



Maybank Securities Pte. Ltd.

Terms and Conditions
Part VII: Risk Disclosure Statement

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Part VII. RISK DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Introduction

Clients (“you”) who trade or transact capital markets products (such as securities, futures, and bonds) with or through Maybank Securities Pte Ltd (“Maybank” or “we”) should be aware of the risks which may be involved in such trading.

The objective of this document is to provide you with some basic information concerning the types of trading and investments which can involve special risks in order for you to make an informed assessment of the risks and uncertainties associated with investing or trading in such capital markets products before you undertake such transactions through Maybank.

The associated risk of loss in entering into such transactions can be substantial.

Your need to know and understand the risks involved in any transaction you may undertake is particularly important for you because of the limited scope of our services to you.

Please be reminded that unless otherwise agreed by Maybank in writing or otherwise stated in this Agreement:

1. *Execution only:* We will deal with you as a client on an execution-only basis and do not advise on the merits or suitability of particular financial instruments / transactions.
2. *Own judgement and suitability:* In asking us to enter into any transaction or execute any order you will be representing that you are solely responsible for making your own independent appraisal and investigations into the risks of the transaction. You will be representing that you have sufficient knowledge and experience to make your own evaluation of the merits and risks of any transaction you may choose to effect with or through us. **Please therefore do not ask us to enter into any such transaction unless you are willing and able to give such representation.**
3. We give you no warranty as to the merits or suitability of transaction you effect or with respect to any investment product and assume no fiduciary duty in our relations with you. For avoidance of doubt, no advice or recommendation is given as to the suitability of any product or services for your particular circumstances and you cannot and should not rely on anything, whether in writing or orally we may provide you as being advice or recommendation unless we expressly agree in writing that you can do so.
4. Depending on the types of Capital Markets Products, we may act as your agent or principal in respect of any Transaction and we will disclose such relationship to you before entering into any Transaction.

This document cannot be and is not sufficient to explain all the risks and other significant aspects of entering into the various types of transactions discussed in this document. You should therefore fully understand the nature and fundamentals of the transactions and the markets underlying such transactions, the nature and scope of the contractual relationship between you and Maybank, the legal terms and conditions of the documents for the transactions, the extent of your exposure to risk and the potential losses that can be incurred, the income tax treatment and the accounting treatment of the transactions (which can be complex), the regulatory treatment of the transactions and, as appropriate, consult your financial and tax advisers or other professional advisers before entering into such transactions. In particular, derivatives transactions and structured products are not suitable for many members of the public. You should carefully consider whether such transactions are suitable for you in light of your financial resources, experience, objectives for engaging in the transactions, ability to bear risks and other relevant circumstances.

Unless you have a specific agreement with Maybank for the provision of advisory services or fund management services, you should note and accept that Maybank’s relationship with you in relation to your transactions is purely as execution only broker/dealer or as a counterparty to you. In either case, while you are entitled to expect Maybank and/or its employees or representatives to answer your queries, the obligation in so answering is only to be honest. Such answers should not be assumed to be backed by any reasonable due diligence or specifically suitable for reliance by yourself without you first independently confirming that the answer is intended as specific advice to and is suitable for or to your specific financial needs and objectives or verifying the same with your independent advisers on its specific suitability for your specific financial needs and objectives. You should also note the provisions under “Scope of Services” set out in Part I (General Terms and Conditions) and ensure that you understand and accept the same as a condition to your relationship with Maybank.

Section A of this document sets out some general investment risks relating to most transactions generally. Section B explains the risks surrounding certain investments and derivatives. Section C discusses non-traditional investments (such as hedge funds) and investments in the emerging markets.

Please read through this document carefully and consult Maybank if you have any questions. Your signature on the Account Application Form indicates you have received, read, understand, and agree to the nature and contents in this document.

Section A - General Investment Risks

There are various risks of a general nature associated with investing and transacting in capital markets products. These include but are not limited to the following.

Potential losses

Your payments or receipts under a transaction will be linked to changes in the particular financial market or markets to which the transaction is linked, and you will be exposed to price, currency exchange, interest rate or other volatility in that market or markets. You may sustain substantial losses on the transactions if market conditions move against your positions. It is in your interest to understand fully the impact of market movements, in particular the extent of profit or loss you would be exposed to when there is an upward or downward movement in the relevant rates. Your position on various transactions may be liquidated at a loss and you will then be liable for any resulting deficit in your account with Maybank. Under certain circumstances, it may be difficult to liquidate an existing position, assess the value, determine a fair price or assess your exposure to risk.

Maybank may supply you with a sensitivity analysis, and if this is supplied, you would be well advised to familiarise yourself with it. However, Maybank is not obliged, nor will it be obliged, to supply you with such a sensitivity analysis.

Risk of securities trading

The prices of securities can and do fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, and may become valueless. It is as likely that losses will be incurred rather than profit made as a result of buying and selling securities. In addition, securities regulations and investor protection rules vary with different exchanges. Some may expose investors in securities listed on those exchanges to high investment risk. In particular, certain exchanges allow companies to list with neither a track record of profitability nor any obligation to forecast future profitability. Such securities may be very volatile and illiquid and their greater risk profiles mean that trading on such exchanges or in such securities may be more suited to professional or sophisticated investors. You should seek independent professional advice if you are uncertain of or have not understood any aspect of the nature of the exchange or the risks involved in trading such securities.

In the case of shares of smaller companies (sometimes known as "penny shares"), there may be a greater risk of loss because there may proportionately be a large difference between the buying price and the selling price of these shares. If they have to be sold immediately, you may get back much less than the amount that you paid for them.

Liquidation of positions

Under certain market conditions you may find it difficult or impossible to liquidate a position. This may 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 your losses to the intended amounts, as it may be difficult or impossible to execute such orders without incurring substantial losses under certain market conditions. Strategies using combinations of positions, such as "spread" or "straddle" positions may be as risky as taking simple "long" or "short" positions.

Risk of margin trading and trading in leveraged foreign exchange contracts

The risk of loss in leveraged trading or financing a transaction by deposit of collateral is significant. The high degree of leverage that is often obtainable in margin trading can work against you as well as for you due to fluctuating market conditions. You may sustain large losses as well as gains in response to a small market movement. While the amount of the initial margin required to enter into a transaction may be small relative to the value of the transaction, a relatively small market movement would have a proportionately larger impact. You may sustain losses in excess of your cash and any other assets deposited as collateral with Maybank. You may be called upon at short notice to make additional substantial margin deposits or interest payments. You should be aware that you may not be entitled to an extension of time when a margin call is made. If the required margin deposits or interest payments are not made within the prescribed time, your position may be liquidated without your consent. Moreover, you will remain liable for any resulting deficit in your account and interest charged on your account. Furthermore, you should be aware that Maybank may liquidate your collateral and/or positions without contacting you in certain instances but not limited to if there has been a drastic drop in the value of your collateral and/or positions. Further, Maybank may be entitled to decide which collateral to liquidate in order to best protect its interests. You should therefore carefully consider whether such trading or financing arrangement is suitable in light of your financial position and investment objectives.

Securities borrowing

When you borrow securities, you should be aware that failure to return the borrowed securities to Maybank on its demand could lead to Maybank effecting a buy in without further consultation with you, and you may then be liable for the total costs and expenses incurred by Maybank arising from such buy in.

Pricing relationships

The normal pricing relationships between a derivative and its underlying assets may not exist in certain circumstances. The absence of an underlying reference price may make it difficult to assess the "fair" value of a derivative position. Under certain circumstances, the specifications of outstanding contracts (including the exercise price of an option or a warrant) may be modified by an exchange or clearing house to reflect changes in the underlying asset.

Tax risks

Before entering into any transaction, you should understand the tax implications of doing so, e.g. income tax. Different transactions may have different tax implications. The tax implications are dependent upon the nature of your business activities and the transactions in question. You should therefore consult your tax adviser to understand the relevant tax considerations.

Currency risks

The profit and loss in transactions denominated or settled in a different currency from the currency which you carry on your ordinary business or keep your accounts (whether they are traded in your own or another jurisdiction) will be affected by fluctuations in currency rates and the difference between the buying price and the selling price of a currency where there is a need to convert from the currency denomination of the contract to another currency.

Counterparty risks

All transactions that are executed upon your instructions with counterparties and brokers are dependent on their due performance of their obligations. The insolvency or default of such counterparties and brokers may lead to positions being liquidated or closed out without your consent.

Please ensure that you are aware of the identity of the contractual counterparty you are or may be matched with. Often, you will be buying an unsecured obligation of such counterparty (as opposed to an obligation of a central clearing corporation as would be the case with exchange traded futures and options) and you should evaluate the comparative credit risk. If your counterparty is Maybank, you must note that Maybank deals with you at arm's length as your counterparty. Unless it agrees in writing or unless otherwise required by law, Maybank is not your fiduciary, nor is it willing to accept any fiduciary obligations towards you. Any dealing, trading, engagement or transaction with Maybank by you could result in a loss to you and a gain to Maybank. Maybank does not and will not give you any advice whether written or oral other than the representations which will be expressly set forth in the relevant agreement, and any confirmation which may be signed or executed by you after negotiations with Maybank as your counterparty.

You should be aware that Maybank is engaged in certain customer driven and proprietary activities in many markets. These general activities, as well as Maybank's hedging activities which may be related to certain transactions entered into with you, may adversely affect the value of such transactions.

Commission and other charges

Your net returns from a transaction would also be affected by the transaction costs (i.e. commission, fees and other charges) including but not limited to those charged by Maybank, the clearing house and the securities exchange. These costs must be considered in any risk assessment made by you.

Client's Moneys and Assets

In compliance with our statutory obligations under Singapore law to protect your moneys and assets, we are required to disclose to you the manner in which we hold your moneys and assets received on your account and the attendant risks.

Your moneys will be held by us on your behalf in a trust account with a licensed bank, a merchant bank, a finance company, or if with a custodian outside Singapore, one which is licensed, registered or authorised to conduct banking business in the country where the account is maintained. Your assets will be deposited by us in a custody account with a licensed bank, a merchant bank, a finance company, a depository agent, an approved trustee, or a licensed custodian appointed by us. Such moneys and assets will be held in omnibus account and commingled with the moneys and assets of our other clients. We may withdraw your moneys or assets from such trust account or custody account and place them with an approved clearing house, a recognised clearing house, a member of a clearing facility, or a member of an organised market for the following purposes: (i) executing, facilitating the continued holding of a position in, or facilitating a transaction involving any capital markets products on your behalf on the organised market; (ii) for the clearing or settlement of any capital markets products on the clearing facility for you; or (iii) for any other purpose specified under the business rules and practices of the approved clearing house, recognised clearing house, organised market, or clearing facility.

While there are potential benefits associated with the commingling of moneys and assets such as cost savings in fees, the risks inherent in such arrangement include exposure to losses stemming from other clients whose moneys and assets are also held in the omnibus account. Furthermore, in the event of a failure or insolvency of the deposit-taking institution, custodian or clearing house, there is a possibility that you may not fully recover your moneys and assets or could incur losses due to failed transactions.

When you grant us a security interest over your assets (such as a mortgage, charge, or pledge), a variety of risks emerges. For instance, there is the risk that the return of your assets upon the discharge of your indebtedness may be restricted, notably by the pledge created by us in favour of a third party. Additional risks encompass the potential impact on the liquidity and market value of your assets, the prospect of third-party claims on your pledged assets, and the risk that the pledged assets may be subject to seizure or liquidation to satisfy outstanding obligations, potentially resulting in financial losses for you. Despite these risks, you expressly knowledge and accept the potential risks stemming from such an arrangement. For the avoidance of doubt, your indebtedness will at all times not exceed the debit balance in your margin financing account.

Where you trade on a foreign exchange, we will pass your moneys or assets to a foreign broker, which may in turn pass the moneys or assets to another broker to enable that other broker to execute the trade on the foreign exchange. In situation where your moneys or assets are passed to other brokers along the holding chain, the manner in which your moneys or assets are held by the different brokers may be different. There are attendant risks arising from such arrangement. For instance, you may not be able to fully recover your moneys or assets if the deposit-taking institution or custodian or others in the holding chain were to fail.

In addition, if your moneys and assets are held in a foreign jurisdiction, there may be significant differences between the client asset protection regimes in Singapore and that jurisdiction. Such differences include less favourable asset protection regulations in certain jurisdictions, where you may not enjoy the same level of safeguarding for your moneys and assets as provided in Singapore. You should familiarise yourself with the protection accorded to any money or asset you deposit for domestic and foreign transactions, especially in the event of an entity's insolvency. The extent to which you can recover your moneys or assets may be governed by specific legislation or local rules.

In circumstances where we accept or receive your moneys or assets for your over-the-counter derivatives transactions, we are obliged under the relevant provisions of the Securities Regulation to inform you that you may request us to segregate your moneys or assets deposited with us from the moneys or assets of our other clients. If you make such a request, additional costs will be imposed on you. Where you chose to have your moneys or assets maintained separately from those of our other clients, your moneys or assets will be "ring-fenced" and not subject to the risks that: (i) they may form part of our other clients' assets for the purposes of insolvency or winding-up; (ii) they may be used to meet third party's general obligations in an insolvency; or (iii) a third party may challenge your rights to the moneys and assets.

Transactions in foreign jurisdictions

Transactions on markets in other jurisdictions, including markets formally linked to a domestic market, may involve additional risk. In particular, securities that are foreign listed securities and are held outside Singapore are subject to the applicable laws and regulations of the relevant overseas jurisdiction that may be different from the laws and regulations in Singapore. Consequently, such securities may not enjoy the same protection as that conferred on securities received or held in Singapore. Before you trade, you should enquire about any rules relevant to your particular transactions. The Monetary Authority of Singapore will be unable to compel the enforcement of the rules of foreign regulatory authorities or markets in other jurisdictions where the transactions have been effected. You should understand the types of redress available in both your home jurisdiction and other relevant jurisdictions before you start to trade. There may be restrictions for foreigners, repatriation of capital investments and profits and there may be withholding or additional forms of taxes.

Trading facilities and electronic trading

Most 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. Before you conduct any transactions through such facilities or systems, you 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 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.

Off-exchange transactions

In some jurisdictions and only in restricted circumstances, firms are permitted to effect off-exchange transactions. In addition to the issues concerning the liquidation of positions and pricing relationships generally set out above, offexchange transactions may be less regulated or subject to a separate regulatory regime. 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. Maybank consequently cannot and does not warrant that its prices or the prices it secures for you for such transactions are or will at any time be the best price available to you. Maybank may make a profit from a transaction with you no matter what result the transaction has from your point of view. Off-exchange transactions may also involve greater risk than dealing in exchange traded products because there is no exchange market through which to liquidate your position, to assess the value of the product 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 products and consequently, it may be difficult to establish what a fair price is. An over-the-counter transaction generally cannot be assigned or transferred without the consent of the other party. Maybank is not obliged to repurchase a transaction from you. Because transactions are customised and not fungible, engaging in a transaction with another dealer to offset a transaction you have entered into with Maybank will not automatically close out those positions (as would be true in the case of equivalent exchange-traded futures and options) and will not necessarily function as a perfect hedge. Before you undertake such transactions, you should familiarise yourself with the applicable rules and attendant risks.

Terms and conditions

It is important that you fully understand the terms and conditions of any transaction that you propose to undertake, including (a) the terms as to price, term, expiration dates, restrictions on exercising an option and other terms material to the transaction; (b) any terms describing risk factors, such as volatility, liquidity, and so on; (c) the circumstances under which you may become obliged to make or take delivery of an underlying asset upon settlement of a derivatives transaction;

(d) the legal risks surrounding the transaction, including but not limited to the circumstances under which the transaction may be illegal, resulting in it being void and unenforceable; and (e) the commissions, fees and other charges for which you will be liable. Maybank may expect you to bear such risks.

You should therefore familiarise yourself with the terms and conditions of any agreement, contract or confirmation that you may enter into with Maybank. You must fully understand your rights and obligations under that agreement, contract or confirmation, and carefully study the trading mechanism and understand the potential risks involved before you trade. You should not sign any agreement, contract or confirmation unless you are familiar with the contents or effects or your professional advisers have explained the contents and effects.

Section B - Transactions involving special risks

Unit Trusts

Before investing in any unit trust, you are advised to read and understand the contents of the prospectus or any information memorandum. The prospectus or information memorandum may, but need not always contain, a statement of the risks specific to a particular unit trust. You should carefully assess the nature, characteristics and mandate of a unit trust and, amongst other things, consider the fees and charges involved. You should be aware that an investment in unit trusts is subject to various risks such as those highlighted in Section A of this document and there can be no assurance that a unit trust's investment objectives will be realised. In particular, the price of units in a unit trust is subject to both upwards and downwards movements. In this respect, the past performance of a unit trust should not be taken as an indication of its future performance. You should also understand that the issue, subscription and redemption price of units in respect of any unit trust is usually only indicative and not final and binding.

Options

What are 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). The price you pay for this right is called the "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. This does not however limit their tradability on the secondary market.

The following can underlie an option:

- assets such as equities, bonds, commodities and precious metals;
- benchmarks such as currencies, interest rates and indices;
- derivatives; or
- any combination of the above.

During the life of an option, the writer must often provide margin. The margin is determined by the counterparty or, in the case of exchange traded options, the exchange may determine the required margin. If the deposited margin proves insufficient, the writer may have to provide additional collateral or be faced with his 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.

A call option is in-the-money if the current market value of the underlying is higher than the strike price. A put option is in-the-money if the current market value of the underlying is lower than the strike price. An option which is in-the-money is said to have an intrinsic value. A call option is out-of-the-money if the current market value of the underlying is lower than the strike price. A put option is out-of-the-money if the current market value of the underlying is higher than the strike price, meaning it has no intrinsic value. If the current market value of the underlying is equal to its strike price, the option is at-the-money.

The price of an option depends on its intrinsic value and on its time value. The latter depends on a variety of factors, including the remaining life of the option and the volatility of the underlying asset. The time value of an option reflects the chance that it will be in-the-money. Generally, the value of a call option decreases, and the value of a put option increases, as the value of the underlying asset falls. The less an option is in-the-money, the larger the decrease in value. This decrease also generally accelerates as the life of the option expires, and is proportionally larger than the decrease in value of the underlying asset. However, in certain cases, the value of an option may decrease even if the value of the underlying asset remains unchanged or moves in favour of the buyer.

Risks of options trading

Transactions in options carry a higher degree of risk. Buyers and sellers of options should familiarise themselves with the type of options (i.e. put or call) which they contemplate trading, the style of exercise, the nature and extent of rights and obligations 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. You should also inform yourself of the exercise and expiration procedures and your rights and obligations upon exercise or expiry.

A person should not buy any option unless he is able to sustain a total loss of the premium and transaction costs of buying the option. The buyer of options may offset its position by trading in the market or exercise the options or allow the options to expire. A person who buys an option should be aware that in order to realise any value from the option, it will be necessary either to offset the option position or to exercise the option. The buyer of an option should be aware that some option contracts may provide only a limited period of time for exercise of the option (e.g. an American-style option), and some option contracts may provide for the exercise of the option on a specified or stipulated date (e.g. a European-style option). The exercise of an option results either in a cash settlement or in the buyer acquiring or delivering the underlying interest. If the option is on a futures contract or leveraged foreign exchange transaction, the buyer will have to acquire a futures or leveraged foreign exchange position, as the case may be, with associated liabilities for margin. 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 buying deep-out-of-the-money options, you should be aware that, ordinarily, the chance of such options becoming profitable is remote. It may sometimes even be impossible to acquire the necessary underlying asset.

Selling (writing or granting) an option generally entails considerably greater risk than buying options. Although the premium received by the seller is fixed, the seller may sustain a loss well in excess of the amount of the 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 buyer 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 or a leveraged foreign exchange transaction, the seller of a put option will acquire a futures contract or leveraged foreign exchange position, as the case may be, with associated liabilities for margin. If the option is "covered" by the seller holding a corresponding position in the underlying futures contract, leveraged foreign exchange transaction or another option, the risk may be reduced. If the option is not covered, the risk of loss can be unlimited.

Additional risks common to options trading

Terms and conditions of contracts: Before you conduct your transactions, you should understand the terms and conditions of the specific option which you are trading and the associated obligations (e.g. the expiration dates and restrictions on the time of 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.

Commodity options: Before entering into any transaction involving a commodity option, you should thoroughly understand the nature and type of option involved and the underlying physical commodity. In addition to the risks set out above and in Section A, you 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.

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. You 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. We cannot go into detail here about the risks involved in any particular case. Before buying any exotic options, be sure to seek comprehensive advice about the particular risks involved.

Warrants

What are 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 warrants can therefore be very volatile and may fall in value as rapidly as it may rise due to, including but not limited to, variations in the frequency and magnitude of the changes in the price of the underlying security, the time remaining to expiry and the creditworthiness of the issuer.

A “covered warrant” refers to a right to acquire shares or other securities which is exercisable against someone other than the original issuer of the securities.

Risks of trading in warrants

As in the case of options, the buyer of a warrant is subject to the risk of losing the premium and transaction costs. Investments in warrants involve substantial risks including market risk, liquidity risk and the risk that the issuer will be unable to satisfy its obligations under the warrants. You should not buy a warrant unless you are prepared to sustain a total loss of the money you have invested plus the commission or other transaction costs.

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), macroeconomic 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.

In the case of exchange-traded warrants, it is not possible to predict the price at which the warrants will trade in the secondary market or whether such market will be liquid or illiquid. To the extent that warrants of a particular issue are exercised, the number of warrants of such issue outstanding will decrease, resulting in a diminished liquidity for the remaining warrants of such issue. A decrease in the liquidity of an issue of warrants may in turn cause an increase in the volatility associated with the price of such issue of warrants. To the extent that an issue of warrants becomes illiquid, the buyer may have to exercise such warrant to realise value. In respect of European-style warrants, as they are only exercisable on the expiration date, you will not be able to exercise your warrants to realise value in the event that the relevant issue becomes illiquid.

Forwards and futures

What are 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 at a price agreed on the contract date. Forwards and futures can involve special risks and are therefore only suitable for investors who are familiar with this type of instrument, have sufficient liquid assets and are able to absorb any losses that may arise.

Futures are traded on an exchange. They take the form of contracts in which the quantity of the underlying and the expiration date are standardised. Forwards are not traded on an exchange; hence they are referred to as OTC (over-the-counter) forwards. Their specifications may also be standardised; otherwise they may be agreed between the buyer and the seller. Underlyings for forwards and futures include assets such as equities, currencies, bonds, commodities and precious metals, and benchmarks such as interest rates and indices.

Risks of trading in forwards and futures

Margin requirements: On buying or (short) selling an underlying asset on the futures market, you 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. The terms for calculating the variation margin are laid down in the applicable exchange regulations or contract provisions. You will be obliged to deposit the required initial or variation margin cover with Maybank for the entire life of the contract.

Forward sales and purchases: 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, you risk 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, you must take
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delivery of the underlying at the price originally agreed even if its market value has since fallen below the agreed price. Your potential loss corresponds to the difference between these two values. Your maximum loss corresponds to the originally agreed price. Potential losses can substantially exceed the margin requirements. In order to limit price fluctuations, an exchange may set price limits for certain contracts. You should find out what price limits are in place before effecting forward or futures transactions. This is important since closing out a contract can otherwise be much more difficult or even impossible. If you sell forward an underlying which you do not hold at the outset of the contract, this is referred to as a short sale. In this case, you risk having to acquire the underlying at an unfavourable market price in order to fulfill your obligation to effect delivery on the contract's expiration date.

Extended Settlement Contracts Listed on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited: While these contracts are listed for trading by the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited, they are actually futures contracts and not securities for the purposes of Singapore law. The Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited requires us specifically to inform you of a specific contingency with respect to trading in such contracts: - (i) In the event of a broker's default, the Central Depository Pte Ltd (the "CDP") will not step into the shoes of the broker to settle the broker's obligation under any outstanding Extended Settlement Contract and there will be no re-novation of Extended Settlement Contracts to the CDP; and (ii) that (i) is a standard practice in the futures market which applies both before and after the last trading day of Extended Settlement Contracts and is different from current ready market securities trades (i.e. not futures exchange based securities transactions) re-novated to CDP

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.

Combinations: Since combinations comprise various elements, the closing out of individual elements can considerably alter the risks inherent in the overall position. Before entering into any such transaction, be sure to consult Maybank about the particular risks involved. Given the many possible combinations, it is impossible to go into detail in this document the risks involved in any particular case.

Contracts for differences

Certain futures, forward or option contracts are contracts for differences which provide for adjustment between the parties based on the respective values or levels of certain assets or reference indices at the time of the contracts and at an agreed future time. Such assets or reference indices can be shares as well as commodities, securities, currencies, interest rate swaps, etc (collectively referred to herein as the "Underlying Asset"). There is no delivery on these contracts which can only be settled in cash.

Further, the relevant Underlying Asset may not have a ready market. Consequently, these contracts for differences may be very illiquid and in such event, you may sustain substantial losses as the bid/offer spreads may be very wide if the market moves against your position.

Essentially, contracts for differences carry the same risks as investing in a futures contract, forward or an option and you should be aware of these as set out above.

In particular, transactions in contracts for differences have margin requirements and you should be aware of the implications of this as set out above (as described in under the section, "Risk of margin trading and trading in leveraged foreign exchange contracts"). You should familiarise yourself with the margin requirements (which can vary with the underlying share or other underlying asset or reference index) and you will be responsible for monitoring your positions and knowing when you will be required to deposit additional margin.

Unless otherwise notified to you, all contracts for differences will be entered into with Maybank transacting as principal. They are not transacted on a regulated exchange, and the terms and conditions of contracts for differences will be established solely by Maybank. Your rights and obligations under a contract for differences are not assignable or transferable to any person, and the transaction can only be closed out with Maybank during Maybank's normal trading hours in accordance with Part II (Terms for Contracts for Differences), (a copy of which can be found via the following link [www.kecfd.com]).

Before you trade, you should familiarise yourself with the details of all commissions and other charges for which you will be liable. In particular, if you enter into a long position in a contract for differences, you will be liable to pay a financing fee to Maybank. Financing fees are based on prevailing market interest rates and will vary over time. Details of the prevailing financing fees are available from Maybank.

Under certain trading conditions it may be difficult or impossible to liquidate a position, even if the reference asset or index for a contract for difference is the price on an exchange. For example, this may occur if the price of a security on an exchange rises or falls so rapidly that trading on the exchange is restricted or suspended. A "stop loss" order therefore cannot guarantee that your loss will be limited.

You should familiarise yourself with the protection accorded to any money or other property which you deposit as margin for such trades. Maybank may onward deposit these with its hedging counterparty to cover margin requirement on your trades. While every attempt will be made to segregate your securities and Maybank's securities held with the counterparty,

there may be instances when such segregation will not be recognized. In the unlikely event that Maybank becomes insolvent, your ability to withdraw the deposit may be affected and you may be an unsecured creditor of Maybank with respect to any shortfall.

To the extent that the reference asset or index is traded on a foreign market, this may expose you to risks that are greater than those in local markets, as described under the section, "Transactions in Foreign Jurisdictions".

Structured Products

What are structured products?

Structured products are combinations of two or more financial instruments. At least one of them will typically be a derivative. Together, they form a new investment product. Structured products can be traded either on-exchange or over-the-counter. Every structured product has its own risk profile since the risks of its individual components may be reduced, eliminated or increased. You should be aware that there is risk associated with each instrument evaluated separately and the risk of the structured product evaluated as a whole. Therefore, your assessment of the transaction should consider the individual instruments and the structured product as a whole. Hence it is particularly important that you are fully aware of the risks involved before acquiring any such product. Such information can be found in the relevant product literature or the contractual terms for the product.

What are structured products with capital protection?

Structured products with capital protection consist of two elements: a fixed-income investment (usually a bond or a money market investment) and an option. This combination enables the holder to participate in the price movements of one or more underlying assets (via the option or participation component) while at the same time limiting potential losses (via the bond or capital protection component). The capital protection component may only cover a portion of the capital invested and can be well under 100% of the capital invested, depending on the product. Capital protection therefore does not mean 100% repayment of the purchase price for all products. The option component usually comprises one option or a combination of options. The risks this component entails therefore correspond to those of the corresponding option or option combination. Depending on the underlying's market value, it can expire without value. The participation and protection elements can be separated, depending on the product in question. This allows you to retain or dispose of each individual component separately.

Risks of structured products

Every structured product has its own risk profile resulting from the interaction of its component risks. Since there is almost limitless potential to combine product elements, we cannot go into detail here about the risks involved in any particular case. Before effecting any such transaction, be sure that you are fully aware of the risks involved. Such information can be found, for example, in the relevant product literature.

Certain transactions may be high risk transactions and the net outcome will depend on the performance of underlying reference obligations, assets and/or certain other financial instruments or indices (the "Underlying Indicator"), regardless of whether the Underlying Indicator forms part of the security under the transactions. You should therefore ensure that you fully understand the risks involved in the Underlying Indicator and satisfy yourself that you are willing to accept such risks.

Issuer's credit risk and liquidity risk: With structured products, buyers can only assert their rights against the issuer. Hence, alongside the market risk, particular attention needs to be paid to issuer risk. You therefore need to be aware that, as well as any potential loss you may incur due to a fall in the market value of the underlying, a total loss of your investment is possible if the issuer should default. Maybank may not always be your contractual counterparty or the issuer under certain transactions. Where Maybank is not your contractual counterparty or the issuer, your contractual counterparty or a third party issuer, and not Maybank, will be liable to you under the transaction or otherwise in respect of a product purchased by you. Accordingly, in considering whether to enter into such a transaction, you should take into account all risks associated with such counterparty or third party issuer, including the counterparty's or issuer's financial standing. Certain transactions also involve the assumption by you of credit risks which you should ensure that you are able to evaluate.

You should also note that while market makers, who in most cases are the issuers themselves, normally guarantee that structured products are tradable, liquidity risks cannot be excluded. As these structured transactions are usually executed over-the-counter, you should be aware that it may accordingly be difficult for you to liquidate an existing position, assess the value of, determine a fair price for or assess your exposure to risks under such transaction. This uncertainty should be factored in by you in the overall consideration of the potential impact of your investment in the transaction.

Risks arising from equity and commodity linked notes and other structured securities: Certain notes and securities may be linked to the performance of equities, currencies, commodities or other underlying references. You should study the terms of such products carefully and understand the risks involved. Such instruments may not be capital guaranteed and you may sustain a total or partial loss of your investment. Moreover, the share purchase mechanism embedded in equity linked notes could result in the holder being required to take delivery of the underlying reference shares at maturity instead of

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a cash amount. In relation to structured notes ("Notes") where the returns on the Notes are linked directly or indirectly (such as via options) to changes in the market of the underlying instrument, you will be exposed to price volatility in that market. You should therefore make your own assessment of the relevant market concerned. You should note that the underlying instrument may be traded in different jurisdictions and on different markets. The market on which the Notes may be traded may be different from the market on which the underlying instrument is traded. Accordingly, the nature of the risks a holder of the Notes is subject to may be very complex.

The Notes may provide that the issuer may discharge its obligations by delivery of the underlying instrument to you on the maturity of the Notes. If the underlying instrument is a basket of shares, these shares which are delivered to you may be traded in a foreign stock market. You should be aware of the implications in relation to this method of settlement; in particular, you may have to open and maintain accounts with a custodian for the purpose of settlement, and pay related costs and expenses in relation to the settlement. By holding the shares or the basket of shares, you may also be subject to the regulatory and disclosure requirements of the jurisdictions in which the issuer of each of the shares is incorporated or carries on business and the shares are traded. There may also be restrictions relating to the trading of the shares and holding of the shares and you are strongly advised to seek independent advice on these issues. You should also note that once you receive shares traded in a foreign jurisdiction, you will be subject to all risks relating to making an investment in shares in that jurisdiction. Accordingly, you have to be aware of risks such as exchange control risks, currency risks, transactional risks which include suspension of trading, extreme market conditions, failure of telecommunications or electronic systems, and events commonly known as "force majeure".

You are subject to exchange rate risks as the Notes may not be denominated in the same currency as the currency in which the underlying instrument is traded and settled. As the underlying instrument may be traded in different jurisdictions, the currency in which the reference underlying instrument for the Notes is traded may differ from the currency in which the same underlying instrument is traded in a different jurisdiction. Therefore, your returns on the Notes depend not only on the value of the underlying instrument but on the exchange rate between the two currencies on the maturity of the Notes. If settlement is effected by the delivery of the underlying instrument, your returns in the form of proceeds from the sale of the underlying instrument may be in a currency different from the currency in which the Notes are denominated.

If the underlying instrument is a stock or commodity index, you should note that the value of the underlying instrument may change if the method of calculating the index is changed notwithstanding that the market for the underlying component stocks or commodities remains unchanged.

Although the Notes may be listed on a stock exchange, there may not be a secondary market for the Notes. Accordingly you may not be able to find a purchaser for the Notes should you wish to dispose of the Notes and the Notes may not have any market value. You should expect that you are required to hold the Notes until its maturity.

You should also note that the tax implications of the Notes may be different from the underlying instrument.

Synthetic products

What are synthetic products?

Synthetic products are essentially covered options and certificates and are characterised by their identical or similar profit and loss structures when compared with specific traditional financial instruments such as equities or bonds. Basket certificates are an example. These are based on a specified number of selected stocks.

Synthetic products can be traded either on-exchange or over-the-counter. Note that the risks associated with synthetic products need not be the same as the risks associated with the financial instruments they contain. Hence, it is particularly important that you are fully aware of the risks involved before acquiring any such product. Such information can be found, for example, in the relevant product literature. Two examples of synthetic products are synthetic covered options and certificates.

What is a synthetic covered option?

A covered option involves the purchase of an underlying asset (equity, bond or currency) and the writing of a call option on that same asset. In return, you are paid a premium, which limits your loss in the event of a fall in the market value of the underlying asset. By the same token, however, your potential return from any increased in the asset's market value is limited to gains up to the option's strike price. Traditional covered options require that the underlying asset be lodged as collateral.

Synthetic covered options are based on the idea of duplicating traditional covered options. This can only be achieved by means of a transaction. Both the purchase of the underlying asset and the writing of the call option are carried out synthetically using derivatives. The purchase price of such a product is identical to that of the underlying, less the premium received for the sale of the call option. Hence, the synthetic product is sold more cheaply than its underlying.

Risks associated with synthetic covered options

Unlike structured products with capital protection, synthetic covered options do not contain a hedge against losses in the market value of the underlying. However, by writing a call option (traditional covered option) or by calculating the return from the sale of a call option into the product price (synthetic covered option), any loss in market value of the underlying is lower than it would be in the case of a direct investment. The option premium thereby limits any loss in market value of the underlying.

Either cash settlement or physical delivery of the underlying takes place on the expiration date: if the market value of the underlying on expiration is higher than the strike price, you are paid a specified cash amount as settlement. If however, it is lower than the strike price, you receive physical delivery of the underlying asset. In this case, you carry the full risk associated with the underlying.

What are certificates?

A certificate accords a right that is either based on several underlyings or has a value derived from several indicators. This allows you, even for a low capital investment, to achieve diversification over a broad range of investment opportunities or risk factors and so reduce the level of your risk. The main types of certificates are:

- **Index certificates.** These reflect a whole market, being based on an official index (e.g. Straits Times Index or STI).
- **Region certificates.** These are derived from a series of indices or companies from a certain region (e.g. Eastern Europe, Pacific, etc.).
- **Basket certificates.** These are derived from a selection of national or international companies active in a certain sector (e.g. biotechnology, telecoms, and mechanical engineering), indices, bonds or other underlyings.

Certificates are securitised and have a limited duration. Redemption occurs on expiration and equals:

- A set amount per index point for an index certificate.
- The difference between the market value on expiration and the strike price for a region or basket certificate.

Risks associated with certificates

Investments in index, region or basket certificates basically involve the same level of potential loss as a direct investment in the corresponding equities themselves. Compared with a direct investment, certificates offer greater risk diversification. However, this does not mean the risk is eliminated - it may simply be transposed onto the market and sector risks. In contrast to a direct investment in equities, certificates do not confer any voting rights nor do they entitle the holder to a dividend payment. Certificates also carry an issuer risk i.e. the credit risk associated with the issuing bank.

Cryptocurrency ETFs

Before you invest in any listed derivatives in relation to cryptocurrencies/digital tokens (such as spot Bitcoin ETFs), you will need to be aware that trading in cryptocurrencies/digital tokens is highly risky and not suitable for the general retail public. As extracted from the moneysense website, the risks associated with trading in cryptocurrencies/digital tokens would include, amongst others:

- **Foreign and online operators.** It is difficult to trace and verify the authenticity of the operator of schemes that are run online or outside Singapore. If the scheme fails, you could lose all your investments.
- **Sellers without a proven track record.** Establishing the credibility of token sellers could be hard. As with all start-ups, the failure rate tends to be high.
- **Insufficient secondary market liquidity.** Even if the tokens can be traded in a secondary market, you may be stuck with them if there are not enough active buyers and sellers. Or if the bid-ask spreads are too wide.
- **It is possible to lose every cent.** The value of digital tokens is usually highly speculative and not transparent. The traded price can fluctuate greatly in a short time and can become zero overnight.
- **Investments promising high returns.** Be wary. Investments with higher promised returns come with higher risks and could potentially be fraudulent. Schemes that offer high referral commissions would increase operating costs, which could lower the chances of achieving the promised returns.
- **Money-laundering and terrorist financing.** Funds invested into initial coin offering schemes carry a higher risk of being misused for illegal activities due to the pseudo-anonymous nature of the transactions. Investors are likely to be adversely affected if authorities investigate any alleged illicit activities related to the token issuer, its business activities, or the trading of the token.
- **Risk of losing private key.** If you lose your private key, you lose access to your digital tokens. If someone hacks into your digital wallet or otherwise knows of your private key, that person gains access to your digital tokens.
- **There is no legislative protection.** Cryptocurrencies/digital tokens are unregulated products, and are not subject to regulatory oversight and protection.

Please be aware that if you trade in any listed derivatives in relation to cryptocurrencies/digital tokens (such as spot Bitcoin ETFs), you will be exposed to the same risks as the underlying cryptocurrency/digital token as elaborated above.

More details on the risks involving cryptocurrencies/digital token can be found in the moneysense website ([link](#)).

Section C - Additional information

Investments in non-traditional funds (hedge funds and offshore funds)

What are non-traditional funds?

Non-traditional funds are funds or investment companies that differ from traditional equity and bond investments on account of their investment style. The most common form of non-traditional fund is the hedge fund, which - in spite of its name - does not necessarily have anything to do with hedging. Many hedge funds aim to make a profit and sometimes take on very high levels of risk. Hedge funds include all types of investment funds, investment companies and partnerships that use derivatives for investment rather than hedging purposes that can carry out short sales or that can attain significant leverages from the investment of borrowed capital. Additional features of hedge funds are their free choice of investment categories, markets (including emerging markets) and trading methods. Hedge funds generally demand high minimum investments. They offer no more than limited subscription and redemption rights with lengthy notice periods. Portfolio managers of hedge funds receive performance-linked bonuses and often have a personal stake in the fund.

What risks do you need to be aware of?

Non-traditional investments can take countless different forms. Hence we cannot go into detail here about the risks involved in any particular case. Before making any such investments, be sure to seek comprehensive advice about the particular risks involved and to study carefully any offers.

Investment strategies are often high-risk. Due to leverage, a small movement in the market can lead to a major gain, but any losses will also be magnified sharply. The entire amount of your investment can, under certain circumstances, be lost.

It is not uncommon for there to be little information available concerning a non-traditional investment. Moreover, many investment strategies are highly complex and very difficult to understand. Changes in strategy that can lead to a substantial increase in the level of risk are often virtually overlooked, accorded too little attention or noticed too late.

The liquidity and tradability of non-traditional investments can vary a great deal. Hedge fund issues and redemptions are often only monthly, quarterly or annually. Fixed holding periods lasting many years are not unusual. Provisions regarding trading frequency and holding periods may change frequently and rapidly. Liquidations can stretch over many years.

What are offshore funds?

Many funds in this category have an offshore domicile which earns them the name offshore funds. They are subject to less stringent legislation and supervision, which in turn offers poorer investor protection. Problems or delays may also arise in the settlement of buy and sell orders for units in such funds. There is no guarantee that an investor's legal rights will be enforceable.

Investments in emerging markets

What are the emerging markets?

Emerging markets are the markets for securities trading in countries that possess one or more of the following characteristics:

- A certain degree of political instability
- Relatively unpredictable financial markets and economic growth patterns
- A financial market that is still at the development stage
- A weak economy

According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) criteria, the emerging markets are all countries except: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and the US. These countries' markets are described as the established markets.

Risks to be borne in mind

There are risks linked to investments in emerging markets that are not encountered in their more established counterparts. This is also the case when the issuer or provider of a product has its headquarters or primary focus of activity in an emerging nation. Such risks include (without limitation) sovereign risk, issuer risk, price risk and liquidity risk. Investing in the products of such issuers or providers is therefore often speculative.

Although investments in emerging markets related instruments can yield high gains, they can also be highly risky as the markets are unpredictable and there may be inadequate regulation and safeguards available to investors. Before investing in emerging markets, you should form an impression of them that allows you to assess the risks involved.

We strongly suggest that you review all materials (as supplied by us and as supplemented with independent advice which you have been encouraged to take) pertaining to the risks associated with any transaction.