

**APPROVED  
BY RESOLUTION OF  
THE MANAGEMENT BOARD OF  
CB J.P. MORGAN BANK INTERNATIONAL (LLC)  
(MINUTES W/N DATED FEBRUARY 21, 2024)**

**DECLARATION OF RISKS  
CB J.P. Morgan Bank International (LLC)**

**INTRODUCTION**

This declaration of risks (the “Declaration”) shall not be construed as an advisory opinion on your investments in specific situations or a recommendation to use the below services or investments in products. If you have doubts about any described risks or receive any warnings we strongly recommend that you seek consultancy from independent legal or financial advisors.

This Declaration includes information about general risks related to securities market and derivatives transactions.

CB J.P. Morgan Bank International (LLC) (further – “Broker”) informs clients about risks related to securities market transactions by disclosing the Declaration on its Internet site <https://www.jpmorgan.ru/ru/about-us>. In case of any amendments to this Declaration of Risks CB J.P. Morgan Bank International (LLC) notifies clients who earlier got acquainted with it by disclosing respective information on its website.

You shall not embark on operations with any financial instruments including those mentioned if you do not understand the nature of executed trades and degree of risk to be assumed. You shall also be assured that financial instruments and (or) services suit your requirements taking into account your financial position and, if needed, hire independent advisors before you make an investment decision.

Risk factors may emerge simultaneously and (or) deteriorate each other thus impacting the value of your investments in an unexpected way.

A certain risk is inherent to all financial products; and even low-risk investment strategies contain some kind of an uncertainty element. A risk type is determined by a situation, including a mechanism of who an instrument is created, specific features of its structure or terms and conditions. Specific risks of any product or a transaction depend on their terms and conditions, the position of parties related to the product or service and their relationship. Risk exposure is defined by a instrument type; and you shall rely your decision on a transaction with such instruments or operation with any financial product on information outlined in this document.

Whereas Broker does not provide any services on opening of individual investment accounts, risks associated with them are excluded from this Declaration.

We advise that you carefully consider whether risks arising in relevant transactions are acceptable to you in terms of your investment objectives and financial capabilities. This Declaration is not intended to dissuade you from such transactions but to help you to assess their risks and make a careful decision on the choice of your investment strategy and terms and conditions of your agreement with the Broker.

Please make sure that you understand this Risk Declaration and, if required, consult your broker or an advisor with expertise on respective matters.

**1. Declaration of general risks in connection with securities market transactions**

The purpose of this Declaration is to provide you with information about main risks related to securities market transactions. Please note that this Declaration does not cover all risks in the securities market due to a breadth of situations that may arise.

Generally, a risk is a possibility of losses that may be caused from completion of financial transactions in connection with possible negative impacts from various factors. Below are the main risks that relate to your transactions in the securities market.

## **I. SYSTEMIC RISK**

Systemic risk represents a risk connected with operating capabilities of several financial institutions and relates to their ability to perform their functions. Due to the high degree of reciprocity and interconnection of financial institutions it is complicated to assess the systemic risk but its materialization may influence all participants in the financial markets.

## **II. MARKET RISK**

Market risk is a risk that refers to adverse fluctuations of prices (values) of your financial instruments due to, *inter alia*, unfavourable political changes, a sharp depreciation of the national currency, a crisis in the government bonds market, banking and currency crises, force-majeure circumstances mainly related to natural disasters or military developments and that, consequently, result in lower gains or even losses. Based on the strategy chosen, a market (price) risk will be represented by increase (decrease) in a financial instrument price. You should be aware that the value of financial instruments you hold may either move upward or move downward, and its growth in the past may not be replicated in the future.

Please take a special note of the following market risks:

### **1. Currency risk**

Currency risk means an adverse change in RUB exchange rate against a foreign currency when your gains from holding of financial instruments may be subject to inflationary impact (a lower real purchasing power), which may erode a portion of your gains or may result in losses for you. Currency risk may also cause a change in an amount of obligations under financial instruments linked to foreign currency or foreign financial instruments that may bring losses or inhibit a possibility to make payments under them.

### **2. Interest risk**

Interest risk refers to an unfavorable fluctuation of a key rate that have impact on quotes of fixed-rate bonds. Interest rate risk may arise from different due dates of calls and redemption of obligations as well as disproportionate change of interest rates on calls and obligations.

### **3. Share issuer bankruptcy risk**

Bankruptcy risk refers to a sharp drop of a share price of a joint-stock company declared insolvent or in anticipation of such insolvency.

To mitigate bankruptcy risk you should carefully choose and diversify financial instruments. You should also carefully read the terms and conditions of your cooperation with your Broker to assess expenses in connection with holding of and transactions with financial instruments and make sure that they are acceptable for you and will not deprive you of profit expected by you.

## **III. LIQUIDITY RISK**

Liquidity risk refers to a lower possibility to sell financial instruments at a required price due to a decreased demand for them. If there is a need to quickly sell financial instruments, this risk may mean losses related to a significant drop in their value.

## **IV. CREDIT RISK**

Credit risk refers to losses due to failure to fulfill obligations by borrowers, bonds issuers, guarantors or counterparties or to lower creditworthiness of such parties.

### **1. Default risk associated with bonds and other debt securities**

Default risk refers to possible insolvency of a debt security issuer that will result in impossibility or less probability of its redemption in a timely fashion and to the full extent.

## **2. Counterparty risk**

Counterparty (third party) risk refers to probability that counterparties default on obligations owing to you or your broker. A broker shall take measures to minimize counterparty risk but it is unable to totally eliminate it. Counterparty risk is heightened in transactions executed in the non-organized market without involvement of clearing firms that take on default risks.

You should be aware that although the Broker acts on its behalf in your interests, you take on the risks assumed by the Broker from such actions including risk of default or improper performance of third parties' obligations to your Broker. You should also take into account that in all cases client money are kept at a bank account and you take on the risk of bankruptcy of a bank where the money is held. Please assess where the assets you transferred to the Broker will be safekept, your readiness to carry out transactions outside the centralized clearing infrastructure.

### **3. Risk of Broker default on its obligations to you**

A risk that your broker defaults on its obligations owing is a type of a counterparty risk.

It is legally required that your broker use different accounts to keep its money and client money in order to protect client money from broker bankruptcy. But in practice money of one client is held together with money of other clients with no protection from foreclosure with respect to indebtedness of other clients. You may eliminate such risk by requiring your broker to keep your money at a separate account but in this case you may be charged an additional fee.

Please also take note of your broker's authorization to use your money. If a brokerage service agreement permits your broker to use your money your broker is empowered to credit money to a bank account allocated for broker funds. In this case you assume the risk of broker bankruptcy. Such risk is not currently insured.

You should carefully read an agreement draft to assess what powers are provided to your broker with respect to your property, what rules are applied to its storage and return.

## **V. LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS / LEGAL / STRUCTURAL RISK**

All investments may be associated with legislative amendments, legal or structural risk.

Legal risk refers to possible negative implications from adoption of legislation or legal acts, standards of self-regulatory organizations regulating the securities market or other economic sectors that may evolve into adverse consequences for you. Legal risk also includes possible changes in tax calculation rules, tax rates, cancellation of tax benefits or other amendments in tax legislation that may carry negative effects for you.

Return on all investments and especially new ones is conditional upon actions taken by regulatory or legislative bodies and changes that may *inter alia* impact investment profit likelihood. Legislative changes may even trigger that investments that were previously permitted would be declared illegal. Respective changes are possible, for example, in taxation that may significantly affect your return. Such risk is not predictable as it is contingent on a number of political, economic and other factors.

In any case, a product's termsheet may contain provisions that would infringe your rights. In particular, they may entail early redemption or termination at a time not favourable for you or empowers an issuer with a wide range of rights related to termsheet revision. In other cases, amounts with respect to which you may exercise rights vested in securities may be limited; and if you hold a significant (or insignificant) amount of shares your interests may be prejudiced that that should be carefully considered. Sometimes your investments may be affected by other persons executing their rights. Notably, for products such as bonds and shares it is possible to convene holders' meetings to resolve issues that would affect their interests in general (including yours) as a certain majority of owners is permitted to make decisions that would be legally bound for all owners including those who did not attend such meeting and did not give a vote and those who voted against the majority's decision. Furthermore, in some cases termsheet may be altered without any consent from holders.

## **VI. OPERATIONAL RISK**

Operational risk refers to possible risks you may incur from violation of internal processes of your broker, errors and misconduct of its employees, failures of technical facilities of your broker, its partners, infrastructure

institutions including trade organizers, clearing houses and other counterparties. Operational risk may prevent or impede trade completion and may result in losses.

You should carefully read the agreement to assess what risks including technical failure risks are assumed by your broker and what risks are assumed by you.

## **VII. RISKS of TRADES IN T+N MARKETS**

Due to specific aspects of trading in markets with T+N settlement a client is exposed to the following risks:

- Risks of forced closing of client positions and punitive penalties in case of insufficient money at a broker account or insufficient securities at a depo account when trades with T+N settlement are executed;
- Risks of special deals to be executed to transfer uncovered positions through REPO deals or negotiated trades between a client and a third party (both a central counterparty and any other party chosen by a broker) without a notification to a client and against a client's will;
- Risks of forced closing of a client position by an exchange trading system or a clearing firm regardless of sufficiency of money to make settlements with respect to a client's all existing obligations.

Other risks listed below increase in case of uncovered positions. Ownership and trades with financial instruments and please make sure that they are acceptable to you.

### **2. Declaration of risks in connection with margin and uncovered trades**

The purpose of this Declarations is to provide you with information about main risks related to margin trading (that is the practice of executing trades with funds borrowed from your broker) and uncovered trade (that refers to a trade when your position is not covered as client property transferred to the broker is not sufficient to fulfill obligations under such trade taking into account trades done earlier).

Such trades do not suit all clients. Clients' risks associated with covered and uncovered trades may be legally limited by setting up a maximum leverage that is defined as a ratio of client obligations under trades executed in his interest to client property allocated to perform transactions in accordance with a brokerage agreement. Such trades are not suitable for all clients and carry additional risks and require evaluation of whether you are prepared to take them or not.

#### **1. Market Risk**

If you agree to margin and uncovered trading you should be aware that in volatile markets your portfolio losses would grow as leverage increases.

In addition to a general market risk assumed by a client making deals in the securities market any margin and uncovered transactions would also expose you to a risk that a price of securities you buy thus creating or increasing an uncovered position and a price of assets used as collateral will move negatively. But if uncovered position is created or increased following sale of securities, loss potential is unlimited as you are required to return securities irrespective of a price change.

In case of margin and uncovered trades you should note that your capability to manage assets put as collateral under such trades is limited.

Your property (or its portion) is used as collateral of your obligations to a broker when you execute a margin and uncovered trade and ability to manage it may be limited including up to total prohibition on any transactions with it. A collateral amount varies as stipulated by a contract; therefore, your ability to manage your property can be limited to a greater extent than before a margin (uncovered) deal.

You should also keep in mind a possibility that a position may be closed by force. An unfavourable price change may require you to deposit additional funds to make collateral compliant with legislative acts and a brokerage agreement that should be completed within a short period of time that may be insufficient for you. Legislative acts and a brokerage agreement make it possible for your broker to involuntarily close a position, i.e. purchase securities with your money or sell your securities at existing prices that may be unfavourable thus exposing you to losses.

An involuntary close position may be caused by market price abrupt moves that trigger a drop of your portfolio value below a minimum margin requirement.

An involuntary close position may be caused by requirements of legislative acts or by a broker's unilateral changes in the list of securities that may be used as collateral for uncovered positions.

An involuntary close position may be caused by changes in risk rates calculated by a clearing firm and (or) used by a broker due to a higher volatility of respective securities.

In all such cases involuntary close position may inflict significant losses though following such close prices of financial instruments may change favorably to your benefit you and you would make earnings if your position was not closed. Under adverse circumstances your losses may exceed the value of assets in your account.

## **2. Liquidity risk**

If an uncovered position on certain securities is significant if compared to their free float and (or) their trading volume in the organized market a liquidity risk would intensify with a margin and uncovered trade. Challenged purchase or sale of assets may increase losses vs traditional deals. Similarly, a liquidity risk is growing if your uncovered position is collateralized with securities and you are required to sell a significant number of securities to close such position.

Your orders to limit losses may not always minimize their amount to an anticipated level as it may be impossible in the current market environment to fulfill such order at the price you indicate.

## **3. Declaration of risks in connection with derivatives**

The purpose of this Declaration is to provide you with information about main risks related to financial derivatives.

Financial derivatives (such as futures, forwards, options, swaps, etc.) do not suit all clients. Additionally, some categories of financial derivatives carry a higher risk than others do. So, selling options and making futures, forwards and swap contracts when market prices slightly fluctuates may expose you to considerable risks. Therefore, selling option contracts and making futures and forward contracts may be recommended only to sophisticated investors with sizable financial capabilities and practical knowledge of investment strategies.

This Declaration also relates to financial derivatives used to mitigate risks associated with other transactions in the stock market. Please carefully consider how your financial derivatives correlate with transactions which risks they are intended to limit and make sure that a position in the derivatives market fits a position hedged in the spot market.

### **1. Market risk**

In addition to a general market risk assumed by a client making deals in the securities market any financial derivatives contracts would also expose you to a risk of an adverse change in a price of both financial instruments that are an underlying asset of financial derivatives and assets used as collateral. But if uncovered position is created or increased following sale of securities, loss potential is unlimited as you are required to return securities irrespective of a price change.

If a price changes unfavourably you may quickly lose your money used as collateral of financial derivatives.

When you make a contract that is a financial derivative you should take into account that your ability to manage assets put as collateral for such contracts is limited.

Your property (or its portion) is used as collateral of your obligations under a contract and your ability to manage it may be limited. A collateral amount varies as stipulated by a contract (termsheet); therefore, your ability to manage your property can be limited to a greater extent than before you make such a contract.

You should also keep in mind a possibility that a position may be closed by force. An unfavourable price change may require a deposit of additional funds to make collateral compliant with legislative

acts and a brokerage agreement that should be completed within a short period of time that may be insufficient for you. In this case your broker has the right to close a position by force without your consent, i.e. make a contract that is a financial derivative, or purchase securities with your money or sell our securities at existing prices that may be disadvantageous and you will incur losses.

You may suffer significant losses although following such close financial instruments' prices may change favorably to your benefit and you would make earnings if your position was not closed. Under adverse circumstances your losses may exceed the value of assets in your account.

## **2. Liquidity risk**

Any challenges to close a position and a price drop may increase losses from financial derivatives if compared with traditional transactions.

If in line with your investment strategy it would be needed to close a position under a respective contract (or making a deal with another contract to lower a risk under an existing contract) you should consider contracts liquidity as closing of illiquid contracts may lead to significant losses. Please note that contracts with a longer maturity are as a rule less liquid than contract with a closer due date.

If you made an illiquid financial derivative contract and you have to close your position you should also consider, apart from position closing, alternative options to eliminate risk by making deal with other financial derivatives or with underlying assets. Such alternative options may reduce your losses.

Your instructions intended to reduce losses may not always limit losses to the anticipated level as due to the existing market environment it may be impossible to execute your instruction at the price you indicate.

Financial derivative contracts where an underlying asset is foreign securities or indices of such securities also carry risks related with a foreign origin of an underlying asset.

## **4. Declaration of risks related to purchase of foreign securities**

The purpose of this Declaration is to provide the Client with information about risks related to purchase of foreign securities.

Foreign securities may be acquired both in international markets and the Russian market including the organized stock exchange.

Transactions with foreign securities carry general risks associated with trades in the securities market but are characterized by the following specific features.

### **1. Systemic risks**

Apart from systemic risks inherent to the Russian stock market foreign securities also have similar systemic risks attributable to a country where respective foreign securities are issued and trade. Key factors defining a systemic risk level in general include the political environment, intricacies of national legislation and currency regulation and a probability of their change, the public finance position, the presence and maturity of the financial system in a country where a person obliged under a foreign security resides.

A systemic risk level may be subject to many other factors including a likelihood of restrictions to be imposed on investments in certain economic sectors and one-time national currency depreciation. The widely used comprehensive assessment of systemic risk associated with investments in a foreign security is a sovereign rating in the national and foreign currencies assigned by international rating agencies MOODY'S, STANDARD & POOR'S, FITCH IBCA to a country where an issuer is registered but it should be taken into account that ratings are just a guideline and may not reflect the real situation at some point of time.

In case of transactions with foreign depositary receipts it is necessary to be aware of risks associated with a depositary receipt issuer and risks related to issuer of foreign securities which such depositary receipts represent.

As per current legislation, Russian investors including not qualified investors are permitted to purchase foreign securities admitted to public placement and (or) public trade in the Russian Federation both abroad and in Russia and Russian depositaries are authorized to register rights to such securities. However, risks still exist that regulatory approaches to ownership and trading may be altered thus resulting in a need to dispose of them against your plans.

## **2. Legal risks**

When you acquire foreign securities it is necessary to be aware that they are not equivalent to Russian securities. In any case, rights attached to them and rules of how to exercise such rights may significantly differ from rights you are eligible to under Russian securities.

Judicial remedies with respect to rights under foreign securities may be substantially limited due to a necessity to apply to foreign courts and law-enforcement authorities in accordance with prescribed procedures that may considerably vary from those applicable in Russia. Also, if you make transactions with foreign securities you, in most cases, may not rely on protection of your rights and legal interests by Russian authorized agencies.

## **3. Disclosure**

Pursuant to Russian law, information on foreign securities pursuant to rules applicable abroad can be disclosed in the English language. You should carefully assess your readiness to review information in English and how you know differences between the Russian Accounting Standards, the International Accounting Standards and accounting rules used by an issuer of foreign securities to release respective financials.

Russian trade organizers and (or) brokers may provide translation of some documents (information) disclosed by an issuer for your convenience. In this case, translated documents should be relied upon only as additional information supplementary to officially published documents (information) in a foreign language. You should also keep in mind a probability of translation mistakes that may include errors related to possible varying interpretation of one and the same foreign words and phrases or missing Russian equivalent that is commonly accepted.

## **5. Prevention of conflicts of interest in the course professional activities in the securities market**

5.1 For eliminating (mitigating) the risk that losses may be inflicted on the Client due to Broker having interests opposed to a Client's one in the course of performance (non-performance) of legal and (or) actual actions with impact on the Client's interests, JPMBI as Broker implements the following processes:

5.1.1 Prevent Conflicts of interest;

5.1.2 Identify Conflicts of interest;

5.1.3 Prevent a Conflict of Interest to be realized so as to eliminate a Conflict of interest and associated risks of losses to be inflicted on the Client if a Conflict of interest emerges and if Broker fails to manage it;

5.1.4 Manage Conflicts of interest to reduce risks of losses for the client.

## 5.2 Ensure protection of Clients' interests.

When completing transactions (trades) in the securities market Broker builds its relationship with the Client on the principles of good ethics, fair dealing and full disclosure of required information and execution of a Client's instruction with strict observation of a Client's interests,

To comply with this requirement, an Broker's Employee should:

- Electronically notify a Client about a Conflict of interest if Broker or an Broker's Employee carrying out a transaction (trade) for the Client has an interest preventing execution of a Client's instruction on the terms and conditions that are most beneficial to it as stipulated by a contract;
- Consider Client's interests as a priority if when completing transactions (trades) for a Client a Conflicts of interest arises between Broker and the Client related to the terms and conditions of a transaction (trade) that are not regulated by the contract for reasons beyond control of Broker (economic crisis, default, etc.);
- Carry out transactions (trades) for Clients professionally, diligently and in good faith and ensure that a Client's Instruction to be executed in the best possible manner in terms of financial outcome based on the current market environment;
- Inform a Client within the extent stipulated by the legislation on the securities market and a contract with a Client;
- Complete securities market transactions (trades) on behalf of a Client strictly within the authorities stipulated by a contract;
- Charge fees and payments from a Client which amounts are mutually agreed and which are totally disclosed (in a contract, tariffs);
- Avoid transactions opposed to a Client's interests with intention to increase fees and other payments to be earned by Broker.

Employees should notify Clients about a Conflict of interest within the following timing:

- Together with notification about the general nature and (or) sources of Conflicts of interest as stipulated by paragraph 2 of clause 5 of article 10.1-1 of Federal Law dated 22 April 1996 No. 39-FZ "On the securities market";
- Within one (1) business day following the day when a Conflicts information related to a Client was updated by the Securities Market Controller;
- Within five (5) business days following the day when a Client requires provision of Conflicts information related to a Client during the entire effective period of the servicing contract made with a Client and within five (5) years from termination date of such contract.

## 5.3 General measures to prevent Conflicts of Interest when completing securities market transactions (trades) of Broker, Clients and Employees

### 5.3.1 For prevention of Conflicts of interests in the course of securities market transactions (trades) of Broker, Clients and Employees the following requirements and restrictions are imposed:

- Transactions (trades) with securities of Clients and Employees are carried out only on the basis of an instruction (order) prepared consistent with Broker's internal corporate requirements;
- It is prohibited for Employees in possession of Insider information that is contained in a Client's instruction to carry out transaction (trades) to the benefit of Broker or to self benefit ahead of a Client's instruction except for cases when such transaction (trade) is required to execute a Client's order on the best possible terms and conditions and (or) does not impede a Client's order



being implemented by Broker;

- Broker has the right not to execute a Client's instruction (with respective mandatory notification of the Client) if such execution would lead to violation of the Russian effective legislation;
- Employees should notify a Client about existence of a Conflict of interest and obtain a written consent from a Client (and from regulating authorities when such is stipulated by the legislation) to completion of transactions with a potential Conflict of interest;
- Employees should strictly follow JPMBI's severe restrictions on access to Confidential information and internal rules for Confidential information exchange between business units;
- It is prohibited for Employees to combine responsibilities to carry out securities market transactions and to process and record them;
- It is prohibited for Employees to provide recommendations to Clients with respect to financial market transactions (trades) in the interests of JPMBI or in their own interests if they are opposed to Clients' interests or conflict with legislative requirements or standards of professional activities in the financial market;
- JPMBI should not take advantage of the Client's lack of qualifications or health condition to its benefit and deny Clients equal or professional services on the basis of their nationality, gender, political and religious views;
- if a Conflict of interest arises between Broker and a Client during provision of services, Broker will consider the Client's interests to be a priority and will be guided by it to make any further actions;
- if a Conflict of interest arises between several Clients during provision of services, Broker should execute all received instructions on the first-come, first-served basis (in order of time);
- Instructions submitted by Clients in advance (prior to start of trading) are prioritized before current instructions of other Clients and are executed in the first place.

5.3.2 For protection of a Client's rights against erroneous and improper actions by Employees that may discriminate the Client's interests, Broker implements internal controls over activities of business units and certain Employees involved in execution, processing and recording of a Client's transactions.

JPMBI provides a Client with regular reports on securities transactions executed for a Client. The procedure, timing and forms of such reports are determined by a contract by and between Broker and a Client in accordance with the Russian legislation and NAUFOR standards.

#### 5.4 Prevention of Conflicts of interests in the course of broker activities

5.4.1 To prioritize a Client's interests to Broker's own interests during broker activities in the securities market JPMBI completes buy and sell transactions with securities based on Clients' instruction in a priority manner vs its proprietary trades, dealer transactions (trades) if Broker combines broker and dealer activities.

5.4.2 To execute a Client's orders in the best possible manner, Broker will:

- Fulfill Clients' instructions with the shortest period of time and at the possible best price;
- Charge fees from a Client which amount and payment terms are fully disclosed (in a contract, tariffs);
- Disclose to a Client the substance of prospective transactions (trades) and information about possible changes in terms and conditions of transactions (trades) due to developments in the financial markets;
- Delegate execution of Clients' instructions only when such is stipulate by a contract with a Client

and when Broker is forced to act so due to circumstances to observe the Client's interests; a Client shall be respectively notified on a mandatory basis.

5.4.3 For safe-keeping the money and securities of Clients in the course of broker and dealer activities, JPMBI will:

- Separately record a Client's securities as established in legislation on the securities market;
- Separately record a Client's money safekept by JPMBI on the basis of the commission agreement that are intended for investment in securities or earned from sale of a Client's securities.

5.4.4 Broker has the right to reject execution of the Client's instruction if such execution gives rise to violation of requirements of federal laws, the Bank of Russia's regulations, the Standards or to realization of a Conflict of Interest. The Broker will execute this right by notifying a Client of rejection to fulfill such instruction in a manner stipulated by effective legislation and a contract with the Client.

## **6. Additional information**

6.1. The broker hereby notifies that the money credited by a broker to a special broker account (accounts) or transferred to a Broker that is a credit institution is not subject to insurance in accordance with Federal Law No. 177-FZ dated 23 December 2003 "On insurance of individual clients' deposits in banks of the Russian Federation".

6.2. You as a recipient of financial services have the right to request information about types and amounts of payments (payment calculation procedure) that you will be obliged to pay for a financial service provision to it including a fee amount (fee amount calculation procedure) of a broker and a payment process.

6.3. You as a recipient of financial services have the right to request the following information:

- If a broker provides services on purchase of units of mutual investment funds, in addition to information disclosed on a broker's website, a broker will provide a financial services recipient the following information upon request:

- (Documents):
- Investment declaration of a mutual investment fund;
- Source of data on change in the estimated value of an investment unit over the past six months (if such information is provided by a management company of a mutual investment fund and (or) if such information is publicly available);
- Fee to a management company and a total amount of fees to a special depository, a keeper of the register of investment units owners, an audit company and an appraiser if an investment declaration of a mutual investment fund includes possible investments in assets which are evaluated by an appraiser;
- Procedure and time of money payments due to redemption of investment units.

- If a broker provides services on making contracts that are financial derivatives, in addition to information disclosed in a broker's website, a broker will provide, upon request, to a financial services recipient the following information (documents) about such contracts:

- Termsheet of a contract that is a financial derivative (if an underlying asset is another financial derivative, the termsheet of such contract that is a financial derivative will be also provided);
- Amount of money to be paid upon execution of a contract that is a financial derivative;
- Source of data on fluctuations of a price (value) of the underlying asset over the past six months

preceding the date on which a contract that is a financial derivative is executed (if a broker possesses information about such source).

- If a broker providing investment advisory based on an investment advisory agreement made with a client makes transactions with automatic tracking apps, in addition to information disclosed in a broker's website, a broker will provide to a client the following information upon request:

- About a person (persons) whose trades are used as a basis to prepare an individual investment recommendation that is converted into an instruction to a broker, about features of such trades (including their substance and price) and about changes in profitability of such trades over the past six months preceding the date when a broker receives a request from a Client;
- About minimum and maximum amount of funds with respect to which a broker may possibly convert an individual investment recommendation into an instruction to a broker (if such amounts are stipulated by an agreement of investment advisory provision);
- About correlation between profitability on trades made with automatic tracking apps and profitability of trades made by a broker based on instructions submitted by a client independently over the period indicated in a request.