

2019

Key Information Document

Purpose

This document provides you with the key information about this investment product. It is not marketing material. The information is required by law to help you understand the nature, risks, costs, potential gains and losses of this product and to help you compare it with other products.

Product

Product Name: Contracts for Difference ("CFD's")

Product Manufacturer: One Global Markets Limited ("OGM"), authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority in the United Kingdom under FCA FRN# 769481.

Further information: You can find more information by browsing our webpage at www.ogm.market. OGM's client support team is available via phone and email.

This document was last updated in August 2019.

Risk Warning

Forex/CFDs are complex instruments and come with a high risk of losing money rapidly due to leverage. 80% of retail client accounts lose money when trading Forex/CFDs with OGM. You should consider whether you understand how Forex/CFDs work and whether you can afford to take the high risk of losing your money.

What is this Product

This document relates to products known as 'contracts for difference', which are also known as CFDs. A CFD allows you to obtain an indirect exposure to an underlying asset such as a security, commodity or index. This means you will never own the underlying asset, but you will make gains or suffer losses as a result of price movements in the underlying asset to which you have the indirect exposure.

There are many types of CFD's this document provides key information on Index CFD's where the underlying investment option that you choose is a stock index such as the FTSE, Dow Jones or Dax.

An equities "index," or in plural form "indices," is a distinct cross section of each stock exchange's most prominent companies.

Objectives

The objective of trading CFDs is to speculate on price movements (generally over the short term) in an underlying asset by obtaining an indirect exposure to the underlying asset. Your return depends on movements in the price of the instrument and the number of contracts opened (size of your stake).

For example, if you believe the value of an index is going to increase, you could buy a one or more contracts of that Index's CFD (this is also known as "going long"), with the intention to later sell them (and subsequently close the trade) when they are at a higher value. The difference between the price at which you buy and the price at which you subsequently sell equates to your profit, minus any relevant costs (detailed below).

If you think the value of an index is going to decrease, you could sell a number of CFD contracts (this is also known as "going short") at a specific value, expecting to later buy them back at a lower price than you previously agreed to sell them for.

However, in either circumstance if the index moves in the opposite direction and your position is closed, either by you or as a result of a margin call (detailed below), your account would be debited for the loss of the trade plus any relevant costs.

Intended Retail Investor

Trading these products will not be appropriate for everyone. We would normally expect these products to be used by persons who:

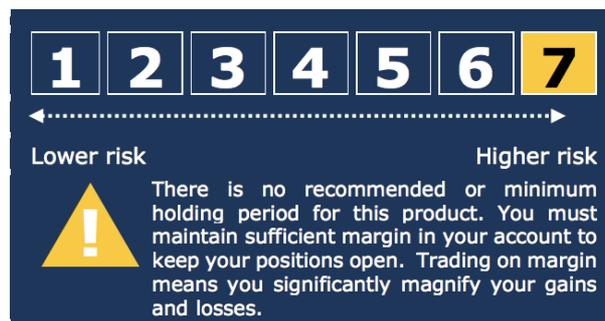
1. (i) have a high risk tolerance;
2. (ii) are trading with money they can afford to lose;
3. (iii) have experience with, and are comfortable trading on, financial markets and, separately, understand the impact of and risks associated with margin trading; and
4. (iv) want to gain short term exposures to financial instruments/markets, and have a diversified investment and savings portfolio.

Term

Index CFDs have no maturity date or minimum holding period. You decide when to open and close your positions.

OGM may close your position without seeking your prior consent if you do not maintain sufficient margin in your account (more information below).

What are the risks and what could I get in return?



The summary risk indicator is a guide to the level of risk of these products compared to other products. It shows how likely it is that the product will lose money because of movements in the markets or because we are not able to pay you. We have classified these products as 7 out of 7, which is the highest risk class. Figures published by the Financial Conduct Authority show that approximately 82% of retail clients lose money on CFD products

CFD trading requires you to maintain a certain level of funds in your account to keep your positions open. This is called margin. You will be able to open a position by depositing only a small portion of the notional value of the position, creating a leveraged position. Leverage can significantly magnify your gains and losses.

Entry / Maintenance Margin – The initial good faith deposit or collateral set aside to open and then maintain a position. On the Trading platform the exact amount of margin required to open a position can be viewed in the "MMR" column under the "Simple Dealing Rates" tab or in the "Used Maint Mr" column under the "Accounts" tab. on the trading station 2 platform.

Liquidation Happens when your margin level falls below the margin percentage requirement.

When the equity of the account falls below the required margin call level a margin warning may occur. During this time no new positions can be entered.

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Margin Call's will occur when the equity of the account falls below the required liquidation margin. Depending on your account type and/or trading platform a margin call may liquidate all open the positions on your account or may only close specific positions.

OGM process all liquidations automatically, for more information on how Margin Warnings and Margin Calls work we encourage you to review our Notice on Electronic Trading and Execution Risks document on our website

Performance Scenarios

This key information document is not specific to a particular product. It applies to a CFD on any index. For each trade you enter, you will be responsible for choosing the instrument, when you open and close, the size (risk) and whether to use any risk mitigation features (such as stop loss orders).

Each instrument has a different pip cost (value risked for every change of a certain digit in price) associated to it.

This table shows potential profit and loss under different scenarios. The scenarios assume you have a starting equity of £2000 and choose to buy/sell 100 Index CFD Contracts. This particular CFD contract has a pip cost of £0.1 per contract meaning in this case you will make or lose £10 for every pip the price moves. The price at which you can buy is 1.10000. A pip on this instrument is the fourth digit after the decimal place. The Entry Margin Requirement for the position was £1000 and therefore the Liquidation Margin Requirement is £500.

Stress scenario: You go long and the price falls by 151 pips and your equity drops below the Liquidation Margin Requirement. You receive a margin call.	Open Price: 1000.00 Close Price: 849.00	-£1510	£490 Δ -75.5%
Unfavourable scenario: You go short and price increase by 7 pips and you exit the position.	Open Price: 1000.00 Close Price: 1007.00	-£70	£1930 Δ -3.5%
Moderate scenario: You go long or short and exit the position at the same rate you entered	Open Price: 1000.00 Close Price: 1000.00	£0	£2000 Δ 0%
Favourable scenario: You go Long and price increases by 5 pips and you exit the position	Open Price: 1000.00 Close Price: 1005.00	£50	£2050 Δ +2.5%

What happens if OGM is unable to pay out?

If OGM is unable to meet its financial obligations to you, this could cause you to lose the value of any positions you have with OGM. OGM segregates retail client funds from its own money in accordance with the UK FCA's Client Asset rules. Should segregation fail, your investment is covered by the UK's Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS) which covers eligible investments up to £50,000 per person, per firm. See www.fscs.org.uk

What are the Costs?

The following table sets out the different types of costs associated with trading this type of product (FX).

Depending on your account type you may pay only the spread to trade forex or have a reduced spread with separate commissions charges.

One Off Cost	Ongoing costs	Ongoing Costs
SPREAD: the spread is the	Overnight Financing Costs: This	Dividend Adjustments: Index

<p>difference between the buy (ask) and sell (bid) price quoted. For example, if the instrument is trading at 100, our Ask price (the price at which you can buy) might be 101</p>	<p>is the interest paid for holding the position past 5pm EST and is based on the size of the position</p> <p>On Fridays, to account for a position held into the weekend, financing costs are 3x times the usual.</p>	<p>CFD's are made up of a group of stocks that may pay dividends throughout the year. When a dividend is paid on the stock, the value of the stock will decrease and therefore so will the value of the index.</p> <p>Short positions will be positively impacted by the drop in index price, while long positions are negatively impacted.</p> <p>Dividend adjustments are applied on Index CFD products to negate the impact of the drop in Index Price.</p> <p>Long dividend adjustments are subject to an OGM markup.</p>
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How can I make a trade enquiry or a complaint?

If you wish to submit a trade audit you can contact our customer support or send an email to ops@ogm.market. Per OGM's Complaints Procedure, if you are dissatisfied with the audit resolution, you are able to submit a formal complaint. Please check our [Complaints Procedure here](#). If you do not feel your complaint has been resolved satisfactorily, you are able to refer your complaint to the Financial Ombudsman Service (FOS). See www.financial-ombudsman.org.uk for further information.

Other relevant information:

To familiarise yourself with more information about the provision of these services and products, you should read the following documents available on our website:

1. Terms of Business
2. Order Execution Policy
3. General Risk Disclosure Notice
4. Notice on Electronic Trading and Execution Risks