

Risk Disclosure Statements

風險披露聲明書

RISK OF SECURITIES TRADING

證券交易的風險

The prices of securities fluctuate, sometimes dramatically. The price of a security may move up or down, and may become valueless. It is as likely that losses will be incurred rather than profit made as a result of buying and selling securities.

證券價格有時可能會非常波動。證券價格可升可跌，甚至變成毫無價值。買賣證券未必一定能夠賺取利潤，反而可能會招致損失。

RISK OF TRADING FUTURES AND OPTIONS

期貨及期權交易的風險

The risk of loss in trading futures contracts or options is substantial. In some circumstances, you may sustain losses in excess of your initial margin funds. Placing contingent orders, such as "stop-loss" or "stop-limit" orders, will not necessarily avoid loss. Market conditions may make it impossible to execute such orders. You may be called upon at short notice to deposit additional margin funds. If the required funds are not provided within the prescribed time, your position may be liquidated. You will remain liable for any resulting deficit in your account. You should therefore study and understand futures contracts and options before you trade and carefully consider whether such trading is suitable in the light of your own financial position and investment objectives. If you trade options you should inform yourself of exercise and expiration procedures and your rights and obligations upon exercise or expiry.

買賣期貨合約或期權的虧蝕風險可以極大。在若干情況下，你所蒙受的虧蝕可能會超過最初存入的保證金數額。即使你設定了備用指示，例如“止蝕”或“限價”等指示，亦未必能夠避免損失。市場情況可能使該等指示無法執行。你可能會在短時間內被要求存入額外的保證金。假如未能在指定的時間內提供所需數額，你的未平倉合約可能會被平倉。然而，你仍然要對你的帳戶內任何因此而出現的短欠數額負責。因此，你在買賣前應研究及理解期貨合約及期權，以及根據本身的財政狀況及投資目標，仔細考慮這種買賣是否適合你。如果你買賣期權，便應熟悉行使期權及期權到期時的程序，以及你在行使期權及期權到期時的權利與責任。

RISK OF TRADING GROWTH ENTERPRISE MARKET STOCKS

買賣創業板股份的風險

Growth Enterprise Market (GEM) stocks involve a high investment risk. In particular, companies may list on GEM with neither a track record of profitability nor any obligation to forecast future profitability. GEM stocks may be very volatile and illiquid.

創業板股份涉及很高的投資風險。尤其是該等公司可在無需具備盈利往績及無需預測未來盈利的情況下在創業板上市。創業板股份可能非常波動及流通性很低。

You should make the decision to invest only after due and careful consideration. The greater risk profile and other characteristics of GEM mean that it is a market more suited to professional and other sophisticated investors.

你只應在審慎及仔細考慮後，才作出有關的投資決定。創業板市場的較高風險性質及其他特點，意味著這個市場較適合專業及其他熟悉投資技巧的投資者。

Current information on GEM stocks may only be found on the internet website operated by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited. GEM Companies are usually not required to issue paid announcements in gazetted newspapers.

現時有關創業板股份的資料只可以在香港聯合交易所有限公司所操作的互聯網網站上找到。創業板上市公司一般毋須在憲報指定的報章刊登付費公告。

You should seek independent professional advice if you are uncertain of or have not understood any aspect of this risk disclosure statement or the nature and risks involved in trading of GEM stocks.

假如你對本風險披露聲明的內容或創業板市場的性質及在創業板買賣的股份所涉風險有不明白之處，應尋求獨立的專業意見。

RISKS OF CLIENT ASSETS RECEIVED OR HELD OUTSIDE HONG KONG

在香港以外地方收取或持有的客戶資產的風險

Client assets received or held by the licensed or registered person outside Hong Kong are subject to the applicable laws and regulations of the relevant overseas jurisdiction which may be different from the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap.571) and the rules made thereunder. Consequently, such client assets may not enjoy the same protection as that conferred on client assets received or held in Hong Kong.

持牌人或註冊人在香港以外地方收取或持有的客戶資產，是受到有關海外司法管轄區的適用法律及規例所監管的。這些法律及規例與《證券及期貨條例》(第571章)及根據該條例制訂的規則可能有所不同。因此，有關客戶資產將可能不會享有賦予在香港收取或持有的客戶資產的相同保障。

RISK OF PROVIDING AN AUTHORITY TO REPLEDGE YOUR SECURITIES COLLATERAL ETC.

提供將你的證券抵押品等再質押的授權書的風險

There is risk if you provide the licensed or registered person with an authority that allows it to apply your securities or securities collateral pursuant to a securities borrowing and lending agreement, repledge your securities collateral for financial accommodation or deposit your securities collateral as collateral for the discharge and satisfaction of its settlement obligations and liabilities.

向持牌人或註冊人提供授權書，容許其按照某份證券借貸協議書使用你的證券或證券抵押品、將你的證券抵押品再質押以取得財務通融，或將你的證券抵押品存放為用以履行及清償其交收責任及債務的抵押品，存在一定風險。

If your securities or securities collateral are received or held by the licensed or registered person in Hong Kong, the above arrangement is allowed only if you consent in writing. Moreover, unless you are a professional investor, your authority must specify the period for which it is current and be limited to not more than 12 months. If you are a professional investor, these restrictions do not apply. 假如你的證券或證券抵押品是由持牌人或註冊人在香港收取或持有的，則上述安排僅限於你已就此給予書面同意的情況下方有效。此外，除非你是專業投資者，你的授權書必須指明有效期，而該段有效期不得超過12個月。若你是專業投資者，則有關限制並不適用。

Additionally, your authority may be deemed to be renewed (i.e. without your written consent) if the licensed or registered person issues you a reminder at least 14 days prior to the expiry of the authority, and you do not object to such deemed renewal before the expiry date of your then existing authority.

此外，假如你的持牌人或註冊人在有關授權的期限屆滿前最少14日向你發出有關授權將被視為已續期的提示，而你對於在有關授權的期限屆滿前以此方式將該授權延續不表示反對，則你的授權將會在沒有你的書面同意下被視為已續期。

You are not required by any law to sign these authorities. But an authority may be required by licensed or registered persons, for example, to facilitate margin lending to you or to allow your securities or securities collateral to be lent to or deposited as collateral with third parties. The licensed or registered person should explain to you the purposes for which one of these authorities is to be used.

現時並無任何法例規定你必須簽署這些授權書。然而，持牌人或註冊人可能需要授權書，以便例如向你提供保證金貸款或獲准將你的證券或證券抵押品借出予第三方或作為抵押品存放於第三方。有關持牌人或註冊人應向你闡釋將為何種目的而使用授權書。

If you sign one of these authorities and your securities or securities collateral are lent to or deposited with third parties, those third parties will have a lien or charge on your securities or securities collateral. Although the licensed or registered person is responsible to you for securities or securities collateral lent or deposited under your authority, a default by it could result in the loss of your securities or securities collateral.

倘若你簽署授權書，而你的證券或證券抵押品已借出予或存放於第三方，該等第三方將對你的證券或證券抵押品具有留置權或作出押記。雖然有關持牌人或註冊人根據你的授權書而借出或存放屬於你的證券或證券抵押品須對你負責，但上述持牌人或註冊人的違責行為可能會導致你損失你的證券或證券抵押品。

A cash account not involving securities borrowing and lending is available from most licensed or registered persons. If you do not require margin facilities or do not wish your securities or securities collateral to be lent or pledged, do not sign the above authorities and ask to open this type of cash account.

大多數持牌人或註冊人均提供不涉及證券借貸的現金帳戶。假如你毋需使用保證金貸款，或不希望本身證券或證券抵押品被借出或遭抵押，則切勿簽署上述的授權書，並應要求開立該等現金帳戶。

RISK OF PROVIDING AN AUTHORITY TO HOLD MAIL OR TO DIRECT MAIL TO THIRD PARTIES

提供代存郵件或將郵件轉交第三方的授權書的風險

If you provide the licensed or registered person with an authority to hold mail or to direct mail to third parties, it is important for you to promptly collect in person all contract notes and statements of your account and review them in detail to ensure that any anomalies or mistakes can be detected in a timely fashion.

假如你向持牌人或註冊人提供授權書，允許他代存郵件或將郵件轉交予第三方，那麼你便須盡速親身收取所有關於你帳戶的成交單據及結單，並加以詳細閱讀，以確保可及時偵察到任何差異或錯誤。

RISK OF MARGIN TRADING

保證金買賣的風險

The risk of loss in financing a transaction by deposit of collateral is significant. You may sustain losses in excess of your cash and any other assets deposited as collateral with the licensed or registered person. Market conditions may make it impossible to execute contingent orders, such as "stop-loss" or "stop-limit" orders. You may be called upon at short notice to make additional margin deposits or interest payments. If the required margin deposits or interest payments are not made within the prescribed time, your collateral may be liquidated without your consent. Moreover, you will remain liable for any resulting deficit in your account and

interest charged on your account. You should therefore carefully consider whether such a financing arrangement is suitable in light of your own financial position and investment objectives.

藉存放抵押品而為交易取得融資的虧損風險可能極大。你所蒙受的虧蝕可能會超過你存放於有關持牌人或註冊人作為抵押品的現金及任何其他資產。市場情況可能使備用交易指示，例如“止蝕”或“限價”指示無法執行。你可能會在短時間內被要求存入額外的保證金款額或繳付利息。假如你未能在指定的時間內支付所需的保證金款額或利息，你的抵押品可能會在未經你的同意下被出售。此外，你將要為你的帳戶內因此而出現的任何短欠數額及需繳付的利息負責。因此，你應根據本身的財政狀況及投資目標，仔細考慮這種融資安排是否適合你。

RISK OF TRADING NASDAQ-AMEX SECURITIES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE OF HONG KONG LIMITED

在香港聯合交易所有限公司買賣納斯達克－美國證券交易所證券的風險

The securities under the Nasdaq-Amex Pilot Program (“PP”) are aimed at sophisticated investors. You should consult the licensed or registered person and become familiarised with the PP before trading in the PP securities. You should be aware that the PP securities are not regulated as a primary or secondary listing on the Main Board or the Growth Enterprise Market of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

按照納斯達克－美國證券交易所試驗計劃(“試驗計劃”)掛牌買賣的證券是為熟悉投資技巧的投資者而設的。你在買賣該項試驗計劃的證券之前，應先諮詢有關持牌人或註冊人的意見和熟悉該項試驗計劃。你應知悉，按照該項試驗計劃掛牌買賣的證券並非以香港聯合交易所有限公司的主板或創業板作第一或第二上市的證券類別加以監管。

ADDITIONAL RISK DISCLOSURE FOR FUTURES AND OPTIONS TRADING

關於期貨及期權買賣的額外風險披露

This brief statement does not disclose all of the risks and other significant aspects of trading in futures and options. In light of the risks, you should undertake such transactions only if you understand the nature of the contracts (and contractual relationships) into which you are entering and the extent of your exposure to risk. Trading in futures and options is not suitable for many members of the public. You should carefully consider whether trading is appropriate for you in light of your experience, objectives, financial resources and other relevant circumstances.

本聲明並不涵蓋買賣期貨及期權的所有風險及其他重要事宜。就風險而言，你在進行任何上述交易前，應先瞭解將訂立的合約的性質(及有關的合約關係)和你就此須承擔的風險程度。期貨及期權買賣對很多公眾投資者都並不適合，你應就本身的投資經驗、投資目標、財政資源及其他相關條件，小心衡量自己是否適合參與該等買賣。

FUTURES

期貨

1. Effect of “Leverage” or “Gearing”

“槓桿”效應

Transactions in futures carry a high degree of risk. The amount of initial margin is small relative to the value of the futures contract so that transactions are “leveraged” or “geared”. A relatively small market movement will have a proportionately larger impact on the funds you have deposited or will have to deposit; this may work against you as well as for you. You may sustain a total loss of initial margin funds and any additional funds deposited with the firm to maintain your position. If the market moves against your position or margin levels are increased, you may be called upon to pay substantial additional funds on short notice to maintain your position. If you fail to comply with a request for additional funds within the time prescribed, your position may be liquidated at a loss and you will be liable for any resulting deficit.

期貨交易的風險非常高。由於期貨的開倉保證金的金額較期貨合約本身的價值相對為低，因而能在期貨交易中發揮“槓桿”作用。市場輕微的波動也會對你投入或將需要投入的資金造成大比例的影響。所以，對你來說，這種槓桿作用可說是利弊參半。因此你可能會損失全部開倉保證金及為維持本身的倉盤而向有關商號存入的額外金額。若果市況不利你所持倉盤或保證金水平提高，你會遭追收保證金，須在短時間內存入額外資金以維持本身倉盤。假如你未有在指定時間內繳付額外的資金，你可能會被迫在虧蝕情況下平倉，而所有因此出現的短欠數額一概由你承擔。

2. Risk-reducing orders or strategies

減低風險交易指示或投資策略

The placing of certain orders (e.g. “stop-loss” orders, or “stop-limit” orders) which are intended to limit losses to certain amounts may not be effective because market conditions may make it impossible to execute such orders. Strategies using combinations of positions, such as “spread” and “straddle” positions may be as risky as taking simple “long” or “short” positions.

即使你採用某些旨在預設虧損限額的交易指示(如“止蝕”或“止蝕限價”指示)，也可能作用不大，因為市況可以令這些交易指示無法執行。至於運用不同持倉組合的策略，如“跨期”和“馬鞍式”等組合，所承擔的風險也可能與持有最基本的“長”倉或“短”倉同樣的高。

OPTIONS

期權

3. Variable degree of risk

不同風險程度

Transactions in options carry a high degree of risk. Purchasers and sellers of options should familiarise themselves with the type of option (i.e. put or call) which they contemplate trading and the associated risks. You should calculate the extent to which the value of the options must increase for your position to become profitable, taking into account the premium and all transaction costs.

期權交易的風險非常高。投資者不論是購入或出售期權，均應先瞭解其打算買賣的期權類別(即認沽期權或認購期權)以及相關的風險。你應計入期權金及所有交易成本，然後計算出期權價值必須增加多少才能獲利。

The purchaser of options may offset or exercise the options or allow the options to expire. The exercise of an option results either in a cash settlement or in the purchaser acquiring or delivering the underlying interest. If the option is on a futures contract, the purchaser will acquire a futures position with associated liabilities for margin (see the section on Futures above). If the purchased options expire worthless, you will suffer a total loss of your investment which will consist of the option premium plus transaction costs. If you are contemplating purchasing deep-out-of-the-money options, you should be aware that the chance of such options becoming profitable ordinarily is remote.

購入期權的投資者可選擇抵銷或行使期權或任由期權到期。如果期權持有人選擇行使期權，便必須進行現金交收或購入或交付相關的資產。若購入的是期貨產品的期權，期權持有人將獲得期貨倉盤，並附帶相關的保證金責任(參閱上文“期貨”一節)。如所購入的期權在到期時已無任何價值，你將損失所有投資金額，當中包括所有的期權金及交易費用。假如你擬購入極價外期權，應注意你可以從這類期權獲利的機會極微。

Selling (“writing” or “granting”) an option generally entails considerably greater risk than purchasing options. Although the premium received by the seller is fixed, the seller may sustain a loss well in excess of that amount. The seller will be liable for additional margin to maintain the position if the market moves unfavourably. The seller will also be exposed to the risk of the purchaser exercising the option and the seller will be obligated to either settle the option in cash or to acquire or deliver the underlying interest. If the option is on a futures contract, the seller will acquire a position in a futures contract with associated liabilities for margin (see the section on Futures above). If the option is “covered” by the seller holding a corresponding position in the underlying interest or a futures contract or another option, the risk may be reduced. If the option is not covered, the risk of loss can be unlimited.

出售(“沽出”或“賣出”)期權承受的風險一般較買入期權高得多。賣方雖然能獲得定額期權金，但亦可能會承受遠高於該筆期權金的損失。倘若市況逆轉，期權賣方便須投入額外保證金來補倉。此外，期權賣方還需承擔買方可能會行使期權的風險，即期權賣方在期權買方行使時有責任以現金進行交收或買入或交付相關資產。若賣出的是期貨產品的期權，則期權賣方將獲得期貨倉盤及附帶的保證金責任(參閱上文“期貨”一節)。若期權賣方持有相應數量的相關資產或期貨或其他期權作“備兌”，則所承受的風險或會減少。假如有關期權並無任何“備兌”安排，虧損風險可以是無限大。

Certain exchanges in some jurisdictions permit deferred payment of the option premium, exposing the purchaser to liability for margin payments not exceeding the amount of the premium. The purchaser is still subject to the risk of losing the premium and transaction costs. When the option is exercised or expires, the purchaser is responsible for any unpaid premium outstanding at that time.

某些國家的交易所允許期權買方延遲支付期權金，令買方支付保證金費用的責任不超過期權金。儘管如此，買方最終仍須承受損失期權金及交易費用的風險。在期權被行使又或到期時，買方有需要支付當時尚未繳付的期權金。

ADDITIONAL RISKS COMMON TO FUTURES AND OPTIONS

期貨及期權的其他常見風險

4. Terms and conditions of contracts

合約的條款及細則

You should ask the firm with which you deal about the terms and conditions of the specific futures or options which you are trading and associated obligations (e.g. the circumstances under which you may become obliged to make or take delivery of the underlying interest of a futures contract and, in respect of options, expiration dates and restrictions on the time for exercise). Under certain circumstances the specifications of outstanding contracts (including the exercise price of an option) may be modified by the exchange or clearing house to reflect changes in the underlying interest.

你應向替你進行交易的商號查詢所買賣的有關期貨或期權合約的條款及細則，以及有關責任(例如在什麼情況下你或會有責任就期貨合約的相關資產進行交收，或就期權而言，期權的到期日及行使的時間限制)。交易所或結算公司在某些情況下，或會修改尚未行使的合約的細則(包括期權行使價)，以反映合約的相關資產的變化。

5. Suspension or restriction of trading and pricing relationships

暫停或限制交易及價格關係

Market conditions (e.g. illiquidity) and/or the operation of the rules of certain markets (e.g. the suspension of trading in any contract or contract month because of price limits or “circuit breakers”) may increase the risk of loss by making it difficult or impossible to effect transactions or liquidate/offset positions. If you have sold options, this may increase the risk of loss.

市場情況(例如市場流通量不足)及/或某些市場規則的施行(例如因價格限制或“停板”措施而暫停任何合約或合約月份的交易), 都可以增加虧損風險, 這是因為投資者屆時將難以或無法執行交易或平掉/抵銷倉盤。如果你賣出期權後遇到這種情況, 你須承受的虧損風險可能會增加。

Further, normal pricing relationships between the underlying interest and the futures, and the underlying interest and the option may not exist. This can occur when, for example, the futures contract underlying the option is subject to price limits while the option is not. The absence of an underlying reference price may make it difficult to judge “fair value”.

此外, 相關資產與期貨之間以及相關資產與期權之間的正常價格關係可能並不存在。例如, 期貨期權所涉及的期貨合約須受價格限制所規限, 但期權本身則不受其規限。缺乏相關資產參考價格會導致投資者難以判斷何謂“公平價格”。

6. Deposited cash and property

存放的現金及財產

You should familiarise yourself with the protections given to money or other property you deposit for domestic and foreign transactions, particularly in the event of a firm insolvency or bankruptcy. The extent to which you may recover your money or property may be governed by specific legislation or local rules. In some jurisdictions, property which had been specifically identifiable as your own will be pro-rated in the same manner as cash for purposes of distribution in the event of a shortfall.

如果你為在本地或海外進行的交易存放款項或其他財產, 你應瞭解清楚該等款項或財產會獲得哪些保障, 特別是在有關商號破產或無力償債時的保障。至於能追討多少款項或財產一事, 可能須受限於具體法例規定或當地的規則。在某些司法管轄區, 收回的款項或財產如有不足之數, 則可認定屬於你的財產將會如現金般按比例分配予你。

7. Commission and other charges

佣金及其他收費

Before you begin to trade, you should obtain a clear explanation of all commission, fees and other charges for which you will be liable. These charges will affect your net profit (if any) or increase your loss.

在開始交易之前, 你先要清楚瞭解你必須繳付的所有佣金、費用或其他收費。這些費用將直接影響你可獲得的淨利潤(如有)或增加你的虧損。

8. Transactions in other jurisdictions

在其他司法管轄區進行交易

Transactions on markets in other jurisdictions, including markets formally linked to a domestic market, may expose you to additional risk. Such markets may be subject to regulation which may offer different or diminished investor protection. Before you trade you should enquire about any rules relevant to your particular transactions. Your local regulatory authority will be unable to compel the enforcement of the rules of regulatory authorities or markets in other jurisdictions where your transactions have been effected. You should ask the firm with which you deal for details about the types of redress available in both your home jurisdiction and other relevant jurisdictions before you start to trade.

在其他司法管轄區的市場(包括與本地市場有正式連繫的市場)進行交易, 或會涉及額外的風險。根據這些市場的規例, 投資者享有的保障程度可能有所不同, 甚或有所下降。在進行交易前, 你應先行查明有關你將進行的該項交易的所有規則。你本身所在地的監管機構, 將不能迫使你已執行的交易所在地的所屬司法管轄區的監管機構或市場執行有關的規則。有鑑於此, 在進行交易之前, 你應先向有關商號查詢你本身地區所屬的司法管轄區及其他司法管轄區可提供哪種補救措施及有關詳情。

9. Currency risks

貨幣風險

The profit or loss in transactions in foreign currency-denominated contracts (whether they are traded in your own or another jurisdiction) will be affected by fluctuations in currency rates where there is a need to convert from the currency denomination of the contract to another currency.

以外幣計算的合約買賣所帶來的利潤或招致的虧損(不論交易是否在你本身所在的司法管轄區或其他地區進行), 均會在需要將合約的單位貨幣兌換成另一種貨幣時受到匯率波動的影響。

10. Trading facilities

交易設施

Electronic trading facilities are supported by computer-based component systems for the order-routing, execution, matching,

registration or clearing of trades. As with all facilities and systems, they are vulnerable to temporary disruption or failure. Your ability to recover certain losses may be subject to limits on liability imposed by the system provider, the market, the clearing house and/or participant firms. Such limits may vary; you should ask the firm with which you deal for details in this respect.

電子交易的設施是以電腦組成系統來進行交易指示傳遞、執行、配對、登記或交易結算。然而，所有設施及系統均有可能會暫時中斷或失靈，而你就此所能獲得的賠償或會受制於系統供應商、市場、結算公司及／或參與者商號就其所承擔的責任所施加的限制。由於這些責任限制可以各有不同，你應向為你進行交易的商號查詢這方面的詳情。

11. Electronic trading

電子交易

Trading on an electronic trading system may differ from trading on other electronic trading systems. If you undertake transactions on an electronic trading system, you will be exposed to risks associated with the system including the failure of hardware and software.

The result of any system failure may be that your order is either not executed according to your instructions or is not executed at all.

透過某個電子交易系統進行買賣，可能會與透過其他電子交易系統進行買賣有所不同。如果你透過某個電子交易系統進行買賣，便須承受該系統帶來的風險，包括有關係統硬件或軟件可能會失靈的風險。系統失靈可能會導致你的交易指示不能根據指示執行，甚或完全不獲執行。

12. Off-exchange transactions

場外交易

In some jurisdictions, and only then in restricted circumstances, firms are permitted to effect off-exchange transactions. The firm with which you deal may be acting as your counterparty to the transaction. It may be difficult or impossible to liquidate an existing position, to assess the value, to determine a fair price or to assess the exposure to risk. For these reasons, these transactions may involve increased risks. Off-exchange transactions may be less regulated or subject to a separate regulatory regime. Before you undertake such transactions, you should familiarise yourself with applicable rules and attendant risks.

在某些司法管轄區，及只有在特定情況之下，有關商號獲准進行場外交易。為你進行交易的商號可能是你所進行的買賣的交易對手方。在這種情況下，有可能難以或根本無法平掉既有倉盤、評估價值、釐定公平價格又或評估風險。因此，這些交易或會涉及更大的風險。此外，場外交易的監管或會比較寬鬆，又或需遵照不同的監管制度；因此，你在進行該等交易前，應先瞭解適用的規則和有關的風險。

Risk Disclosure Statement- for Derivative Products traded on an exchange

風險披露聲明書- 交易所買賣之衍生產品

Trading of exchange-traded derivative products such as Callable Bull/Bear Contracts (CBBC), Derivative Warrants, Synthetic Exchange-Traded Fund (Synthetic ETF) involve significant risks. It is crucial for you as investors to fully understand the risks and consequences involved in trading these exchange-traded derivative products before you trade them.

買賣交易所買賣之衍生產品例如牛熊証、衍生權證、綜合複製策略的交易所買賣基金(合成 ETF)涉及顯著風險。投資者在就交易所買賣衍生產品進行交易前，應審慎閱讀及完全明白買賣該等衍生產品涉及之風險及後果。

General major risks of trading exchange-traded derivative products include but are not limited to the following:

買賣交易所買賣之衍生產品的一般主要風險包括但不限於下列各項:

Issuer Default Risk 發行人失責風險

In the event that a derivative product issuer becomes insolvent and defaults on their listed securities, investors will be considered as unsecured creditors and will have no preferential claims to any assets held by the issuer. Investors should therefore pay close attention to the financial strength and credit worthiness of the issuers of derivative products.

倘若衍生產品發行人破產而未能履行其對所發行證券的責任，投資者只被視為無抵押債權人，對發行人任何資產均無優先索償權。因此，投資者須特別留意衍生產品發行商的財力及信用。

Uncollateralized Product Risk 非抵押產品風險

Uncollateralized derivative products are not asset backed. In the event of issuer bankruptcy, investors can lose their entire investment. Investors should read the listing documents to determine if a product is uncollateralized.

非抵押衍生產品並沒有資產擔保。倘若發行人破產，投資者可以損失其全數投資。要確定產品是否非抵押，投資者須細閱上市文件。

Gearing Risk 槓桿風險

Derivative products are leveraged and can change in value rapidly according to the gearing ratio relative to the underlying assets. Investors should be aware that the value of such derivative products may fall to zero resulting in a total loss of the initial investment.

衍生產品是槓桿產品，其價值可按相對相關資產的槓桿比率而快速改變。投資者須留意，衍生產品的價值可以跌至零，屆時當初投資的資金將會盡失。

Expiry Considerations 有效期的考慮

Derivative products have an expiry date after which the issue may become worthless. Investors should be aware of the expiry time horizon and choose a product with an appropriate lifespan for their trading strategy.

衍生產品設有到期日，到期後的產品即一文不值。投資者須留意產品的到期時間，確保所選產品尚餘的有效期能配合其交易策略。

Extraordinary Price Movements 特殊價格移動

The price of a derivative product may not match its theoretical price due to outside influences such as market supply and demand factors. As a result, actual traded prices can be higher or lower than the theoretical price.

衍生產品的價格或會因為外來因素(如市場供求)而有別於其理論價，因此實際成交價可以高過亦可以低過理論價。

Liquidity Risk 流通量風險

The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited requires all derivative product issuers to appoint a liquidity provider for each individual issue. The role of liquidity providers is to provide two way quotes to facilitate trading of their products. In the event that a liquidity provider defaults or ceases to fulfil its role, investors may not be able to buy or sell the derivative product until a new liquidity provider has been assigned.

香港聯合交易所有限公司規定所有衍生產品發行人要為每一隻個別產品委任一名流通量提供者。流通量提供者的職責在為產品提供兩邊開盤方便買賣。若有流通量提供者失責或停止履行職責，有關產品的投資者或就不能進行買賣，直至有新的流通量提供者委任出來止。

Foreign Exchange Risk 外匯風險

Investors trading derivative products with underlying assets not denominated in Hong Kong dollars are also exposed to exchange rate risk. Currency rate fluctuations can adversely affect the underlying asset value, also affecting the price of the derivative product. 若投資者所買賣衍生產品的相關資產並非以港幣為單位，其尚要面對外匯風險。貨幣兌換率的波動可對相關資產的價值造成負面影響，連帶影響衍生產品的價格。

In addition, there are risks pertaining to the particular type of derivative products:

此外，不同種類的衍生產品有其獨特的風險：

Callable Bull/Bear Contracts (CBBC) 牛熊証

Mandatory Call Risk 強制收回風險

Investors trading CBBCs should be aware of their intraday “knockout” or mandatory call feature. A CBBC will cease trading when the underlying asset value equals the mandatory call price/level as stated in the listing documents. Investors will only be entitled to the residual value of the terminated CBBC as calculated by the product issuer in accordance with the listing documents. Investors should also note that the residual value can be zero.

投資者買賣牛熊証，須留意牛熊証可以即日「取消」或強制收回的特色。若牛熊証的相關資產值等同上市文件所述的強制收回價/水平，牛熊証即停止買賣。屆時，投資者只能收回已停止買賣的牛熊証由產品發行商按上市文件所述計算出來的剩餘價值（注意：剩餘價值可以是零）。

Funding Costs 融資成本

The issue price of a CBBC includes funding costs. Funding costs are gradually reduced over time as the CBBC moves towards expiry. The longer the duration of the CBBC, the higher the total funding costs. In the event that a CBBC is called, investors will lose the funding costs for the entire lifespan of the CBBC. The formula for calculating the funding costs are stated in the listing documents.

牛熊証的發行價已包括融資成本。融資成本會隨牛熊証接近到期日而逐漸減少。牛熊証的年期愈長，總融資成本愈高。若一天牛熊証被收回，投資者即損失牛熊証整個有效期的融資成本。融資成本的計算程式載於牛熊証的上市文件。

Derivative Warrants 衍生權證

Time Decay Risk 時間損耗風險

All things being equal, the value of a Derivative Warrant will decay over time as it approaches its expiry date. Derivative Warrants should therefore not be viewed as long term investments.

假若其他情況不變，衍生權證愈接近到期日，價值會愈低，因此不能視為長線投資。

Volatility Risk 波幅風險

Prices of Derivative Warrants can increase or decrease in line with the implied volatility of underlying asset price. Investors should be aware of the underlying asset volatility.

衍生權證的價格可隨相關資產價格的引伸波幅而升跌，投資者須注意相關資產的波幅。

Synthetic Exchange-Traded Fund (Synthetic ETF) 綜合複製策略的交易所買賣基金(合成 ETF)

Market Risk 市場風險

Investors are exposed to the political, economic, currency and other risks related to the Synthetic ETF's underlying index.

投資者會承受與合成 ETF 相關指數有關的政治、經濟、貨幣及其他風險。

Counterparty Risk 交易對手風險

Where a Synthetic ETF invests in derivatives to replicate the index performance, investors are exposed to the credit risk of the counterparties who issued the derivatives, in addition to the risks relating to the index. Further, potential contagion and concentration risks of the derivative issuers should be taken into account (e.g. since derivative issuers are predominantly international financial institutions, the failure of one derivative counterparty of a Synthetic ETF may have a “knock-on” effect on other derivative counterparties of the Synthetic ETF). Some Synthetic ETFs have collateral to reduce the counterparty risk, but there may be a risk that the market value of the collateral has fallen substantially when the Synthetic ETF seeks to realise the collateral.

若合成 ETF 投資於衍生工具以追蹤指數表現，投資者除了會承受與指數有關的風險外，亦會承受發行有關衍生工具的交易對手的信貸風險。此外，註冊機構亦應考慮有關衍生工具發行人的潛在連鎖影響及集中風險（例如由於衍生工具發行人主要

是國際金融機構，因此若合成 ETF 的其中一個衍生工具交易對手倒閉，便可能對該合成 ETF 的其他衍生工具交易對手產生「連鎖」影響)。有些合成 ETF 備有抵押品以減低交易對手風險，但仍要面對當合成 ETF 的抵押品被變現時，抵押品的市值可能已大幅下跌的風險。

Tracking Error 追蹤誤差

There may be disparity between the performance of the Synthetic ETF and the performance of the underlying index due to, for instance, failure of the tracking strategy, currency differences, fees and expenses.

合成 ETF 及相關指數的表現可能不一致。原因，舉例來說，可能是模擬策略失效、匯率、收費及支出等因素。

Trading at a Discount or Premium 以折讓或溢價買賣

Where the index/market that the Synthetic ETF tracks is subject to restricted access, the efficiency in unit creation or redemption to keep the price of the Synthetic ETF in line with its net asset value (NAV) may be disrupted, causing the Synthetic ETF to trade at a higher premium or discount to its NAV. Investors who buy a Synthetic ETF at a premium may not be able to recover the premium in the event of termination.

若合成 ETF 所追蹤的指數/市場就投資者的參與設有限制，則為使合成 ETF 的價格與其資產淨值一致的增設或贖回單位機制的效能可能會受到影響，令合成 ETF 的價格相對其資產淨值出現溢價或折讓。投資者若以溢價買入合成 ETF，在基金終止時可能無法收回溢價。