

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 involve daily 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, generally 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, SSPL 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 SSPL 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.

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 (Zero) cover the cost of the option, the investor may lose all or a significant part of his investment in the option.
2. The Exchange may impose exercise restrictions and have absolute authority to restrict the exercise of options at certain times in specified circumstances.

Risks of Option Writers:

1. If the price movement of the underlying is not in the anticipated direction, the option writer runs the risks 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.

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 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.

Pay-in Of Fund & Stock:-

Third party pay-in of securities & fund will not be accepted. Same way pay out of shares and fund will be directly done to client account only.

Collections of Funds:-

Cash will not be accepted under any circumstances except cheque bouncing.

Collection of cheques from clients must be done by T+2 days except clients who have authorized us to have running account balance.