliver securities due to illiquid market conditions in respect to the specific securities at any given time, with the securities difficult to source. Delivery failure could result in an event of default and termination of the Repo transaction.
- *Market Risk:* The economic risks and rewards remain with the Seller. Therefore, there is also a potential opportunity cost to a Repo transaction. If the value of the securities transferred to Buyer has fallen before equivalent securities are returned, the Seller may have missed the

opportunity to dispose of those securities for a higher price which may exceed the price received for the use of its securities under the transaction.

- *Interest Rate Risk:* For longer-dated Repos, there can be interest rate risk, in that parties are locked into paying/receiving a specific interest rate that is higher/lower than the prevailing rate.
- *Collateral:* Repo transactions also involve risks relating to the re-use of collateral provided to the counterparty.

5. Derivatives

These risk warnings cannot disclose all the risks and other significant aspects of warrants and/or derivative products such as futures, options, and contracts for differences. You should not deal in these products unless you understand their nature and the extent of your exposure to risk. You should also be satisfied that the product is suitable for you in the light of your circumstances and financial position. Certain strategies, such as a 'spread' position or a 'straddle', may be as risky as a simple 'long' or 'short' position.

Although warrants and/or derivative instruments can be utilised for the management of investment risk, some of these products are unsuitable for certain investors. Different instruments involve different levels of exposure to risk and in deciding whether to trade in such instruments you should be aware of the following points.

A derivative is a contract entered into between parties for the exchange of payments calculated by reference to an underlying asset, rate or index.

A derivative can be traded “over-the-counter” (i.e. outside of an exchange or other trading venue) (“**OTC**”) or on an exchange (“exchange-traded”).

In general, derivatives involve substantial risks including but not limited to the following:

- *Market Risk:* as derivatives transactions are priced on the basis of an underlying asset, the customer will be exposed to the market risks that affect the underlying asset. However, the economic return of a derivative transaction may not be identical to the economic return of holding the underlying asset, and may include an adjustment for fees or commissions, financing charges, hedging costs or break costs.
- *Counterparty credit risk:* where the derivative transaction is uncleared and uncollateralised, the counterparties are exposed to the credit risk of the other party. The customer’s entire investment could be lost in the event of default by or the insolvency of its counterparty.
- *Loss of investment:* there is a risk that the customer will pay an upfront amount, but never receive any benefit from the transaction. An example of this could be if an option purchased is not in-the-money at the time it can be exercised.
- *Contingent liabilities:* derivatives transactions such as credit default swaps or options may involve contingent liabilities. This can result in the customer incurring losses much greater than its original investment (if any) or premium received (in the case of sold options) should certain conditions be met, such as the occurrence of a credit event or an asset reaching a strike price.
- *Unlimited loss:* losses under certain derivatives transactions can theoretically be unlimited. In the context of an interest rate or FX swap, for as long as the interest or exchange rate continues to rise so too will the customer’s loss if it is required to pay the variable rate under the transaction.

- *Leverage risk:* derivatives transactions may be entered into on a highly geared or leveraged basis. This may mean that even a relatively small movement in the value of the underlying asset or other specified factor(s) could result in a disproportionately large movement, unfavourable or favourable, in the amount payable between the parties to the transaction.
- *Legal risk:* if a counterparty goes into default and the derivative is terminated, the ability to recover value from the transaction is ordinarily dependent on netting gains against losses across different transactions and the value of the transactions against the value of the collateral. If the legal netting mechanism is not recognised in any jurisdiction, it may be that losses will be incurred.
- *Collateral risk:* parties to derivatives contracts are often required to post collateral to mitigate their credit exposure to one another. If the market value moves against their position, the investor may be called upon to pay substantial additional collateral on short notice. Failure to post collateral may lead to the contracts being closed out which could crystallise a loss position. There is no guarantee that collateral which is posted by the customer will be returned to the customer. Where collateral is held by a third-party custodian, the return of such collateral is subject to the credit and operational risk of that custodian.
- *Basis risk:* where a derivative transaction has been entered into to hedge price or other risks arising from ownership of a particular underlying, the performance of the derivative and the performance risk of the underlying may not be perfectly correlated, resulting in residual 'basis' risk.
- *Operational risk:* losses may occur due to the failures of processes and systems used in monitoring derivative transactions, including calculating and making payments or deliveries, exercising rights (such as options rights) before their expiry, monitoring lifecycles events and delivering notices in a timely manner. Such failures in third party systems may be subject to limitations on liability.
- *Delivery risk:* if you have entered into a physically settled derivative, you may be obliged to take delivery of the relevant asset. In respect of commodities and natural resources, this may require significant operational resources to achieve.
- *Early Termination:* derivative transactions may be subject to early termination due to a voluntary or agreed early termination, 'events of default' or 'termination events' in relation to the customer or the provider (e.g. failure to pay, insolvency, force majeure, illegality, tax events) or extraordinary events relating to the underlying (e.g. merger nationalisation or delisting of an equity, market disruptions, cancellation of an index, disruptions in the ability of one or more parties to hedge the transaction). Such events (with the exception of voluntary or agreed early termination) may be outside the control of the customer and such termination may, depending on the value of the transaction at such time, result in a substantial payment due from the customer (even where the provider is in default or the termination arises from an external event). Customers may not be able to establish replacement transactions, or may incur significant costs in doing so such as charges for early termination even where such early termination is voluntary or agreed between us.
- *Liquidity risk:* uncleared derivative contracts can be amended or transferred only pursuant to their express terms or by agreement of the parties. Where consent of the dealer to transfer or unwind an OTC derivative transaction is required, it may not provide such consent, for reasons which it is not obliged to disclose. In addition, there may not be another dealer who is willing to provide the same or a similar transaction. OTC derivative transactions on standardised terms (e.g. credit default swaps with set payment dates and maturity dates) will be more liquid than bespoke transactions. OTC derivative transactions may involve greater risk than investing

in exchange-traded derivatives because there is no exchange market on which to close out an open position. It may therefore be impossible to liquidate an existing position, to assess the value of the position arising from an off-exchange transaction or to assess the exposure to risk.

- *Risk of Adjustments:* the occurrence of certain events relating to the underlying of the derivative transaction may trigger the right of the calculation agent to make certain adjustments to the economic terms (e.g. market disruption events, stock splits, or the payment of unexpected or extraordinary dividends, currency controls). Such adjustments may involve an element of discretion on the part of the calculation agent. Exposure to an underlying via a derivative may not correspond in all cases with exposure obtained by holding the underlying directly.
- *Clearing risk:* cleared OTC derivatives are OTC derivatives which have been submitted to an accepted for clearing by a clearing house. Such cleared derivatives are subject to the rules of the clearing house, including collateral arrangements required by the clearing house. Therefore, participants may be required to post collateral on short notice to cover losses incurred under the cleared OTC derivative contracts. Failure to post collateral may lead to the contracts being closed out which could crystallise a loss position. The terms and conditions of cleared OTC derivatives contracts (including the strike or forward price) may be modified by the clearing house without notice to reflect changes or events in respect of the underlying asset or otherwise.

Specific risks associated with different types of derivatives are set out below.

Futures

Transactions in futures involve the obligation to make, or to take, delivery of the underlying asset of the contract at a future date, or in some cases to settle the position with cash.

The risk of loss in trading commodity futures contracts can be substantial. You should, therefore, carefully consider whether such trading is suitable for you in light of your circumstances and financial resources. Placing contingent orders, such as "stop-loss" or "stop-limit" orders, will not necessarily limit your losses to the intended amounts, since market conditions on the exchange where the order is placed may make it impossible to execute such orders. Under certain market conditions, you may find it difficult or impossible to liquidate a position. This can occur, for example, when the market reaches a daily price fluctuation limit ("limit move"). The 'gearing' or 'leverage' often obtainable in futures trading means that a small deposit or down payment can lead to large losses as well as gains. It also means that a relatively small movement can lead to a proportionately much larger movement in the value of your investment, and this can work against you as well as for you. Futures transactions have a contingent liability, and you should be aware of the implications of this, in particular the margining requirements. You may sustain a total loss of the funds that you deposit with your broker to establish or maintain a position in the commodity futures market, and you may incur losses beyond these amounts. If the market moves against your position, you may be called upon by your broker to deposit a substantial amount of additional margin funds, on short notice, in order to maintain your position. If you do not provide the required funds within the time required by your broker, your position may be liquidated at a loss, and you will be liable for any resulting deficit in your account. You should consult your broker concerning the nature of the protections available to safeguard funds or property deposited for your account.

Options

There are many different types of options with different characteristics subject to the following conditions.

(a) Buying options: Buying options involves less risk than selling options because, if the price of the underlying asset moves against you, you can simply allow the option to lapse. The maximum loss is limited to the premium, plus any commission or other transaction charges. However, if you buy a call option on a futures contract and you later exercise the option, you will acquire the future. This will expose you to the risks described under 'futures' and 'contingent liability investment transactions'.

(b) Writing options: If you write an option, the risk involved in considerably greater than buying options. You may be liable for margin to maintain your position and a loss may be sustained well in excess of the premium received. By writing an option, you accept a legal obligation to purchase or sell the underlying asset if the option is exercised against you, however far the market price has moved away from the exercise price. If you already own the underlying asset which you have contracted to sell (when the options will be known as 'covered call options') the risk is reduced. If you do not own the underlying asset ('uncovered call options') the risk can 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.

Certain options markets operate on a margined basis, under which buyers do not pay the full premium on their option at the time they purchase it. In this situation you may subsequently be called upon to pay margin on the option up to the level of your premium. If you fail to do so as required, your position may be closed or liquidated in the same way as a futures position.

Swaps

Transactions in swaps involve an exchange of different cash flows between the parties. Parties are exposed to the market risk of the relevant underlying. For example, an interest rate swap will involve one party paying the other a variable rate of interest in exchange for payment by the other party of a fixed rate of interest, each calculated on the same notional amount. The party that pays the variable rate of interest will be exposed to the risk of a rise in the variable interest rate but will benefit from a fall in that interest rate The receiver of the variable rate of interest will be exposed to the risk of a fall in the variable interest rate but will benefit from a rise in that interest rate.

An investor purchasing exposure to an underlying asset via a swap will also have funding costs to pay to its counterparty, thereby increasing the potential loss or reducing profits.

Credit event triggers defined under the terms of a credit default swap may not cover all circumstances in which the participant in the credit default swap may suffer credit-related losses on a holding of obligations of the underlying reference entity. Parties intending to hedge credit exposure under an obligation of a reference entity should evaluate whether the credit default swap is an effective hedge.

The operation of the rules on successor reference entities can in certain circumstances result in the stated reference entity no longer having deliverable obligations (an “orphan credit default swap”) which means the buyer of protection under such credit default swap can no longer recover any amounts upon a credit event, but will still be obligated to make fixed payments.

Forwards

Forwards are contracts which require an investor to purchase an asset at an agreed price at a certain point in the future.

If the price of the asset on maturity of the forward is lower than the agreed forward purchase price, the buyer under the forward/future will lose money; if the price on maturity is higher than the agreed forward price, the seller under the forward/future will lose money.

Contracts for differences

Contract for Differences or "**CFD**" is a type of transaction the purpose of which is to secure a profit or avoid a loss by reference to fluctuations in the value or price of an Instrument but specifically excludes any Transactions which are dealt with in a separate Product module. Types of Contracts for Differences include, but are not limited to, Foreign Exchange CFDs, Futures CFDs, Option CFDs, Share CFDs and Stock Index CFDs.

Investing in a contract for differences carries the same risks as investing in a future or an option. Transactions in contracts for differences may also have a contingent liability and you should be aware of the implications of this.

Warrants

A warrant is a time-limited right to subscribe for shares, debentures, loan stock or government securities and is exercisable against the original issuer of the underlying securities. 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, unfavourable or favourable, in the price of the warrant. The prices of warrants can therefore be volatile.

It is essential for anyone who is considering purchasing warrants to understand that the right to subscribe which a warrant confers is invariably limited in time with the consequence that if the investor fails to exercise this right within the pre-determined timescale then the investment becomes worthless.

You should not buy a warrant unless you are prepared to sustain a total loss of the money you have invested plus any commission or other transaction charges. Transactions in off-market warrants may involve greater risk than dealing in market traded warrants because there is no access to a market through which to liquidate your position, or to assess the value of the warrant or the exposure to risk. Bid and offer prices need not be quoted, and even where they are, they will be established by dealers in these instruments and consequently it may be difficult to establish what is a fair price.

6. Suspension of Trading

Under certain trading conditions it may be difficult or impossible to liquidate a position. This may occur, for example, at times of rapid price movement if the price rises or falls in one trading session to such an extent that under the rules of the relevant Market trading is suspended or restricted or if the systems of the relevant Market cannot function for any reason. Placing a stop-loss order will not necessarily limit your losses to the intended amounts, because market conditions may make it impossible to execute such an order.

On many Markets, the performance of a transaction by your firm (or third party with whom he is dealing on your behalf) is 'guaranteed' by the Market or clearing house. However, this guarantee is unlikely in most circumstances to cover you, the client, and may not protect you if your firm or another party defaults on its obligations to you. Not all Markets act in the same way. Further specific information about trading on the London Metal Exchange ("LME") can be found at www.lme.co.uk.

7. Electronic Trading

Electronic trading and order routing systems differ from traditional open outcry pit trading and manual order routing methods. Transactions using an electronic system are subject to the rules and regulations of the exchange(s)1offering the system and/or listing the contract. Before you engage in transactions using an electronic system, you should carefully review the rules and regulations of the exchange(s) offering the system and/or listing contracts you intend to trade.

Trading or routing orders through electronic systems varies widely among the different electronic systems. You should consult the rules and regulations of the exchange offering the electronic system and/or listing the contract traded or order routed to understand, among other things, in the case of trading systems, the system’s order matching procedure, opening and closing procedures and prices, error trade policies and trading limitations or requirements: and in the case of all systems, qualifications for access and grounds for termination and limitations on the types of orders that may be entered into the system. Each of these matters may present different risk factors with respect to trading on or using a particular system. Each system may also present risks related to system access, varying response times, and security. In the case of internet-based systems, there may be additional types of risks related to system access, varying response times and security, as well as risks related to service providers and the receipt and monitoring of electronic mail.

Trading through an electronic trading or order routing system exposes you to risks associated with system or component failure. In the event of system or component failure, it is possible that, for a certain time period, you may not be able to enter new orders, execute existing orders, or modify or cancel orders that were previously entered. System or component failure may also result in loss of orders or order priority.

Exchanges offering an electronic trading or order routing system and/or listing the contract may have adopted rules to limit their liability, the liability of StoneX Fiancial Europe S.A., and software and communication system vendors and the amount of damages you may collect for system failure and delays. These limitations of liability provisions vary among the exchanges. You should consult the rules and regulations of the relevant exchange(s) in order to understand these liability limitations.

8. General Information

Exchange-traded futures and options are not subject to a prospectus. Exchange-traded futures and options may give rise to liabilities for the investor, calculated in accordance with market or clearing house rules. Your firm may not deal directly in the relevant market but may act through one or more brokers or intermediaries. In such cases, your positions may be affected by the performance of those third parties in addition to the performance of your firm. In addition, settlement of such transactions may not be effected via the market itself but may be effected on the books of your firm or of a broker or intermediary if such transactions can be crossed with equal but opposite orders of another participant transacting through the same firm, broker or intermediary.

Your rights in such circumstances differ from those you would enjoy if your transaction was effected in the market. The price and liquidity of any investment depends upon the availability and value of the underlying asset, which can be affected by a number of extrinsic factors including, but not limited to, political, environmental and technical. Such factors can also affect the ability to settle or perform on time or at all. Any payments made or received in relation to any investment may be subject to tax and you should seek professional advice in this respect.

Where you are unable to transfer a particular instrument which you hold, to exit your commitment under that instrument, you may have to offset your position by either buying back a short position or selling a long position. Such an offsetting transaction may have to be over the counter and the terms of such a contract may not match entirely those of the initial instrument. For example, the price of such a contract may be more or less than you received or paid for the sale or purchase of the initial instrument

9. General Risks

9.1. Stabilisation

We may deal for you in investments that may have been the subject of stabilisation.

Stabilisation is a price fixing process that may take place in the context of new issues. The effect of stabilisation can be to make the market price of the new issue temporarily artificially higher than it would otherwise be. The market price of investments of the same class already in issue, and of other investments whose price affects the price of the new issue may also be affected.

This process is undertaken in order to ensure that the issue of investments is introduced to the market in an orderly fashion, and that the issue price and/or the price of associated investments is not artificially depressed because of the increase in supply caused by the new issue.

Stabilisation may only take place for a limited period, and there are limits on the price at which shares, warrants and depository receipts may be stabilised (although there are no limits in respect of loan stock and bonds).

9.2. Foreign Markets

Foreign markets will involve different risks from domestic markets. In some cases the risks will be greater. On request, we must provide an explanation of the relevant risks and protections (if any) which will operate in any foreign markets, including the extent to which it will accept liability for any default of a foreign firm through whom it deals. The potential for profit or loss from transactions on foreign markets or in foreign denominated contracts will be affected by fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

9.3. Legal and Tax Risks

If there is a change in law which affects an investment, or the manner in which it is traded or held, additional costs might be incurred or, in extreme circumstances, investments lost.

Some markets investments or the holding of each may be subject to different or diminished investor protection and the protections accorded money or other property you deposit in respect of transactions which may put your assets at additional risk.

A change in tax law to impose a new tax on the transfer or holding of an instrument could result in costs being incurred when realising one’s investment.

9.4. Third Party Risk, Custody Risk, and Fraud Risk

Certain investments may need third parties (including StoneX group entities) to act in relation to investments traded or held by you (e.g. custodians, clearing and settlement agents, exchanges). Your investments may be at risk in the event of failure, insolvency, negligence and/or fraud in respect of one of these third parties.

Where your client assets (including financial instruments and funds) are being held in custody by a third party, there is a risk of the loss or diminution of your client assets, or of rights in connection with those assets, as a result of the insolvency, misuse of the assets, fraud, poor administration, inadequate record-keeping negligence, or any failures to implement adequate measures for safeguarding those assets, in respect of the third party.

If there is a fraud in relation to investments which you hold, you may be at risk of losing your investment.

We are not liable for any loss incurred in connection with your assets and investments as a result of acts, omissions or insolvency of any third parties.