LEGAL & COMPLIANCE

Risk Disclosure Policy

Investment decisions involve uncertainty. This document explains principal risks that may affect a systematic or quantitatively informed strategy; it is not an exhaustive description of every instrument or market.

Capital and market risk

The market value of an investment can decline rapidly. A client may lose some or all of the amount invested, and in certain leveraged or derivative arrangements losses may exceed the initial commitment. Prices may react to economic, political, regulatory and issuer-specific events in ways that historical models did not anticipate.

Model, data and technology risk

A model is built from assumptions and observed data. Incomplete or erroneous data, overfitting, changes in market structure, or a regime outside the model's training history can make a signal ineffective. Automated decisions can occur quickly and repeatedly; monitoring, limits and human review reduce but do not eliminate this risk.

Liquidity and execution risk

An apparent opportunity may disappear before an order is completed. Bid-ask spreads, slippage, limited market depth, venue outages and order-routing delays can materially change an outcome. A quoted price is not necessarily an executable price, especially during stressed conditions.

Concentration, correlation and leverage

Positions that appear diversified can respond to the same shock. Correlations may rise during market stress. Borrowing or derivatives can magnify both gains and losses, create margin calls and require positions to be closed at unfavourable prices.

Counterparty, custody and operational risk

A broker, custodian, exchange or other counterparty may fail, delay settlement or restrict access. Cyber incidents, software faults, communication failures and human error can interrupt trading or reporting. Records in a client portal should be reconciled with authoritative statements.

Currency, legal and tax risk

Returns measured in one currency can differ materially after exchange-rate movements. Laws, taxes, market rules and access to instruments can change. A client should obtain independent legal and tax advice relevant to their circumstances.

No guarantee

Past performance, backtests, simulations, client testimonials and research commentary do not predict future results. Risk controls seek to limit exposure under defined conditions; they do not ensure capital preservation, stable growth or outperformance. An investor should commit only capital that can bear loss.