



HOLANI CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LTD.

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RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

(Reviewed and updated upto 20.04.2026)

1. OBJECTIVE:

Holani Consultants Private Limited (hereinafter "HCPL") broadly takes into consideration the regulatory requirement, Client Profile, Internal Risk Management Policy, Market Conditions etc., while setting up the exposure limits for and on behalf of its clients.

The Policy envisage collection of pay in, margin, limits setting for exposures & turnover for clients, terminals, branches & sub-broker level, Monitoring of Debit Balances, Periodicity of such monitoring, periodic reconciliation wherein client has expressly accepted the balance confirmation, Steps taken for recovery of old debts, penal interest charged for long outstanding debts, Mechanism of pay-in and pay-out of funds and securities, Payment, Receipt of funds from/to clients, Policy of square off of positions.

2. RESPONSIBILITY:

The Compliance Officer shall be responsible for the implementation and supervision of this Policy.

The Compliance department and Risk Management department (RMS dept) shall assist and report to the Compliance Officer on a daily basis in respect of all RMS matter.

The Compliance Officer shall take all necessary steps to monitor, document, analyze and report the findings to the Board Members as well as the relevant Stock Exchanges and/or regulatory bodies, in a time bound manner, as detailed hereunder and/or as mandated by the Stock Exchanges and/or regulatory bodies.

The Compliance Officer shall exercise his/her independent judgment and take adequate precautions to ensure implementation of an effective monitoring mechanism, based on the day-to-day activities of the clients, general market information and the facts and circumstances.

The Board of directors shall peruse, review and provide necessary guidance with regard to the "Risk Management Policy", periodically, for strengthening the processes.

3. CLIENT'S ACCOUNT-ACTIVATION, MAINTENANCE ETC.:

For a new client, password should be auto generated, without human intervention and should be automatically mailed to the client from within the Surveillance system. Once a client is provided with a password, the client will be forced to change the password mandatorily after first login. If the password is forgotten or the client is unable to reset the same through the online portal, the request for password change shall be entertained only through written request or through mail from the registered mail ID of the client. Any changes made in the client account like unlocking, changes in Client Profile, and trading segment addition shall be done only based on the request made by the client either by way of letter or E Mail from his registered email ID duly supported by document proof wherever required.

For closure of the trading account, the client is required to submit a written request/send the request to HCPL from the email registered with the company. HCPL shall examine the same in the light of the compliance requirements, pending queries, security/funds dues if any from the client. The account shall be closed after the necessary approvals as above and after the notice period as decided by HCPL as per the terms of the agreement and regulatory requirements from time to time.

4. CLIENT'S EXPOSURE LIMITS:

Exposure is permitted based on the funds/ securities put on hold by the client through the portal/the dealer in the account linked to the trading account. HCPL also permits exposure to the clients to the tune of value of sale proceeds of T Day under the delivery-based trading product. Unused exposure on account of such value of sale proceeds is carried forward till T+ 2 day. Mark to Market loss if any shall be reduced from the available



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exposure of the client. For the valuation of collaterals, the market rate shall be considered as the closing price of T-1 day. Haircut shall be at VAR rate or at a higher percentage which may be decided from time to time by management

CASH SEGMENT:

HCPL stipulates 100% margin by way of hold on funds for the value of buy orders and hold of securities to the extent of sale order for delivery trades. HCPL provides exposure to the extent of 99% of the funds put on hold by the client so that the remaining 1% meets the cost of trading for the client. For non-delivery (intraday) trades HCPL provides exposure based on the multiple of fund put on hold (presently 5 times) for both buy and sell orders. Higher exposure for intraday trading is permitted by HCPL only for the scrips on which Future & Options contract are permitted by the Exchange. For trades under BITSOT (Buy in Today & Sell out Tomorrow) no separate margins are stipulated by HCPL as the client has already paid the full value of share on the Trade Day itself as the facility is extended for the previous day's delivery trade. Leveraged exposures are provided to the clients at the sole discretion of Compliance officer of HCPL and is subject to change based on the market conditions and client profile.

5. MAINTENANCE OF MARGINS/ CASH - CLOSURE OF CLIENTS' POSITIONS:

Apart from Exchange stipulated instances and technical failures, HCPL shall not allow the client to take further positions or close the existing positions whenever there is shortage of margins. This may be either security specific or client specific based on the circumstances. Under intraday Trading client is not allowed to take fresh positions after 3.10 p.m. or any other time stipulated by HCPL from time to time. Client is required to maintain the requisite margin for the open positions under cash segment and open/carry forward positions under FNO/CDS at all the times. The intraday trades (IDT) in the Cash segment shall be squared off without referring the clients at the cut off time (presently 3.10 p.m.) or any other time decided by HCPL at its discretion duly informing the clients through email/publishing in the HCPL website. Further, HCPL shall monitor the client's positions through the Risk Management System (RMS) and has the following policy for squaring off the positions: 20% Cover (80% erosion in value of allocated funds under IDT) Surveillance Department shall monitor the erosion in the margins. Manager of RMS shall have the discretion to instruct the RMS Department to square off open position of the clients under IDT as soon as the clients MTM losses erode 80 % of the total fund allocated for trading. HCPL shall also resort to selling the clients' securities/square off the positions when the client fails to provide the funds towards the valuation debit / auction against the BITSOT trade. In case of FNO and CDS the client is required to maintain the margins stipulated by HCPL at all times. Whenever there is shortfall in the margins, client is required to replenish the same. HCPL shall square off the positions of the clients under FNO/ CDS with further notice to the client by way of email and telephone when the shortfall is to the extent of additional margin and exposure margin required for the open positions.

All losses consequential to such square off or sale of collaterals shall be borne by the client. In case HCPL is unable to square off or refrain from squaring off the position due to margin shortfall, the client shall not have a right to claim that the position was not squared off and the same has resulted in additional losses. Square off shall be at the discretion of HCPL and all consequential losses and charges shall be borne by the client.

Consequent to square off of F & O/intraday positions, if any amount is due from the client on account of loss/ brokerage/ exchange penalties/ statutory charges, the same is to be recovered from client by close follow up by way of E Mails, telephonic reminders and letters to the registered address of the client. If the client is not cooperating for payment of dues, then the Trading account of the client shall be put on hold and only sale of shares shall be permitted which would help in recovering the amount due to HCPL. In case of continued non-cooperation other recovery measures as deemed fit by the Company shall be initiated.

6. ORDERS FOR BUYING/ SELLING OF PENNY STOCKS:

Generally, Penny stocks have all or any of the following characteristics:

- Trading at a price which is less than the Face value of the share.
- Small Market Capitalization.
- Poor /Unsound fundamentals.



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- Low liquidity.

Though the “Penny Stocks” have been not defined, RMS shall treat such stocks as penny stocks which qualify to be classified so based on the above criteria stipulated by HCPL and monitor trading in penny scrip. On analyzing the trends, RMS team shall place a note to the compliance officer to treat particular scrip as penny scrip in tune with the policy. HCPL may at its discretion categorize any stock as penny stock as per its Policy and risk perception. HCPL has adopted the following Policy on the Penny stocks:

HCPL shall have the absolute discretion to restrict its clients from placing buy or sell orders in Penny/illiquid stocks in spite of client providing adequate hold of funds, Margin/ balance in his / her / its account. To this end HCPL, may at its discretion accept and /or refuse any buy or sell order for penny/illiquid stocks from clients over phone.

HCPL at its sole discretion, introduce online blocks to restrict clients from order placement in such penny/ illiquid stocks through the online trading portal. HCPL may seek declarations from the clients before accepting such orders. HCPL may place such restrictions at the beginning or in between the market hours notwithstanding the client has /had previously purchased and / or sold such scrip / contracts through HCPL itself in the past. Further, client while placing buy or sell order for penny stocks / illiquid stocks shall not specify the price which is substantially different from the then existing market price. Client must ensure that placing of such orders doesn't result in creation of artificial bid / offer/volume or misleading or false appearance of trading. Client shall also ensure that their trading in penny stocks doesn't operate as a device to inflate or depress or cause fluctuations in the price of such stocks.

HCPL may at its discretion, restrict intraday trading in such illiquid/ penny stocks. HCPL does not make available far month future/option contracts for trading in FNO/CDS segment of NSE. HCPL shall provide intraday trading only in scrips which are in FNO segment of NSE. HCPL at its sole discretion may restrict order placement in any other contracts or scrip which are extremely volatile and / or subject to market manipulations.

HCPL at its discretion may cancel the pending orders in full or pending portion of the partly executed orders placed by the clients/dealers in respect of such illiquid / penny stocks. HCPL shall not be responsible for any opportunity loss or financial loss to the client consequent to non-acceptance or cancellation of the pending orders. Further, the client shall indemnify HCPL for any loss caused /may cause to HCPL on account of client's trading in penny / illiquid stocks.

7. TRADE RESTRICTIONS ON SCRIPTS COMING UNDER GSM FRAMEWORK

In order to enhance market integrity and safeguard interest of investors, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and Exchanges, have been introducing various enhanced surveillance measures. In spirit of the above measures, the exchanges have introduced GSM, Graded Surveillance Measures (BSE Notice No 20170223-44 Dated 23 Feb 2017, NSE Ref No. NSE/SURV/34262 Dated 23 Feb 2017) and S+ Framework (BSE Notice Number 20170607-24, Dated 07-06-2017). According to the exchange circulars, the price rise of GSM and S+ framework scrips are not commensurate with financial health and fundamentals of the company which inter-alia includes factors like Earnings, Book value, Fixed assets, Net worth, P/E multiple, etc.

The underlying principle behind defining various stages under GSM framework is to alert the market participants that they need to be extra cautious and diligent while dealing in such securities as the need has been felt to place them under higher level of surveillance. At present, 6 stages are defined under GSM framework viz. From Stage I to Stage VI. Surveillance action has been defined for each stage. Once the security goes into a particular stage, it shall attract the corresponding surveillance action. The security shall be placed in a particular stage by the Exchange based on monitoring of price movement and predefined objective criteria.

GSM stage wise Surveillance actions as per exchange guidelines are listed below:



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Stage	Surveillance Actions
I	Transfer to Trade for Trade with price band of 5% or lower as applicable.
II	Trade for Trade with price band of 5% or lower as applicable and Additional Surveillance Deposit (ASD) of 100% of trade value to be collected from Buyer.
III	Trading permitted once a week (Every Monday) and ASD of 100% of trade value to be deposited by the buyer.
IV	Trading permitted once a week (Every Monday) with ASD of 200% of trade value to be deposited by the buyer.
v	Trading permitted once a month (First Monday of the month) with ASD of 200% of trade value to be deposited by the buyer.
VI	Trading permitted once a month (First Monday of the month) with no upward movement in price of the security with ASD of 200% of trade value to be deposited by the buyer

The criteria for short listing & review of securities under GSM Framework are subject to changes from time to time. HCPL shall intimate its Clients vide Circulars and updation on the Website regarding such changes. Clients are advised to follow the same to keep them updated on the GSM Framework.

8. ADDITIONAL SURVEILLANCE MEASURE (ASM)

Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and Exchanges in order to enhance market integrity and safeguard interest of investors, have been introducing various enhanced pre-emptive surveillance measures such as reduction in price band, periodic call auction and transfer of securities to Trade-to-Trade category from time to time.

In continuation to various surveillance measures already implemented, SEBI and Exchanges, pursuant to discussions in their joint surveillance meetings, have decided that along with the aforesaid measures there shall be Additional Surveillance Measures (ASM) on securities with Surveillance concerns viz. Price variation, Volatility etc.

Accordingly, review for identification of securities for placing in ASM Framework has been carried out by the Exchanges. The surveillance action applicable for the shortlisted securities is as under:

- a) Securities shall be placed in Price Band of 5%
- b) Margins shall be levied at the rate of 100%

The shortlisted securities are monitored on pre-determined objective criteria and would be moved into Trade for Trade segment once the criteria get satisfied. Market participants may note that ASM framework shall be in conjunction with all other prevailing surveillance measures being imposed by the Exchanges from time to time.

In view of the above we have incorporated trading done in such scrips in the trading software

1. The records so generated are compared visa vis. exchange volumes, repeated days of trading, price volatility in the scrip.
2. Additionally, the financials of the company are also analyzed to ascertain whether the trading volumes and price movements are justified.
3. In case any trading is found to be abnormal, initial alerts are sent to the branches. If repeated, after proper verification and analysis the scrip may also is blocked from further trading.

In case of any further regulatory developments, the same would be implemented in spirit and accordingly deemed to be part of this policy.

It may be noted that the shortlisting of securities under ASM is purely on account of market surveillance and it should not be construed as an adverse action against the concerned company.



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The criteria for shortlisting & review of securities under ASM Framework are subject to changes from time to time. HCPL shall intimate its Clients vide Circulars and updation on the Website of HCPL regarding such changes. Clients are advised to follow the same to keep them updated on the ASM Framework.

9. ADDITIONAL MARGINS (CASH MARKET SEGMENT):

In view of the volatility observed in the market it is proposed by the Exchanges to levy additional margins in respect of specified securities.

1) Additional margins shall be levied in Capital Market Segment:

- i. Intra-day price movement of more than 20%
- ii. Close to close price movement is less than 20%,
- iii. Intra-day price movement shall be computed as change from previous day close to high/low price of day whichever is higher
- iv. An additional margin of 50% of the intra-day price movement above 20% shall be levied as additional margin
- v. Additional margin% shall be added to total margin% (VAR +ELM). (Details shall be included in the daily VAR file provided on the website)
- vi. Additional margins levied shall be continued for 15 calendar days, provided no further intra-day volatility is observed.
- vii. Additional margins levied shall be reviewed periodically.

Pursuant to the above, it has been decided to levy additional margins as under:

- i. Extreme scenario of 20% market fall and 17.74% market rise shall be modelled on all client level portfolios and gross client level losses shall be computed at end of day.
- ii. Net client level losses after considering applicable margins and hedged positions, if any based on the holdings provided by depositories, shall be computed.
- iii. In respect of clients having net loss of Rs.25 crores and more, 50% of the loss in excess of Rs.25 crores shall be levied as Additional Margins.
- iv. Additional Margins shall be blocked from the collaterals of clearing member on T+ 1 day basis

The above framework shall be in conjunction with the prevailing surveillance measures being imposed by Exchange/Clearing Corporation. HCPL may collect the above-mentioned margins from their clients.

In the joint meeting between, SEBI, Exchanges and Clearing Corporations the levy of additional margins in Capital Market Segment as mentioned in above shall be modified as under:

- i. Additional margins shall be levied in respect of securities where derivative contracts are available.
- ii. Securities with Intra-day (High-Low) price movement of more than 10% for 3 or more days in last one month shall be identified.
- iii. In respect of securities identified the minimum total margins (VAR, Extreme Loss Margin and Additional margin) shall be equal to the maximum intraday price movement of the security observed in last one month.
- iv. The above mentioned minimum total margins shall be continued till expiry date. of derivative contracts which falls after completion of three months from date of levy.
- v. Additional margins levied shall be reviewed periodically

10. EXPOSURE MARGIN OF SECURITY UNDER MARKET WIDE POSITION LIMITS (MWPL)

In the joint meeting of Exchanges, Clearing Corporations and SEBI it has been decided on 23.01.2018 that markets should be alerted at different levels of MWPL utilization so that investors can take an informed decision on whether to hold or square off their existing positions well before regulatory/Surveillance actions sets in.



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Combined MWPL utilization at End of Day across Exchanges	Applicable Exposure margin of the security
60%	No additional Margins
70% to less than 75%	To be increased by 50% of the normal applicable Exposure margin from next trading day
75% to less than 80%	To be increased by 100% of the normal applicable Exposure margin from next trading day
80% to less than 85%	To be increased by 150% of the normal applicable Exposure margin from next trading day
85% to less than 90%	To be increased by 200% of the normal applicable Exposure margin from next trading day
90% to less than 95%	To be increased by 300% of the normal applicable Exposure margin from next trading day

Alert shall be provided once the open interest in a security exceeds each level of MWPL limit as mentioned above. The change in exposure margin shall be applicable from the next trading day and shall be applicable till the open interest in the security reduces to below 70% of MWPL at end of the day.

The mechanism enshrined in first paragraph was reviewed in a joint meeting between Exchanges/Clearing Corporations and SEBI and it has been decided that, in Equity derivatives segment, additional exposure margins shall be levied on those scrip's wherein the top 10 clients are accounting for more than 20% of MWPL. The scrips shall be identified under this framework based on 3 months rolling data and reviewed on monthly basis. The applicable additional exposure margin on the identified scrip shall be at the rate of 15% over and above the applicable Exposure margin, including those based on MWPL utilization.

In view of the principles enshrined at 19.3, the Exchange shall w.e.f. 14.09.2018 discontinue levying the additional exposure margin on security under MWPL.

However, the Exchange/Clearing Corporation shall if required, impose stringent additional surveillance margins, as deemed necessary; in cases where open interest exceeds 70% MWPL utilization or where significant client concentration is observed.

11. RISK OF HIGHER VOLATILITY:

Volatility refers to the dynamic changes in price that securities/ F&O Contracts / Currency Derivatives Contracts undergo when trading activity continues on the Stock Exchange. Generally, higher the volatility of a security/contract, greater is its price swings. There may be normally greater volatility in thinly traded securities/contracts than in active securities/contracts. As a result of volatility, order may only be partially executed or not executed at all, or the price at which order got executed may be substantially different from the last traded price or change substantially thereafter, resulting in notional or real losses.

12. RISK OF LOWER LIQUIDITY:

Liquidity refers to the ability of market participants to buy and/or sell securities / contracts expeditiously at a competitive price and with minimal price difference. Generally, it is assumed that more the numbers of orders available in a market, greater is the liquidity. Liquidity is important because with greater liquidity, it is easier for investors to buy and/or sell securities / contracts swiftly and with minimal price difference, and as a result, investors are more likely to pay or receive a competitive price for securities / contracts purchased or sold. There may be a risk of lower liquidity in some securities / contracts as compared to active securities / contracts. As a result, order may only be partially executed, or may be executed with relatively greater price difference or may not be executed at all. Buying/selling without intention of giving and/or taking delivery of a security /contract, as part of a day trading strategy, may also result into losses, because in such a situation, stocks may have to be sold/purchased at a low/high price, compared to the expected price levels, so as not to have any obligation to deliver/receive a security.



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13. RISK OF WIDER SPREADS:

Spread refers to the difference in best buy price and best sell price. It represents the differential between the price of buying a security /contract and immediately selling it or vice versa. Lower liquidity and higher volatility may result in wider than normal spreads for less liquid or illiquid securities / contracts. This in turn will hamper better price formation.

14. RISK-REDUCING ORDERS:

Most Exchanges have a facility for investors to place "limit orders", "stop loss orders" etc." The placing of such orders (e.g., "stop loss" orders, or "limit" orders) which are intended to limit losses to certain amounts may not be effective many a time because rapid movement in market conditions may make it impossible to execute such orders.

A "market" order will be executed promptly, subject to availability of orders on opposite side, without regard to price and that, while the customer may receive a prompt execution of a "market" order, the execution may be at available prices of outstanding orders, which satisfy the order quantity, on price time priority. It may be understood that these prices may be significantly different from the last traded price or the best price in that security.

A "limit" order will be executed only at the "limit" price specified for the order or a better price. However, while the customer receives price protection, there is a possibility that the order may not be executed at all.

A stop loss order is generally placed "away" from the current price of a stock/ contract, and such order gets activated if and when the stock/ contract reaches, or trades through, the stop price. Sell stop orders are entered ordinarily below the current price, and buy stop orders are entered ordinarily above the current price. When the stock reaches the pre-determined price, or trades through such price, the stop loss order converts to a market/limit order and is executed at the limit or better. There is no assurance therefore that the limit order will be executable since a stock / contract might penetrate the pre-determined price, in which case, the risk of such order not getting executed arises, just as with a regular limit order.

15. RISK OF NEWS ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Issuers make news announcements that may impact the price of the securities / contracts. These announcements may occur during trading, and when combined with lower liquidity and higher volatility, may suddenly cause an unexpected positive or negative movement in the price of the security / contract.

16. RISK OF RUMORS:

Rumors about companies at times float in the market through word of mouth, newspapers, websites or news agencies, etc. The investors should be wary of and should desist from acting on rumors.

Systemic Risk:

High volume trading will frequently occur at the market opening and before market close. Such high volumes may also occur at any point in the day. These may cause delays in order execution or confirmation. During periods of volatility, on account of market participants continuously modifying their order quantity or prices or placing fresh orders, there may be delays in order execution and its confirmations. Under certain market conditions, it may be difficult or impossible to liquidate a position in the market at a reasonable price or at all, when there are no outstanding orders either on the buy side or the sell side, or if trading is halted in a security / contract due to any action on account of unusual trading activity or stock hitting circuit filters or for any other reason.

17. SYSTEM/NETWORK CONGESTION:

Trading on NSE/BSE is in electronic mode, based on satellite/leased line-based communications, combination of technologies and computer systems to place and route orders. Thus, there exists a possibility of communication failure or system problems or slow or delayed response from system or trading halt, or any



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such other problem/glitch whereby not being able to establish access to the trading system/network, which may be beyond the control of and may result in delay in processing or not processing buy or sell orders either in part or in full. Clients are cautioned to note that although these problems may be temporary in nature, clients having outstanding open positions or unexecuted orders, these represent a risk because of their obligations to settle all executed transactions.

As far as Futures and Options segment and Currency Derivatives Segment are concerned, Client shall get acquainted with the following additional features: -

Effect of "Leverage" or "Gearing"

The amount of margin is small in relation to the value of the derivatives contract so the transactions are 'leveraged' or 'geared'. Derivatives trading, which is conducted with a relatively small amount of margin, provides the possibility of great profit or loss in comparison with the principal investment amount. But transactions in derivatives carry a high degree of risk. Therefore, the client should completely understand the following statements before actually trading in derivatives trading and also trade with caution while taking into account one's circumstances, financial resources, etc. If the prices move adversely to the position of the client, then the client may lose a part of or whole margin equivalent to the principal investment amount in a relatively short period of time. Moreover, the loss may exceed the original margin amount.

Futures trading involves daily mark to market settlement of all positions. Every day the open positions are marked to market based on the closing level of the index / F&O Contract / Currency Derivatives Contract. Based on the movement of the index / price of underlying client will be required to deposit the amount of loss (notional) resulting from such movement. This margin will have to be paid within a stipulated time frame, before commencement of trading next day.

If client fails to deposit the additional margin by the deadline or if an outstanding debt occurs in client's account, HCPL may liquidate a part of or the whole position or substitute securities. In this case, Client will be liable for any losses incurred due to such close-outs.

Under certain market conditions, an investor may find it difficult or impossible to execute transactions. For example, this situation can occur due to factors such as illiquidity i.e., when there are insufficient bids or offers or suspension of trading due to price limit or circuit breakers etc.

In order to maintain market stability, the following steps may be adopted: changes in the margin rate, increases in the cash margin rate or others. These new measures may also be applied to the existing open interests. In such conditions, client will be required to put up additional margins or reduce positions. Client must ask HCPL to provide the full details of the derivatives contracts which he /she / it plans to trade i.e., the contract specifications and the associated obligations.

18. RISK OF OPTION HOLDERS

1. An option holder runs the risk of losing the entire amount paid for the option in a relatively short period of time. This risk reflects the nature of an option as a wasting asset which becomes worthless when it expires. An option holder who neither sells his option in the secondary market nor exercises it prior to its expiration will necessarily lose his entire investment in the option. If the price of the underlying does not change in the anticipated direction before the option expires to an extent sufficient to cover the cost of the option, the investor may lose all or a significant

2. The Exchange may impose exercise restrictions and have absolute authority to restrict the exercise of options at certain times in specified circumstances.

3. In case of close out, STT applicable for in the money contracts is substantially more than the normal trading/square off trades. Hence, amongst others, the clients need to monitor their positions especially on expiry day and square off they're in the money contracts before the closure of the market.



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19. RISKS OF OPTION WRITERS

1. If the price movement of the underlying is not in the anticipated direction, the option writer runs the risk of losing substantial amount.

2. The risk of being an option writer may be reduced by the purchase of other options on the same underlying interest and thereby assuming a spread position or by acquiring other types of hedging positions in the options markets or other markets. However, even where the writer has assumed a spread or other hedging position, the risks may still be significant. A spread position is not necessarily less risky than a simple 'long' or 'short' position.

3. Transactions that involve buying and writing multiple options in combination, or buying or writing options in combination with buying or selling short the underlying interests, present additional risks to investors. Combination transactions, such as option spreads, are more complex than buying or writing a single option. And it should be further noted that, as in any area of investing, a complexity not well understood is, in itself, a risk factor. While this is not to suggest that combination strategies should not be considered, it is advisable, as is the case with all investments in options, to consult with someone who is experienced and knowledgeable with respect to the risks and potential rewards of combination transactions under various market circumstances.

20. KILL SWITCH

When the Kill switch function is executed, all outstanding orders shall be cancelled. This is to assist you in avoiding taking large positions when trading due to anxiety brought on by greed or fear. If the client is losing money, this feature aids trading discipline and risk management by allowing the client to immediately disable trading in one or more segments, forcing you to stop trading. The kill switch is available at the following levels:

A. Trading member level: The trading member level kill switch shall be available to Corporate Manager (User ID) of a trading member. When trading member level kill switch is executed, all outstanding orders of that trading member shall be cancelled.

The salient features of trading member level Kill Switch are:

- Only corporate manager can execute this Kill Switch
- All outstanding orders of all users of that trading member shall be cancelled

B. User level: The User level kill switch functionality shall be available to all users. When user level kill switch is executed, all outstanding orders for that user shall be cancelled.

The salient features of Kill Switch at user level are:

- User Level Kill Switch is available to all users .
- On executing user level Kill Switch, all outstanding orders entered by that user shall be cancelled.

21. CURRENCY SPECIFIC RISKS

1. The profit or loss in transactions in foreign currency-denominated contracts. Whether they are traded in own or another jurisdiction, will be affected by fluctuations in currency rates where there is a need to convert from the currency denomination of the contract to another currency.

2. Under certain market conditions, Client may find it difficult or impossible to liquidate a position. This can occur, for example when a currency is deregulated or fixed trading bands are widened.

3. Currency prices are highly volatile. Price movements for currencies are influenced by, among other things: Changing supply-demand relationships; trade, fiscal, monetary, exchange control programs and policies of governments; foreign political and economic events and policies; changes in national and international interest rates and inflation; currency devaluation and sentiment of the market place. None of these factors can be



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controlled by any individual advisor and no assurance can be given that an advisor's advice will result in profitable trades for a participating customer or that a customer will not incur losses from such events.

GENERAL RISK COVERAGE: -

The Company should have adequate insurance cover for different types of exposures, including but not limited to fidelity insurance, and replacement of equipment and other business and data processing devices. To reduce the systemic risk, Stock Broker Indemnity Policy of Rs. 5 Lacs which covers losses on account of trading as well as back-office losses shall be obtained. The company's risk policies and measurements and reporting methodologies are subject to regular review on annual basis or when there are significant changes to the products, segments, services, or relevant legislation, rules or regulations that might impact the company's risk exposure.