

RISK DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT

THIS PROVISION SHOULD BE READ CAREFULLY BY THE PROSPECTIVE ACCOUNT HOLDER(S) BEFORE SIGNING THE ACCOUNT OPENING FORM AND SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO SECURITIES, ESPECIALLY THOSE OF THE PAKISTAN STOCK EXCHANGE AND OTHER REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

This Risk Disclosure document is prescribed by the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited (PSX) under Clause 13(1) of the Securities Broker (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016.

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THE CUSTOMERS MUST BE AWARE OF AND ACQUAINTED WITH THE FOLLOWING:

1. BASIC RISKS INVOLVED IN TRADING IN SECURITIES MARKET:

1.1 VOLATILITY RISK: Volatility risk is the risk of changes in the value of financial products in any direction. High volatility generally means that the values of securities/contracts can undergo dramatic upswings and/or downswings during a short period. Such a high volatility can be expected relatively more in illiquid or less frequently traded securities/contracts than in liquid or more frequently traded ones. Due to volatility, the order of a customer may not be executed or only partially executed due to rapid change in the market prices. Such volatility can also cause price uncertainty of the market orders as the price at which the order is executed can be substantially different from the last available market price or may change significantly thereafter, resulting in a real or notional loss.

1.2 LIQUIDITY RISK:

Liquidity refers to the ability of market participants to buy and/or sell securities expeditiously at a competitive price and with minimal price difference. Generally, it is assumed that more the numbers of orders available in the market, greater is the liquidity. Liquidity is important because with greater liquidity, it is easier for customers to buy and/or sell securities swiftly and with minimal price difference and, as a result, customers are more likely to pay or receive a competitive price for their executed trades. Generally, lower liquidity can be expected in thinly traded instruments than in liquid or more frequently traded ones. As a result, order of customer may only be partially executed, or may be executed with relatively greater price difference or may not be executed at all. Under certain market conditions, it may be difficult or impossible for the customers to liquidate a position in the market at a reasonable price, when there are no outstanding orders either on the buy side or on the sell side, or if trading is halted in a security/contract due to any reason.

1.3 SPECULATIVE TRADING RISK:

Speculation involves trading of a security/contract with the expectation that it will become more valuable in a very near future. These transactions are attempted to make profit from fluctuations in the market value of securities, rather than fundamental value of a security and/or underlying attributes embodied in the securities such as dividends, bonus or any other factor(s) materially affecting the price. Speculative trading results in an uncertain degree of gain or loss. Almost all investment activities involve speculative risks to some extent, as a customer has no idea whether an investment will be a blazing success or an utter failure. Day trading strategy is a common example of speculative trading in which customers buy and sell the same security/derivative within the same day, such that all obligations are netted off and closed and no settlement obligations stand. The customer indulging in a day-trading strategy needs to be more vigilant and informed than the customers investing for a longer period, as market may not move during the day as the day-trader originally anticipated, resulting in a loss to them.

