

Key Information Document - Forex

Purpose

This document provides you with 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. This document was published in January 1st 2018 and last updated May 2018.

Product

FOREX is offered by Eu.EZinvest.com, a trading name of WGM Services Ltd ("WGM") which is incorporated (Certificate of Incorporation No. HE 256991 in the Republic of Cyprus through the Department of Registrar of Companies and Official Receiver (<http://www.mcit.gov.cy>). WGM Services Ltd is regulated by the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission (<http://www.cysec.gov.cy>) (License No. 203/13) and operates under the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive II (MiFID-2014/65/EU) and MiFIR- 600/2014/EUR).



Trading is highly speculative and carries a high level of risk and may not be suitable for all investors. You may sustain a loss of some or all your invested capital. Therefore, you should not speculate with capital that you cannot afford to lose.

What is this product?

Type

This document relates to products known as FOREX. Forex is also known as foreign exchange, FX or Currency trading. It 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.

You can visit the [website](#) for information on the currency pairs available to trade on.

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 currency (each currency pair is listed as a three letter code). The price of an FX pair is how much one unit of the base currency is worth in the quote currency. If the base currency rises against the quote currency, then a single unit of the base currency will be worth more units of the quote currency and the pair's price will increase. If it drops, the pair's price will decrease.

For example the EUR/USD, the most-traded currency pair in the world. EUR, the first currency in the pair, is the base, and USD, the second, is the quote. When you see a price quoted on your platform, that price is how much one euro is worth in US dollars. You always see two prices because one is the buy price and one is the sell. The difference between the two is the spread. When you click buy or sell, you are buying or selling the first currency in the pair.

For example, if you believe the value of an instrument's 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 (details 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, expecting to later buy them back at a lower price than you previously agreed to sell them for.

However, in either circumstance if the instrument's price moves in the opposite direction and your position is closed, either by you or as a result of a Stop Out level (detailed below), your account would be debited for the loss of the trade plus any relevant costs.

To open a position and to protect us against any losses you incur, you are required to deposit a portion of the total value of the contract in your account. This is referred to as the margin requirement (see further below). Trading on margin can enhance any losses or gains you make.

Intended Retail Investor

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

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

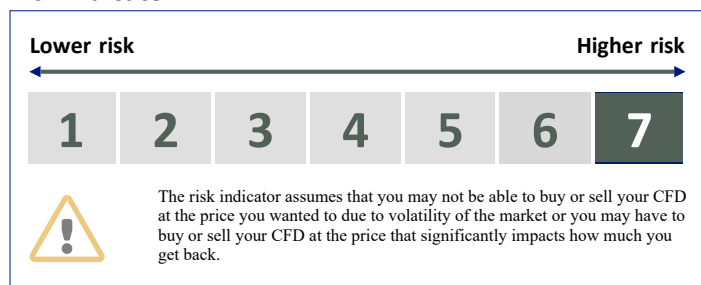
Term

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

WGM 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?

Risk Indicator



The summary risk indicator is a guide to the level of risk of this product 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 this product as 7 out of 7, which is that highest risk class. This rates the potential losses from future performance of the product at a very high level.

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 as products that are traded on margin carry a risk of losses in total of your deposited funds.

Margin can be thought of as a good faith deposit required to maintain open positions. This is not a fee or a transaction cost, it is simply a portion of your account equity set aside and allocated as a margin deposit. Margin requirements (per 1k position for FX) are determined by taking a percentage of the notional trade size.

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 value associated to it.

The Pip value calculation methodology is:

Pip Value= Lots * Contract size * Pip size.

Pip value is calculated in Quote currency.

E.g. EURUSD pip value of 1 Lot= 1*100,000*0.0001=\$10

This table shows potential profit and loss under different scenarios. The scenarios assume you have a starting equity of €1000 and choose to long/short 100k (also known as a standard lot) position. This particular currency pair has a pip value of €0.1 per 1k meaning in this case you will make or lose €10 for every pip the price moves. A pip on this instrument is the fourth digit after the decimal place. The price at which you can buy is 1.10000. The below table does not include overnight holding costs or commissions (discussed further below).

Scenarios		TradeP/L	New Equity
Stress scenario: you go long and the price falls by 30 pips and you then receive a margin call	Open price: 1.10000 Close price: 1.09700	-€300	€700 Δ -30%
Unfavorable scenario: You go short and price increase by 7 pips and you exit the position.	Open Price: 1.10000 Close Price: 1.10070	-€70	€930 Δ -7%
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	€1000 Δ 0%
Favorable scenario: You go Long and price increases by 5 pips and you exit the position	Open Price: 1.10000 Close Price: 1.10050	€50	€1050 Δ +5%

WGM Margin Requirements are updated monthly and can be increased temporarily to mitigate risks prior to major market events or in increasingly volatile markets.

Stop Out levels will occur when the equity of the account falls below the required margin. Depending on your account type and/or trading platform a margin call may liquidate all open positions on your account or may only close specific positions.

WGM process all liquidations for FX products automatically, for more information on how Stop Out Levels work we encourage you to review our [execution policy](#).

WGM aims to provide clients with the best execution available and to get all orders filled at the requested rate. However, there are times when, due to an increase in volatility or volume, orders may be subject to slippage. Slippage most commonly occurs during fundamental news events or periods of limited liquidity.

During periods such as these, your order type, quantity demanded, and specific order instructions can have an impact on the overall execution you receive.

FX trading is decentralised and pricing will vary from broker to broker. WGM's FOREX instruments are not listed on any exchange, and the prices and other conditions are set by WGM in accordance with our best execution policy. FX contracts can be closed only with WGM, and are not transferable to any other provider. If you have multiple positions your risk is cumulative and not limited to one position.

What happens if WGM is unable to pay out?

If WGM is unable to meet its financial obligations to you, this could cause you to lose the value of any positions you have with WGM. WGM segregates your funds from its own money in accordance with the CySEC regulation. Should segregation fail, your investment is covered by the Investors Compensation Fund (ICF) which covers eligible investments up to €20,000 per retail client, per firm. [See here](#)

What are the costs?

This table shows the different types of costs involved when you trade FX products:

One off cost	Spread	The spread is the difference between the buy (ask) and sell (bid) price quoted. For example, if the instrument is trading at 100, our ask price (the price as which you can buy) might be 101 and our bid price (the price at which you can sell) might be 99
	Commission	Commission is charged on open and will vary depending on the instrument traded and the size of your position.
Ongoing Costs	Rollover ('SWAP')	<p>Rollover is the interest paid or earned for holding a position overnight. Each currency has an overnight interest rate associated with it, and because forex is traded in pairs, every trade involves not only two different currencies, but their two different interest rates.</p> <p>Overnight interest rates will guide whether the trader will ultimately pay to hold the position or earn interest. Typically these interbank rates will race a central bank's target quite closely, however sharp changes in the supply or demand for a specific currency can shift interbank borrowing rates away from the central bank rates.</p> <p>Typically, if the interest rate on the currency you bought is higher than the interest rate of the currency you sold, then you will earn rollover (positive roll). If the interest rate on the currency you bought is lower than the interest rate on the currency you sold, then you will pay rollover (negative roll)</p> <p>CALCULATION IS: Swap value in points = Contract size * pip size * Swap rate.</p> <p>Any client holding an open position at the end of the trading day (GMT +2) will be credited or debited rollover.</p> <p>On Wednesday, to account for holding a position into the weekend, Rollover are 3times higher than usual.</p> <p>Rollover can add a significant extra cost or profit to your trade.</p>

Financing costs are displayed as one figure called "Swap". To avoid swaps, you can close your position before GMT+2 and the charge would not apply. The Cost will vary depending on the instrument you choose. If you wish to submit an audit you can contact our customer support via live chat or email to support@ezinvest.com per WGM'S Complaint Procedure. In addition to the above mentioned complaint handling procedure for communication of complaints to us and complaint handling by us, you also have the right to address complaints the Financial Ombudsman (<http://www.financialombudsman.gov.cy/>), to CySEC ([at https://www.cysec.gov.cy/](https://www.cysec.gov.cy/)) and or seek redress through an ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution) Mechanism or the Court System.

Other relevant information

Please ensure that you read our Terms and Conditions, General Risk Disclosure, Order Execution Policy and other documents located [here](#) and at [about us](#)