Statement of Potential Risks Related to Investment Services

This Declaration forms an integral part of the "Agreement on Provision of Brokerage Services and Maintenance of Brokerage Accounts" (hereinafter referred to as the "Agreement") and outlines the risks associated with activities in the securities market. By signing the Agreement, the client acknowledges and accepts this Declaration. The client acknowledges and accepts the following potential risks, as well as any other risks that may arise from investing in securities.

Investing in securities inherently involves risk. Transactions in the stock market can result in financial losses. The client assumes full responsibility for assessing these risks, selecting trading strategies, and managing financial resources.

ATTENTION: When transactions are executed in accordance with the conditions specified in the order, the risks associated with investing in securities are borne by the client. The Company will not be liable for any damages incurred, except in cases where such damages result from the Company's unconscionable conduct..

The client should be aware that past successful experiences or the financial success of others in the securities market do not guarantee similar results for the client in the future.

Investing in securities exposes investors to various risks, which can vary depending on the type of security. Investments in securities are not protected by deposit guarantee funds. Adverse market conditions can lead to unlimited losses, including the potential loss of the initial deposit and any additional amounts invested.

Risk is the probability of the occurrence of events, situations and processes that could lead to the loss of the client's assets.

Classification of Risks According to Risk Factors:

- **Socio-Political and Economic Risks:** These include social instability (e.g., war, strikes), and radical political or economic changes that can directly impact investment activities. This category also encompasses the insolvency of the issuer of securities, default, and other related risks.
- **Legislative Changes:** Risks arising from changes in legislation or legal regulations that could potentially lead to losses from investments in securities.
- **Criminal Risks:** Risks associated with criminal activities related to securities investments, such as counterfeiting of securities or fraudulent transactions executed through illegal computer access.
- **Electronic Trading System Risks**: Risks related to the use of electronic trading systems, including potential failures of computer hardware or software.
- **Other Risks:** This category acknowledges that the aforementioned risks are not exhaustive. Investment activities may also involve other unforeseen risks.

Classification of Risks by Types of Securities:

- **Shares:** Shares represent ownership in a joint-stock company and entitle the shareholder to a portion of the company's profits (in the form of dividends), participation in company management, and a share of the remaining assets upon liquidation. Expected returns from equity securities (such as common stocks) are generally higher, but these returns can be highly volatile. Shares are typically suited for a long-term investment horizon. Financial risks associated with stocks include currency risk, liquidity risk, price risk, and the risk of the issuer’s bankruptcy.
- **Bonds:** Bonds are debt instruments where the issuer agrees to return the invested funds after a specified period, along with a certain income (interest). Bonds are generally considered lower-risk compared to equities, but they are still subject to market risk, liquidity risk, and issuer insolvency risk. Historically, the main advantage of interest-bearing securities (such as bonds) is the relative stability of the invested capital. However, this stability often comes at the cost of lower potential for long-term capital growth, particularly due to the impact of inflation.

Risks Associated with Derivatives:

- **Options**: An option is a contract that grants the investor the right (but not the obligation) to buy or sell the underlying asset at a specified price within a certain timeframe, in exchange for a premium. Options can be used to hedge against price fluctuations of the underlying asset. However, they are depreciating assets with a limited validity period and may lose their entire value upon expiration. Additionally, options are known for their high volatility.
- **Futures:** A futures contract is an Agreement between two parties to buy or sell the underlying asset at a predetermined price and date in the future. Futures transactions are characterized by significant price volatility, which can result in both substantial profits and significant losses. Investing in futures carries the risk of substantial financial losses over a short period.

A swap is a type of commercial financial exchange transaction in which the conclusion of a securities purchase (or sale) is accompanied by a reverse transaction. This means entering into a transaction to sell (or buy) the same security after a certain period, under the same or different conditions. The swap involves an exchange of payments over time.

Risk: The value of a swap primarily depends on fluctuations in foreign currency prices, interest rates, commodities, stock market indices, shares, and bonds. The main risk affecting the value of the swap is market risk, which includes potential losses due to adverse movements in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and the prices of equity and debt instruments. Key risks include Issuer risk, the risk that the issuer of the underlying asset may fail to make payments, and Infrastructure risk. This pertains to the operations of depositories, stock exchanges, and settlement clearing organizations. Disruptions in these operations can lead to losses for the client.