

# KEY INFORMATION DOCUMENT (KID) ABOUT CFD OF ETP

## Purpose

This document provides you with key information about this investment product. It is not marketing material. The information is required by law to help you understand the nature, costs, risks and rewards of this product and to help you compare it with other products.

## Product

The Manufacturer of this PRIIP (**Packaged Retail and Insurance-based Investment Products**) is DIF Broker - Sociedade Financeira de Corretagem, S.A. ("DIF Broker"). Contact DIF Broker on +351 211 201 595 for more information. DIF Broker is under the supervision of the Portuguese Securities Market Commission, CMVM. This Key Information Document was published on 29th December 2017.

## ALERT

You are about to purchase a product that is not simple and may be difficult to understand.

## What is this product?

**Type** – This is a 'Contract for Difference' ("CFD"). It allows you an indirect (also described as "synthetic") exposure to an underlying Exchange Traded Product (ETP). You will have no direct interest in the underlying ETP. Accordingly, you can make gains or suffer losses as a result of price or value movements in relation to the underlying product or financial instrument to which you have the indirect exposure.

ETP (Exchange Traded Products), is the umbrella term used for 3 product subtypes with different characteristics.

ETF = Exchange Traded Funds

An Exchange Traded Fund is an investment fund that trades on a stock exchange as a single security. It is designed to track an underlying benchmark. ETF are open-ended, which means ETF shares can be created as necessary to meet demand. An ETF can track different asset types, i.e. Equities (incl. specific sectors or different regions or countries), Fixed Income, Commodities, Property, Volatility etc.

ETC = Exchange Traded Commodities

Exchange Traded Commodities are debt securities that pay no interest. They are designed to give exposure to an individual commodity or a basket of commodities.

ETC are subject to different regulatory treatment to ETF, which allows them to offer investors exposure to a single or small number of commodities. ETC are often backed by either the physical asset or a derivative that gives exposure to an asset.

ETN = Exchange Traded Notes

ETN are non-interest-bearing debt securities that are designed to track the return of an underlying benchmark or asset. ETNs are generally issued by banks, hold no assets and are not collateralized. Apart from the fact that their yield references an underlying benchmark or asset, ETNs are similar to unsecured, listed bonds.

As such, ETNs are entirely reliant on the creditworthiness of the issuing entity. A change in that creditworthiness might negatively impact the value of the ETN, irrespective of the performance of the underlying benchmark or asset. In extreme circumstances, default by the issuer would leave the investor to claim as an unsecured creditor against the issuing entity.

**Exchange Traded Products – comparison table**

ETP subtype	ETF	ETC	ETN
Security type	Collective investment vehicle	Debt security	Debt security
Issuer credit risk	Limited	Limited	Yes
Governed by UCITS regulatory framework	Yes (within EU)	No	No

Besides the differences between the 3 ETP sub-types, it's important to note that some ETP are:

- leveraged, meaning that the issuer uses financial instruments or borrow money to increase the potential return of an investment,
- inverse (often referred to as "Short" or "Bear"), meaning that they seek to track the inverted return of the underlying,

- actively managed, meaning that a manager - or a management team – is constantly making decisions on the underlying portfolio allocation or otherwise not following a passive investment strategy, that merely replicates a given underlying.

Visit [http://www.difbroker.es/web/en\\_gb/cfd](http://www.difbroker.es/web/en_gb/cfd) for further information in relation to the ETP available.

**Objectives** – The objective of trading a CFD is to gain exposure to movements related to an underlying ETP without owning it. Your return depends on the size of the performance (or movement) of the underlying instrument and the size of your position. For example, if you believe the value of an ETP is going to increase, you would buy a number of CFD ("going long"), with the intention to later sell them when they are at a higher value. The difference between the buy price and your subsequent sell price would equate to your profit, minus any relevant costs (detailed below). If you think the value of an index is going to decrease, you would sell a number of CFDs ("going short") at a specific value, expecting to later buy them back at a lower value than you previously agreed to sell them for, resulting in DIF Broker paying you the difference, minus any relevant costs (detailed below). However, if the underlying instrument moves in the opposite direction, and your position is closed, you would owe DIF Broker for the amount of loss you have incurred (together with any costs).

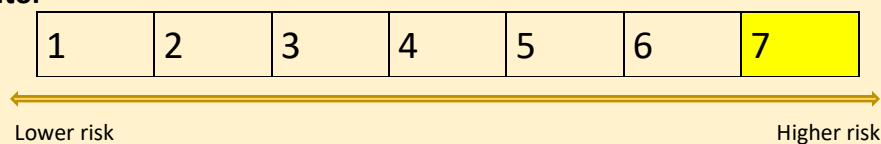
This product is commonly traded on margin. Margin refers to the use of a small amount of capital to support an investment of a larger exposure. Please note that margin trading requires extra caution, because whilst you can realize large profits if the price moves in your favor, you risk extensive losses if the price moves against you.

**Intended retail investor** – Trading in this product will not be appropriate for everyone. The product would most commonly be utilized by persons who want to generally gain short term exposures to financial instruments/markets; are using (trading with) money which they can afford to lose; have a diversified investment and savings portfolio; have a high-risk tolerance; and understand the impact of and risks associated with margin trading.

**Term** – CFDs on ETP are execution only products and generally therefore have no fixed or suggested maturity date. It is up to you to open and close your position, however your position will only be kept open to the extent that you have available margin. Specific information on each underlying investment option can be found here [http://www.difbroker.es/web/en\\_gb/cfd](http://www.difbroker.es/web/en_gb/cfd).

## What are the risks and what could I get in return?

### Risk Indicator



The summary risk indicator is a guide to the level of risk of this product compared to other products. It shows how likely it is that the product will lose money because of movements in the markets or because we are not able to pay you. We have classified this product as 7 out of 7, which is the highest risk class. This rates the potential losses from future performance at a very high level. Be aware of currency risk. You may receive payments in a different currency, so the final return you will get depend on the exchange rate between the two currencies. This risk is not considered in the indicator shown above. In some circumstances, you may be required to make further payments to pay for losses. Trading risks are magnified by leverage – the total loss you may incur may significantly exceed the amount invested. Values may fluctuate significantly in times of high volatility or market/economic uncertainty; such swings are even more significant if your positions are leveraged and may also adversely affect your position. As a result, Margin calls may be made quickly or frequently, and in the event of default, your positions may be closed out and any shortfall will be borne by you. Trade only after you have acknowledged and accepted the risks. You should carefully consider whether trading in leveraged products is appropriate for you.

### Performance Scenarios

There are a number of types of trading risk, including leverage risk, which you should be aware of before beginning to trade. Factors that affect the performance of this product include but are not limited to:

- Leverage risk
- Foreign exchange risk
- Market risk
- Unregulated market risk
- Market disruption risk
- Counterparty risk
- Online trading platform and IT risk
- Conflicts of interest
- Applicable Tax/Fiscal procedures according to investor's typology and/or nature of capital gains / revenue

The investor may incur into bigger losses than the invested amount. Such losses are more pronounced in proportion to more significant price depreciation of the underlying assets, in the time lapse between the buying date and the selling date of the CFD on ETP.

The investor may incur into unlimited gains. Such gains are more pronounced in proportion to more significant price appreciation of the underlying assets, in the time lapse between the buying date and the selling date of the CFD on ETP.

## What happens if DIF Broker is unable to pay out?

DIF Broker is a fully accredited Portuguese Brokerage company and is a member of The Investor Compensation Scheme ([http://www.cmvm.pt/en/Investor\\_area/SistemaDeIndemnizacaoAosInvestidores/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.cmvm.pt/en/Investor_area/SistemaDeIndemnizacaoAosInvestidores/Pages/default.aspx)); The Investor Compensation Scheme ("Sistema de Indemnização aos Investidores" or "SII") is a legal entity, established under the terms of Decree-Law 222/99 of 22 June, which operates jointly with the Portuguese Securities Market Commission (CMVM). Its aims are to protect small investors. In the unlikely event that DIF Broker is declared bankrupt, SII covers cash amounts, securities and margin positions as follows. Securities, for example stocks, held in an individual custody account will be returned to the owner, irrespective of a winding-up order. In the unlikely event that DIF Broker is unable to return the securities held in safe-custody, administered or managed, cash or margin positions, SII as a rule covers losses of up to EUR 25,000 per investor. For more information you can visit Portuguese Securities Market Commission, CMVM at <http://www.cmvm.pt/en/Pages/homepage.aspx>.  
If the person advising or selling to you is not DIF Broker directly please contact them directly.

## What are the costs?

Before you begin to trade CFDs on ETP you should familiarize yourself with all one-off, ongoing, and incidental costs for which you will be liable. These charges will reduce any net profit or increase your losses. For more information please visit our website [http://www.difbroker.es/web/en\\_gb/pricing](http://www.difbroker.es/web/en_gb/pricing).

This table illustrate the different types of costs for CFDs on ETP		
One-off costs	Commission	The fee charged for the service of carrying out the transaction.
	Minimum Commission	The minimum fee charged for the service of carrying out the transaction.
	Currency Conversion Fee	The fee charged for converting realized profit/loss from the instrument currency to the account currency.
On - Going costs	Overnight Financing	If you hold a long or a short position open after the market close, you will be subject to an Overnight Financing charge.
	Borrowing costs (Short position only)	If you hold a short CFD ETP positions overnight you may be subject to a borrowing cost. The cost is dependent on the liquidity of the ETP and may be zero (0) for high liquidity
Incidental costs	-	-

## How long should I hold it and can I take money out early?

**Recommended holding period: NO RECOMMENDED HOLD PERIOD**

CFD on ETP has no recommended holding period. Provided that DIF Broker is open for trading you can enter and exit positions at any time.

## How can I complain?

If you as a client or a prospective client of DIF Broker have raised a question or an issue with DIF Broker for instance with your account manager or another employee of DIF Broker without receiving a satisfactory answer you may file a complaint with DIF Broker as per below.

Attn: Complaints, DIF Broker, Sociedade Financeira de Corretagem, S.A. Rua António Cardoso, nº 613, loja 8, 4150-083 Porto, Portugal

Or by e-mail to [hdesk@dif.pt](mailto:hdesk@dif.pt)

If you are not satisfied with the response to your complaint, you may file a complaint directly either with:

- the Portuguese Securities Market Commission, CMVM:Investor Relations and Market Development Department (DRIM), In person - Rua Laura Alves, n.º4, 1064-003 Lisboa, between 9h30 and 17h00; By telephone - Support line +351 800 205 339 between 9h30 and 17h00 (call is free of charge); By post Lisbon – Rua Laura Alves, n.º4, 1064-003 Lisboa; Online [http://www.cmvm.pt/en/Investor\\_area/ApoioAoInvestidor/Reclamacoes/Pages/Complaints.aspx](http://www.cmvm.pt/en/Investor_area/ApoioAoInvestidor/Reclamacoes/Pages/Complaints.aspx)

Arbitration Center of Consumer Conflicts of Lisbon, In person – Rua dos Douradores, nº 116 – 2º, 1100-207 Lisboa; By telephone - Support line +351 21 880 70 30; By email – [juridico@centroarbitragemlisboa.pt](mailto:juridico@centroarbitragemlisboa.pt) or [director@centroarbitragemlisboa.pt](mailto:director@centroarbitragemlisboa.pt); Online <http://www.centroarbitragemlisboa.pt/>

## Other Relevant Information:

For more detailed information you may want to consider visit our webpage [www.difbroker.com](http://www.difbroker.com)