DESCRIPTION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS OF INVESTMENT IN THEM

This document provides the investor with basic summarised information about different types of financial instruments (products) related investment services provided by UAB FMĮ "Orion Securities" (hereinafter referred to as the Intermediary) and the risks of investment in these financial instruments (products). A preliminary description of the target / non-target market is provided for different types of financial instruments (products), regardless of information and circumstances related to a specific investor and (or) agreements on the distribution of a specific financial instrument (product).

This document does not cover all types of risks and other important aspects of investment in financial instruments. Considering the risk, you should enter into transactions only if you understand their nature and the degree of risk acceptable to you. The Intermediary does not undertake to provide personal recommendations, if this has not been agreed separately, therefore, you should carefully consider whether investment in financial instruments is suitable for you, taking into account your experience, goals, financial capabilities, assumed financial obligations and other important circumstances.

Equity securities

Equity securities are shares or transferable securities equivalent to them, confirming involvement in the share capital and giving their owners property rights (e.g., to receive dividends) and non-property rights (e.g., the right to participate in company management) as well as other transferable securities that grant the right purchase shares or equivalent securities.

Name	Description	Potential risks
Shares	Securities confirming the right of their owner (shareholder) to participate in the management of the company, the right to receive dividends, the right to a portion of the company's assets remaining following liquidation thereof and other rights. Shares are open-ended securities, therefore, the shares must be sold in the secondary market in order to withdraw the invested funds. When shares are purchased, income can be expected from capital gains or dividends.	1. None of the sources of income are guaranteed. The price of shares depends on the demand and supply of shares, the performance of the company that issued them, changes in the economic sector in which the company operates, the conditions of the national and global economy and financial markets. 2. It is not possible to provide guarantees that the share price would rise in the future. 3. Share price fluctuations are the largest compared to debt securities or investment fund units. 4. In case of independent trading of shares, there is a greater risk of incurring losses due to the lack of information about the performance of companies and their analysis. 5. The issuer of the shares may become insolvent (bankruptcy or restructuring proceedings are initiated), which may cause the issuer's shares to lose a large portion of their value or even become worthless. 6. The risk of exchange rate fluctuations is assumed when investing in shares in foreign currency.

Target market

- Type of clients: shares may be traded by non-professional clients, professional clients, and eligible counterparties.
- Clients' experience and knowledge: clients with general knowledge on shares. Clients may not have previously owned shares that are traded on trading venues, except where clients intend to purchase unlisted shares.
- Clients' financial situation and the ability to bear potential for loss: potential for suffering 100 % loss.

- Clients’ risk tolerance and compatibility with the product’s risk / return profile for the target client group: share price changes even in a short period of time can be extremely large, so the client’s risk category should be B or C, and shares can make up to 35 % portfolio values in the client’s portfolio of category A. Promotions that are not included in the lists of the trading venue are not suitable for clients of category A. Clients must understand that they are taking on greater risk for a potentially higher return on investment.
- Client’s goals and needs: shares are compatible with the client’s need for capital growth or potential return through dividends. Shares that are included in the trading lists of the regulated market are suitable for investments of any maturity. Clients must understand the extremely high liquidity risk of shares not listed in the trading venue and the possibility of receiving a return on capital only through dividends or from the realisation of assets of the company in liquidation, if it remains after the satisfaction of the claims of the entities holding a higher position in the line of creditors.

Non-target market

Clients who should not invest in this product:

- those seeking full capital protection and return of the invested amount;
- those intolerant of any risk;
- those requiring precisely specified returns or a steady flow of payments;
- in the case of shares not included in trading lists: clients of risk category A.

Debt securities

Debt securities are transferable securities confirming the obligation of the issuer to the lender (investor) to pay an amount equal to the nominal value of the debt securities and interest upon the maturity of the debt securities.

Debt securities of various maturities give the investor the opportunity to know exactly what the income will be during the chosen investment period. Debt securities may be sold before they are redeemed and additionally earn from a positive price change if the market is in a favourable situation.

Debt securities may be assigned credit ratings by rating agencies (e.g., Standard & Poor's, Moodey's, etc.), which help assess the credit risk of the bond issuer.

Name	Description	Potential risks
Corporate bonds	Securities confirming the debt obligations of companies. The issuer is responsible for the redemption of bonds with all assets thereof.	1. The price range of debt securities is lower than that of equity securities. 2. The issuer is responsible for the redemption of debt securities and the payment of interest, so the investor assumes the risk of the issuer's insolvency (including bankruptcy or restructuring). 3. If the debt securities are sold before maturity, the investor may suffer a loss due to a drop in their price in the market. 5. The longer the term of the bonds, the greater the influence of interest rate fluctuations on the bond price. 4. In the case of conditional interest bonds, the conditions that are associated with the payment of interest or the increase of interest rates may not occur. 5. In case of insolvency of the issuer of secured bonds, the collateral value of the bonds may not be sufficient to properly settle with the investors. 6. In the case of structured bonds, the investor may lose a portion of the invested amount in the event that the instrument with which the bonds are linked does not reach the minimum growth limit set in the terms of the bonds or decreases to a certain limit, upon reaching which the redemption price of the structured bonds is reduced. 7. The risk of exchange rate fluctuations is assumed when investing in debt securities in foreign currency. 8. Inflation risk can affect the real rate of return on bonds. 9. The issuer may redeem the bonds ahead of time at a predetermined price, if such a right is provided for in the issue
Government bonds	Securities confirming the debt obligation of the government.	
Eurobonds	Debt securities issued by governments and companies in foreign currency on international markets.	
Conditional interest bonds	Debt securities, according to which the amount of interest payable to investors is dependent on certain predetermined conditions that may occur.	
Secured bonds	Securities confirming a debt obligation, which are secured by the pledge / mortgage of financial or other assets of the issuer or third parties. In the event of the issuer's insolvency or the issuer's delay in redeeming the bonds, investors' claims may be satisfied from the collateral by giving priority over the issuer's other creditors.	
High yield bonds	Bonds issued by companies or governments with a higher yield than those with a low risk of insolvency, but also with a higher risk and a lower credit rating.	
Structured bonds	Mixed securities confirming a debt obligation, the yield of which depends on the growth of the asset or instrument to which the bonds are linked (e.g., the yield of the bonds would be equal to 30 % of the growth of the stock index). If the growth of the linked assets or linked instruments does not reach a certain limit, the bonds can be redeemed at the nominal value (without any additional payments to the investors) or even at a lower value. Structured bonds may be distributed with a structuring fee that is not refunded to the	

Name	Description	Potential risks
	investor.	documents. 10. The bond coupon reinvestment risk is manifested by the fact that the bond yield to maturity is calculated on the assumption that future coupons are reinvested by purchasing the same bonds with the same yield. However, bond yields in the secondary market may decline, thereby reducing the bond's actual yield.

Target market

- Type of clients: bonds may be traded by non-professional clients, professional clients, and eligible counterparties.
- Clients' experience and knowledge: clients with general knowledge (understand the information in this description) of bonds.
- Clients' financial situation and the ability to bear potential for loss: investors having invested in non-investment grade bonds may suffer losses of up to 100 %.
- Clients' risk tolerance and compatibility with the product's risk / return profile for the target client group: non-investment-grade bonds can experience very large price changes even in a short period of time, so they should be invested in by clients who accept medium and high risk, whereas clients seeking low risk should seek to have only investment-rated assets and no longer than 7-year maturity bonds in their investment portfolio. Clients with only a low risk tolerance should not invest in non-investment grade bonds.
- Client's goals and needs: bonds are suitable instruments for clients whose investment objective is to obtain capital gains from price changes and / or receiving fixed interest. Investment grade and short-to-medium maturity bonds are suitable as investments of any maturity. Clients need to understand the higher risk of less liquid bonds compared to shares, as well as the possibility of receiving constant interest payments or satisfaction of claims from the liquidation of the company's assets, when investors in bonds are higher in the line of creditors than investors in shares of the same issuer.

Non-target market

Clients who should not invest in non-investment-grade, long-maturity bonds, or bonds that are issued without substantial protections for investors (subordinated bonds):

- those seeking full capital protection and return of the invested amount;
- those requiring precisely specified returns or a steady flow of payments;
- those seeking low risk.

Units / shares of collective investment entities

Collective investment entity is an investment fund or investment company (hereinafter collectively referred to as the Fund), the purpose of which is to accumulate individual funds by publicly offering investment units or shares and, by dividing the risk, invest them collectively in assets that meet the Fund's investment strategy.

The money you invest in the Fund is used to buy equity securities, debt securities, financial derivatives or any combination of these and other investment objects. Each Fund's investment strategy and list of investment objects may differ.

By investing in the Fund, you become the owner of a part of all investment objects owned by the Fund. The value of your Fund unit changes daily according to changes in the market price of investment objects purchased by the Fund. When the value of investment objects owned by the Fund increases, the value of investment units increases accordingly, when the value of investment objects owned by the Fund decreases, the value of investment units decreases accordingly.

Exchange Traded Funds (**ETFs**) are investment funds that are traded on an exchange (regulated market), which makes them easier to buy and sell than ordinary investment funds. Often such funds simply track a selected stock market index and are passively managed, but there are also actively managed funds of this type. According to the structure, there are complex ETFs: with debt leverage, when the price of the fund increases several times compared to the main financial instrument; inverses, when the price moves in the opposite direction to the underlying financial instrument; leveraged inverses that bring together a combination of both features.

ETFs can be divided into the following types:

- By asset classes: indices, equity and debt securities, real estate, commodities, funds, currencies, etc.
- Geographically: by countries, regions, continents, etc.
- By sectors: industrial, mineral, financial, healthcare, etc.
- By financial leverage: unleveraged and leveraged (constantly maintains a set leverage ratio).
- Inverse: - aims for an investment result - the opposite of the comparable index.

<table>
<tr><th>Name</th><th>Description</th><th>Potential risks</th></tr>
<tr><td>Open-end Fund</td><td>Fund where investment units or shares are issued and redeemed at the request of the investor.</td><td rowspan="3">1. It is not possible to provide guarantees that the price of a Fund unit would rise in the future.
2. There is a variety of different types of Funds (equity, debt securities, mixed, money market, derivatives, etc.), which differ accordingly and in the degree of risk depending on which investment objects the Fund chooses.
3. The risk of investing in the Fund depends not only on the types of investment objects in which the Fund invests, but also on the geographical specialisation of the Fund's investments (developed markets, developing markets, etc.), specialisation in certain sectors of the economy, debt securities which the Fund invests in, credit ratings and other circumstances, which may</td></tr>
<tr><td>Closed-end Fund</td><td>Fund where investment units or shares are redeemed at the end of the period of its activity established in the Fund's rules or at another predetermined fixed period. The investor does not have the right to demand the redemption of the close-end Fund units held by him / her at any time.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exchange Traded Fund (ETF)</td><td>Fund where investment units or shares are traded on a regulated market. The investor does not have the right to demand the redemption of the exchange traded Fund's units held by him / her.</td></tr>
</table>

Name	Description	Potential risks
		make it difficult for the investor to assess the risk of investing in the Fund. 4. Fund rules, fees imposed on investors and investment strategies are different, thus the investor may encounter different investment costs and different buying and selling procedures. 5. The longer the fund's investment period, the greater the influence of interest rate fluctuations on the fund's portfolio. 6. When investing in the Funds, there is a risk of exchange rate fluctuations, even if the Fund's currency is local, but the investment objects are non-local and not fully insured. 7. Suspension or termination of redemption of the Fund's units. Pursuant to legislations and / or the provisions of the Fund's founding documents, redemption of Fund's units may be suspended or even terminated by the decision of entities with relevant authorisations (e.g., supervisory authority, management company).

Target market

Funds can be divided into two groups based on suitability for client risk categories:

1. ETFs with characteristics of high risk and requiring greater investment experience, with characteristics of investment leverage and / or inverse ETF type. Only clients of category B and C may trade in these funds.

2. Funds with lower risk and requiring only general investment knowledge, not mentioned in the first group.

- Type of clients: Funds of the first risk group may be traded by clients of risk categories B and C, while funds within the second risk group may be traded by clients of all risk categories.
- Clients' experience and knowledge: clients with general knowledge of the Funds. Understanding how these instruments are traded and what their composition may be is considered general knowledge. Clients may not have previously held Funds.
- Clients' financial situation and the ability to bear potential for loss: potential for suffering 100 % loss.
- Client's goals and needs: Funds are compatible with clients' need for capital growth or potential return through dividends. Open-end and closed-end funds are suitable for investments of the maturity specified in the Fund's documents. ETFs are suitable for investments of any maturity, except for weighted or inverse return ETFs, which seek to track one-day price changes.

Non-target market

Clients who should not invest in this product:

- those seeking full capital protection and return of the invested amount;
- those intolerant of any risk;
- those requiring precisely specified returns or a steady flow of payments.

Money market instruments

Money market instruments are instruments that are usually traded in the money market: treasury bills, certificates of deposit, short-term debt obligations issued by companies and others, except means of payment. The main difference between money market instruments and debt securities is that money market instruments are usually issued for a short-term period, i.e., up to 1-year duration.

Typically, return on investment from money market instruments are received in the form of interest or other periodic / one-time payments or by purchasing a money market instrument at a discount, i.e., at a lower price than the nominal value of the debt obligation. Taking into account that money market instruments are usually short-term, they are considered less risky than debt securities issued by the same entities.

<table>
<tr><th>Name</th><th>Description</th><th>Potential risks</th></tr>
<tr><td>Certificates of deposit</td><td>A written certificate issued by a bank about the deposit of monetary funds, which entitles the depositor to receive the deposit and interest upon maturity. Certificates of deposit can be registered, transferable and non-transferable.</td><td rowspan="2">1. There is a risk that the issuer that has issued money market instruments would not have the financial ability to fulfil one’s obligations.
2. Investing in money market instruments is usually short-term, so money market instruments have a low yield, which may make it more difficult to quickly sell money market instruments on the secondary market than other types of investment objects.
3. The price of money market instruments in secondary circulation also depends on the remaining settlement term with the investor. The price of certain money market instruments (such as non-interest bearing treasury bills) in the secondary market is higher near the end of the settlement period with the investor, which may make it difficult to profitably sell such money market instruments at the beginning of the settlement period with the investor.
4. The risk of exchange rate fluctuations is assumed when investing in money market instruments in foreign currency.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Treasury bills</td><td>Typically, government debt obligations of up to one year sold at auction for less than face value to pay an investor the nominal amount of a treasury bill upon maturity.</td></tr>
</table>

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are instruments enabling to indirectly invest in a selected asset class or instrument (underlying asset) in an amount several or even tens of times lower than the value of such underlying asset, thereby gaining the opportunity to receive profit and assuming the risk of loss calculated based on the value of the underlying asset of the derivative, not based on the invested amount. The value of a derivative financial instrument depends mainly on changes in the market price of the underlying asset and the remaining duration of the derivative financial instrument.

Derivative financial instruments may be linked both to underlying assets with economic value (e.g., precious metals, commodities, securities, currencies) and to underlying assets / instruments with no economic value (e.g., interest rate, index performance, amount of precipitation, etc.).

Financial leverage ratio

Fluctuations in the price of the underlying asset causes a change in the price of the derivative financial instrument. It should be noted that the corresponding change in the price of the derivative financial instrument is often higher than the change in the price of the related asset. This is the leverage effect. Therefore, investments in derivative financial instruments may yield higher returns than direct investments in the underlying asset. Upon making a successful investment, the invested capital may quickly increase several times. *Vice versa*, the leverage effect may not be beneficial to the investor: he / she may suffer a greater loss from investing in derivative financial instruments than he / she would have experienced by investing directly in the underlying asset. If the price of the related asset changes contrary to the investor's expectations, the investor may lose the entire invested amount or even suffer losses several times higher than the invested amount (depending on the amount of assumed financial leverage).

The probability of making a profit or suffering a loss is different and largely depends on the structure of the derivative financial instruments, the financial leverage ratio involved, and the use of these instruments.

The duration of transactions with derivative financial instruments may be very short or long: even several years. This affects the financial leverage effect as well as the risk of the investment. For example, the less time is left until the expiration of the transaction, the more the price of derivative financial instruments fluctuates.

Margin trading

Margin trading, or trading using leverage, enables the investor to trade financial instruments or currencies without having the full amount of funds required to complete the transaction. It is enough for the investor to provide the Intermediary with a relatively small collateral (deposit), no less than the margin requirement, expressed as a percentage of the transaction value.

Collateral is kept in a special margin account held by the investor, which is pledged to the Intermediary. The Intermediary returns the money from the margin account only after making sure that the investor's obligations under the concluded margin transactions are fully fulfilled. Financial instruments are usually not delivered when the transaction is due in margin trading, i.e., the respective counterparty is paid the price difference.

Margin trading offers the opportunity for both huge profits and huge losses compared to the owner's equity invested. Margin trading is very risky, regardless of whether the investor is a buyer or a seller in the transaction in question, and what the underlying asset is. If the market prices are formed contrary to the positions assumed by the investor, it is possible to lose not only the entire invested capital, but also to remain in debt for significant additional amounts.

As the value of the concluded transaction changes, the investor may also be obliged to top up the collateral, and in the event of failure to do so, the transaction concluded by the investor may be terminated, resulting in corresponding losses.

The main requirements applicable when issuing (selling) derivative financial instruments

An investor who assumes the obligation to issue (sell) an option, when concluding a future or forward contract, is usually required to provide a means of guaranteeing the performance of the obligations. As the value of the property pledged fluctuates, so do the requirements for the collateral. The amount of collateral required is also subject to the leverage effect. In the event that a party fails to provide collateral, the other contracting party has the right to terminate the contract immediately in order to limit potential losses. In compliance with the contract, the contracting party typically seizes collateral, such as pledged financial instruments, and sells it on the market without consulting the owner and uses the proceeds from the sale to cover losses incurred. Therefore, in order to avoid forced closing of his / her position, the investor must carefully monitor the impact of price changes on his / her collateral.

Description of specific derivative financial instruments and their risks

Name	Description	Potential risks
Option	An option is an agreement under which the buyer of the option acquires the right to buy or sell a defined asset (share, currency, commodity, etc.) at a certain price in the future. There are two types of options: CALL – the right to buy, and PUT – the right to sell. The buyer of the option, i.e., the party holding the option pays the other party a fee (premium) for the option. European and American options are also distinguished.	1. Options may be entered into outside of a regulated market or multilateral trading system, so such options are illiquid and may not be able to be sold, if necessary. 2. Options enable making investments with the effect of financial leverage, i.e., concluding transactions with a value higher than the invested amount and assuming a risk higher than the invested amount. For this reason, the seller of the option, i.e., a party that does not have the right of option, may lose the entire invested amount or even more in the event that the price of the underlying asset changes contrary to what the seller of the transaction planned and the buyer chooses to execute the transaction. 3. The buyer of the option may lose the premium paid for the option in the event that the price of the underlying asset does not change as expected by the buyer of the option during the term of the option. 4. The investor may be required to pay a margin or provide a margin calculated as a percentage of the value of the transaction to be concluded, before entering into option transactions. The margin paid by the client may be continuously adjusted each day based on the market value of the option. If the value of the option contract decreases, a part of the margin would be written off and (if the margin becomes lower than the set minimum limit) the investor would be required to top up the margin. As the value of the option increases, the investor's margin account would be topped up and the investor would be allowed to withdraw a portion of the margin above the specified minimum limit. 5. The entire amount of money invested in these financial instruments may be lost. 6. Income from these derivative financial instruments is not guaranteed. The price of these derivative financial instruments depends on the price of the underlying asset, so the investor must additionally
CALL option	Buyers of CALL options hope that the market price of the underlying instrument will rise in the future, and sellers of CALL options hope that the market price of the underlying instrument will not rise enough in the future to make it worthwhile for the buyer to exercise the option. The buyer of a CALL option has the right to choose whether or not to buy the underlying asset.	
PUT option	Buyers of PUT options hope that the market price of the underlying instrument will drop in the future, and sellers of PUT options hope that the market price of the underlying instrument will not drop in the future to such an extent that it would be worthwhile for the buyer to exercise the option. The buyer of a PUT option has the right to choose to sell or not to sell the underlying asset.	
European-type options contract	According to the European-type options contract, its buyer, i.e., the party holding the option decides whether to execute the transaction or not on the last day of the option's validity. If the buyer of the option demands execution of the transaction, the option seller must sell (buy) the underlying asset at the previously agreed price. If the buyer decides not to exercise the option, the right and obligations are	

Name	Description	Potential risks
	automatically terminated.	assess the risk associated with the underlying asset (e.g., the risk of investing in shares). 7. Price fluctuations of derivative financial instruments are the largest ones compared to other financial instruments. 8. The risk of exchange rate fluctuations is assumed when investing in foreign currency options.
American-type options contract	In the case of an American-type options contract, its buyer, i.e., the party holding the option has the right to decide whether or not to execute the transaction any day before the expiration of the option.	
Warrants	A warrant is a type of CALL or PUT option. Typically, the term of the warrant is one year or longer. The main difference between a warrant and an option is that the seller of the warrant is the issuer of the shares itself (or a bank representing it), while options are concluded between two investors (the buyer and the seller).	1. Warrants may be issued outside the regulated market or multilateral trading system, therefore, such warrants are not liquid and may not be able to be sold, if necessary. 2. The buyer of the warrant may lose the paid price of the warrant in the event that the price of the underlying asset changes at the end of the warrant execution period in a way that the investor (warrant buyer) did not expect and the investor decides not to execute the warrant. 3. The investor may be required to pay a margin or provide a cash deposit, calculated as a percentage of the value of the warrant, before investing in the warrants. The margin may be continuously adjusted each day based on the market value of the warrant. If the value of the warrant decreases, a part of the margin would be written off and (if the margin becomes lower than the established minimum limit) the investor would be required to top up the margin. When the value of the warrant increases, the investor's margin account would be topped up and the investor would be allowed to withdraw a part of the margin above the specified minimum limit. 4. The entire amount of money invested in these financial instruments may be lost. 5. Income from these derivative financial instruments is not guaranteed. The price of these derivative financial instruments depends on the price of the underlying asset, so the investor must additionally assess the risk associated with the underlying asset (e.g., the risk of investing in shares). 6. Price fluctuations of derivative financial
CALL warrant	An investor who enters into such a transaction is given the right (but not the obligation) to buy certain shares of the issuer or a basket of shares at a predetermined price on a certain date. If the market price of a share or a basket of shares on the last day of validity is higher than the price specified in the purchase (CALL) warrant, the warrant holder (investor) may purchase shares or a basket of shares for the amount specified in the warrant, or receive the difference between the specified price and the market price in cash. If the market price of a share or a basket of shares is equal to or lower than that specified in the purchase warrant, the warrant loses its value upon maturity.	
PUT warrant	In the case of a PUT warrant, upon maturity, the investor has the right (but not the obligation) to sell the shares specified in the warrant to the issuer (or the bank representing it) at the price specified in the warrant.	

Name	Description	Potential risks
		instruments are the largest ones compared to other financial instruments. 7. The risk of exchange rate fluctuations is assumed when investing in warrants in foreign currency.
Forward contracts	Based on a forward contract, the parties agree to buy - sell a defined underlying instrument (share, currency, commodity, etc.) in the future at a pre-agreed price. Settlement based on a forward contract is mandatory. If the main instrument is delivered, then the full agreed price is paid. If the main instrument is not delivered, the difference between the agreed price and market prices is paid. Forward contracts are made outside of regulated markets or multilateral trading facilities. When concluding a forward contract, it is not necessary for the seller to have the underlying asset that is the object of the forward contract in advance, and for the buyer to have a sufficient amount of funds, but the investor may be required to pay a margin. Sellers under a forward contract expect that the market price of the underlying instrument will drop in the future, and buyers expect that the market price of the underlying instrument will rise in the future.	1. Forward contracts are mainly executed outside regulated markets or multilateral trading facilities, therefore, such forward contracts are not liquid and may not be able to be sold, if necessary. 2. Whereas the seller under the forward contract commits to sell the underlying asset in the future, he / she is exposed to the risk that the market price of the underlying instrument may rise. When the payment date becomes due, the seller must deliver the underlying asset at the agreed price, which may be lower than the market price, or pay the price difference, if the underlying asset is not delivered. 3. The buyer under the forward contract is exposed to the risk that the market price of the underlying instrument may drop. When the payment date becomes due, the buyer must pay the full agreed price, which may be higher than the market price, or pay the price difference, if the underlying instrument is not delivered. 4. Forward contracts enable making investments with the effect of financial leverage, i.e., by concluding transactions with a value higher than the invested amount and assuming a risk higher than the invested amount. For this reason, the investor may lose the entire invested amount or even more, if the price of the underlying asset changes contrary to what the investor planned. 5. The investor may be required to pay a margin or provide a cash deposit, calculated as a percentage of the value of the transaction to be concluded, before investing in forward contracts. Margin may be continuously adjusted each day based on the market value of the forward contract. If the market value of the forward contract decreases, a part of the

Name	Description	Potential risks
		margin would be written off and (if the margin becomes lower than the established minimum limit) the investor would be required to top up the margin. An increase in the value of the forward contract would add to the investor's margin account and enable the investor to withdraw a portion of the margin above the specified minimum limit. 6. Income from these derivative financial instruments is not guaranteed. The price of these derivative financial instruments depends on the price of the underlying asset, therefore, the investor must additionally assess the risk associated with the underlying asset (e.g., the risk of investing in shares, precious metals, etc.). 7. Price fluctuations of derivative financial instruments are the largest compared to other financial instruments. 8. The risk of exchange rate fluctuations is assumed when concluding forward contracts in foreign currency.
Futures contracts	Futures contracts are agreements under which parties enter into a contract establishing the right and obligation to buy and, respectively, sell the underlying asset at a predetermined price. When trading futures contracts, the buyer and seller must deposit a margin into the margin (surety) account. After entering into a futures contract, profit and loss are calculated daily for the entire duration of the contract by recording this in the margin account. When the market value of the futures contract decreases, the investor is required to top up the margin, and when the market value of the futures contract increases, the investor is allowed to withdraw a part of the margin. In the case of futures contracts, it is usually possible to settle any day before the contract expires.	The risk of the transaction basically corresponds to the risk inherent in the forward contract.
Swap contracts	A swap contract is an agreement between the parties to exchange income streams related to incoming interest (e.g., changing payments with fixed interest to payments	1. Swap contracts may be entered into outside regulated markets or multilateral trading facilities and, therefore, they may be illiquid and may not be able to be sold,

Name	Description	Potential risks
	with variable interest), currencies (e.g., changing payments in litas to payments in euros) or other payments for a specified period. Swap contracts of various combinations of interest rates, currency and other payments may be entered into.	when necessary. 2. Income from these derivative financial instruments is not guaranteed. The price of these derivative financial instruments depends on the price of the underlying asset. 3. There is a risk that the swap of certain income streams (interest received, payments for commodities, etc.) will be unprofitable, i.e., the investor will receive less income than he / she would have received without entering into the swap contract. 4. Price fluctuations of derivative financial instruments are the largest ones compared to other financial instruments. 5. The risk of exchange rate fluctuations is assumed when entering into swap contracts in foreign currency.
Currency swap contract	An agreement to temporarily exchange currencies (e.g., an investor buys EUR 100 for USD at the time of the trade and sells EUR 100 for USD at the end of the trade). If the exchange rate of the received currency increased relative to the transferred currency at the time of the transaction, the investor would make a profit. If the exchange rate of the received currency drops in relation to the transferred currency, the investor would suffer a loss. The parties to the transaction pay the agreed full amounts at the beginning and at the end.	
Interest rate swap (IRS) contract	An agreement that swaps fixed-rate payments based on a certain transaction amount with variable-rate payments based on the same amount. During the transaction, it is agreed which party makes periodic fixed payments calculated based on the transaction amount and a fixed interest rate, and which party makes periodic variable payments calculated based on the transaction amount and a variable interest rate. If fixed interest rates become higher than variable rates, the party making fixed interest payments suffers a loss and the party making variable interest payments makes a profit. If the fixed rate becomes lower than the variable rate, the party making the fixed rate payments makes a profit, and the party making the variable rate payments suffers a loss.	
Commodity swap contract	An agreement under which payments of a fixed price of a commodity calculated from a certain transaction amount are swapped with payments of a variable price of a commodity calculated from the same amount, or vice versa. One of the parties to the transaction pays the difference between the variable price of the commodity and the fixed price payments on the due date.	

Name	Description	Potential risks
	If the variable prices of the commodity become higher than the fixed ones, the profit is made by the party making the payments according to the fixed prices of the commodities, and the loss is suffered by the party making the payments according to the variable prices of the commodities. If the fixed price of commodities becomes higher than the variable price, the party making payments based on the variable price of commodities makes a profit, and the party making payments based on the fixed price of commodities suffers a loss.	
Contracts for Difference (CFDs)	A contract for difference (hereinafter referred to as a CFD) is an agreement between two parties, i.e., of a buyer and a seller, according to which one of the parties pays the price difference between the current price of the underlying financial instrument and the initial price on the day of the transaction. Dual position CFDs may be concluded: (i) when the CFD buyer expects the value of the underlying financial instrument to rise in the future (i.e., long CFD position). In this case, the CFD buyer makes a profit if the value of the underlying financial instrument has risen from the value on the day of the CFD conclusion, and suffers a loss if the value of the underlying financial instrument has dropped; (ii) when the CFD buyer expects the value of the underlying financial instrument to drop in the future (i.e., short CFD position). In this case, the CFD buyer makes a profit if the value of the underlying financial instrument has dropped from the value on the day of the CFD, and suffers a loss if the value of the underlying financial instrument has increased. A CFD is a derivative financial instrument the price of which may be derived from the prices of shares, stock indices, commodities, or other FPs. CFDs are a suitable alternative to direct investment in the underlying financial instruments (shares, commodity futures) because the price of the CFDs fluctuates just like the price of the underlying instrument. The investor receives the same	1. CFDs are concluded outside of regulated markets or multilateral trading facilities, therefore, they are not liquid and may not be able to be sold, if necessary. 2. CFDs enable making investments with the effect of financial leverage, i.e., by concluding transactions with a value higher than the invested amount and assuming a risk higher than the invested amount. For this reason, the investor may lose the entire invested amount or even more if the price of the underlying asset changes contrary to what the investor planned. 3. The investor may be required to pay a margin or provide a cash deposit, calculated as a percentage of the value of the transaction to be concluded, before investing in CFDs. Margin may be continuously adjusted each day based on the market value of the contract for differences. If the market value of the transaction decreases due to differences, a part of the margin would be written off and (if the margin becomes lower than the established minimum limit) the investor would be required to top up the margin. An increase in the value of the contract for difference would add to the investor's margin account and allow the investor to withdraw a portion of the margin above the specified minimum limit. 4. Income from these derivative financial instruments is not guaranteed. The price of these derivative financial instruments depends on the price of the underlying asset.

Name	Description	Potential risks
	result (positive or negative) as if he / she had invested directly in the respective financial instruments. However, unlike shares, CFDs do not provide ownership or voting rights in the issuer's shares.	5. Price fluctuations of derivative financial instruments are the largest ones compared to other financial instruments. 6. The risk of exchange rate fluctuations is assumed when concluding CFD transactions in foreign currency.
	CFDs are complex instruments that involve a high risk of losing money quickly through financial leverage. **50 percent non-professional investors' accounts lose money when trading CFDs with UAB FMĮ "Orion Securities".** You should consider whether you understand how CFDs work and whether you can afford to take a significant risk of losing your money.	

Contracts for Difference (CFDs)

CFDs (contracts for difference) are agreements between the “buyer” and the “seller” to pay the difference between the initial price of the underlying asset (shares, currencies, commodities, indices, etc.) and its price at the end of the transaction. A CFD is a product with financial leverage. A CFD enables participation in the market of financial instruments or other assets by depositing only a part of the amount of money (margin), which is determined by taking into account the total value of the CFD transaction. CFD enables investors to benefit from the underlying asset for which the CFD is concluded. by a rise in prices (using a “long position”) or a drop in prices (using a “short position”).

Target market

- Type of clients: CFDs may be traded by non-professional, professional clients, and eligible counterparties.
- Clients’ experience and knowledge: clients with extensive knowledge of trading in volatile markets.
- Clients’ financial situation and the ability to bear potential for loss: the possibility of incurring a loss exceeding the collateral (margin).
- Clients’ risk tolerance and compatibility with the product’s risk / return profile for the target client group: CFD price changes can be extremely large even in a short period of time, therefore, clients should be category C. Clients must understand that they are taking on greater risk for a potentially higher return on investment.
- Client’s goals and needs: CFDs are compatible with the clients’ need for capital growth or potential leveraged returns. The CFD instrument has calculated interest in addition to transaction commissions, therefore, the instrument is best suited for short-term investments.

Non-target market

- Clients who should not invest in this product:
- those seeking full capital protection and return of the invested amount;
- those intolerant of high risk;
- those requiring precisely specified returns or a steady flow of payments;
- category A and B clients.

Futures contracts

Futures contract is an obligation to buy or sell a certain amount of financial assets (securities, currencies, stock indices, interest rates, commodities, etc.) at an agreed price and on an agreed date in the future. When buying and selling a futures contract, the client pays a brokerage fee, which depends on the exchange (regulated market) where the specific futures contracts are traded and the number of contracts bought or sold.

Target market

- Type of clients: futures contracts may be traded by non-professional, professional clients, and eligible counterparties.
- Clients' experience and knowledge: clients with extensive knowledge (e.g., financial education and 12 months of trading experience in other financial instruments) about trading in volatile markets.
- Clients' financial situation and the ability to bear potential for loss: the possibility of incurring a loss exceeding the provided collateral (by assuming excessive financial leverage).
- Clients' risk tolerance and compatibility with the product's risk / return profile for the target client group: changes in the price of futures contracts can be extremely large even in the short term, therefore, clients should be category C. Clients must understand that they are taking on greater risk for a potentially higher return on investment.
- Client's goals and needs: futures contracts are aligned with clients' need for capital growth or potential leveraged returns.

Non-target market

- Clients who should not invest in this product:
- those seeking full capital protection and return of the invested amount;
- those intolerant of high risk;
- those requiring precisely specified returns or a steady flow of payments;
- category A and B clients.

Options

An option is a transaction that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a certain amount of financial assets (securities, currencies, stock indices, interest rates, commodities, etc.) at an agreed price and on an agreed date in the future. When buying an option, the client pays a commission - a bonus.

Target market

- Type of clients: options may be traded by non-professional, professional clients, and eligible counterparties.
- Clients' experience and knowledge: clients with extensive knowledge (e.g., financial education, 12 months of trading experience in other financial instruments) about trading in volatile markets.
- Clients' financial situation and the ability to bear potential for loss: the possibility of incurring a loss exceeding the collateral provided (in the case of the option seller).
- Clients' risk tolerance and compatibility with the product's risk / return profile for the target client group: option price changes can be extremely large even in the short term, therefore, clients should be category C. Clients must understand that they are taking on greater risk for a potentially higher return on investment.
- Client's goals and needs: options are aligned with the client's need for capital growth or potential leveraged returns.

Non-target market

- Clients who should not invest in this product:
- those seeking full capital protection and return of the invested amount;
- those intolerant of high risk;
- those requiring precisely specified returns or a steady flow of payments;
- risk category A and B clients.