1.11.2025

Risk Disclosure Policy

Solantis LLC

Introduction
Solantis LLC (hereinafter "the Company", "we", "us", "our", "ours" and "ourselves" as appropriate), is authorized and regulated by the Financial Authorities of Saint Lucia with license number 202500785.

CFDs are contracts between two parties, typically described as "buyer" and "seller", stipulating that the seller will pay to the buyer the difference between the current value of an asset and its value at contract time (if the difference is negative, then the buyer pays instead to the seller.) In effect, CFDs are financial derivatives that allow investors to take advantage of prices moving up (long positions) or prices moving down (short positions) on underlying financial instruments and are often used to speculate on those markets. For example, when applied to equities, such a contract is an equity derivative that allows investors to speculate on share price movements, without the need for ownership of the underlying shares.

This document does NOT disclose all the associated risks or other important aspects of CFDs, and it should NOT be considered as investment advice or recommendation for the provision of any service or investment in any financial instrument.

The Client should NOT carry out any transaction in CFDs or in any other financial instruments unless he is fully aware of their nature, the risks involved and the extent of his exposure in these risks. In case of uncertainty as to the meaning of any of the warnings described below, the Client must seek independent legal or financial advice before taking any investment decision.

The Client should also be aware that:
- → The value of any investment in financial instruments may fluctuate downwards or upwards, and the investment may diminish to the extent of it, becoming worthless!
- → Previous returns do not constitute an indication of a possible future return!
- → Trading in Financial Instruments may entail tax and/or any other duty! and
- → Changes in the exchange rates may negatively affect the value, price and/or performance of the Financial Instruments traded in a currency other than the Client's base currency.
- → Profits from or in the past do not guarantee profits in the future!
  If you decide to follow a trader or signal group, absolutely be aware that failure and wrong decision can be made at any time, which could lead to a total loss of your assets and funds.
- → Only trade and invest an amount of money that you are physically and mentally capable of to lose!
  Don't invest all your money in trading and only use a part of your funds to diversify your portfolio of investment! (asset classes)
- → The majority of clients lose their funds while trading. If you have problems stopping with trading, if trading influences and changes your mood, your health, your relationship with others.
  Please inform us, or search for help online.
  Search for gambling addiction help sites that can help you recover and fight your addiction.
- → **You can lose all your transferred funds by trading, absolutely be aware of it and only invest what you are capable to lose.**
- → **Trading is a high-risk investment and activity and only should be done with emotional distance and awareness.**

1. Risks Associated With CFDs
1.1. Leverage risk
Leverage is a distinct feature of CFDs. The effect of leverage makes investing in CFDs riskier than investing directly in the underlying asset. This is a result of the margining system applicable to CFDs, which generally involves a small deposit relative to the size of the transaction, so that a relatively small price movement in the underlying asset can have a disproportional impact on a client's trade. A small price movement in the Client's favor can provide a high return on the deposit, however, a small price movement against the Client may quickly result in significant losses.

1.2. Gapping Risk
Financial markets may fluctuate rapidly, and the prices of CFDs will reflect this. Gapping is a risk that arises because of market volatility. Gapping occurs when the prices of CFDs suddenly shift from one level to another, without passing through the level in between. There may not always be an opportunity for the Client to place an order between the two price levels.

The Company offers you the opportunity to choose Stop Loss Orders to limit the potential losses you can incur from an open position. This option automatically closes your position when it reaches a certain price limit. There are some circumstances in which a 'stop loss' limit is ineffective, e.g., where there are rapid price movements or market closure.

To keep CFD positions open, the Client needs to have enough funds in his account to cover his margin obligations. When the Client's margin obligations are no longer covered, the Client must immediately deposit additional cleared funds or close positions so that the funds in his account cover the margin. Margin shortages can arise quickly as market values change. Unless the Client has sufficient funds in his account to cover these situations, there is a risk of having to close positions when the Client may prefer not to.
The value of the Client's account must always remain above the liquidation, or close out, level. If it falls below this level, the Client's CFD trades are at risk of being liquidated. To prevent liquidation of the Client's CFD positions, the Client must make sure he has deposited enough funds to keep his account value above the liquidation level. If the Client's trade does not go as he expects, the Client may be required to deposit additional funds in order to hold his position.

1.3. Risk of loss of invested funds.
It is possible for adverse market movements to result in the loss of your account balance in full or even more. In case you lose more that your current account balance, we will bear the negative consequences of such adverse events and your losses will be limited to your then current account balance.

1.4. No guarantee of profit.
There are no guarantees of profit nor of avoiding losses when trading CFDs. Neither the Company nor its representatives intend to provide, or can they actually provide such guarantees. The Client has been alerted by means of this Statement that risks are inherent to trading CFDs and that he/she and must be financially able to bear such risks and withstand any losses incurred.
You have no rights or obligations in respect of the underlying instruments or assets relating to your CFD. The client should understand that CFDs can have different underlying assets, including equity, indices and commodities. Specifically, in case of an equity CFD you will not receive any voting rights.

2. Other Risks

2.1. Market risk
If the risk that the value of a portfolio will decrease due to the change in value of the market factors such as stock prices, interest rates, exchange rates and commodity prices. In case of a negative fluctuation in prices, the Client runs the risk of losing part or all of his invested capital.

Is the risk of collapse of the entire market or the entire financial system. It refers to the risks imposed by interdependence in a system or market, where the failure of a single entity or cluster of entities can cause a cascading negative effect, which could potentially bring down the entire system or market.

2.2. Technical risk
Faults in electronic equipment used to perform margin trading and investment operations may lead to unexpected and unpredictable results and therefore to losses on the Client's operations in the international exchange market (FOREX). At the carrying out of transactions via an electronic trading system, the Client runs the risk related with possible faults in the system, including equipment and software failures.

2.3. Operational risk
Is the risk of business operations failing due to human error. Operational risk will change from industry to industry and is an important consideration to make when looking at potential investment decisions. Industries with lower human interaction are likely to have lower operational risk.

2.4. Country risk
Is the risk that an investment return could suffer as a result of political changes or instability in a country. Instability affecting investment returns could stem from a change in government, legislative bodies, other foreign policy makers, or military control.

2.5. Interest rate risk
Is the risk that an investment's value may change due to a change in the absolute level of interest rates, in the spread between two rates, in the shape of the yield curve, or in any other interest rate relationship.
Is the risk of an investment's value being affected by changes in exchange rates.
A change in laws or regulations made by the government or a regulatory body may increase the costs of operating a business, reduce the attractiveness of an investment and/or change the competitive landscape and by such materially alter the overall profit potential of your investment. This risk is unpredictable and may vary depending on the market for the underlying asset of a given CFD.

3. Risks Beyond the control of the Company
THE CLIENT and not the Company, is completely liable for the following risks, the listing of which is not exceptive:

a) Lack of knowledge of the trading terminal settings.
b) Technical faults in the Client's software.
c) Disclosure of the registration credentials to the third parties at the opening of the real account.
d) Unauthorized access by the third party to the personal email account of the Client.
e) Reading with the delay of the information sent the Client's email address.
f) Any other force-majeure circumstances on the part of the Client
g) Servers have no 100% availability over the year. Some solutions are running by third party and can have failure or maintenance hours which will make it impossible to act for us or the client.

Enhanced Risk Warning for Crypto | Disclaimer

Prepared in Compliance with European Regulations, including MiCAR (Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation)
This document serves as a comprehensive risk disclosure for clients engaging in cryptocurrency trading, exchange, or investment activities through our services. Cryptocurrencies and related digital assets (hereafter "crypto assets") involve significant risks, including but not limited to financial loss, regulatory uncertainty, and technological vulnerabilities. By proceeding, you acknowledge that you have read, understood, and accepted all risks outlined below. If you do not fully comprehend these risks, you must seek independent legal or financial advice before participating.

1. General Risks of Crypto Assets

Volatility Risk:

Crypto assets are highly volatile, with prices subject to extreme fluctuations within short periods.
This may result in total or partial loss of capital.

Liquidity Risk:

Certain crypto assets may suffer from low liquidity, making it difficult to execute trades at desired prices or volumes.

No Legal Tender Status:

Crypto assets are not recognized as legal tender in most jurisdictions and are not backed by governments or central banks.

2. Regulatory and Legal Risks

Evolving Regulations:

The regulatory landscape for crypto assets, including MiCAR in the EU and US Financial Market Supervisory Authority guidelines, is rapidly changing. Future regulations may restrict, tax, or prohibit certain activities, impacting asset value or usability.

Tax Implications:

Tax treatment of crypto assets varies by jurisdiction. Clients are solely responsible for compliance with tax obligations.

Uncertain Legal Status:

Some jurisdictions may classify crypto assets differently (e.g., as securities, commodities, or property), affecting their tradability and legal protections.

3. Technology and Security Risks

Cybersecurity Threats:

Exchanges, wallets, and smart contracts are vulnerable to hacking, phishing, or other malicious attacks, potentially leading to irreversible loss of funds.

Irreversibility of Transactions:

Blockchain transactions are typically irreversible. Errors (e.g., incorrect wallet addresses) or fraudulent activity may result in permanent loss.

Network Failures:

Congestion, forks, or technical failures in blockchain networks (e.g., Ethereum, Bitcoin) may delay or prevent transactions.

Smart Contract Vulnerabilities:

Defects in smart contract code may lead to exploits, fund losses, or unintended consequences.

4. Market and Operational Risks

Lack of Investor Protection:

Unlike traditional financial instruments, crypto assets are generally not covered by deposit insurance (e.g., Swiss depositor protection schemes) or investor compensation schemes.

Market Manipulation:

Crypto markets are susceptible to pump-and-dump schemes, wash trading, and other manipulative practices.

Dependency on Third Parties:

Reliance on exchanges, custodians, or liquidity providers introduces counterparty risk (e.g., insolvency, fraud).

5. Project-Specific Risks

Token Utility Failure:

The value of a token may depend on the success of an underlying project, which could fail due to poor management, competition, or loss of community support.

Abandonment or Scams:

Some projects may be abandoned ("rug pulls") or turn out to be fraudulent, rendering tokens worthless.

6. Additional Specific Considerations

General Compliance:

While we are crypto-friendly, we require strict Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Know-Your-Customer (KYC) compliance. Non-compliance may result in blocked accounts or reporting obligations.

Banking Access:

Banks may restrict services for crypto-related activities, complicating fiat conversions, deposits or withdraws.

Acknowledgment and Consent

By engaging in crypto asset transactions, you confirm that:

1. You are aware of and accept all risks described herein.
2. You are solely responsible for your trading decisions and any losses incurred.
3. You have sufficient technical knowledge and financial resources to bear potential losses.
4. You understand that past performance is not indicative of future results.
5. You agree to comply with all applicable Swiss and international laws.

This disclaimer does not constitute financial, legal, or tax advice. Consult a qualified professional before trading.
This disclaimer aligns with regulatory expectations, MiCAR principles, and regulatory guidance while emphasizing client accountability. Adjustments may be needed for specific use cases or updates in law.

Trading in Cryptocurrency, and in Smart Leverage Tokens, even more so, involve high levels of risk.
Client should not participate in the event if Client is not able to understand or is not able to afford to take all the risks involved. For a detailed description read our terms of use. Solantis LLC is not responsible for any direct, indirect or consequential losses as a result of the Trading of Crypto Currencies or Tokens.

New Technology. Client understands that cryptocurrencies including but not limited to company platform, blockchain technology, including other associated and related technologies are new and untested and outside of your or the Company's control and adverse changes in market forces or the technology, broadly construed, will excuse the non-performance by the Company under this Agreement including temporary interruption or permanent termination of your access to the Software and Services.

Loss of funds. The risk of loss in trading or holding cryptocurrencies and Tokens can be substantial. Therefore, clients should carefully consider whether trading or holding cryptocurrencies is suitable for him/her in light of specific financial conditions.

Forks and changes in relevant networks may result in significant and sudden changes to the value and/or usability of cryptocurrencies and Tokens.

The Company is not responsible for such loss of value of cryptocurrencies and Tokens and bears no responsibility for any loss incurred by client while using the Software or in any direct or indirect connection to the Software.

Unfavorable regulatory environment. Cryptocurrencies and Blockchain technologies have been the subject of scrutiny by various regulatory bodies around the world. The functioning of the Software could be impacted by one or more regulatory inquiries or actions, including but not limited to restrictions of use of cryptocurrencies.

Risk of theft and hacking. Hackers or other groups or organizations may attempt to steal your data and password in any number of ways.

Risk of security weaknesses of the Platform. There is a risk that the Platform may unintentionally include weaknesses or bugs in the source code interfering with the use of or causing the loss of Tokens and cryptocurrencies.

Risk of mining attacks. As with other decentralized ledger, Solantis LLC is susceptible to mining attacks, including but not limited to double-spend attacks, majority mining power attacks, "selfish-mining" attacks, and race condition attacks. Any successful attacks can affect access to the Software and Services. Mining attacks, as described above, may also target other blockchain networks, which the Software interacts with, and consequently affect the Software performance and your access to the Services.

Internet transmission risks. Client acknowledges that there are risks associated with using the Software and Services including, but not limited to, the failure of hardware, software, and internet connections. Client acknowledges that the Company shall not be responsible for any communication failures, disruptions, errors, distortions or delays client may experience when using the Software and Services, howsoever caused.

The Investment in Crypto Currencies is a high-risk investment and can lead to a total loss of your investment.
Only invest the amount of money you can handle and accept to lose.

Profits from the past are no guarantee for future profits.

Please be aware that Solantis LLC have transaction and exchange fees, listed in Fees & Costs.

Risks are an integral part of every investment. It is important to develop a basic understanding of the risks of investment products and financial services. These remarks are intended to give you such an understanding.
In principle, all securities offer opportunities for market, industry, and company-related price increases. The value of your investments or the prices of the crypto currencies, as well as the income flowing from them, are subject to fluctuations. Therefore, it may happen that you do not get back the amount you have invested in fully. In extreme cases, there is also the possibility of a total loss of your assets invested.

Objective of the investment

The aim of the investment is to maintain or increase the assets. The main difference between investments in capital markets and classic forms of savings such as savings books, call money or fixed-term deposit accounts is the targeted taking of risks in order to take advantage of return opportunities. With classic forms of savings, on the other hand, the amount paid is guaranteed, but the return is limited to the agreed interest.

Interplay of returns, security, and liquidity

In order to select an investment strategy and the corresponding investment instruments, it is important to be aware of the following objectives: return, security and liquidity.
Return is the measure of the economic success of an investment, which is measured in profits or losses. These include, among other things, price gains and distributions such as dividends or interest payments.
Security is geared towards the preservation of the invested assets. The security of an investment depends on the risks to which it is subjected.
Liquidity describes the availability of the invested assets, i.e. in what period and at what cost the invested assets can be sold.
The objectives of return, security and liquidity interact with each other. An investment with high liquidity and high security usually does not offer a high return.

General risks

In addition to the specific risks of individual asset classes, investment instruments and financial services, there are general risks associated with investments. Some are described below.
Economic risk: The development of an economy typically takes place in wave movements, the phases of which can be divided into upswing, peak phase, downturn and low phase. This economic cycle and the interventions often associated with it by governments and central banks can last for several years or decades and have a significant impact on the performance of various asset classes. Economically unfavorable phases can thus affect capital investment in the long term.
Inflation risk: Inflation risk describes the risk of suffering financial loss as a result of devaluation. If inflation, i.e. the increase in the price of goods and services, exceeds the nominal interest rate on an investment, this results in a loss of purchasing power in the amount of difference. In this case, one speaks of negative real interest rates.
Country risk: A foreign state can influence the movement of capital and the transferability of its currency. If, for this reason, a debtor resident in such a state is unable to fulfil an obligation (on time) despite its own solvency, this is referred to as a country or transfer risk. An investor can suffer a financial loss as a result.
Price risk: Prices are subject to fluctuations and can fluctuate greatly depending on the conditions on the market. This offers the possibility of profits, but also a very high risk of losses. What was worth a lot today can be worthless tomorrow.
Be aware of this when or before you invest.
Currency risk: In the case of investments in a foreign currency, the return generated does not depend solely on the nominal return. It is also influenced by the development of the exchange rate of the foreign currency to the home currency. Financial loss can occur if the foreign currency in which the investment was made depreciates against the home currency.
Liquidity risk: Investments that can usually be bought and sold in the short term and whose buying and selling prices are close to each other are called liquid ones. For these investments, there is usually a sufficient number of buyers and sellers to ensure continuous and smooth trading. In the case of illiquid investments or even in market phases in which there is insufficient liquidity, however, there is no guarantee that a sale of an investment is possible in the short term and at low price reductions. This can lead to asset losses if, for example, an investment can only be sold with price losses.
Cost risk: Costs are often neglected as a risk factor of investment. However, open and hidden costs are crucial for investment success. For long-term investment success, it is essential to pay great attention to the costs of an investment. Credit institutions, other financial service providers and fund providers charge management fees, commissions, and other costs.
Tax risks: Income generated from investments is generally subject to tax and/or taxation for the investor. Changes in the tax framework for capital gains can lead to a change in the tax burden. In the case of investments abroad, double taxation may also occur. Taxes and levies thus reduce the investor's effectively achievable return. In addition, tax policy decisions can have a positive or negative effect on the price development of the capital markets as a whole.

Risk of credit-financed investments: Investors can obtain additional funds for investment by borrowing or lending their securities, with the aim of increasing the investment amount. This approach has a leverage effect on the capital invested and can significantly increase the risk. If the value of the portfolio decreases, additional contribution obligations of the loan or interest and repayment claims of the loan may no longer be serviced and the investor is forced to (partially) sell the portfolio. Credit-financed investments are therefore generally discouraged.
We are clearly against such financing or loans for investments!

Process Risks | AML | Service Partner AML & Compliance

Due to cooperation with different service providers in the market for exchange, transfers, wallet technology or trading. It could lead to delay in the purchase of tokens or into the exchange into fiat.

Be aware that due to regulatory parameters we sometimes need more documentation or verification on your funds, which could lead to a delay in payment or purchase. We are not responsible for or liable for any changed fees, commissions, changed spot price or other damage that can occur due to delay of the exchange, purchase or sale of tokens.

Retainer | Credits | Commissions

For different projects and clients, we request a retainer to cover our cost and risks, or we give credits and commissions to engage the relationship or partnership. These are void when you fail to make the following points or any further commitments you made by an agreement within you or the network, brand, affiliate system you joined or be with:

- → Missed AML Verification or Wallet is subject to connection and transfers of funds that violates AML, Sanctions or Crime like dark net, scam, gambling, child pornography, human trafficking or CTF.
- → Missed proof of ownership.
- → Missed transaction of funds.
- → Wrong or false (faked) documents.
- → Faked Ownership of wallets, funds or bank accounts.
- → Termination of the contract from client side.
- → Bonus or Commission Payments are voluntary and not granted.
- → If you receive credit from the company. This credit is mostly bind to parameters and obligations like amount of lots or trading size or affiliate network size and revenue. We have the right to cancel that credit at any time without the obligation of explanation or notification.

Last updated 01.11.2025