SUPPLEMENT A TO SCHEDULE B
OF
THE CLIENT AGREEMENT OF UOB BULLION AND FUTURES LIMITED

SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFIC TERMS AND CONDITIONS GOVERNING FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS AND BULLION TRANSACTIONS

This Supplement A is supplemental to, forms an integral part of, and should be read together with Schedule B of the Client Agreement ("**Client Agreement**") of UOB Bullion and Futures Limited ("**UOBBF**").

Unless the context otherwise requires, all references to "Schedule B" in the Client Agreement or hereafter in this Supplement A shall accordingly be construed as referring to Schedule B as supplemented by this Supplement A, and all references to the "Client Agreement" hereafter in this Supplement A shall accordingly be construed as including Schedule B as supplemented by this Supplement A.

In the event of any conflict or inconsistency between any of this Supplement A and the Client Agreement (as supplemented by this Supplement A), this Supplement A shall prevail and the Client Agreement (as supplemented by this Supplement A) shall be deemed to have been amended to the extent necessary to give effect to this Supplement A.

All capitalised terms used herein shall, unless otherwise defined, have the same meanings as defined in the Client Agreement.

1. General

Where the Customer has requested, on the Application or subsequent to the date of Application, for UOBBF to provide services in one or more OTC Transactions in respect of foreign exchange or bullion (each a "**Relevant FX/Bullion Transaction**"), the Customer shall be deemed to have accepted the terms and conditions of Supplement A as applying to such Relevant FX/Bullion Transactions in addition to all other terms and conditions in Clauses 1 and 2 of the Client Agreement, Schedule B and all other documents pertaining to OTC Transactions. In the event of any conflict or inconsistency between this Supplement A and a Confirmation (if any) for any such Relevant FX/Bullion Transaction, such Confirmation shall prevail for the purposes of the Relevant FX/Bullion Transaction, but only to the extent of such conflict or inconsistency.

2. UOBBF acting as Principal

2.1. The Customer hereby confirms and acknowledges that UOBBF shall act as principal to the Customer in respect of all Relevant FX/Bullion Transactions, and that UOBBF does not assume any obligation or duty to, or any relationship of agency or trust for or with the Customer for such Transactions (the Customer acknowledging that such obligations are inconsistent with a principal to principal relationship between the parties).

3. Margin

3.1. Unless UOBBF otherwise specifies, all cash or other property provided to UOBBF as Margin or other Collateral in respect of one or more Relevant FX/Bullion Transactions shall be provided on a title transfer basis so that all right, title and interest in and to such cash or other property shall vest in UOBBF free and clear of any liens, claims, charges or encumbrances or any other interest of the Customer or of any third party (other than a lien or other security interest routinely imposed on the type of property (other than cash) so provided in a relevant clearance system).

3.2. The Customer acknowledges and agrees that (i) UOBBF shall be the sole owner of all such Margin and other Collateral so provided to UOBBF as aforesaid; (ii) UOBBF shall have the right to transfer, use or apply the same in such manner as UOBBF may deem fit without notice or accounting to the Customer, free and clear of any security interest, lien, encumbrance or other restriction (other than a lien or other security interest routinely imposed on the type of property (other than cash) so provided in a relevant clearance system), including but not limited to, onward transferring or paying such Margin and other Collateral to third parties as margin or other credit support on an absolute title transfer basis in respect of any one or more Hedging Transactions (as defined below); and (iii) such Margin and other Collateral will accordingly not be held on trust nor segregated from UOBBF's cash or other property notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Client Agreement.

3.3. Subject to all rights of UOBBF under the Client Agreement, and save where Clause 1.25.18 applies, all payments and distributions, whether of cash or other property, received by UOBBF in respect of any Margin or other Collateral, shall be received by UOBBF as Margin or other Collateral in accordance with the Client Agreement (and in particular, the provisions of Clause 1.25 and this Supplement A).

3.4. To the extent that the cash or other property so provided to UOBBF as Margin or other Collateral as aforesaid (or any part thereof) is in excess of all obligations and liabilities of the Customer under the Client Agreement and is not otherwise required by UOBBF in respect of any Relevant FX/Bullion Transaction or the exercise of UOBBF's rights in respect thereof under the Client Agreement, in the case of cash so provided as Margin or other Collateral, UOBBF shall pay to the Customer, by way of crediting to the Customer's Account, an equivalent cash amount [in the same currency or in such other currency as UOBBF may determine]; and in respect of other property (not being cash) so provided as Margin or other Collateral as aforesaid, UOBBF shall transfer or deliver to the Customer, by way of crediting to the Customer's Account, of equivalent property of the same type, nominal value, description and amount.

3.5. Where any Margin is required to be provided by the Customer under this Supplement A in respect of one or more Relevant FX/Bullion Transactions and any Margin is also required to be provided by the Customer under any other provision of the Client Agreement, in the event of any deficiency in the aggregate amount of Margin available from or provided by the Customer, UOBBF may in its sole and absolute discretion decide on the manner in which it may apply and use any and all Margin received by or available to UOBBF, and the Customer hereby acknowledges and accepts that UOBBF may, as a matter of UOBBF's internal policies and without reference or notice to the Customer, allocate and apply any and all such Margin to first fulfil the Customer's Margin requirements in respect of any and all Relevant FX/Bullion Transactions under this Supplement A in priority to any Margin requirement for any other Transaction or Account.

4. Entry into Relevant FX/Bullion Transactions and Hedging Transactions

4.1. At any and all times, UOBBF shall be under no obligation to enter into any Relevant FX/Bullion Transaction with the Customer or at the Customer's request, and UOBBF may in its sole and absolute discretion refuse to enter into any Relevant FX/Bullion Transaction without giving any reasons for such refusal.

4.2. Unless the Customer is otherwise notified by UOBBF, UOBBF shall act as principal and as counterparty against the Customer in respect of each Relevant FX/Bullion Transaction and UOBBF shall be absolutely entitled to retain for itself all gains, profits and benefits derived from any such Transaction.

4.3. The Customer acknowledges and confirms that (i) at UOBBF's sole and absolute discretion without notice to the Customer, UOBBF may (but is under no obligation to) enter into offsetting, hedging or other transactions (each a "**Hedging Transaction**") for UOBBF's own account with other counterparties for the purpose of hedging or otherwise managing the risks and exposures associated with any one or more Relevant FX/Bullion Transactions entered (or to be entered) into by UOBBF with the Customer; (ii) UOBBF may refuse to enter into any Relevant FX/Bullion Transaction with the Customer if UOBBF is unable to enter into or procure such Hedging Transaction(s); and (iii) UOBBF may not have entered into the Relevant FX/Bullion Transactions with the Customer but for UOBBF having entered into, or being able to procure, such Hedging Transactions. Accordingly, the Customer further acknowledges and confirms that, in the event of any Default on the part of the Customer, all losses, costs and expenses suffered or incurred by UOBBF as a result of the termination, close-out, liquidation, obtaining, performing or re-establishing any Hedge Transaction) shall be wholly borne by the Customer.

4.4. The Customer acknowledges and confirms that such Hedging Transactions may or may not be executed at prices and terms different from those of the Relevant FX/Bullion Transactions with or quoted to the Customer, and UOBBF shall be under no obligation to disclose such price or terms of the Hedging Transactions to the Customer at any time.

5. Netting

If on any date two or more amounts would otherwise be payable:

(i) in the same currency; and

(ii) in respect of the same Relevant FX/Bullion Transaction on an Account,

by each of the Customer and UOBBF to the other party, then, on such date, each of the Customer's and UOBBF's obligation to make payment of any such amount will be automatically satisfied and discharged and, if the aggregate amount that would otherwise have been payable by one party exceeds the aggregate amount that would otherwise have been payable by the other party, replaced by an obligation upon the party by which the larger amount would have been payable to pay to the other party the excess of the larger amount over the smaller aggregate amount.

Both the Customer and UOBBF may elect in respect of two or more Relevant FX/Bullion Transactions on an Account that a net amount and payment obligation will be determined in respect of all amounts payable on the same date in the same currency in respect of those Transactions on the Account, regardless of whether such amounts are payable in respect of the same Transaction. The election may be made by verbal or written agreement between the Customer and UOBBF, or in a Confirmation (if any), by specifying that "Multiple Transaction Payment Netting" applies to the Relevant FX/Bullion Transaction identified as being subject to the election (in which case, sub-paragraph (ii) above will not apply to such Transactions). If multiple transaction payment netting is applicable to Relevant FX/Bullion Transactions, it will apply to those Transactions with effect from the stating date so agreed or specified in such Confirmation (if any). This election may be made separately for separate groups of Relevant FX/Bullion Transactions.

Risk Disclosure Statement Required to be Furnished and Kept by the Holder of a Capital Markets Services Licence to Trade in Futures Contracts or Leveraged Foreign Exchange Contracts under the SFA

(The references to "you" below are references to the Customer.)

FORM 13

SECURITIES AND FUTURES ACT (Cap. 289)

SECURITIES AND FUTURES (LICENSING AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS) REGULATIONS (Rg 10)

RISK DISCLOSURE STATEMENT REQUIRED TO BE FURNISHED UNDER REGULATION 47E(1) AND TO BE KEPT UNDER REGULATION 39(2)(c) BY THE HOLDER OF A CAPITAL MARKETS SERVICES LICENCE TO TRADE IN FUTURES CONTRACTS OR LEVERAGED FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTRACTS

1. This statement is provided to you in accordance with regulation 47E(1) of the Securities and Futures (Licensing and Conduct of Business) Regulations (Rg 10).

2. This statement does not disclose all the risks and other significant aspects of trading in futures, options and leveraged foreign exchange. In light of the risks, you should undertake such transactions only if you understand the nature of the contracts (and contractual relationships) into which you are entering and the extent of your exposure to the risks. Trading in futures, options and leveraged foreign exchange may not be suitable for many members of the public. You should carefully consider whether such trading is appropriate for you in the light of your experience, objectives, financial resources and other relevant circumstances. In considering whether to trade, you should be aware of the following:

(a) Futures and Leveraged Foreign Exchange Trading

(i) *Effect of 'Leverage' or 'Gearing'*

Transactions in futures and leveraged foreign exchange carry a high degree of risk. The amount of initial margin is small relative to the value of the futures contract or leveraged foreign exchange transaction so that the transaction is highly 'leveraged' or 'geared'. A relatively small market movement will have a proportionately larger impact on the funds you have deposited or will have to deposit; this may work against you as well as for you. You may sustain a total loss of the initial margin funds and any additional funds deposited with the firm to maintain your position. If the market moves against your position or margin levels are increased, you may be called upon to pay substantial additional funds on short notice in order to maintain your position. If you fail to comply with a request for additional funds within the specified time, your position may be liquidated at a loss and you will be liable for any resulting deficit in your account.

(ii) *Risk-Reducing Orders or Strategies*

The placing of certain orders (e.g. 'stop-loss' orders, where permitted under local law, or 'stop-limit' orders) which are intended to limit losses to certain amounts may not be effective because market conditions may make it impossible to execute such orders. At times, it is also difficult or impossible to liquidate a position without incurring substantial losses. Strategies using combinations of positions, such as 'spread' and 'straddle' positions may be as risky as taking simple 'long' or 'short' positions.

(b) Options

(i) *Variable Degree of Risk*

Transactions in options carry a high degree of risk. Purchasers and sellers of options should familiarise themselves with the type of options (i.e. put or call) which they contemplate trading and the associated risks. You should calculate the extent to which the value of the options would have to increase for your position to become profitable, taking into account the premium paid and all transaction costs. The purchaser of options may offset its position by trading in the market or exercise the options or allow the options to expire. The exercise of an option results either in a cash settlement or in the purchaser acquiring or delivering the underlying interest. If the option is on a futures contract or leveraged foreign exchange transaction, the purchaser will have to acquire a futures or leveraged foreign exchange position, as the case may be, with associated liabilities for margin (see the section on Futures and Leveraged Foreign Exchange Trading above). If the purchased options expire worthless, you will suffer a total loss of your investment which will consist of the option premium paid plus transaction costs. If you are contemplating purchasing deep-out-of-the-money options, you should be aware that, ordinarily, the chance of such options becoming profitable is remote.

Selling ('writing' or 'granting') an option generally entails considerably greater risk than purchasing options. Although the premium received by the seller is fixed, the seller may sustain a loss well in excess of the amount of premium received. The seller will be liable to deposit additional margin to maintain the position if the market moves unfavourably. The seller will also be exposed to the risk of the purchaser exercising the option and the seller will be obligated to either settle the option in cash or to acquire or deliver the underlying interest. If the option is on a futures contract or a leveraged foreign exchange transaction, the seller will acquire a futures or leveraged foreign exchange position, as the case may be, with associated liabilities for margin (see the section on Futures and Leveraged Foreign Exchange Trading above). If the option is 'covered' by the seller holding a corresponding position in the underlying futures contract, leveraged foreign exchange transaction or another option, the risk may be reduced. If the option is not covered, the risk of loss can be unlimited.

Certain exchanges in some jurisdictions permit deferred payment of the option premium, limiting the liability of the purchaser to margin payments not exceeding the amount of the premium. The purchaser is still subject to the risk of losing the premium and transaction costs. When the option is exercised or expires, the purchaser is responsible for any unpaid premium outstanding at that time.

(c) Additional Risks Common to Futures, Options and Leveraged Foreign Exchange Trading

(i) *Terms and Conditions of Contracts*

You should ask the corporation with which you conduct your transactions for the terms and conditions of the specific futures contract, option or leveraged foreign exchange transaction which you are trading and the associated obligations (e.g. the circumstances under which you may become obligated to make or take delivery of the underlying interest of a futures contract or a leveraged foreign exchange transaction and, in respect of options, expiration dates and restrictions on the time for exercise). Under certain circumstances, the specifications of outstanding contracts (including the exercise price of an option) may be modified by the exchange or clearing house to reflect changes in the underlying interest.

(ii) *Suspension or Restriction of Trading and Pricing Relationships*

Market conditions (e.g. illiquidity) or the operation of the rules of certain markets (e.g. the suspension of trading in any contract or contract month because of price limits or 'circuit breakers') may increase the risk of loss by making it difficult or impossible to effect transactions or liquidate/offset positions. If you have sold options, this may increase the risk of loss.

Further, normal pricing relationships between the underlying interest and the futures contract, and the underlying interest and the option may not exist. This can occur when, e.g., the futures contract underlying the option is subject to price limits while the option is not. The absence of an underlying reference price may make it difficult to judge 'fair' value.

(iii) *Deposited Cash and Property*

You should familiarise yourself with the protection accorded to any money or other property which you deposit for domestic and foreign transactions, particularly in a firm's insolvency or bankruptcy. The extent to which you may recover your money or property may be governed by specific legislation or local rules. In some jurisdictions, property which had been specifically identifiable as your own will be pro-rated in the same manner as cash for purposes of distribution in the event of a shortfall.

(d) Commission and Other Charges

Before you begin to trade, you should obtain a clear explanation of all commissions, fees and other charges for which you will be liable. These charges will affect your net profit (if any) or increase your loss.

(e) Transactions in Other Jurisdictions

Transactions on markets in other jurisdictions, including markets formally linked to a domestic market, may expose you to additional risk. Such markets may be subject to a rule which may offer different or diminished investor protection. Before you trade, you should enquire about any rules relevant to your particular transactions. Your local regulatory authority will be unable to compel the enforcement of the rules of the regulatory authorities or markets in other jurisdictions where your transactions have been effected. You should ask the firm with which you conduct your transactions for details about the types of redress available in both your home jurisdiction and other relevant jurisdictions before you start to trade.

(f) Currency Risks

The profit or loss in transactions in foreign currency-denominated futures and options contracts (whether they are traded in your 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.

(g) Trading Facilities

Most open-outcry and electronic trading facilities are supported by computer-based component systems for the order-routing, execution, matching, registration or clearing of trades. As with all facilities and systems, they are vulnerable to temporary disruption or failure. Your ability to recover certain losses may be subject to limits on liability imposed by the one or more parties, namely the system provider, the market, the clearing house or member firms. Such limits may vary. You should ask the firm with which you conduct your transactions for details in this respect.

(h) Electronic Trading

Trading on an electronic trading system may differ not only from trading in an open-outcry market but also from trading on other electronic trading systems. If you undertake transactions on an electronic trading system, you will be exposed to risks associated with the system including the failure of hardware and software. The result of any system failure may be that your order is either not executed according to your instructions or not executed at all.

(i) Off-Exchange Transactions

In some jurisdictions, firms are permitted to effect off-exchange transactions. The firm with which you conduct your transactions may be acting as your counterparty to the transaction. It may be difficult or impossible to liquidate an existing position, to assess the value, to determine a fair price or to assess the exposure to risk. For these reasons, these transactions may involve increased risks. Off-exchange transactions may be less regulated or subject to a separate regulatory regime. Before you undertake such transactions, you should familiarise yourself with the applicable rules and attendant risks.

Note:

"Margin" means an amount of money, securities, property or other collateral, representing a part of the value of the contract or agreement to be entered into, which is deposited by the buyer or the seller of a futures contract or in a leveraged foreign exchange transaction to ensure performance of the terms of the futures contract or leveraged foreign exchange transaction.

ADDITIONAL RISK DISCLOSURES IN RESPECT OF FX AND BULLION TRANSACTIONS

This risk disclosure statement provides a brief outline of some of the risks associated with holding and trading of financial instruments generally. It cannot be and is not sufficient to explain all the risks. The Customer should therefore fully understand the nature of the transactions and contractual relationships, the extent of its exposure to risk and the potential losses that can be incurred and, as appropriate, consult its professional advisers before entering into any transaction.

The Customer acknowledges that it has read and understood this statement and accepts these risks.

General Investment Risks

Price and Market Risks *- The prices of securities fluctuate, sometimes dramatically. The price of a security may move up or down, and may become valueless. It is as likely that losses will be incurred rather than profit made as a result of buying and selling securities. The Customer's position on various transactions may be liquidated at a loss and the Customer will then be liable for any resulting deficit.*

Under certain circumstances, it may be difficult to liquidate an existing position, assess the value, determine a fair price or assess its exposure to risk. The specifications of outstanding contracts (including the exercise price of an option or warrant) may also be modified by an exchange or clearing house to reflect changes in the underlying asset.

Off-exchange transactions *- If the Customer enters into an off-exchange transaction, UOBBF may be acting as the Customer's counterparty. Off-exchange transactions may be less regulated or subject to a separate regulatory regime, compared to on-exchange transactions.*

Because prices and characteristics of over-the-counter financial instruments are often individually negotiated, there may be no central source for obtaining prices and there can be inefficiencies in the pricing of such instruments.

Off-exchange transactions may also involve greater risk than dealing in exchange traded products because there is no exchange market through which to liquidate the Customer's position, to assess the value of the product or the exposure to risk. Bid and offer prices need not be quoted and it may be difficult to establish what is a fair price.

Liquidity and Market Disruption Risks *- Adverse market conditions may result in the Customer not being able to effect transactions, liquidate all or part of its investments, assess a value or its exposure or determine a fair price, as and when it requires.*

Placing contingent orders, such as "stop-loss" or "stop-limit" orders, will not necessarily limit the Customer's losses to the intended amounts, as it may be impossible to execute such orders under adverse market conditions. Strategies using combinations of positions, such as spread and straddle positions, may be as risky as taking simple long or short positions.

The normal pricing relationships between a derivative and the underlying assets may not exist in certain circumstances. For example, this can occur when an asset underlying an option is subject to price limits while the option is not.

Most open-outcry and electronic trading facilities are supported by computer-based systems for the order-routing, execution, matching, registration or clearing of trades. As with all facilities and systems, they are vulnerable to temporary disruption or failure. The Customer's ability to recover certain losses may be subject to limits on liability imposed by the system provider, the market, the clearing house and/or member firms. Such limits may vary. Before conducting any transactions through such facilities or systems, the Customer should understand the details in this respect. Further, trading on an electronic trading system may differ not only from trading in an open-outcry market but also from trading on other electronic trading systems. If the Customer undertakes transactions on an electronic trading system, it will be exposed to risks associated with the system including the failure of hardware *and software. The result of any system failure may be that the Customer's order is either not executed according to its instructions or not executed at all.*

Foreign Exchange Risks *- Fluctuations in foreign currency rates will have an impact on the Customer's profit and loss where a transaction involves a foreign currency element.*

Credit Risks *– OTC Transactions are subject to the credit risks of the counterparty, including but not limited to failure by such counterparty to make delivery or payment to the Customer. The Customer should also familiarise itself with the protection accorded to any money or other property which it deposits for domestic and foreign transactions, particularly in a firm's insolvency or bankruptcy. The extent to which the Customer may recover its money or property may be governed by specific legislation or local rules. In some jurisdictions, property which had been specifically identifiable as its own will be pro-rated in the same manner as cash for purposes of distribution in the event of a shortfall.*

Custodial Services *- The Customer acknowledges that there may be risks in leaving securities and assets with UOBBF as custodian. Such risks could involve the loss of all securities and assets, leading to diminished investor protection. The Customer should be prepared to assume these risks if it decides to leave its securities and assets with UOBBF as custodian. The Customer should also understand that in relation to securities and assets held in other jurisdictions, UOBBF may appoint foreign custodians to safe-keep its foreign securities and assets. In this respect, there may be additional risks in relation to such foreign custodians arising from the operation of foreign law, rules and regulations. The Customer should therefore be prepared to assume these further risks before it engages UOBBF to provide such foreign custodial services. The Customer should also be aware that it may incur additional costs for utilising custodial services.*

Counterparty and Intermediary Default Risks *- There may be a number of counterparties and/or intermediaries (including other brokers, dealers, market-makers, exchanges, clearing houses or other third parties) that may be involved with transactions entered into by UOBBF on the Customer's behalf. The Customer acknowledges and agrees that transactions entered into on the Customer's behalf with or through such counterparties and/or intermediaries are subject to the prevailing terms and conditions as may be specified by such counterparties and/or intermediaries and are dependent on the performance, settlement or delivery by such counterparties and/or intermediaries.*

Any wrongdoing, act, omission, insolvency, negligence, breach of duty, misconduct, fraud, wilful default or any other failure or default by or in respect of any such counterparty and/or intermediary may result in Losses to the Customer (including the loss of any Collateral, Currencies, Margin, investments, property or other documents of title belonging to the Customer and/or held in respect of the Customer's transactions) or lead to the Customer's positions being liquidated or closed out without prior notice to or consent from the Customer and, by trading through or with UOBBF, the Customer acknowledges and understands that any and all such Losses will be for the Customer's own account. In certain circumstances, the Customer may not even get back (in whole or in part) the actual cash and/or assets which the Customer may have deposited with UOBBF (whether as Margin, Collateral or otherwise) or the Customer may have to accept cash in lieu of the delivery of any available assets.

*Upon an insolvency or other default of any such counterparty or intermediary (the "**Defaulting Intermediary**"), it may sometimes be possible to transfer the Customer's open positions to another appropriate counterparty or intermediary (the "**Replacement Intermediary**"). However, there may be occasions where the Customer's margins, cash and/or assets deposited with the Defaulting Intermediary may not be transferred to the Replacement Intermediary together with the transferred open positions. In such a scenario, the Customer's margins, cash and/or assets deposited with the Defaulting Intermediary ("**Original Margin**") may continue to be retained by the Defaulting Intermediary and the Customer may be required to provide fresh or additional margin, cash and/or other assets to the Replacement Intermediary ("**Replacement Margin**") in order for the Customer's open positions to be transferred to the Replacement Intermediary. In such a situation, UOBBF may, if permitted by Applicable Law, and whether with or without notice to the Customer, provide to the Customer an advance or a loan for the purpose of meeting the Replacement Margin requirements so as to facilitate and support the transfer of the Customer's open positions from the Defaulting Intermediary to the Replacement Intermediary. The Customer will have to repay UOBBF in full for any such advance or loan granted by UOBBF. Any and all Original Margin subsequently received by*

UOBBF from the Defaulting Intermediary may be used by UOBBF to repay all such advances and loans granted by UOBBF. While UOBBF will generally endeavour to notify the Customer of the insolvency or default of a Defaulting Intermediary, the possibility of transferring the Customer's open positions to a Replacement Intermediary and the Replacement Margin requirements, the Customer accepts that it may not always be possible or feasible for UOBBF do so given prevailing market conditions and that it may not be in the Customer's interest for there to be any delay in the transfer of its open positions to a Replacement Intermediary. So long as UOBBF acts in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner, UOBBF will accept no liability or responsibility for any Loss suffered by the Customer and the Customer will be required to indemnify UOBBF against all Losses (including legal costs on a full indemnity basis) suffered or incurred by UOBBF in connection with any act, omission or step taken by UOBBF in good faith in connection with the insolvency or other default of the Defaulting Intermediary and the transfer of open positions to a Replacement Intermediary and the grant of any advances or loans for Replacement Margin. The Customer acknowledges and accepts that the foregoing risks are inherent in trading with or through UOBBF which requires transactions to be placed with or executed through counterparties or intermediaries.

Margin and Leveraged Transactions *- Financial transactions may sometimes involve a high degree of leverage. This can work against the Customer as well as for the Customer. A small market movement can produce large losses as well as gains.*

The risk of loss in financing a transaction by deposit of collateral is significant. The Customer may sustain losses in excess of its cash and any other assets deposited as collateral with the licensed or registered person. Market conditions may make it impossible to execute contingent orders, such as "stop-loss" or "stop-limit" orders. The Customer may be called upon at short notice to make additional margin deposits or interest payments. If the required margin deposits or interest payments are not made within the prescribed time, the Customer's collateral may be liquidated without its consent. Moreover, the Customer will remain liable for any resulting deficit in its account and interest charged on its account. The Customer should therefore carefully consider whether such a financing arrangement is suitable in light of its own financial position and investment objectives.

Impact of Fees and Charges *- Before the Customer begins to trade, the Customer should obtain a clear explanation of all commissions, fees and other charges for which it will be liable. These charges will affect the Customer's net profit (if any) or increase its loss and must be considered in any risk assessment made by the Customer.*

Deposited cash and assets *- The Customer should familiarise itself with the protections given to money or other property it deposits for domestic and foreign transactions, particularly in the event of a firm's insolvency or bankruptcy. The extent to which the Customer may recover its money or property may be governed by specific legislation or local rules. In some jurisdictions, property which had been specifically identifiable as the Customer's will be pro-rated in the same manner as cash for purposes of distribution in the event of a shortfall.*

Derivatives Products *- Derivatives are financial contracts for which the price is derived from an underlying asset or benchmark, such as a share or share index. Derivatives may be comprised of a number of different elements and this often makes them difficult to understand. The Customer should not deal in derivatives unless it asks about and understands the nature of the contract it is entering into, the terms and conditions of the contract and the extent of its exposure to risk. While the following sections of this risk disclosure statement describe the principal risks relevant to certain derivatives products, such as options, warrants, futures and forwards, it does not disclose all of the risks and other significant aspects of these products or other derivatives products.*

Options *- An option is a right granted by a person (the seller or writer) to another (the buyer or holder) to buy (call option) or to sell (put option) a specified amount of an underlying share or other asset at a predefined price (strike price) at or until a certain time (expiration date), in exchange for the payment of a premium. American-style options are exercisable on any trading day up until the expiration date. European-style options may only be exercised on their expiration date. Transactions in options carry a high degree of risk. The Customer should familiarise itself with the type of options (i.e. put or call) which it contemplates trading and the associated risks. The Customer should calculate the extent to which the value of an option would have to increase for the Customer's position to become profitable, taking into account the premium paid and all transaction costs.*

Exercising an option results in either a cash settlement or in the buyer acquiring delivery of the underlying asset. The buyer of options may offset its position by trading in the market or exercise the options or allow the options to expire. If the option is on a futures contract, for example, the buyer will acquire the futures position together with associated liabilities for margin; this will expose the buyer to the risks of the futures contract, described below under "Forwards and Futures". If the purchased options expire worthless, the Customer will suffer a total loss of its investment, which will consist of the option premium paid plus transaction costs. If the Customer is contemplating purchasing deep out-of-the-money options, the Customer should be aware that, ordinarily, the chance of such options becoming profitable is remote.

The risks associated with writing an option are generally considerably greater than buying an option. If the option is covered by a corresponding position in the underlying asset, the risk may be reduced. Conversely, if the option is uncovered, then the possible loss may be unlimited. Only experienced persons should contemplate writing uncovered options, and then only after securing full details of the applicable conditions and potential risk exposure.

During the life of an option, the buyer will often have to provide margin. The margin is determined by the counterparty or, in the case of exchange traded options, the exchange. If the deposited margin proves insufficient, the buyer may have to provide additional collateral or be faced with its position being closed-out. Certain exchanges in some jurisdictions permit deferred payment of the option premium, limiting the liability of the buyer to margin payments not exceeding the amount of the premium. The buyer is still subject to the risk of losing the premium and transaction costs. When the option is exercised or expires, the buyer is responsible for any unpaid premium outstanding at that time.

Commodity options - *Before entering into any transaction involving a commodity option, the Customer should thoroughly understand the nature and type of option involved and the underlying physical commodity. In addition to the risks set out above, the Customer should note that specific market movements of the underlying physical commodity cannot be predicted accurately. The prices of commodities can and do fluctuate, and may experience up and down movements which would affect the value of the option.*

Exotic options *- Unlike "plain vanilla" put and call options, exotic options are subject to additional conditions and agreements. Exotic options come in the form of tailor-made over-the-counter options or as warrants (see section on “Warrants” below). Given the special composition of exotic options, their price movements can vary markedly from those of their "plain vanilla" cousins. The Customer must also be aware that larger transactions can trigger price movements even shortly before expiration and that these can render an option worthless. There is no limit to the structures exotic options may take and the Customer should seek comprehensive advice about the particular risks involved before entering into any transaction involving an exotic option.*

Forwards and Futures *- Forwards and futures entail the obligation to deliver or take delivery on a specified expiration date of a defined quantity of an underlying asset at a price agreed on the contract date. Futures are standardised contracts traded on-exchange. Forwards are traded over-the-counter. Forwards and futures involve a high degree of risk: the "gearing" or "leverage" often obtainable in forwards or futures trading means that a small deposit or down payment can lead to large losses as well as gains.*

On buying or (short) selling an underlying asset on the futures market, the Customer must supply a specified initial margin on agreement of the contract. This is usually a percentage of the total value of the contracted instruments. In addition, a variation margin is calculated periodically during the life of the contract. This corresponds to the book profit or loss arising from any change in value in the contract or underlying instrument. In the event of a book loss, the variation margin can be several times as large as the initial margin.

For forward sales, the underlying must be delivered at the price originally agreed even if its market value has since risen above the agreed price. In such a case, the Customer risks losing the difference between these two amounts. Theoretically, there is no limit to how far the market value of the underlying can rise. Hence, potential losses are similarly unlimited and can substantially exceed the *margin requirements. For forward purchases, the Customer must take delivery of the underlying at the price originally agreed even if its market value has since fallen below the agreed price. The Customer's potential loss corresponds to the difference between these two values. The maximum loss corresponds to the originally agreed price. Potential losses can substantially exceed the margin requirements. If the Customer sells forward an underlying which it does not hold at the outset of the contract, this is referred to as a short sale. In this case, the Customer risks having to acquire the underlying at an unfavourable market price in order to fulfill its obligation to effect delivery on the contract's expiration date.*

***OTC forwards** - There is no actual market for OTC forwards agreed individually, and hence such positions may only be closed out with the agreement of the counterparty.*

***Contracts for Differences** - Certain futures, forward or option contracts can also be referred to as a "contract for differences" -- for example, a forward relating to an equity index. However, these contracts can only be settled in cash. Investing in a contract for difference carries the same risks as investing in a futures contract, forward or an option, and the Customer should be aware of these as set out in the respective sections of this risk disclosure statement above. Transactions in contracts for differences may have margin requirements and the Customer should be aware of the implications of this as set out in the section above entitled "Margin and Leveraged Transactions".*

***Structured Products** - Structured products are formed by combining two or more financial instruments, including one or more derivatives. They may be traded either over-the-counter or on exchange. Structured products carry a high degree of risk and may not be suitable for many members of the public, as the risks associated with the financial instruments may be interconnected. Prior to engaging in structured product transactions, the Customer should understand the inherent risks involved. In particular, the various risks associated with each financial instrument should be evaluated separately as well as taking the structured product as a whole.*

With structured products, buyers can only assert their rights against the issuer. The Customer therefore needs to be aware that, as well as any potential loss it may incur due to a fall in the market value of the underlying, a total loss of its investment is possible should the issuer defaults.

Market risk is the risk that the value of a Transaction will be adversely affected by fluctuations in the level or volatility of or correlation or relationship between one or more market prices, rates or indices or other market factors or by illiquidity in the market for the relevant Transaction or in a related market. In short that the value of the Transaction or the underlying commodity can go down as well as up.

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty (including UOBBF) may fail to perform its obligations to the Customer when due.

Funding risk is the risk that, as a result of mismatches or delays in the timing of cash flows due from or to UOBBF in Transactions or related hedging, trading, collateral or other transactions, the Customer or a relevant counterparty will not have adequate cash available to fund current obligations.

Operational risk is the risk of loss to the Customer arising from inadequacies in, or failures by UOBBF in, monitoring and/or quantifying the risks and contractual obligations associated with the Transactions the Customer enters into, for recording and valuing the Transactions, or for detecting human error, systems failure or management failure.

There may be other significant risks that the Customer should consider based on the terms of a specific Transaction the Customer enters into. Highly customized Transactions in particular may increase liquidity risk and introduce other significant risk factors of a complex character.

Highly leveraged transactions may experience substantial gains or losses in value as a result of relatively small changes in the value or level of an underlying or related market factor. If the Customer intends to hedge a Transaction which the Customer enters into, there is a risk that that may not be possible.

In evaluating the risks and contractual obligations associated with a particular Transaction, the Customer should also consider that an OTC bilateral Transaction may be modified or terminated only *by mutual consent and subject to agreement on individually negotiated terms. Accordingly, it may not be possible for the Customer to modify, terminate or offset the Customer's obligations or its exposure to the risks associated with a Transaction prior to its agreed termination or settlement date.*

The prices of any Commodities, options and other property that are quoted on the exchanges may be volatile, unpredictable and sensitive to events both happening within the jurisdiction of the exchange and extraneously or internationally.

The risk of Loss from undertaking such Transactions is high and the degree of such Loss may be substantial and far in excess of the value of the Margin and as such the Transactions are only suitable for those who are experienced investors capable of assuming such Loss by virtue of their financial conditions.

It may, in certain circumstances, be difficult or even impossible to off-set a position in relation to an option on any exchange and in such event, the Customer shall be required to exercise the option.

Transactions in respect of foreign exchange or otherwise involving foreign currencies may be subject to foreign exchange fluctuations, which may affect the returns on the Transactions for the Customer. In addition, exchange controls may also be from time to time imposed in respect of any foreign currency applicable to such Transactions and such exchange controls may have an impact on the convertibility or transferability of such foreign currencies and may also result in the Customer incurring a loss on such Transactions as a result thereof.

The disclosures above (even when taken and read in conjunction with the risk disclosures statements in the Schedule) do not purport to disclose all of the risks and other material considerations associated with Transactions the Customer may enter into. The Customer specifically should not take the general disclosures herein as business, legal, tax or accounting or other advice or as modifying applicable law.

IF THE CUSTOMER IS IN ANY DOUBT ABOUT AN ACTUAL OR PROPOSED TRANSACTION, THE CUSTOMER SHOULD CONSULT ITS OWN BUSINESS, LEGAL, TAX, ACCOUNTING AND OTHER ADVISERS WITH RESPECT TO THE TRANSACTION AND IN ALL CASES THE CUSTOMER SHOULD REFRAIN FROM ENTERING INTO ANY TRANSACTION WITH OR THROUGH UOBBF UNLESS THE CUSTOMER HAS FULLY UNDERSTOOD THE TERMS AND RISKS OF THE TRANSACTION, INCLUDING THE EXTENT OF ITS POTENTIAL RISK OF LOSS AND IS WILLING AND ABLE TO SUSTAIN SUCH LOSS.