KEY INFORMATION DOCUMENT

Alfa Capital Markets

Purpose

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

Product

Product Name: Equity Options Short Call

Product Manufacturer: Alfa Capital Markets Ltd ("ACM"), a company authorised and regulated by the Cyprus Securities Exchange Commission ("CySEC"), with license number CIF387/20, registered in Cyprus with incorporation number HE 404988.

Further Information: For further information about ACM and our investment products, you can visit our website at https://alfacapital.com.cy or contact us on +357 22 470 900. This document was created on July 20, 2020.

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

What is this product?

Type

Equity options are considered as derivative contracts that fall under the Section C(4) of Annex I of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive 2014/65/EU (MiFID II).

Objectives

The holder (buyer) of a call option (long position) has the right, but not the obligation, to buy the underlying equity security at a specific price ("strike price") over a specific time period. The writer (seller) of a call option (short position) has the obligation to sell the underlying equity security at the strike price, if the buyer exercises the option. Strike price represents the fixed price at which the underlying will be purchased or sold if the option is exercised. Options that can be exercised at any time up to and including the contract's expiration date are referred to as American-style. Options that can be exercised only on the contract's expiration date are referred to as European-style. When engaging in an option transaction the buyer pays the seller a sum of money called the option premium (the price of the option).

The buyer and the seller have opposing expectations of how the value of the option's price will develop. These differences are shown in the table below under the heading 'Performance Scenarios'.

Intended Retail Investor

Equity options are not suitable for all investors and are intended for investors who pursue a strategy of capital optimization, arbitrage or hedging. There is no recommended holding period for such an investment. The potential investors do not attach importance to capital protection (repayment of the invested amount is not guaranteed). The product is suitable for investors who have extensive or specialised knowledge of, and/or experience in derivative financial products, and can bear the potential losses associated with it and the related investment strategy.

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

Summary Risk Indicator

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Lower Risk ***Higher Risk***

The risk indicator assumes that you will hold the product until expiration. Although many options and options strategies have limited risk, some have substantial risk. Events, such as early exercise and corporate actions may significantly impact the value of an option. In certain circumstances, you may not be able to close an existing position or be able to obtain the underlying interest you may be required to deliver.

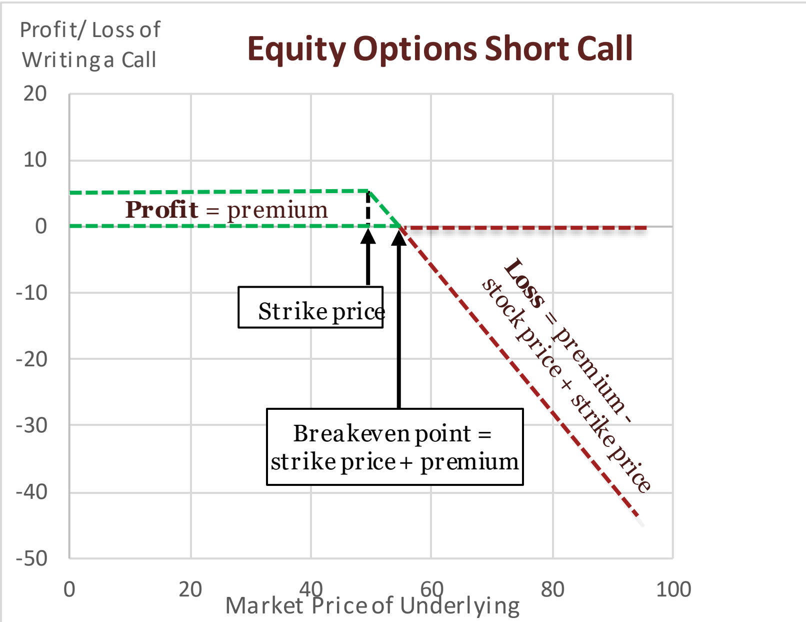
The summary risk indicator is a guide to the level of risk inherent in this product compared to other products. It shows how likely it is that the product will lose money because of movements in the markets or because we are not able to pay you.

We have classified this product as 7 out of 7, which is the highest risk class. This rates the potential losses from future performance of the product at a very high level. There is no capital protection against market risk, credit risk or liquidity risk so you could lose some or all of your investment.

The risk is different for options holders and writers. An option writer may be required to fulfil the obligation to sell the underlying interest any time in which the option is exercisable due to its style. A call option writer who does not own the underlying equity security (uncovered call) bears the risk of potentially unlimited loss as the price of the underling instrument increases. Options holders and writers may be required to post margin, which creates additional risk.

Be aware of currency risk. It is possible to buy or sell Equity Options in a currency which is different to the currency you own. In such cases, the total return of your investment will depend on the exchange rate between the two currencies. Currency risk is not taken into consideration in the indicator shown above.

Performance Scenarios



This graph illustrates how your investment could perform. You can compare it with the pay-off graphs of other derivatives. The graph presented gives a range of possible outcomes and is not an exact indication of what you might get back. What you will receive will vary based on how the value of underlying changes over time. For each value of the underlying, the graph shows what the profit or loss of the product would be at maturity. The horizontal axis shows the various possible prices of the underlying value on the expiry date and the vertical axis shows the profit or loss of the option.

To illustrate the profits/losses to a call option seller, assume the call option premium (p) is \$5, the strike price (X) is \$50, and the underlying price at expiration (S) is either \$45, \$50, \$55 or \$60. It should be obvious that the call buyer would exercise the option at expiration if S is greater than X. On the expiration date, the option is described as having a payoff of $Max(0,S-X)$, which is read as "take the maximum of either zero or $S-X$". To the seller, who received the premium at the start, the profit/loss would be:

For S=45, P/L = $-Max(0,S-X) + p = -Max(0,45-50) + 5 = 5$
For S=50, P/L = $-Max(0,S-X) + p = -Max(0,50-50) + 5 = 5$
For S=55, P/L = $-Max(0,S-X) + p = -Max(0,55-50) + 5 = 0$
For S=60, P/L = $-Max(0,S-X) + p = -Max(0,60-50) + 5 = -5$

The figures shown above include all costs of the product itself. However, the figures do not take into account your personal tax situation, which may also affect how much you receive as return. The tax legislation of your home state may have an impact on the actual payout.

The following table provides further detail on the risks and rewards to the buyer and seller of the call option:

Call Option	**Buyer**	**Seller**
Premium	Paid	Received
Position taken	Can buy the share	May be forced to sell the share
Expectation of future price movement	Will rise	Will not rise
Maximum gain	Unlimited based on the market movement of the underlying (=Underlying price - Strike price - Premium)	Premium
Maximum loss	Premium	Unlimited based on the market movement of the underlying (=Underlying price - Strike price + Premium)

What happens if ACM is unable to pay out?

The performance of the contract depends on ACM's ability to fulfil its financial obligations to you (i.e. its solvency) and, in some cases, on the solvency of third parties involved in the transaction infrastructure. Before entering into an Options contract, ACM requires you to sign an International Swaps and Derivatives Association ("ISDA") agreement. In the event that ACM cannot fulfil its obligations, you should refer to the relevant provisions contained in the ISDA agreement and its accompanying schedule.

This product is not protected by the Investor Compensation Scheme in Cyprus or any other investor compensation or guarantee scheme. Therefore, if ACM is unable to meet its financial obligations to you, this could cause losing the value of any position(s) you maintain with ACM.

What are the costs?

An options premium is the option contract price paid by the holder to the writer. The main factors affecting an option's price are the underlying security's price, time until expiration of the option and implied volatility. Premium is determined by the buyer and seller when executing a trade. Options investing involves additional costs that include tax considerations and margin requirements that can significantly affect profit or loss. Margin is the cash or securities that you must deposit in order to fulfil any obligations that you may incur through trading options contracts. This is required when you write contracts, to cover any potential liability you may incur. The size of the required margin depends on the underlying security and prevailing market conditions.

Composition of costs			
One-off costs	Entry costs	Notional, USD: <10mln – 20 bps >10mln – 10bps	Indicative mark-up (the difference between the price of the position for the firm and the price for the client) embedded in the Option contract price.
	Exit costs	<10mln – 20 bps >10mln – 10bps	These costs are applicable only in case of early exit (termination) and represent a mark-up.
Ongoing costs	Portfolio transaction costs	n/a	The impact of the costs of us buying and selling underlying investments for the product.
	Other ongoing costs	n/a	The impact of the costs that we take each year for managing your investments.
Incidental costs	Performance fees	n/a	The impact of the performance fee. We take these from your investment if the product outperforms its benchmark.
	Carried interests	n/a	The impact of carried interests.

It is noted that in accordance with the transaction terms, you may be required to deliver a cash margin, which usually generates an interest rate equal to the overnight benchmark rate – 0,5%. For more details, please contact frontoffice@alfacapital.com.cy.

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

There is no recommended holding period for this product. The optimal holding period depends upon investor's individual strategy and risk profile. Investors have the sole responsibility for determining if and when they should exercise their options contract(s) or whether to close out an existing option position. Investors who close out an existing option position forego any subsequent profit or loss associated with the option. All options have an expiration date after which the option will have no value and will no longer exist. Holders of American-style options who wish to exercise in advance of the expiration date may do so by providing exercise instructions to ACM at any time during market hours.

How can I complain?

If you are dissatisfied with any aspect of the service provided to you by ACM, you may submit a complaint via the standard "Client Complaints Form", which can be downloaded from our website, and submitted through the following dedicated complaint submission channels:

a. **By E-mail:** complaints@alfacapital.com.cy
b. **By Post:** Themistokli Dervi 3, Julia House Building, 4th Floor, P.C. 1066, Nicosia, Cyprus
c. **By Fax:** +357 22 681 505

If you are not satisfied with ACM's final decision, you may escalate your complaint to the Financial Ombudsman Service, by submitting your complaint at: complaints@financialombudsman.gov.cy.

Other relevant information

This Key Information Document does not contain all information relating to the product. You should ensure that you are familiar with all the information / documentation presented on our website, or provided to you from time to time, prior to be engaged in Equity Options transaction with ACM.

For any enquiries or requests for additional information and/or supporting documentation, please contact our experts at: frontoffice@alfacapital.com.cy.