

Risk Disclosure Notice

This Risk Disclosure Notice (the “Notice”) is provided to inform you of the potential risks associated with investing in financial instruments offered by Global Dynamic Markets Limited (the “Company”). By engaging in any investment activity through the Company, you (the “Client” or “you”) acknowledge and accept that such activities involve varying degrees of risk.

Each financial product or service carries its own specific risks, which may arise from market conditions, economic factors, regulatory changes, or the nature of the instrument itself. Accordingly, this Notice does not purport to disclose or explain all possible risks or other significant aspects of any transaction, nor does it take into account your personal financial situation, investment objectives, or risk tolerance.

The purpose of this Notice is to provide a general overview of the key risks associated with dealing in securities and other financial instruments made available by the Company, and to assist you in making informed investment decisions.

You are advised to read this notice carefully and fully understand this Notice before making any investment decisions. Where necessary, you should seek independent professional advice from a qualified financial, legal, or tax advisor to ensure that any investment is appropriate for your individual circumstances.

By proceeding with any transaction, you confirm that you have read, understood, and accepted the risks outlined in this Notice.

1. Introduction

References to the term “Company” throughout this policy relates to Global Dynamic Markets Limited also known as Dynamic Markets.

The Company is duly incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Mauritius and bears Company registration number 179025 GBC. The Company is duly licensed by the Financial Services Commission of Mauritius (“FSC”) and hold an Investment Dealer (Full Service Dealer, excluding Underwriting) licence with licence number GB21026278. The Company operates as an Investment Dealer.

The Company registered office address is C/o Accuvis Administrators Ltd, 7A Mayer Street, Port Louis, Republic of Mauritius.

The Company executes Client Orders in relation to Financial Instruments as defined below. The products and services are intended for the client target market of Small to large scale retail and professional investors with knowledge and experience of the industry who feel comfortable trading complex financial markets and who want to trade with money they can afford to lose and have high risk tolerance.

Prospective clients will understand the impact of and risks associated with stock and margin trading, its key concepts along with leverage and the potential to bear losses.

“Financial Instruments” shall mean Forex, Contracts for Difference (CFD), Options, Futures, Share and Fractional Share, Stock or other Indices and any other derivative product. This notice was designed to explain in general terms and nature of the risks involved when dealing in Financial Instruments on a fair and non-misleading basis. The clients should know that transactions in the Financial Instruments involve a high risk of partial or complete loss of capital.

2. Product Description

Stock/Equity/Share Securities

Stock/Equity securities represent a share in ownership of the issuing company. Holding of shares may also give shareholders the right to vote at general meetings of the issuer and receive dividends.

Trading in the Stock/Equity Market, a whole or a fraction of a share, may lead you to earn profits as well as face the risk of losses. As a result of price movements in the market, you may lose part or all of the money you invested in the share. Before making any investment decision, we highly recommend that you be informed about the financial instruments you wish to trade, the companies that issue them, the trading platforms and markets. There is a risk that, in the event of the issuer entering into insolvency or other similar proceedings, you will receive less than their original investment or will receive nothing.

The market value of the financial instruments traded in the Stock/Equity Market may be affected by price movements stemming from the general economic and financial news, political environment, volatility in the market or sector and speculative transactions. You should be aware of the trading rules and methods applied on the platforms and markets within the Stock/Equity Market which may differ from one market to another. Also, the

characteristics, obligations and regulations applicable to issuer companies whose capital financial instruments are traded on different platforms or markets may be different.

Contracts for Difference (CFDs)

Contracts for Difference (CFDs) are a complex financial product and are not suitable for all investors. This notice outlines many of the risks related to trading these products. However, there are risks and other product characteristics which it cannot disclose. If you have any doubt whether or not these products are appropriate for you, you should seek professional advice before trading. If you are unsure of the risks or of whether you have sufficient financial resources or experience to trade these products, you should not begin trading with us.

CFD trading is an activity that carries a high risk to your capital. You must carefully consider your financial circumstances and risk tolerance before trading CFDs. CFD trading involves risk to your capital. You are highly recommended not to invest cash that you cannot afford to lose.

You should only consider trading in CFDs if:

- you have extensive experience in trading in volatile markets,
- you fully understand how they operate, including all the risks and costs involved,
- you are aware that the greater the leverage, the greater the risk,
- you understand that your position can be closed whether or not you agree with the provider's decision to close your position,
- you have sufficient time to manage your investment on an active basis.

3. Execution Only

Before the Company opens an account for you, the Company is required to make an assessment of whether the products and/or services are appropriate for you, and to warn you if, on the basis of the information you have provided, that any product or service is not appropriate.

The Company may ask you for information about your financial assets and earnings. The Company do not monitor on your behalf whether the amount of money that you have sent us or your profits and losses are consistent with that information. It is up to you to assess whether your financial resources are adequate and what level of risk you wish to take.

The Company shall not offer you any advice or recommendation regarding the suitability of any investments and nothing we send or tell you should be interpreted as such. We may provide you with factual information in relation to our products, their potential risks, or about

the financial markets in general; in doing so, we shall not have assessed your individual circumstances.

4. General Investment Risks

As a result of the transactions you will carry out in the capital markets, you may earn profits as well as face the risk of losses. Therefore, before deciding to trade, you must understand the risks you may encounter in the market and make your decision taking into account your financial situation and constraints.

Different Financial Instruments have different levels of exposure to risk and in deciding whether to trade any Financial Instruments, potential investors should take note of the following.

An investment in any Financial Instruments involves risks. These risks may include, among others, equity market, bond market, foreign exchange, interest rate, market volatility and economic, political and regulatory risks and any combination of these and other risks.

The classification of risks is based on general as well as on product-specific risks. We mentioned above the product-specific risks for Forex, CFDs, Stocks or any other financial derivative product. The general risks which should also be taken into account are described briefly below. Please note that some of the below risks may or may not be applicable in Stock trading, Forex, CFDs or any other financial derivative product.

5. Position Monitoring

It is your responsibility to monitor your account. Should the net value of the account (cash plus running profits minus running losses) fall below the margin required, we may close some or all of your positions at the current market price. This should not, however, be taken as a guarantee, and it is your responsibility to ensure that sufficient funds are on your account at all times.

6. Leverage

Our products offer various levels of leverage. Before trading, we shall ask you to make an initial deposit. Each product we offer has a margin requirement. Based on this requirement and your initial deposit, you shall be able to trade a contract value in excess of your funds.

Fluctuations in asset prices will therefore be magnified many times. A small price movement against you may result in a larger loss.

Leverage Risk

Transactions in foreign exchange and derivative Financial Instruments carry a high degree of risk. The amount of initial margin may be small relative to the value of the foreign exchange or derivatives contract so that transactions are "leveraged" or "geared".

The client should unreservedly acknowledge and accept that he runs a great risk of incurring losses and damages as a result of the dealings in some financial instruments and accepts and declares that he is willing to undertake this risk.

A relatively small market movement will have a proportionately larger impact on the funds the Client has deposited or will have to deposit; this may work against or in favor of the Client. The Client may sustain a total loss of initial Margin funds and any additional funds deposited with the Company to maintain his position.

If the market moves against the Client's position and/or Margin requirements are increased, the Client may be called upon to deposit additional funds on short notice to maintain his position. Failing to comply with a request for a deposit of additional Funds, may result in closure of his position(s) by the Company on his behalf and he will be liable for any resulting loss or deficit.

7. Margin Rates

The Company reserves the right to adjust margin requirements for each of our products. This may result in your margin requirement increasing. You may therefore be required to deposit additional funds to maintain existing positions.

8. Interest-rate risk

An investment in Financial Instruments may also involve interest rate risk where there are fluctuations in the interest rates payable on deposits in the settlement currency of the relevant Financial Instruments. This may influence the market value of such Financial Instruments.

Uncertainty regarding significant fluctuations and sudden movements in short term or long term interest rates may increase the volatility of the value of Financial Instruments.

Interest rates are determined by factors of supply and demand in the international money markets which are influenced by macroeconomic factors, speculation and central bank and government intervention or other political factors. Where an Underlying or a basket constituent is a fixed income security, the value of the Financial Instruments relating to such Underlying or such basket constituent is expected to be particularly affected by interest rate fluctuations.

Financial Instruments may be linked to the prices of commodities contracts and derivative instruments, including futures and options which are highly volatile. Price movements of forward contracts, futures contracts, and other derivative contracts to which a Financial Instrument may be linked are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programmes and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies.

Therefore, interest rates are a key component in many market prices and an important economic barometer.

9. Market Risk

The market value of Financial Instruments during their term depends primarily on the value and the volatility of the relevant Underlying or the relevant basket constituents and the level of interest rates for instruments of comparable maturities.

The level of market volatility is not purely a measurement of the actual volatility, but is largely determined by the prices for instruments which offer investors protection against such market volatility. The prices of these instruments are determined by forces of supply and demand in the options and derivative markets generally. These forces are, themselves, affected by factors such as actual market volatility, expected volatility, macroeconomic factors and speculation.

Interest rate changes generally have the same impact on the value of Financial Instruments as for fixed rate debt securities. Rising interest rates will under normal conditions result in a lower, falling interest rates in a higher, value of the relevant Financial Instruments.

CFD trading relies on the price movement of underlying financial products. You are therefore exposed to similar but magnified risks to holding the underlying assets. Some of these risks may be defined as:

Volatility - sharp, unexpected movements in the underlying product's price, resulting in a magnified profit or loss to you. Markets may not move in a smooth fashion, and price 'gaps' may occur with consecutive quotations far apart. There may not always be an opportunity for you to place an order or for our platform to execute an order at the price level which you have selected. One of the effects of this may be that stop-loss orders are executed at unfavourable prices, either higher or lower than you may have anticipated, depending on the direction of your trade.

Currency - where you are trading a product denominated in a currency different to that in which you hold your account, fluctuations in the exchange rate affect your profit and loss.

Liquidity - under certain circumstances, it may not be possible to close a part of or a whole position at the current price or at all.

Price fluctuation - The price of financial instrument can and does fluctuate and the price of any financial instrument may experience upward or downward movements and may even become valueless.

There is an inherent risk that losses may be incurred rather than profits made as a result of trading in financial instruments. Independent assessment of the risk and appropriateness of the transaction in light of your own objectives and circumstances, including the possible risks and benefits of entering into such transaction, should be considered before entering into any transaction. We highly recommend that you be well informed in the financial instrument you wish to invest in, of the risk associated in investing in such financial instrument and of the loss you may incur.

Market risks are uncertain events that affect the entire securities market and the entire economy. It is the risk inherent in an investment related to movements in the overall market that cannot be diversified away. If the market value of an investment declines, assets are reduced. Credit risk, exchange risk, country risk and interest-rate risk in particular have an impact in the form of price fluctuations. All investments are exposed to this risk.

The Client acknowledges that under Abnormal Market Conditions the period during which the Orders are executed may be extended or it may be impossible for Orders to be executed at declared prices or may not be executed at all.

Abnormal Market Conditions include but not limited to times of rapid price fluctuations of the price, rises or falls in one trading session to such an extent that, under the rules of the relevant exchange, trading is suspended or restricted, or there is lack of liquidity, or this may occur at the opening of trading sessions.

10. Counterparty Risk

The Company is a counterparty to all your trades. None of our products are listed on an exchange, nor can any rights, benefits or obligations be transferred to anyone else. While we undertake our obligation to provide you with best execution and to act reasonably and in accordance with our published terms and conditions seriously, CFDs opened on your account with us must be closed with us, based on our prices and conditions.

The Company may pass money received from the Client to a third party (e.g. a bank, a market, intermediate broker, counterparty or clearing house) to effect a Transaction. The Company has

no responsibility for any acts or omissions of any third party to whom it will pass money received from the Client.

Where a Third Party is the issuer or counterparty of the relevant Financial Instruments, an investment in any such financial Instruments bears the risk that the relevant Third Party is not able to fulfil its obligations under the relevant Financial Instruments on any due date.

In order to assess the risk, you should consider all information available relating to the relevant Financial Instruments and consult your own advisers if you consider it necessary. If a bankruptcy proceeding commences in respect of the Third Party, the return to a holder of, or a party to, such Financial Instrument may be nil or limited and any recovery will likely be substantially delayed. The Company does not accept any liability or responsibility for any resulting losses.

11. Exchange risk

Exchange risk also known as “currency risk” is associated with international transactions and is the risk of loss (or gain) from unforeseen changes in exchange rates (the prices at which currencies trade for each other). It is the risk that an investor will have to close out a long or short position in a foreign currency at a loss due to an adverse movement in exchange rates. It can also be described as the uncertainty of returns to an investor who purchases securities denominated in a currency different from his/her domestic currency. The exchange risk associated with foreign denominated financial instruments is a key element in foreign investment. Fluctuations in exchange rates may affect the value of Financial Instruments and any amounts payable in respect of Financial Instruments.

12. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from situations in which an investor interested in trading a security cannot do it because nobody in the market wants to trade that security. It is the inability to find buyers on the terms desired. It is the risk stemming from the lack of marketability of an investment that cannot be bought or sold quickly enough to prevent or minimize a loss. Non-highly traded securities bear higher liquidity risk (trading related liquidity risk) since there is a risk of having difficulty in liquidating an investment position without taking a significant discount from current market value. The liquidity risk is usually reflected in a wide bid-ask spread and large price movements and can take the following three forms:

- Bid-ask spread: how much a trader can lose by selling an asset and buying it back right away
- Market depth: how many units traders can sell or buy at the current bid or ask price without moving the price

- Market resiliency: how long it takes for prices that have fallen to bounce back.

Liquidity risk can be of significant consideration when investing in some emerging markets, in certain lightly traded securities such as unlisted options etc. In illiquid markets, you may find it difficult to enter or exit positions at your requested price, experience delays in execution, and receive a price at execution that may be significantly different from your requested rate.

Slippage - There are times when, due to an increase in volatility or volume, orders may be subject to slippage. Slippage most commonly occurs during fundamental news events or periods of limited liquidity. The volatility in the market may create conditions where orders are difficult to execute at the quoted price of the market order, and in such cases would be filled at the next price available for that order.

13. Risks on Active Trading

You should carefully consider the following points before engaging in an active trading strategy or what is sometimes called “day trading.” Active trading or day trading may be described as engaging in frequent purchase and sale transactions (at least several per week and, for some active traders, often numerous transactions per day) using systematic or strategic approaches.

Active trading has a very high level of risk: Active trading generally is not appropriate for someone of limited resources or limited investment or trading experience or low-risk tolerance. You should be prepared to lose all of your funds that you invest in your trades. In particular, you should not fund this type of trading with retirement savings, student loans, second mortgages, emergency funds, funds set aside for purposes such as education or home ownership, or funds required to meet your living expenses.

Be cautious of claims of large profits from active trading: You should be wary of advertisements or other statements that emphasize the potential for large profits from active trading. Active trading may result in few or no profits, and worse, may lead to large financial losses very quickly.

Active trading requires sophisticated knowledge of securities markets: Active trading requires in-depth knowledge of the securities markets and of sophisticated and disciplined trading techniques and strategies. Also, you must compete with professional, licensed traders employed by securities firms and other knowledgeable, experienced and well-trained traders. You should have appropriate knowledge and experience before engaging in active trading.

Active trading requires in-depth knowledge of your broker’s operations: An important part of executing active trading strategies is the quality and consistency of the order execution

systems and procedures. Whether you use the services of professional brokers or electronic systems, your success will be affected by their strengths and weaknesses and the methods and practices of the brokerage firm in executing trades. You should develop an intimate knowledge of these matters before you engage in active trading.

Active trading may result in you paying large commissions: You pay commissions on each trade you make. The more actively you trade, the more commissions will increase your losses or reduce your profits.

Active trading on margin or short selling may result in losses beyond your initial investment account amount: When you actively trade with borrowed funds, you can lose more than you originally placed at risk. A decline in the value of the securities that are purchased may require you to provide additional funds to avoid the forced sale of those securities or other securities or collateral in or for your account. Short selling as part of your trading strategy also may lead to large losses, because you may have to purchase a stock at a very high price in order to cover a short position.

In summary, active trading is not a game. It is not recommended for inexperienced traders or for persons who do not have sufficient resources and time to devote to their trading activities. Active trading is a serious commitment that should not be undertaken unless you are able to handle high risk and high stress well and are willing to consistently adhere to objective and disciplined trading strategies and approaches.

14. Commission, Fee, and Tax Amounts or Rates

You should be aware that transactions conducted in the capital markets are subject to commissions, fees, expenses, and taxes under the applicable legislation. The Company may collect such commissions, fees, and expenses by offsetting them from the Client's trading account without prior notice.

You are solely responsible for your full, proper, and timely fulfillment of all your tax liabilities determined in the relevant domestic and international legislation due to transactions conducted in the capital markets.

15. Segregated Accounts

In accordance with the Financial Service Commission regulations of the Republic of Mauritius, all our client funds are held in segregated client accounts. While we monitor the creditworthiness of our banks closely and select them on the basis of robustness and solidity, using only major international banks, this does not mean that they are risk-free. We can provide you with details of which banks we use on request.

16. Force Majeure

The company is not responsible for losses or receiving earned funds that are not in full volume, in case any force majeure circumstances occur, namely nature disasters, extraordinary weather conditions, threat of war, act of terrorism, revolution, illegal actions of third parties, massive unrest, riot, decisions of state bodies etc.

17. Declarations

I accept the provision of relevant information through the website of Dynamic Markets.

I am not resident of the USA and I consent to Dynamic Markets sharing my personal information with third parties as part of standard operations.

I hereby declare that I have read and understood the Risk Disclosure Notice and I confirm that Dynamic Markets provides me the financial services of trading CFDs and Forex instruments and other financial instruments as defined above on my own initiative.

I consent to Dynamic Markets contacting me by phone or email for updates and marketing purposes.

Yes

No

WARNING: Trading involves a high level of risk and may not be suitable for all investors.

You should only participate if you fully understand the nature, features, and risks associated with these financial instruments. Please be aware that trading can result in significant financial losses, including the loss of your invested funds, and may also incur additional charges and fees.