

# 風險披露聲明

## Risk Disclosure Statements

### 1. 風險披露聲明 – 證券交易帳戶 Risk Disclosure Statements – Securities Trading Account

本風險披露聲明可能沒有披露所有涉及風險。在進行交易及投資前，你應搜集資料。你應按本身的財政狀況及投資目的作為考慮投資的大前提。你在交易或投資前應考慮尋求或諮詢專業意見，以及應先瞭解有關的風險。

This Risk Disclosure Statement may not disclose all exposed risks. You should gather information before making trade and investment. You should consider your investing premise according to your own financial status and investment objectives. You should seek or consult professional advice and be aware of your exposed risks before making any trade and investment.

#### 1.1. 證券交易的風險 Risk of Securities Transactions

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。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.

#### 1.2. 買賣創業板股份的風險 Risk of Trading Growth Enterprise Market Stocks

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。

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.

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。

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.

有關創業板股份的最新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。

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.

假如你對本風險披露聲明書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。

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

#### 1.3. 買賣牛熊證涉及的風險 Risks Involved In Trading CBBCs

##### ➤ 強制收回 Mandatory Call

牛熊證並不適合所有投資者，投資者在買賣牛熊證前應先考慮本身能承受多少風險。在任何情況下，除非投資者清楚明白牛熊證的性質，並已準備好隨時會損失所有的投資金額，否則投資者不應買賣牛熊證，因為萬一牛熊證的相關資產價格觸及收回價，牛熊證會即時由發行商收回，買賣亦會終止。N類牛熊證將不會有任何剩餘價值。若是R類牛熊證，持有人或可收回少量剩餘價值，但在最壞的情況下亦可能沒有剩餘價值。經紀代其客戶從發行商收回剩餘價值款項時或會收取服務費。

CBBC are not suitable for all types of investors and investors should consider their risk appetite prior to trading. In any case, one should not trade in CBBC unless he/she understands the nature of the product and is prepared to lose the total amount invested since a CBBC will be called by the issuer when the price of the underlying asset hits the Call Price and trading in that CBBC will expire early. Payoff for Category N CBBC will be zero when they expire early. When Category R CBBC expire early the holder may receive a small amount of Residual Value payment, but there may be no Residual Value payment in adverse situations. Brokers may charge their clients a service fee for the collection of the Residual Value payment from the respective issuers.

一般來說，收回價與相關資產現價的相差越大，牛熊證被收回的機會越低，因為相關資產的價格需要較大的變動才會觸及收回價。但同一時間，收回價與現價的相差越大，槓桿作用便越小。

In general, the larger the buffer between the Call Price and the Spot Price of the underlying asset, the lower the probability of the CBBC being called since the underlying asset of that CBBC would have to experience a larger movement in the price before the CBBC will be called. However at the same time, the larger the buffer, the lower the leverage effect will be.

當牛熊證被收回後，即使相關資產價格反彈，該隻牛熊證亦不會再次復牌在市場上買賣，因此投資者不會因價格反彈而獲利。Once the CBBC is called, even though the underlying asset may bounce back in the right direction, the CBBC which has been called will not be revived and investors will not be able to profit from the bounce-back.

若屬海外資產發行的牛熊證，強制收回事件可能會於香港交易所交易時段以外的時間發生。

Besides, the Mandatory Call Event (MCE) of a CBBC with overseas assets as underlying may be triggered outside the Exchange's trading hours.

➤ 槓桿作用  
Gearing Effects

由於牛熊證是槓桿產品，牛熊證價格在比例上的變幅會較相關資產為高。若相關資產價格的走向與投資者原先預期的相反，投資者可能要承受比例上更大的損失。

Since a CBBC is a leveraged product, the percentage change in the price of a CBBC is greater compared with that of the underlying asset. Investors may suffer higher losses in percentage terms if they expect the price of the underlying asset to move one way but it moves in the opposite direction.

➤ 限定的有效期  
Limited Life

牛熊證有一固定有效期，並於指定日期到期。有效期可以是3個月至5年不等。若在到期前遭提早收回牛熊證的有效期將變得更短。期間牛熊證的價值會隨著相關資產價格的變動而波動，於到期後或遭提早收回後更可能會變得沒有價值。

A CBBC has a limited life, as denoted by the fixed expiry date, with a lifespan of 3 months to 5 years. The life of a CBBC may be shorter if called before the fixed expiry date. The price of a CBBC fluctuates with the changes in the price of the underlying asset from time to time and may become worthless after expiry and in certain cases, even before the normal expiry if the CBBC has been called early.

➤ 相關資產的走勢  
Movement With Underlying Asset

牛熊證的價格變動雖然趨向緊貼相關資產的價格變動，但在某些情況下未必與相關資產價格的變動同步(即對沖值不一定等於一)。牛熊證的價格受多個因素所影響，包括其本身的供求、財務費用及距離到期的時限。此外，個別牛熊證的對沖值亦不會經常接近一，特別是當相關資產的價格接近收回價時。

Although the price of a CBBC tends to follow closely the price of its underlying asset, but in some situations it may not (i.e. delta may not always be close to one). Prices of CBBC are affected by a number of factors, including its own demand and supply, funding costs and time to expiry. Moreover, the delta for a particular CBBC may not always be close to one, in particular when the price of the underlying asset is close to the Call Price.

➤ 流通量  
Liquidity

雖然牛熊證設有流通量提供者，但不能保證投資者可以隨時以其目標價買入/沽出牛熊證。

Although CBBC have liquidity providers, there is no guarantee that investors will be able to buy/ sell CBBC at their target prices any time they wish.

➤ 財務費用  
Funding Costs

牛熊證在發行時已把整個年期的財務費用計算在發行價內，雖然當牛熊證被收回時其年期會縮短，持有人仍會損失整筆財務費用。投資者需注意牛熊證推出後，其財務費用或會轉變，流通量提供者在牛熊證推出時未必會根據財務費用的理論值價格開價。

The issue price of a CBBC includes funding costs and issuers will specify the formula for calculating the funding costs of their CBBC at launch in the listing documents. Since the funding costs for each CBBC issue may be different as it includes the issuer's financing/ stock borrowing costs after adjustment for expected ordinary dividend of the stock (if the underlying is a Hong Kong stock since the CBBC will not be adjusted for ordinary dividend) plus the issuer's profit margin, investors are advised to compare the funding costs of different issuers for CBBC with similar underlying assets and terms. The funding costs will gradually be reduced over time along with the CBBC in the secondary market as the CBBC moves towards expiry. In general, the longer the duration of the CBBC, the higher the total funding costs will be since it is similar to investors borrowing for a longer tenure to trade in the underlying asset. When a CBBC is called, the CBBC holders (investors) will lose the funding cost for the full period since the funding cost is built into the CBBC price upfront at launch even though with the MCE, the actual period of funding for the CBBC turns out to be shorter. In any case, investors should note that the funding costs of a CBBC after launch may vary during its life and the Liquidity Provider is not obliged to provide a quote for the CBBC based on the theoretical calculation of the funding costs for that CBBC at launch.

➤ 接近收回價時的交易  
Trading of CBBC Close To Call Price

相關資產價格接近收回價時，牛熊證的價格可能會變得更加波動，買賣差價可能會較闊，流通量亦可能較低。牛熊證隨時會被收回而交易終止。

When the underlying asset is trading close to the Call Price, the price of a CBBC may be more volatile with wider spreads and uncertain liquidity. CBBC may be called at any time and trading will terminate as a result.

由於強制收回事件發生的時間與停止牛熊證買賣之間可能會有一些時差。有一些交易在強制收回事件發生後才達成及被交易所參與者確認，但任何在強制收回事件後始執行的交易將不被承認並會被取消。因此投資者買賣接近收回價的牛熊證時需額外小心。

However, the trade inputted by the investor may still be executed and confirmed by the investors after the MCE since there may be some time lapse between the MCE time and suspension of the CBBC trading. Any trades executed after the MCE (i.e. Post MCE Trades) will not be recognized and will be cancelled. Therefore, investors should be aware of the risk and ought to apply special caution when the CBBC is trading close to the Call Price.

發行商會於強制收回事件發生後60分鐘內通知市場確實的收回時間，交易所亦會把於強制收回事件發生後才達成的交易資料發布給有關的交易所參與者，讓他們通知其客戶。若投資者不清楚交易是否在強制收回事件後才達成或有否被取消，應查詢經紀。Issuers will announce the exact call time within 1 hour after the trigger of MCE, and HKEx will also send the list of Post MCE Trades to the relevant Exchange Participants (brokers) who in turn will inform their clients accordingly. For avoidance of doubt on whether their trades have been cancelled (i.e. whether they are Post MCE Trades), the investors may check with their brokers.

➤ 海外資產發行的牛熊證  
CBBC With Overseas Underlying Assets

以海外資產發行的牛熊證，其價格及結算價均由外幣兌換港元計算，投資者買賣這類牛熊證需承擔有關的外匯風險。外匯價格由市場供求釐定，其中牽涉的因素頗多。

Investors trading CBBC with overseas underlying assets are exposed to an exchange rate risk as the price and cash settlement amount of the CBBC are converted from a foreign currency into Hong Kong dollars. Exchange rates between currencies are determined by forces of supply and demand in the foreign exchange markets which are affected by various factors.

若屬海外資產發行的牛熊證，強制收回事件可能會於香港交易所交易時段以外的時間發生。有關的牛熊證會於下一個交易時段或發行商通知交易所強制收回事件發生後盡快停止在交易所買賣。強制收回事件發生後，AMS/ 3不設自動停止機制。若屬R類牛熊證，剩餘價值會根據上市文件於訂價日釐定。

Besides, CBBC issued on overseas underlying assets may be called outside the Exchange's trading hours. In such case, the CBBC will be terminated from trading on the Exchange in the next trading session or soon after the issuer has notified the Exchange about the occurrence of the MCE. There will be no automatic suspension of the CBBC by AMS/ 3. For Category R CBBC, valuation of the residual value will be determined on the valuation day according to the terms in the listing documents

1.4. 買賣衍生權證("窩輪")涉及的風險  
Risks Involved In Trading Derivative Warrants

買賣衍生權證("窩輪")涉及高風險，並非人皆適合。投資者買賣衍生權證("窩輪")前必須清楚明白及考慮以下的風險：

Derivative warrant trading involves high risks and is not suitable for every investor. Investors should understand and consider the following risks before trading in derivate warrants:

➤ 發行商風險  
Issuer Risk

衍生權證("窩輪")的持有人等同衍生權證("窩輪")發行商的無擔保債權人，對發行商的資產並無任何優先索償權；因此，衍生權證("窩輪")的投資者須承擔發行商的信貸風險。

Derivative warrant holders are unsecured creditors of an issuer and have no preferential claim to any assets an issuer may hold. Therefore, investors are exposed to credit risk in respect of the issuer.

➤ 槓桿風險  
Gearing Risk

儘管衍生權證("窩輪")價格遠低於相關資產價格，但衍生權證("窩輪")價格升跌的幅度亦遠較正股為大。在最差的情況下，衍生權證("窩輪")價格可跌至零，投資者會損失最初投入的全部資金。

Although derivative warrants may cost a fraction of the price of the underlying assets, a derivative warrant may change in value more or less rapidly than the underlying asset. In the worst case the value of the derivative warrants falls to zero and holders lose their entire purchase price.

➤ 具有效期  
Limited Life

與股票不同，衍生權證("窩輪")有到期日，並非長期有效。衍生權證("窩輪")到期時如非價內權證，則完全沒有價值。

Unlike stocks, derivative warrants have an expiry date and therefore a limited life. Unless the derivative warrants are in-the-money, they become worthless at expiration.

➤ 時間遞耗  
Time Decay

若其他因素不變，衍生權證("窩輪")價格會隨時間而遞減，投資者絕對不宜視衍生權證("窩輪")為長線投資工具。

One should be aware that other factors being equal the value of derivative warrants will decrease over time. Therefore, derivative warrants should never be viewed as products that are bought and held as long term investments.

➤ 波幅  
Volatility

若其他因素不變，相關資產的波幅增加會令衍生權證("窩輪")價值上升；相反，波幅減少會令衍生權證("窩輪")價值下降。

Other factors being equal an increase in the volatility of the underlying asset should lead to a higher warrant price and a decrease in volatility lead to a lower derivative warrant price.

➤ 市場力量  
Market Forces

除了決定衍生權證("窩輪")理論價格的基本因素外，所有其他市場因素(包括權證本身在市場上的供求)也會影響衍生權證("窩輪")的價格。就市場供求而言，當衍生權證("窩輪")在市場上快將售罄又或發行商增發衍生權證("窩輪")時，供求的影響尤其大。

In addition to the basic factors that determine the theoretical price of a derivative warrant, derivative warrant prices are also affected by all other prevailing market forces including the demand for and supply of the derivative warrants. Supply and demand forces may be greatest when a derivative warrant issue is almost sold out and when issuers make further issues of an existing derivative warrant issue.

1.5. 投資交易所買賣基金涉及的風險  
Risks Involved In Trading Exchange Traded Funds ETFs

➤ 市場風險  
Market Risk

交易所買賣基金主要為追蹤某些指數、行業/ 領域又或資產組別(如股票、債券或商品)的表現。交易所買賣基金經理可用不同策略達至目標，但通常也不能在跌市中酌情採取防守策略。投資者必須要有因為相關指數/ 資產的波動而蒙受損失的準備。ETFs are typically designed to track the performance of certain indices, market sectors, or groups of assets such as stocks, bonds, or commodities. ETF managers may use different strategies to achieve this goal, but in general they do not have the discretion to take defensive positions in declining markets. Investors must be prepared to bear the risk of loss and volatility associated with the underlying index/ assets.

➤ 以折讓或溢價交易  
Trading at Discount or Premium

交易所買賣基金的價格可能會高於或低於其資產淨值，當中主要是供求因素的問題，在市場大幅波動兼變化不定期間尤其多見，專門追蹤一些對直接投資設限的市場/ 行業的交易所買賣基金亦可能有此情況。An ETF may be traded at a discount or premium to its Net Asset Value (NAV). This price discrepancy is caused by supply and demand factors, and may be particularly likely to emerge during periods of high market volatility and uncertainty. This phenomenon may also be observed for ETFs tracking specific markets or sectors that are subject to direct investment restrictions.

➤ 外匯風險  
Foreign Exchange Risk

若投資者所買賣結構性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，連帶影響結構性產品的價格。Investors trading ETFs 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 ETF price.

➤ 流通量風險  
Liquidity Risk

證券莊家是負責提供流通量、方便買賣交易所買賣基金的交易所參與者。儘管交易所買賣基金多有一個或以上的證券莊家，但若有證券莊家失責或停止履行職責，投資者或就不能進行買賣。Securities Market Makers (SMMs) are Exchange Participants that provide liquidity to facilitate trading in ETFs. Although most ETFs are supported by one or more SMMs, there is no assurance that active trading will be maintained. In the event that the SMMs default or cease to fulfill their role, investors may not be able to buy or sell the product.

➤ 追蹤誤差  
Tracking Errors

這是指交易所買賣基金的表現與相關指數/ 資產的表現脫節，原因可以來自交易所買賣基金的交易費及其他費用、相關指數/ 資產改變組合、交易所買賣基金經理的複製策略等等因素。(常見的複製策略包括完全複製/ 選具代表性樣本以及綜合複製，詳見下文。) Tracking errors refer to the disparity in performance between an ETF and its underlying index/ assets. Tracking errors can arise due to factors such as the impact of transaction fees and expenses incurred to the ETF, changes in composition of the underlying index/ assets, and the ETF manager's replication strategy. (The common replication strategies include full replication/ representative sampling and synthetic replication which are discussed in more detail below.)

◇ 交易所買賣基金的不同複製策略涉及對手風險  
Counterparty Risk Involved In ETFs With Different Replication Strategies

a) 完全複製及選具代表性樣本策略  
Full Replication And Representative Sampling Strategies

採用完全複製策略的交易所買賣基金，通常是按基準的相同比重投資於所有的成份股/ 資產。採取選具代表性樣本策略的，則只投資於其中部分(而不是全部)的相關成份股/ 資產。直接投資相關資產而不經第三者所發行合成複製 工具交易所買賣基金，其交易對手風險通常不是太大問題。

An ETF using a full replication strategy generally aims to invest in all constituent stocks/ assets in the same weightings as its benchmark. ETFs adopting a representative sampling strategy will invest in some, but not all of the relevant constituent stocks/ assets. For ETFs that invest directly in the underlying assets rather than through synthetic instruments issued by third parties, counterparty risk tends to be less of concern.

b) 綜合複製策略  
Synthetic Replication Strategies

採用綜合複製策略的交易所買賣基金，主要透過掉期或其他衍生工具去追蹤 基準的表現。現時，採取綜合複製策略的交易所買賣基金可再分為兩種：

ETFs utilising a synthetic replication strategy use swaps or other derivative instruments to gain exposure to a benchmark. Currently, synthetic replication ETFs can be further categorized into two forms:

i. 以掉期合約構成  
Swap-Based ETFs

總回報掉期(total return swaps)讓交易所買賣基金經理可以複製基金基準的表現而不用購買其相關資產。  
Total return swaps allow ETF managers to replicate the benchmark performance of ETFs without purchasing the underlying assets.

以掉期合約構成的交易所買賣基金需承受源自掉期交易商的交易對手風險。若掉期交易商失責或不能履行其合約承諾，基金或要蒙受損失。

Swap-based ETFs are exposed to counterparty risk of the swap dealers and may suffer losses if such dealers default or fail to honor their contractual commitments.

ii. 以衍生工具構成

Derivative Embedded ETFs

交易所買賣基金經理也可以用其他衍生工具，綜合複製相關基準的經濟利益。有關衍生工具可由一個或多個發行商發行。

ETF managers may also use other derivative instruments to synthetically replicate the economic benefit of the relevant benchmark. The derivative instruments may be issued by one or multiple issuers.

以衍生工具構成的交易所買賣基金需承受源自發行商的交易對手風險。若發行商失責或不能履行其合約承諾，基金或要蒙受損失。

Derivative embedded ETFs are subject to counterparty risk of the derivative instrument's issuers and may suffer losses if such issuers default or fail to honour their contractual commitments.

交易所買賣基金即使取得抵押品，也需依靠抵押品提供者履行責任。此外，申索抵押品的權利一旦行使，抵押品的市值可以遠低於當初所得之數，令交易所買賣基金損失嚴重。

Even where collateral is obtained by an ETF, it is subject to the collateral provider fulfilling its obligations. There is a further risk that when the right against the collateral is exercised, the market value of the collateral could be substantially less than the amount secured resulting in significant loss to the ETF.

投資者是否瞭解並能審慎評估不同的交易所買賣基金結構及特色會有何影響極為重要。

It is important that investors understand and critically assess the implications arising due to different ETF structures and characteristics.

1.6. 透過滬港通買賣證券的特定風險

Specific Risks Relating To Securities Trading Through Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect

➤ 不受投資者賠償基金保障

Not Protected By Investor Compensation Fund

客戶須注意，香港的投資者賠償基金並不涵蓋滬港通下的任何北向交易和南向交易。對於參與北向交易的香港投資者而言，由於他們是通過香港本地券商進行北向交易，該券商並非內地證券公司，因此中國內地投資者保護基金亦不涵蓋滬股通北向交易。

The Customer should note that any Northbound or Southbound trading under Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect will not be covered by Hong Kong's Investor Compensation Fund. As far as Hong Kong investors participating in Northbound trading are concerned, since they are carrying out Northbound trading through securities brokers in Hong Kong and these brokers are not Mainland brokers, they are not protected by China Securities Investor Protection Fund on the Mainland.

➤ 額度用盡

Quotas Used Up

當北向交易和南向交易分別的總額度餘額少於每日額度時，相應買盤會於下一個交易日暫停(但仍可接受賣盤訂單)，直至總額度餘額重上每日額度水平。而每日額度用完時，亦會即時暫停相應買盤交易訂單(已獲接受的買盤訂單不會因每日額度用盡而受到影響，此外仍可繼續接受賣盤訂單)，當日不會再次接受買盤訂單，但會視乎總額度餘額狀況於下一個交易日恢復買盤交易。

When the respective aggregate quota balance for Northbound and Southbound trading is less than the daily quota, the corresponding buy orders will be suspended on the next trading day (sell orders will still be accepted) until the aggregate quota balance returns to the daily quota level. Once the daily quota is used up, acceptance of the corresponding buy orders will also be immediately suspended and no further buy orders will be accepted for the remainder of the day. Buy orders which have been accepted will not be affected by the using up of the daily quota, while sell orders will be continued to be accepted. Depending on the situation of aggregate quota balance, buying transactions will be resumed on the following trading day.

➤ 交易日及交易時間差異

Difference In Trading Day and Trading Hours

客戶應注意因香港和內地的公眾假期日子不同或惡劣天氣等其他原因，兩地交易日及交易時間或有所不同。由於滬港通只有在兩地市場均為交易日、而且兩地市場的銀行在相應的款項交收日均開放時才會開放，所以有可能出現內地市場為正常交易日、而香港投資者卻不能買賣A股的情況。客戶應該注意滬港通的開放日期及時間，並因應自身的風險承受能力決定是否在滬港通不交易的期間承擔A股價格波動的風險。

The Customer should note that, due to differences in public holidays between Hong Kong and Mainland China or other reasons such as bad weather conditions, there may be differences in trading days and trading hours in the two markets. Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect will only operate on days when both markets are open for trading and when banks in both markets are open on the corresponding settlement days. Therefore it is possible that there are occasions when it is a normal trading day for the Mainland market but Hong Kong investors cannot trade A-shares. The Customer should take note of the days and the hours which Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect is open for business and decide according to his own risk tolerance capability whether or not to take on the risk of price fluctuations in A-shares during the time when Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect is not trading.

➤ 前端監控對沽出的限制  
Restrictions on Selling Imposed By Front-End Monitoring

對於那些一般將A股存放於金裕富證券以外證券公司的客戶而言，如欲沽出所持有的某些A股股票，必須在不遲於沽出當天（T日）前成功把該等A股股票轉移至其金裕富證券帳戶內。如果客戶錯過了此期限，將不能於T日沽出該等A股。

For the Customer who deposits his A-shares with securities companies other than GRS, if he wishes to sell certain A-shares he holds, he must transfer such A-shares to his account with GRS before the day of selling (T day). If he fails to meet this deadline, he will not be able to sell such A-shares on T day.

➤ 合資格股票的調出及買賣限制  
The Recalling of Eligible Stocks and Trading Restrictions

當一隻原本在滬港通合資格股票名單內的股票由於各種原因被調出名單時，該股票只能被賣出而不能被買入。這對客戶的投資組合或策略可能會有影響。因此，客戶需要密切關注上海交易所（「上交所」）和香港交易及結算有限公司（「港交所」）提供及不時更新的合資格股票名單。

A stock which is on the list of eligible stocks for trading via Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect may be recalled from the list for various reasons and, in such event, the stock can only be sold but cannot be bought. This may affect the investment portfolio or strategies of the Customer. The Customer should therefore pay close attention to the list of eligible stocks as provided and updated from time to time by Shanghai Stock Exchange ("SSE") and Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited ("HKEx").

滬股通股票將在以下幾種情況下被暫停買入(但允許賣出)：(一) 該等滬股不再屬於有關指數成份股；(二) 該等滬股被實施「風險警示」；及/或(三) 該等滬股相應的H股不再在聯交所掛牌買賣。客戶亦需要留意A股交易有可能受漲跌停板幅度限制。

Under the following circumstances, purchase of A shares via Northbound trading will be suspended temporarily (but sale is permitted): (i) the A-shares cease to be constituent stocks of the relevant indices; (ii) the A-shares are put under "risk alert"; and/ or (iii) the corresponding H shares of the A-shares cease to be traded on SEHK. The Customer should also note that such A-shares may be subject to the restriction of price fluctuation limits.

➤ 交易費用  
Transaction Costs

經滬港通進行北向交易的投資者除須繳交買賣A股的交易費用及印花稅外，亦需留意可能須繳交相關機構徵收之組合費、紅利稅及針對股票轉讓而產生收益的稅項。

In addition to paying trading fees and stamp duties in connection with trading of A-shares, the Customer carrying out Northbound trading via Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect should also take note of any new portfolio fees, dividend tax and tax concerned with income arising from stock transfers, which may be levied by the relevant authorities.

➤ 內地法規、外資持股比例限制及披露責任  
Mainland China's Laws and Regulations, Foreign Shareholding Restrictions and Disclosure Obligations

滬港通相關的A股上市公司及交易須遵守A股市場的法規及披露責任，任何相關法例或法規的改動均有可能影響股價。客戶亦應留意適用於A股的外資持股比例限制及披露責任。因應客戶所擁有A股的利益及持股量，客戶的交易及收益保留可能受限制，客戶需自行負責所有相關申報、通知及利益披露之合規要求。

Under Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect, A-share listed companies and trading thereof are subject to the laws and regulations and disclosure obligations of the A-share market. Any changes in relevant laws or regulations may affect share prices. The Customer should also take note of the foreign shareholding restrictions and disclosure obligations applicable to A-shares. The Customer may be subject to restrictions on trading and retention of proceeds as a result of his interests and shareholdings in A-shares. The Customer himself is responsible for compliance with the requirements of all relevant notifications, reports and disclosure of interests.

根據現行內地法律，當任何一名投資者持有上交所上市公司的股權達5%時，須於三個工作日內披露其權益，該投資者亦不得於該三日內買賣該公司股份。該投資者亦須就其持股量的變化按內地法律進行披露並遵守相關的買賣限制。

Under the current Mainland rules, when an investor holds up to 5% of the shares of a company listed on SSE, the investor is required to disclose his interest within three working days during which he cannot trade the shares of that company. The investor is also required to disclose any change in his shareholding and comply with related trading restrictions in accordance with the Mainland laws.

香港及海外投資者作為滬股通股票的實益擁有人，根據現行內地慣例並不能委任代表其親身出席股東大會。

According to existing Mainland practices, Hong Kong and overseas investors as beneficial owners of A-shares traded via Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect cannot appoint proxies to attend shareholders' meetings on their behalf.

➤ 貨幣風險  
Currency Risks

滬股通投資以人民幣進行交易和交收。若客戶以人民幣以外的本地貨幣投資A股，便需承受因需要將該本地貨幣轉換為人民幣之貨幣風險。在匯兌過程中，客戶亦將會承擔轉換貨幣的成本。即使該人民幣資產的價格不變，於轉換貨幣的過程中，如果人民幣貶值，客戶亦會蒙受匯兌損失。

Northbound investments via Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect will be traded and settled in Renmibi. If the Customer invests in A-shares with a local currency other than RMB, the Customer will be exposed to a currency risk due to the need for the conversion of the local currency into RMB. During the conversion, the Customer will also incur currency conversion costs. Even if the price of the RMB asset remains unchanged, the Customer will still incur an exchange loss if RMB depreciates during the process of currency conversion.

若客戶投資A股而不將其持有之本地貨幣轉換為人民幣，並引致其帳戶出現人民幣欠款，本公司將會收取該欠款之借貸利息(有關借貸息率的資料，請參閱本公司網頁上的通告)。

If the Customer invests in A-shares without converting the local currency which he holds, into RMB and this results in a RMB debit balance of his account, our Company will charge debit interest on that outstanding balance. (Please refer to the notice on our Company's website for information of the debit interest rate)

以上概述只涵蓋「滬港通」涉及的部分風險，相關法律、法規及規則有可能會不時更改有關「滬港通」的最新資訊及詳情，客戶應自行瀏覽港交所之網站。

The above summary only covers part of the risks related to Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and any above mentioned laws, rules and regulations are subject to change from time to time. The Customer should visit the website of HKEx for updates and details for Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect.

上述條款如與港交所及上交所的條款有抵觸，一切以港交所及上交所的條款為準。

If the aforesaid provisions are inconsistent with the rules and regulations of HKEx and SSE, the rules and regulation of HKEx and SSE shall prevail.

1.7. 在香港以外地方收取或持有的客戶資產的風險  
Risks of Client Assets Received or Held Outside 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，是受到有關的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》(香港法例第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。

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 therein. Consequently, such client assets may not enjoy the same protection as that conferred on client assets received or held in Hong Kong.

1.8. 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  
Risk of Trading Nasdaq - Amex Securities at 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。閣下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。閣下應知悉，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。

The securities under the Nasdaq - Amex Pilot Program ("PP") are aimed at sophisticated investors. You should consult the licensed or registered person and become familiarized 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.

1.9. 保證金買賣的風險  
Risk of Margin Trading

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變現。此外，你將要為你的賬戶內因此而出現的任何結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。

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.

1.10. 提供將你的證券抵押品等再質押的授權書的風險  
Risk of Providing an Authority to Repledge Your Securities Collateral ETC.

向持牌人或註冊人提供授權書，容許其按照某份證券借貸合約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。

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.

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况下方行有效。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。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 no more than 12 months. If you are a professional investor, these restrictions do not apply.

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，而你對於在現有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。

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.

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。

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.

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。

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 lent or deposited under your authority, a default by it could result in the loss of your securities or securities collateral.

大多數持牌人或註冊人均提供不涉及證券借貸的現金賬戶。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質押，則切勿簽署上述的授權書，並應要求開立該等現金賬戶。

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.

#### 1.11. 其他買賣風險

##### Additional Trading Risks

###### ➤ 存放的現金及財產 Deposited Cash and Property

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。

You should familiarize 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.

###### ➤ 佣金及其他收費 Commission and Other Charges

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。

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

###### ➤ 在其他司法管轄區進行交易 Transactions In Other Jurisdictions

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，你應先行查明在那些司法管轄區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，對於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，將不能迫使它們執行有關的規則。有鑑於此，在進行交易之前，你應先查詢你本身地區所屬的司法管轄區及其他有關司法管轄區可提供哪種補救措施的詳情。

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 regulations which may offer different or diminished investor protection. Before you trade, you should enquire about any rules relevant to your particular transactions in those jurisdictions. 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 for details about the types of redress available in both your home jurisdiction and other relevant jurisdictions before you start to trade.

###### ➤ 貨幣風險 Currency Risks

以外幣計算的資產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)，均會在需要將資產的貨幣單位兌換成另一種貨幣時受到匯率波動的影響。

The profit or loss in transactions in foreign currency-denominated assets (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 assets to another currency.

###### ➤ 交易設施 Trading Facilities

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，而閣下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/或交易所參與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，閣下應向為閣下進行交易的商號查詢這方面的詳情。

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 Exchange Participant firms. Such limits may vary; you should ask the firm with which you deal for details in this respect.

###### ➤ 電子交易 Electronic Trading

透過一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。如你透過某個電子交易系統進行買賣，你須承受該系統帶來的風險，包括有關硬件或軟件可能會失靈的風險。系統失靈可能會導致持牌人或註冊人的買賣盤不能根據指示執行，或完全不獲執行。

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.



你確認並承擔因網路擠塞或其他原因而引致通過互聯網傳送的訊息有所延誤的風險。持牌人或註冊人不會就有關延誤所構成的後果(包括但不限於延誤向交易地點發出指示或命令，或因任何通訊設施故障而延遲向你發出執行報告，或其他不能合理地由持牌人或註冊人控制的延誤)負責。

You acknowledge and bear the risk that messages sending over the internet may be delayed due to internet traffic jam or other reasons. The licensed or registered person shall not be responsible for any consequences of these delays, including without limitation delays in the transmission of instructions/orders to the place of execution or the transmission of reports of execution to you due to any failure of communication facilities, or any other delays beyond the reasonable control of the licensed or registered person.

互聯網上的通訊可能暫時中斷、傳遞終止或截取，或因互聯網的公眾背景或其他持牌人或註冊人不能控制的理由引致資料傳送有失誤。透過互聯網發出的訊息無法保證完全安全。你應注意，任何經持牌人或註冊人系統發出或接收的訊息/指示均可能出現被延誤、遺失、轉換、更改、訛用或被病毒感染之風險，你須為有關風險負責。持牌人或註冊人不會就有關的損失及損害負上責任。

Communications over the internet may be subject to transmission blackout, interruption, interception, or incorrect data transmission due to the public nature of the internet or other reasons that are beyond the licensed or registered person's control. Messages sent over the internet cannot be guaranteed to be completely secure. You shall be aware of and bear the risk of any delay, loss, diversion, alteration, corruption or virus infection of any messages/ instructions either sent to or received from the licensed or registered person's systems. The licensed or registered person shall not be responsible for any losses or damages incurred or suffered as a result thereof.

➤ 電子結算單的風險  
Risk of E-Statement Service

互聯網及其他電子媒介的接達可能因為高峰期、市場波動、系統升級或維修或因其他原因而受到限制或未能提供。透過互聯網及其他電子媒介進行的任何通信可能會受到幹擾、出現傳輸中斷，及由於未能預測的互聯網通信量或因其他不受持牌人或註冊人控制的原因而導致傳輸延誤。基於技術所限，互聯網本身為不可靠的通信媒介。因此，可能會出現資訊傳輸及接收之延誤，以及結算單未必能傳送到指定的電郵帳號。此外，未經授權第三方可能獲得通訊及個人資料，及你須要完全承擔任何誤解通信或通信錯誤之風險。

Access to the internet or other electronic medium may be limited or unavailable during periods of peak demand, market volatility, systems upgrades or maintenance or for other reasons. Any communication through the internet or other electronic medium may be subject to interruption, transmission blackout, and delayed transmission due to unpredictable traffic congestion and other reasons beyond the licensed or registered person's control. Internet is, due to technical limitation, an inherently unreliable medium of communication. As a result of such unreliability, there may be delays in the transmission and receipt of information. The statements may not be sent to the designed email address at all. Moreover, communications and personal data may be accessed by unauthorized third parties, and there are risks of misunderstanding or error in any communication and that such risks shall be absolutely borne by you.

➤ 場外交易  
Off-Exchange Transactions

在某些司法管轄區及只有在特定情況之下，持牌人或註冊人獲准執行場外交易。持牌人或註冊人可能是你所進行的買賣的交易對手方。在這種情況下，有可能難以或甚至無法平掉既有倉盤、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。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；你在進行該等交易前應先瞭解適用的規則和有關的風險。

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 familiarize yourself with applicable rules and attendant risks.

本風險披露聲明會不時修訂或補充，客戶需以不時經修訂或補充的版本為準。

This Risk Disclosure Statement is revised or supplemented from time to time. Clients should refer to its latest version for reference.

本風險披露之資料及其內容只供參考，如客戶閱讀後有任何疑問，請登入香港交易所或證監會網頁瞭解有關進一步衍生產品的詳情。

This Risk Disclosure Statement is for your information only, if you have any queries in regard of the contents of this Risk Disclosure Statement, please refer and enter the website of HKEx (<http://www.hkex.com.hk>) or SFC (<http://www.sfc.hk>).