Appendix 6: Risk Disclosure

Declaration of Risks Connected with the Broker's Execution of Operations by the Client's Order

This Declaration is presented for familiarization and signing in connection with the Client's wish to execute operations in the Russian and foreign financial markets. The main purpose of this Declaration is to give the Client a general (but possibly more complete) idea of risk which the Client might have in connection orders he/she/it entrusts the Broker with.

The Client understands and agrees that:

- prior experience does not determine future financial results;
- other persons' financial success does not guarantee obtaining the same results by the Client;
- no information received from the Broker can be considered as a recommendation for executing transactions involving purchase and sale of stocks or other financial instruments;
- the Broker does not make any statements and does not give any promises and guarantees that operations executed by the Client's order will necessarily entail financial profit or loss, or any other desired result;
- assumes all possible risks, including (but not limited to) those of financial losses;
- the Broker is unable to foresee all possible risks and warn the Client thereabout. The Client relieves the Broker of any responsibility these risks arise;
- assumes risks, including those of failures of computer systems used by trading floors and depositaries serving them, as well as of communication channels and software failures.
- assumes risks connected with long and short positions transfer to the next Trading Day, as well as those connected with differences between quotations at the moment of the previous Trading Day closing and at the moment of a new Trading Day beginning ;
- unfavorable changes in inflation and ruble exchange rates;
- assumes all the risks connected with partial or full loss of securities liquidity;
- other persons take part in securities trading. Their actions may cause rapid changes in securities quotations, and in its turn this can make the Client believe that certain transactions are ought to entail profit realization. In reality these conditions may disappear quickly, leaving the Client with a losing position;
- assumes all the risks connected with actions of the regulatory bodies controlling securities trade.
- the Client recognizes the Broker's right to restrict (without notifying the Client) the number of the Client's open positions supported through the Broker. When supporting margin reaches a threshold, the Broker shall be entitled to close a necessary number of the Client's open positions forcibly at his/her/its own option.

Besides the above stated, the Client understands and agrees that the Broker is not responsible for possible risks of the Client's non-receipt of the Broker's report which arise in connection with the report dispatch by any means indicated by the Client.

COMPLEX INSTRUMENTS RISK WARNING NOTICE

Complex instruments are derivative products for which special risks apply. They include, but not limited to:

Standard Derivatives (Options, Futures, Forwards, Swaps)
Contracts For Difference (Cfds)
Convertible Bonds
Collaterised Mortgage Obligations (Cmos)
Collaterised Debt Obligations (Cdos)
Mortgage Backed Securities(Mbss)/ Asset Backed Securities(Abss)
Exchange Traded Funds (Etfs)
Credit Default Swaps (Cdss)

This notice is provided to you, as a retail customer, in compliance with the rules of the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission.

This notice cannot disclose all the risks and other significant aspects of complex instruments. You should not deal in these products unless you understand their nature and the extent of your exposure to risk. You should also be satisfied that the product is suitable for you in the light of your circumstances and financial position.

Although warrants and other complex instruments can be utilized for the management of investment risk, **some of these products are unsuitable for many investors**. Different instruments involve different levels of exposure to risk and in deciding whether to trade in such instruments you should be first make acquainted you with the risks associated with the investments, and also consult the financial advisor before making investments in complex instruments.

RISK DISCLOSURE STATEMENT IN SECURITIES TRADING

This notice does not disclose all of the risks and other significant aspects of trading in financial instruments. In light of the risks, Client should undertake such transactions only if Client understands the nature of the financial instruments into which Client is entering and the extent of Client's exposure to risk. Client should note that the value of Client's investments may rise or fall depending on market conditions and that Client may not always recoup Client's initial investment.

Risks inherent in securities transactions

Risks which must be considered when investing are described briefly below. They are assigned to the individual types of securities listed in the table below.

Credit risk

A deterioration in the solvency, or - even worse - the bankruptcy of a borrower means at least a partial loss of the capital invested.

Monetary risk Inflation

Monetary risk Inflation can reduce the value of an investment. The purchasing power of the invested capital declines if the rate of inflation is higher than the return generated by the securities.

Market risk

Marker risk reflects the extent to which the return of the security varies in response to, or in association with, variations in the overall market returns. If the market value of an investment declines, assets are reduced. Credit, country and interest-rate risks in particular have an impact in the form of price fluctuations. All investments are exposed to this risk.

Country risk

Country risk refers to the likelihood that changes in the business environment will affects Clients operating profits or the value of Client assets in a specific country. For example, financial factors such as currency controls, devaluation or regulatory changes or stability factors such as mass riots, civil war and other potential events contributing to companies' operational risks. This term is also sometimes referred to as political risk, however country risk is a more narrow term, which generally only refers to risks affecting all companies operating within a particular country.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from situations in which a party interested in trading an asset cannot do it because nobody in the market wants to trade that asset. Liquidity risk becomes particularly important to parties who are about to hold or currently hold an asset, since it affects their ability to trade. In the case of securities issued by small companies (second-tier stocks), occasional illiquidity of the market is to be expected This can mean that securities cannot be traded at the desired time and/or in the desired quantity and/or at the desired price.

Currency risk

Declining exchange rates reduce the value of investments in foreign currencies. However, the foreign exchange market also offers opportunities for profits. The currency risk can be eliminated by investing only in the client's domestic currency. However, companies operating on an international scale are exposed to risks exchange-rate trends to some degree. Such trends can therefore also exercise an indirect influence on the price movements of securities.

Interest-rate risk

Fluctuations in interest-rate levels on the money and capital markets have a direct impact on the prices of fixed-interest securities- Rising interest rates usually have a negative impact on the market prices of equities and bonds. By contrast, falling interest rates have a positive impact on prices.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from inadequacies in, or failures of system and controls for, monitoring and quantifying the risks and contractual obligations associated with financial instruments transactions, for recording and valuing financial instruments and related transactions, or for detecting human error or systems failures.

Risks in investing in Emerging Markets

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

certain degree of political instability.

relatively unpredictable financial markets and economic growth patterns.
financial market that is still at the development stage.
weak economy.
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.

Investing in the products of such providers is therefore often speculative. Before investing in emerging markets, Client should form an impression of them that allows Client to assess the risks involved.

When investing in emerging markets, the following risks should be taken into account. This list is not exhaustive.

Depending on the type of investment product, there may be additional risks involved as described elsewhere in this notice.

Political Risk
A government's political inexperience or the instability of the political system increases the risk of short-term, fundamental shifts in a nation's economy and polities. The consequences for Client as an investor can include the confiscation of Client's assets with no compensation, the restriction of Client's rights of disposal over Client's assets, or a dramatic fall in the value of Client's assets in specific sectors of industry as a result of stale intervention or the introduction of stale monitoring and control mechanisms.

Economic Risk
Emerging market economies are more sensitive to changes in interest and inflation rates, which are in any case subject to greater swings than in the established nations. Moreover, the focus of such economies is often relatively narrow. allowing single events to have a magnified impact. In addition, emerging nations generally have a lower capital base. Finally, their financial markets often lack an adequate structure and sufficient monitoring.

Credit Risk
Investments in debt paper (e.g. bonds, notes) issued by emerging market governments or companies tend to entail much higher levels of risk than established market debt. This can be due to inferior creditworthiness, a high level of government debt, debt restructuring, and a lack of market transparency or a lack of information. It is also much more difficult to assess credit risk due to inconsistent valuation standards and the absence of ratings.

Exchange Rate Risk
The currencies of emerging market nations are subject to major, unpredictable swings in value. Furthermore, it is important to note that some countries limit the export of their currency or can impose short-term restrictions. Hedging can help limit losses resulting from currency swings, but they can never be entirely eliminated.

Market Risk
The lack of sophistication in monitoring their financial markets can result in poor levels of market transparency, liquidity, efficiency and regulation in the emerging markets. Moreover, high volatility and large price differences are characteristic of these markets. Finally, the inadequacy or absence of regulatory measures gives rise to an Increased danger of market

manipulation or insider trading.

Market Liquidity Risk

Liquidity is dependent on supply and demand. The impact on the emerging markets of social, economic and political changes or natural disasters can involve a much more rapid and lasting change to this supply and demand equation than would be the case in the established markets. In an extreme case, illiquidity can be the result. This can make it impossible for the investor to sell his/her investments

Legal Risk

The absence or inadequacy of financial market monitoring can lead to investors' legal rights being difficult or impossible to enforce. Moreover, legal uncertainty may exist due to the inexperience of the emerging nation's judiciary.

Leverage Risk

Making sell and purchase securities transactions whereas settlements are made with using of monetary funds or securities lent by Company to Client. Client shall provide the Company with the security of the obligations of the repayment of loans granted to Client by Company. In these cases Client bears the risk of Company's withholding of the Client's Assets in Company's favor for the repayment of the loan granted to the Client.

Risks which are assigned to the individual types of securities are listed in the following table:

Type of security and Risks

Shares:

credit risk
market risk
country risk
liquidity risk
currency risk
interest-rate risk (indirect)

Mutual fund units. Vary depending on the investments made (fund rules and regulations):

credit risk
monetary risk
market risk
country risk
liquidity risk
currency risk
interest-rate risk

Debenture bonds:
credit risk

Eurobonds
monetary risk

Perpetual bonds
market risk
country risk
liquidity risk

currency risk
interest rate risk

Mortgage bonds
monetary risk
market risk
country risk
liquidity risk
interest-rate risk

Medium-term, bank-issued bonds
credit risk
monetary risk
market risk
liquidity risk
interest-rate risk

Treasury bonds
monetary risk
marker risk
currency risk
interest-rate risk

Treasury bills
monetary risk
market risk
liquidity risk
currency risk

Certificates of Deposit (CD)
credit risk
monetary risk
market risk
liquidity risk
currency risk

Convertible bonds
credit risk

Calls (standardized purchase options) for the purchaser:
monetary risk (partial)
high marker, risk due to leverage
country risk
liquidity risk
currency risk
interest-rate risk (indirect)

for the issuer :
(in uncovered trading)
credit risk
high market risk due to leverage
country risk
liquidity risk
currency risk
interest-rate risk (indirect)
risk of having to sell the instruments underlying the call at less than the current market value

PUT
(Standardized selling
Options)
for the purchaser: Same as CALL
for the issuer: Same as CALL

Derivatives (Futures, forwards, swaps), Cfds
high market risk due to leverage

country risk
liquidity risk
currency risk
other risks depending on underlying instruments