Email: support@lordprime.io
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Disclosure of Information About Risks

1. INTRODUCTION

Disclosure of Information About Risks

Lord Prime (hereinafter referred to as the "Company"), with its registered office located at Island Ring Road, TB office, NRU68, Yeren, Nauru, Republic of Nauru, registration number 00982024.

Lord Prime Ltd is a regulated financial brokerage company under the International Financial Services Department, License No. 052689-018.

2. GENERAL RISK NOTIFICATION

2.1. The Client should not make any direct or indirect investments in Financial Instruments unless they know and understand the risks associated with each of the Financial Instruments. Therefore, before applying for an account, the Client should carefully consider whether investing in a particular financial instrument is suitable for them in light of their circumstances and financial resources.

2.2. All potential clients should carefully read the following risk warnings contained in this document before deciding whether to apply for a Trading Account with the Company. However, it should be noted that this document cannot disclose or explain all the risks and other significant aspects associated with transactions in financial instruments (including derivative financial instruments such as CFDs). The notice was designed to explain in general terms the nature of the risks associated with working with financial instruments on a fair and non-misleading basis.

2.3. The Client should not directly or indirectly make any investments in Financial Instruments if they do not know and understand the risks associated with each of the Financial Instruments.

2.4. Before applying to open a Trading Account with the Company or placing an order, the Client must carefully consider whether investing in a particular financial instrument is suitable for them in light of their circumstances and financial resources.

2.5. If the Client does not understand the risks involved, they should seek advice from an independent professional consultant. If the Client still does not understand the risks associated with trading any financial instruments, they should not trade at all.

2.6. The Client must acknowledge that they are exposed to a high risk of incurring losses as a result of the purchase and/or sale of any Financial Instrument and agree that they are ready to take on this risk.

2.7. The Company does not and cannot guarantee the initial capital of the Client's portfolio or its value at any time, as well as any funds invested in any financial instrument.

2.8. The Bank or Broker through which the Company carries out transactions, or the Company itself, may operate in the same market as the Client, and using their own account may be contrary to the Client's interests.

2.9. The insolvency of the Company, Bank, or Broker used by the Company to influence its transactions may lead to the closure of the Client's positions against their wishes.

2.10. The Company will not provide investment advice related to investments to the Client.

2.11. The Place of Execution will be obliged to keep the Client's funds in an account that is separated from other clients and funds of the Place of Execution in accordance with the applicable rules, but this may not provide full protection.

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2.12. Country/political risk: This is a risk borne by an international investor due to the political conditions in the country in which the Client invested. As a rule, in this case, we are talking about the actions of governments, but other sources of political risk include local legal systems, armed forces, or groups sponsored by the state.

Examples of political risks include:
2.13. The introduction or abolition of taxes;
2.14. Introduction or abolition of currency controls or exchange rate management systems;
2.15. Cancellation or moratorium on repayment of government or central bank debt;
2.16. Confiscation of assets, including nationalization;
2.17. Introduction or cancellation of trade quotas or tariffs, or both;
2.18. Adoption of legislation making previously acceptable business practices or ownership structures illegal or reprehensible.
2.19. Liquidity risk: Liquidity risk arises in situations where a party interested in trading a financial instrument cannot do so because no one in the market wants to trade that particular financial instrument. In this case, the investor may not be able to sell a financial instrument or close a position at the market price at any time.
2.20. Credit risk: Credit risk refers to the counterparty's ability to fulfill its financial obligations under the contract, such as payment of dividends, interest, repayment of the principal amount of the debt on time, etc.
2.21. Interest rate risk: Interest rate risk is the probability of an adverse impact on profitability or the value of assets as a result of changes in interest rates.
2.22. Operational risk: Operational risk can be defined as the risk of direct or indirect losses as a result of inadequate or faulty internal processes, employees, and systems, or external events. This is a risk that the Company's internal organizational systems may face due to system failures or staff errors.
2.23 Market risk: It reflects the extent to which the profitability of a financial instrument changes in response to or in connection with fluctuations in total market profitability.

3. TRADING PLATFORMS

3.1. Orders can be executed one at a time while in the queue. Multiple orders from the same person may not be processed in this case.
3.2. The Client acknowledges that the only reliable source of information about the movement of quotations is the database of quotations of the real Server. The quote database in the Client Terminal is not a reliable source of information about the quote flow, as the connection between the Client Terminal and the Server may be disrupted, leading to some quotes not reaching the Client Terminal.
3.3. The Client acknowledges that once an Instruction or Request is sent to the Server, it cannot be canceled if the window for placing/changing/deleting an Order or the window for opening/closing a position is closed.
3.4. If the Client decides to repeat an Order without receiving the result of the previous execution, they risk making two Transactions instead of one.
3.5. If a Pending Order has already been executed and the Client sends an Order to change its level, only the Order to change the stop loss and/or Take Profit levels for the position opened when the Pending Order is triggered will be executed.

3.6. Under abnormal market conditions, the period for executing Orders may be extended, or the execution of Orders at the stated prices may not be possible.

4. RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH CUSTOMER FUNDS
4.1. The Company may transfer funds received from the Client to a third party for storage or control to influence a Transaction or fulfill the Client's obligations. The Company is not responsible for the actions or omissions of any third party to whom funds are transferred.
4.2. The legal and regulatory regime applicable to any third party in case of insolvency should be clarified with a legal adviser. The Company is not responsible for the solvency or actions of any third party.
4.3. The third party may keep funds in a shared account, and in case of insolvency, the Company may only have an unsecured claim on behalf of the Client. The Client may not receive sufficient funds to satisfy their claim.
4.4. The Company may deposit Client funds with a depository that may have a security interest in these funds.
4.5. The Bank or Broker used by the Company may have conflicting interests with the Client.

5. TECHNICAL RISKS
5.1. The Client is responsible for financial losses caused by failures in systems, and the Company is not responsible for such failures.
5.2. Orders may not be executed as instructed in case of system failure.
5.3. Orders may not be executed at all.
5.4. Price changes may occur between the time of placing an order and the time of receiving it.
5.5. The Client is responsible for financial losses caused by various technical failures.
5.6. Difficulties connecting to the Dealer or Online Trading System may occur during periods of excessive transaction flow.
5.7. Online trading does not necessarily reduce the risks associated with currency trading.
5.8. Instructions and Requests may take longer to execute under abnormal market conditions.
5.9. Electronic trading systems may have temporary failures and incorrect operation, and the Client bears the risks associated with such systems.
5.10. The Client assumes the risk of financial losses due to delays or non-receipt of notifications from the Company.
5.11. Unencrypted information transmitted by email is not protected from unauthorized access.
5.12. The Company is not responsible for unauthorized access to information transmitted between the Company and the Client.
5.13. The Client is responsible for maintaining the confidentiality of information and assumes the risk of financial losses due to unauthorized access.
5.14. The Client is responsible for the risks associated with non-delivery of internal mail messages from the Company's Online Trading System.

6. FORCE MAJEURE
6.1. Force majeure refers to unforeseen circumstances that prevent someone from fulfilling a contract.
6.2. In the event of force majeure, the Client assumes the risk of financial losses. Examples of force majeure include:
6.2.1. Government actions, outbreak of war or hostilities, terrorist acts, national emergency, civil

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unrest, natural disasters, economic or political crises.
6.2.2. Natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, hurricanes, accidents, storms, floods, epidemics.
6.2.3. Labor disputes and lockouts.
6.2.4. Suspension of trading on the market or setting minimum or maximum prices for trading.
6.2.5. Regulatory bans on activities.
6.2.6. Decisions of state bodies, self-regulating organizations, trading platforms.
6.2.7. Moratorium on financial services declared by regulatory authorities.
6.2.8. Breakdown, failure, or malfunction of electronic devices, networks, communication lines.
6.2.9. Events beyond the control of the Company.
6.2.10. Suspension, liquidation, or closure of markets.

7. DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ON RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

This notice aims to provide a general understanding of the risks associated with trading financial instruments and CFDs. It is important for the Client to carefully consider whether trading derivatives and CFDs is suitable for them based on their circumstances and financial resources. Trading in these instruments involves leverage, and the Client should be aware of the following:
7.1. The Client must acknowledge that the value of investments in Financial Instruments may fluctuate, and there is a risk of losing the investment.
7.2. The Client is exposed to a high risk of incurring losses when trading Financial Instruments.
7.3. Past results of a financial instrument do not guarantee future results.
7.4. Transactions through the Company's services may be speculative and result in large losses.
7.5. Some financial instruments may not be liquid immediately, leading to difficulties in selling them.
7.6. Trading in a different currency may be impacted by exchange rate fluctuations.
7.7. Foreign market trading involves different risks than domestic markets.
7.8. Derivative financial instruments allow profit from changes in underlying assets.
7.9. Derivative financial instruments are affected by the price of the underlying asset.
7.10. The Client should be prepared to lose all invested funds when trading derivative financial instruments.
7.11. Execution of orders may be difficult under certain market conditions.
7.12. Stop loss orders may not always limit losses as expected.
7.13. Insufficient funds may lead to the closure of positions.
7.14. Currency trading may face liquidity risks.
7.15. Currencies with irregular trading may pose challenges in price determination.
7.16. Leverage in derivative financial instruments can lead to significant gains or losses.
7.17. Trading off-exchange may expose the Client to greater risks.
7.18. Profits and losses in foreign currency contracts are affected by exchange rate fluctuations.
7.19. CFDs involve trading the difference between current and closing prices of underlying assets.
7.20. CFDs are settled based on price differences.
7.21. CFDs do not involve owning the underlying asset.
7.22. Risks associated with trading CFDs.

7.23. Trading CFDs is based on the price of the underlying asset.
7.24. The Client is exposed to risks of losing investments in CFDs.
7.25. The Client should not trade CFDs if they do not understand the risks.
7.26. Trading CFDs involves high risks.
7.27. The Client should be aware of the risks associated with leverage in CFDs.
7.28. CFDs may require constant monitoring and may not be suitable for long-term holding.
7.29. CFD prices are volatile and can be affected by market conditions.
7.30. CFD transactions are not on a regulated market.
7.31. The Client can close CFD positions during the Company's trading hours.
7.32. Market changes can affect CFD prices.
7.33. Liquidity risk can impact the ability to trade CFDs.
7.34. Margin requirements in CFDs can lead to additional payments.
7.35. The Client is responsible for all risks and financial resources used in trading.
7.36. It is recommended to set stop loss and take profit orders to manage risks.
7.37. The Client may be subject to taxes and charges related to CFD transactions.
7.38. CFDs involve leverage and potential profits and losses.
7.39. Lower margin requirements increase the risk of potential losses.
7.40. In order to maintain an open position, the Client may need to agree to additional payments at the CFD provider's discretion to meet margin requirements.
7.41. The Client should be aware that transactions with financial instruments and CFDs may be subject to taxes and other charges due to changes in legislation or personal circumstances. The Company does not guarantee exemption from taxes or government fees, and the Client is responsible for any charges related to their transactions.
7.42. Margin Requirements and Leverage Risk
7.43. Contracts for difference involve leverage, allowing investors to benefit from price movements with a small margin deposit. While leverage can increase potential profits, it also amplifies losses.
7.44. Lower margin requirements increase the risk of potential losses if the market moves against the Client. Margin requirements depend on the underlying instrument, leverage level, and position value. The Company may close positions if the margin level drops below 100%.
7.45. Stop Loss Limits: Setting stop loss limits can help limit losses, but they may not always be effective in volatile market conditions.
7.46. Execution Risk: There is a risk that orders may not be executed immediately, especially in fluctuating markets. Some CFD providers allow trading when the market is closed, but prices may differ significantly.
7.47. Counterparty Risk: Counterparty risk refers to the risk that the CFD provider may default and not fulfill financial obligations.
7.48. Small market fluctuations in a margin trading environment can significantly impact the Client's account due to leverage. The Client is responsible for managing risks and chosen trading strategies.
7.49. Setting Stop Loss and Take Profit orders can help manage potential losses and profits, but they do not guarantee loss limitation.
7.50. The Client is responsible for any financial losses resulting from using temporary excess margin on their account.
7.51. Derivative financial instruments involve leverage, which can lead to significant gains or losses based on small market movements. The Client should be aware of the risks involved in

trading these instruments.

8. NOTIFICATION OF HIGH-RISK INVESTMENTS
8.1. General Provisions on Risks
The Client should carefully consider the risks associated with financial instruments before investing. It is important to assess suitability based on individual circumstances and financial resources. Risks include:
8.2. The Company does not guarantee the value of the Client's portfolio or investments in financial instruments.
8.3. Investments in financial instruments may fluctuate in value, and there is a risk of loss.
8.4. The Client is exposed to high risks when buying or selling financial instruments.
8.5. Past performance does not guarantee future results.
8.6. Transactions through the Company's services may be speculative and result in significant losses.
8.7. Some financial instruments may lack liquidity, making it challenging to sell them.
8.8. Trading in a different currency can be impacted by exchange rate fluctuations.
8.9. Foreign market trading involves different risks than domestic markets.
8.10. Derivative financial instruments involve spot transactions without delivery, allowing profit from underlying asset changes.
8.11. The value of derivative financial instruments is influenced by the underlying asset's price.
8.12. Clients should be prepared for the risk of losing all invested funds in derivative financial instruments.
8.13. Execution of orders may be challenging under certain market conditions.
8.14. Stop-loss orders aim to limit losses but may not always be executed as expected.
8.15. Insufficient funds may lead to position closure and resulting deficits.
8.16. The Company's operations may impact the Client's positions.
8.17. Insolvency of involved entities may lead to unwanted position closures.
8.18. Currencies with irregular trading may pose challenges in price determination.
8.19. Online trading does not eliminate risks associated with currency trading.
8.20. Taxes and charges may apply to transactions, and the Client is responsible for these fees.
8.21. Detailed information on fees and commissions should be obtained before trading.
8.22. Leverage in derivative financial instruments can lead to significant gains or losses.
8.23. Transactions may expose the Client to greater risks than regulated exchanges. Before the Client begins trading, they should receive detailed information about all commissions and fees for which they will be responsible. This information can be found on the Company's website. If any fees are not clearly stated in monetary terms, such as through a spread on a transaction, the Client should request a written explanation with relevant examples to understand the specific monetary impact of these fees. The cost of holding open positions in financial instruments and CFDs provided by the Company is influenced by a financing fee. For long positions, the price is reduced by a daily financing commission throughout the contract term, while for short positions, the price increases due to the daily financing commission. The financing fee is determined by prevailing market interest rates, which may fluctuate. Detailed information about daily financing fees can be accessed on the Company's website.