2019

Key Information Document

ONE GLOBAL MARKET LIMITED

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: Forex (FX)

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 Forex. Forex, also known as foreign exchange, FX or currency trading, is a decentralized global market where all the world's currencies trade. The forex market is the largest, most liquid market in the world with an average daily trading volume exceeding $5 trillion.

OGM offers trading opportunities on many different Forex pairs.

Objectives

The objective of trading Forex is to speculate on price movements (generally over the short term) between two currencies. Your return depends on movements in the price of the instrument and the size of your position.

All forex trades involve two currencies. The first currency listed in an FX pair is called the base currency, and the second currency is called the quote or counter.

If you believe the value of an instruments base currency is going to increase vs the quote currency, you could buy 1000 or more units of that base currency (this is also known as "going long"), with the intention to later sell them (and subsequently close the trade) when it is 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 instrument's base currency is going to decrease vs the quote currency you could sell (this is also known as "going short") at a specific value.

However, in either circumstance if the instruments price moves in the opposite direction and your position is closed, either by you or as a result of a margin call/liquidation (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:

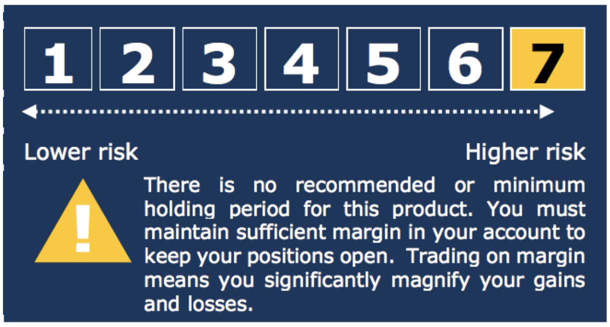
1. (i) have a high risk tolerance;
2. (ii) are trading with money they can afford to lose;
3. (iii) have experience with, and are comfortable trading on, financial markets and, separately, understand the impact of and risks associated with margin trading; and
4. (iv) want to gain short term exposures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

Term

Forex positions 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.

FX 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.

Liquidation Margin Happens when your margin level falls bellow the margin percentage requirement.

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

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 any FX instrument. 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 open a long/short 100k (also known as a lot) position. This particular currency pair has a pip cost of £0.1 per 1k 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.

Scenarios		*Trade P/L*	*New Equity*
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: 1.10000** **Close Price: 1.08490**	*-£1510*	*£490* *Δ -75.5%*
Unfavourable scenario: You go short and price increase by 7 pips and you exit the position.	**Open Price: 1.10000** **Close Price: 1.10070**	*-£70*	*£1930* *Δ -3.5%*
Moderate scenario: You go long or short and exit the position at the same rate you entered	**Open Price: 1.10000** **Close Price: 1.10000**	*£0*	*£2000* *Δ 0%*
Favourable scenario: You go Long and price increases by 5 pips and you exit the position	**Open Price: 1.10000** **Close Price: 1.10050**	*£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	Open and Close Cost	Ongoing Costs
SPREAD: the spread is the difference between the buy (ask) and sell (bid) price quoted. For example, is the instrument is trading at 1.54321, our Ask price (the price at which you can buy) might be 1.54311	COMMISSION: Commission is charged at both the open and close.	SWAPS (debit or Credit): Swaps are earned or paid on positions held overnight. Any client holding a position at the end of the trading day (1700 EST) will be credited or debited a swap charge. On Wednesdays, this charge is multiplied by 3 to account for the 2 weekend days (non trading days). Swap charges can contribute significantly to your overall position – both profit and losses

		can be exacerbated by swap charges, especially in scenarios where positions are held over a long time period. These charges can be avoided by never holding positions at the close of trading each day (1700 New York time).

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