

Maximize Your Trading Potential with

Noor Capital's Dynamic Leverage

Leverage applies on various financial instruments:

Instruments	Maximum Leverage
\$€ FX Majors >	1:1000
\$£ FX Minors >	1:500
Metals >	1:400
Indices >	1:200
Oil >	1:100



How it works

Dynamic leverage model allows for the leverage to adapt based on your trading positions. Dynamic leverage is applied on a per instrument basis, where the leverage will automatically decrease as your trading volume increases. This allows traders to maximise their trading potential while ensuring responsible risk management strategies remain in place.

For example:

- > If you trade 5 lots on EURUSD and 5 lots on GBPUSD, then the leverage for both positions will remain at 1:1000.
- > However, if you trade 10 lots on EURUSD, then the first 5 lots will be calculated with a leverage of 1:1000 while the remaining 5 lots will be calculated with a leverage of 1:500.



Forex (Contract Size: 100,000)

Margin Requirements

LOTS	LEVERAGE (1:x)	MARGIN %
0 - 2	1000	0.10%
2 - 20	500	0.20%
20 - 50	200	0.50%
50 - 100	100	1.00%
100 - 200	50	2.00%
200 - 300	20	5.00%
300 - 1000	10	10.00%

Example A: Buy 1 Lot EURUSD at 1.1000

Notional Value = $100,000 \times 1.1000 = \$110,000$

Leverage = 1:1000

Margin = $\$110,000 \div 1000 = \110

Example B: Buy 10 Lots EURUSD at 1.1000

First 2 lots at 1:1000 >> $(2 \times 100,000 \times 1.10) \div 1000 = \220

Next 8 lots at 1:500 >> $(8 \times 100,000 \times 1.10) \div 500 = \$1,760$

Total Margin = $\$220 + \$1,760 = \$1,980$

Example C: Buy 60 Lots EURUSD at 1.1000

Step 1: 2 Lots at 1:1000 >> $(2 \times 100,000 \times 1.10 \div 1000) = \220

Step 2: 18 Lots at 1:500 >> $(18 \times 100,000 \times 1.10 \div 500) = \$3,960$

Step 3: 30 Lots at 1:200 >> $(30 \times 100,000 \times 1.10 \div 200) = \$16,500$

Step 4: 10 Lots at 1:100 >> $(10 \times 100,000 \times 1.10 \div 100) = \$11,000$

Total Margin = $\$220 + \$3,960 + \$16,500 + \$11,000 = \$31,680$



Metals

(XAUUSD Contract Size: 100 oz)

Margin Requirements

LOTS	LEVERAGE (1:x)	MARGIN %
0 - 5	400	0.25%
5 - 20	200	0.50%
20 - 100	100	1.00%
100 - 200	50	2.00%
200 - 400	20	5.00%
400 - 500	10	10.00%

Example A: Buy 1 Lot XAUUSD at 2,400

Notional Value = 100 oz × \$2,400 = \$240,000

Leverage = 1:400

Margin = \$240,000 ÷ 400 = \$600

Example B: Buy 10 Lots XAUUSD at 2,400

First 5 lots at 1:400 >> (5 × 240,000 ÷ 400) = \$3,000

Next 5 lots at 1:200 >> (5 × 240,000 ÷ 200) = \$6,000

Total Margin = \$9,000

Example C: Buy 50 Lots XAUUSD at 2,400

Step 1: 5 lots at 1:400 >> (5 × 240,000 ÷ 400) = \$3,000

Step 2: 15 lots at 1:200 >> (15 × 240,000 ÷ 200) = \$18,000

Step 3: 30 lots at 1:100 >> (30 × 240,000 ÷ 100) = \$72,000

Total Margin = \$3,000 + \$18,000 + \$72,000 = \$93,000



Cash Indices (Contract Size: 1) Margin Requirements

LOTS	LEVERAGE (1:x)	MARGIN %
0 - 100	200	0.50%
100 - 500	100	1.00%
500 - 1500	50	2.00%
1500 - 2000	33	3.00%
2000 - 2500	20	5.00%
2500 - 3000	10	10.00%

Example A: Buy 10 Lots US30 at 38,000

Notional Value = $10 \times 38,000 = \$380,000$

Leverage = 1:200

Margin = $\$380,000 \div 200 = \$1,900$

Example B: Buy 200 Lots US30 at 38,000

100 lots at 1:200 = $(100 \times 38,000 \div 200) = \$19,000$

100 lots at 1:100 = $(100 \times 38,000 \div 100) = \$38,000$

Total Margin = $\$57,000$

Example C: Buy 800 Lots US30 at 38,000

Step 1: 100 lots at 1:200 >> $(100 \times 38,000 \div 200) = \$19,000$

Step 2: 400 lots at 1:100 >> $(400 \times 38,000 \div 100) = \$152,000$

Step 3: 300 lots at 1:50 >> $(300 \times 38,000 \div 50) = \$228,000$

Total Margin = $\$19,000 + \$152,000 + \$228,000 = \$399,000$



Future Indices (Contract Size: 10) Margin Requirements

LOTS	LEVERAGE (1:x)	MARGIN %
0 - 10	200	0.50%
10 - 50	100	1.00%
50 - 150	50	2.00%
150 - 200	33	3.00%
200 - 250	20	5.00%
250 - 300	10	10.00%

Example A: Buy 1 Lot S&P500 Futures at 5,000

Contract Value = $10 \times 5,000 = \$50,000$

Leverage = 1 : 200

Margin = $\$50,000 \div 200 = \250

Example B: Buy 30 Lots S&P500 Futures at 5,000

10 lots at 1 : 200 >> $(10 \times 50,000 \div 200) = \$2,500$

20 lots at 1 : 100 >> $(20 \times 50,000 \div 100) = \$10,000$

Total Margin = \$12,500

Example C: Buy 180 Lots S&P500 Futures at 5,000

Step 1: 10 lots at 1 : 200 >> $(10 \times 50,000 \div 200) = \$2,500$

Step 2: 40 lots at 1 : 100 >> $(40 \times 50,000 \div 100) = \$20,000$

Step 3: 100 lots at 1 : 50 >> $(100 \times 50,000 \div 50) = \$100,000$

Step 4: 30 lots at 1 : 33 >> $(30 \times 50,000 \div 33) = \$45,455$

Total Margin = \$167,955



Oil

(Contract Size: 1,000 barrels)

Margin Requirements

LOTS	LEVERAGE (1:x)	MARGIN %
0 - 20	100	1.00%
20 - 50	50	2.00%
50 - 100	33	3.00%
100 - 150	20	5.00%
150 - 200	10	10.00%
200 - 1000	5	20.00%

Example A: Buy 5 Lots USOIL at 80

Notional Value = $5 \times (1,000 \times \$80) = \$400,000$

Leverage = 1:100

Margin = $\$400,000 \div 100 = \$4,000$

Example B: Buy 30 Lots USOIL at 80

Step 1: 20 lots at 1:100 >> $(20 \times 80,000 \div 100) = \$16,000$

Step 2: 10 lots at 1:50 >> $(10 \times 80,000 \div 50) = \$16,000$

Total Margin = **\$32,000**

Example C: Buy 120 Lots USOIL at 80

Step 1: 20 lots at 1:100 >> $(20 \times 80,000 \div 100) = \$16,000$

Step 2: 30 lots at 1:50 >> $(30 \times 80,000 \div 50) = \$48,000$

Step 3: 50 lots at 1:33 >> $(50 \times 80,000 \div 33) \sim \$121,212$

Step 4: 20 lots at 1:20 >> $(20 \times 80,000 \div 20) = \$80,000$

Total Margin = **$\$16,000 + \$48,000 + \$121,212 + \$80,000 \sim \$265,212$**