

RISK DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS AND DISCLAIMERS 風險披露聲明及免責聲明**IMPORTANT NOTICE**

These risk disclosure statements do not purport to disclose or discuss all of the risks and other significant aspects of any transaction. You should therefore consult with your own legal, tax, financial and other professional advisers as you deem appropriate and ensure that you fully understand the risks involved and satisfy yourself that you are willing to accept such risks before entering into any particular transaction. It is important for you to determine whether any transaction is suitable for you in the light of your own investment experience, investment objectives, financial situation and other relevant circumstances. You understand, agree and accept the following risks where they apply to your expected or actual trading or other activity.

RISK OF SECURITIES TRADING

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.

RISK OF TRADING FUTURES AND OPTIONS

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.

RISK OF TRADING GROWTH ENTERPRISE MARKET STOCKS

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.

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.

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.

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.

RISK OF CLIENT ASSETS RECEIVED OR HELD OUTSIDE HONG KONG

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

RISK OF MARGIN TRADING

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 or prior notification to you. 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.

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

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.

ADDITIONAL RISK DISCLOSURE FOR FUTURES AND OPTIONS TRADING

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.

Futures

1. **Effect of "Leverage" or "Gearing"**
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.
2. **Risk-reducing orders or strategies**
The placing of certain orders (e.g. "stop-loss" orders, or "stoplimit" 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.

Options

3. **Variable degree of risk**
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.

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.

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.

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.

Additional risks common to futures and options

4. **Terms and conditions of contracts**
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.
5. **Suspension or restriction of trading and pricing relationships**
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.

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".
6. **Deposited cash and property**
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.
7. **Commission and other charges**
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.

8. Transactions in other jurisdictions

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.

9. Currency risks

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.

10. Trading facilities

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.

11. Electronic trading

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.

12. Off-exchange transactions

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.

RISK ASSOCIATED WITH ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION

You understand that the Internet or other electronic communication system, due to unpredictable traffic congestion and other reasons, may not be a reliable medium of communication and that such unreliability is beyond the control of KGIA. This may give rise to situations including delays in transmission and receipt of your instructions or other information, delays in execution or execution of your instructions at prices different from those prevailing at the time your instructions were given, misunderstanding and errors in any communication between you and KGIA and so on. Whilst KGIA will take every possible step to safeguard its systems, client information, accounts and assets held for the benefit of its clients, you accept the risk of conducting transactions via electronic communication systems.

RISKS OF ENTERING INTO OTC TRANSACTIONS

Over-the-counter transactions ("OTC Transactions") may be allowed or permitted in some jurisdictions. With regard to an OTC 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, OTC Transactions may involve increased risks. OTC 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.

ADDITIONAL RISK DISCLOSURE FOR OTC DERIVATIVE TRANSACTIONS

Over-the-counter derivative transactions ("OTC Derivative Transactions") involve a variety of significant risks. The specific risks presented by a particular OTC Derivative Transaction will necessarily depend upon the terms of the transaction. In general, all OTC Derivative Transactions involve some combination of market risk, credit risk, funding risk and operational risk. There may be other significant risks that you should consider based on the terms of a specific transaction. Highly customized OTC Derivative Transactions in particular may increase liquidity risk and introduce other significant risk factors of a complex character. Highly leveraged transactions may experience substantial gains or losses in value as a result of relatively small changes in the price or level of underlying asset or instrument or related market factors.

In evaluating the risks and contractual obligations associated with a particular OTC Derivative Transaction, you should also consider that an OTC Derivative Transaction may be modified or terminated only by mutual consent of the parties and subject to agreement on individually negotiated terms. Accordingly, it may or may not be possible for you to modify, terminate or offset your obligations or your exposure to the risks associated with a transaction prior to its scheduled termination date.

RISK RELATING TO SECURITIES DENOMINATED IN RENMINBI ("RMB")

RMB securities are subject to exchange rate fluctuations that may provide both opportunities and risks. The fluctuation in the exchange rate of RMB may result in losses in the event that you convert RMB into Hong Kong dollars ("HKD") or another currencies. RMB is not fully and freely convertible and conversion of RMB through banks is subject to limitations as applicable from time to time. You should take note of the limitations and changes thereof as applicable from time to time and allow sufficient time for exchange of RMB from/to another currency. Any RMB conversion in relation to a RMB securities transaction shown in relevant statements and contract notes is based on the prevailing exchange rate provided by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited at 11:00am or other time as stipulated by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited on the relevant trade day from time to time. However, actual RMB conversion upon settlement or on any other conversion day will be based on an exchange rate determined by KGIA as a principal according to the prevailing exchange rate. RMB securities will be traded and settled in RMB. If you provide a settlement sum in a currency other than RMB, KGIA will convert the settlement sum to RMB at the exchange rate determined by KGIA as a principal according to the prevailing exchange rate. You should open RMB bank accounts for money settlement purpose if you wish to receive payments (such as sales proceeds and dividends) in RMB via banks. All trading related fees (including stamp duty, Securities and Futures Commission transaction levy and The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited trading fees) shall be payable to the Inland Revenue Department, Securities and Futures Commission and The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, as the case may be, by KGIA on your behalf in HKD. Of the settlement sum in RMB, KGIA will convert an amount equivalent to the trading related fees into HKD to settle the trading related fees. Any gain or loss arising from the currency exchange regarding the trading related fees shall be for the account of KGIA instead of you. You shall not have any rights to claim any gain arising from such currency conversion.

RISK OF TRADING STOCK OPTIONS

Due to the volatile nature of securities markets, the purchase and writing of options over securities involves a high degree of risk.

Warning to option holders

Some options may only be exercised on an expiry day (European-style exercise) and other options may be exercised at any time before expiration (American-style exercise). Upon exercise, some options require delivery and receipt of the underlying security and that other options require a cash payment.

An option is a wasting asset and there is a possibility that as an option holder, you may suffer the loss of the total premium paid for the option. As an option holder, in order to realise a profit it will be necessary to either exercise the option or close the long option position in the market. Under some circumstances it may be difficult to trade the option due to lack of liquidity in the market. You must understand that your broker has no obligation either to exercise a valuable option in the absence of your instruction or to give you prior notice of the expiration date of the option.

Warning to option writers

As a writer of an option, you may be required to pay additional margin at any time. As an option writer, unlike an option holder, you may be liable for unlimited losses based on the rise or fall of the price of the underlying security and your gains are limited to the option premium.

Additionally, writers of American-style call (put) options may be required at any time before expiry to deliver (pay for) the underlying securities to the full value of the strike price multiplied by the number of underlying securities. You must understand that this obligation may be wholly disproportionate to the value of premium received at the time the options were written and may be required at short notice.

EXPLANATION OF RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH EXCHANGE-TRADED DERIVATIVE PRODUCTS

In light of the risks, an investor should not engage in trading in derivatives unless the investor fully understands the nature of the transactions into which the investor is entering and the extent of the investor's exposure to risk. An investor should carefully consider whether trading in derivatives is appropriate for him in light of the investor's investment experience, investment objectives, risk appetite, financial resources and other relevant circumstances. If in doubt, investors are strongly advised to seek independent and professional advice from legal, tax, financial and other professional advisers. Whilst care has been taken in the preparation of these statements, no responsibility is accepted for the completeness, adequacy or accuracy of their contents. To learn more, you may visit the websites of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (<http://www.hkex.com.hk>) and the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong (<http://www.sfc.hk>).

1. Risks Associated with Structured Products

1.1 Expiry considerations

Structured 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.

1.2 Gearing risk

Structured products, such as derivative warrants and callable bull/bear contracts, are leveraged and their value could change rapidly according to the gearing ratio relative to the underlying assets. Investors should be aware that the value of structured products may fall to zero resulting in the total loss of their initial investment.

1.3 Extraordinary price movements

Outside influences such as market supply and demand factors may cause the price of a structured product to deviate from its theoretical price. As a result, actual traded prices can be higher or lower than the theoretical price.

1.4 Issuer default risk

A structured product issuer could become insolvent and default on the issuer's listed securities and in that event 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 structured product issuers.

1.5 Uncollateralised product risk

Uncollateralised structured products are not asset backed. In the event of the bankruptcy of the issuer, investors could lose their entire investment.

1.6 Foreign exchange risk

Underlying assets of structured products could be denominated in a currency different from an investor's base currency. Hence, investors are exposed to exchange rate risk. Currency rate fluctuations can adversely affect the value of the underlying asset of a structured product, thereby affecting the price of the structured product.

1.7 Liquidity risk

Liquidity providers assigned by structured product issuers provide two way quotes to facilitate trading of the products. If a liquidity provider defaults or ceases to fulfill its role, investors may not be able to trade the relevant product until a new liquidity provider has been assigned.

2. Callable Bull/Bear Contracts (CBBCs)

Callable Bull/Bear Contracts (CBBCs) are issued either as Bull or Bear contracts with a fixed expiry date, allowing investors to take bullish or bearish positions on the underlying asset. CBBCs are issued by third parties, usually investment banks, independent of stock exchanges and of the underlying assets. In Hong Kong, CBBCs may be issued with a lifespan of 3 months to 5 years and are settled in cash only.

During a CBBC's lifespan, it will be called by the issuer when the price of the underlying asset reaches a level (known as the "Call Price") specified in the listing documents. If the Call Price is reached before expiry, the CBBC will expire early and the trading of the CBBC will be terminated immediately.

2.1 Risks Involved in Trading CBBCs

(a) Mandatory call risk

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 as stated in the listing documents. Investors will only be entitled to the residual value of the terminated CBBCs as calculated by the product issuer in accordance with the listing documents, and the residual value can be zero. 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.

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.

(b) Trading of CBBC close to Call Price

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. However, the trade inputted by the investor may still be executed and confirmed by the investors after the Mandatory Call Event (MCE) since there may be some time lapse between Mandatory Call Event time and suspension of the CBBC trading.

Any trades executed after the MCE 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.

(c) Funding costs

The issue price of a CBBC includes funding costs, which are gradually reduced over time as the CBBC moves towards expiry. In the event that a CBBC is called, investors will lose the funding costs for the remaining period of the CBBC.

3. Derivative Warrants

Derivative warrants are an instrument that gives an investor the right, but not the obligation, to “buy” or “sell” an underlying asset at a pre-set price (also known as the exercise price) within a certain time period following a valid exercise. They may be bought and sold prior to expiry in the market. For derivative warrants traded in Hong Kong, they are usually settled at expiry in cash. In some markets, derivative warrants may be exercised at or prior to expiry by purchase or sale of the underlying asset.

Derivative warrants may be issued in American or European styles. Holders of American-style derivative warrants may exercise at any time prior to expiry while holders of European-style derivative warrants may only exercise on the expiry date.

Derivative warrants can be issued over a range of assets, including stocks, stock indices, currencies, commodities, or a basket of securities. They are issued by a third party, usually an investment bank, independent of the issuer of the underlying assets. Derivative warrants traded in Hong Kong normally have an initial life of six months to two years and when trading in the market each derivative warrant is likely to have a unique expiry date.

3.1 Risks Involved in Trading Derivative Warrants

(a) Time decay risk

All factors being equal, derivative warrant value will decay over time as it approaches expiry. Derivative warrants would have no value upon expiry and should not be viewed as a long term investment.

(b) Volatility risk

Prices of derivative warrants may or may not increase or decrease in line with the implied volatility of underlying asset price. Investors should be aware of the volatility of the underlying asset.

4. Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)

Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) are passively managed open-ended funds traded like stocks on the exchanges. In Hong Kong, all listed ETFs are authorized by the Securities and Futures Commission as collective investment schemes.

ETFs track, replicate or correspond to the performance of the underlying benchmarks (e.g. an index, specific segment of a market, bonds or commodities) and offer investors an indirect access to a wide range of underlying market themes. By investing in an ETF, investor can replicate (although not 100%) the performance of the underlying strategy without actually owning the constituents that comprise the strategy. ETFs may or may not pay dividend to their holders depending on the dividend policy of individual ETFs.

4.1 Risks Involved in Trading ETFs

(a) Market risk

An ETF is exposed to the economic, political, currency, legal and other risks of a specific sector or market related to the index and the market that it is tracking.

(b) Tracking error risk

This is the disparity between the performance of the ETF and the performance of the underlying benchmark. Tracking error may arise due to various factors such as changes in the composition of the underlying benchmark and type of ETF (e.g. physical vs synthetic), failure of the ETF's tracking strategy, impact of fees and expenses, foreign exchange differences between the base currency or trading currency of the ETF and the currencies of the underlying investments.

(c) Risk in trading at discount or premium to NAV

As the trading price of the ETF is typically determined by the supply and demand factors, the ETF may trade at a price higher or lower than its Net Asset Value (NAV). In the case when the ETF is terminated, investors who bought at a premium may suffer a loss and would not be able to recover it through the fund.

(d) Foreign exchange risk

Investors trading ETFs with underlying assets not denominated in their same local currency are exposed to exchange rate risk. Currency rate fluctuations can adversely affect the value of the underlying asset of an ETF, thus affecting the price of the ETF.

(e) Liquidity risk

Market makers help to provide liquidity to facilitate trading in ETFs. Although most ETFs are supported by one or more market makers, there is no assurance that active trading will be maintained. In the event that the market makers default or cease to fulfill their role, investors may not be able to buy or sell the ETF or may find the market price of the ETF is at a discount or premium to its NAV.

(f) Stock lending risk

An ETF which engages in stock lending faces the risk that the borrower may not return the securities lent by the ETF as agreed, and thus the ETF may experience losses due to its stock lending activities.

4.2 Counterparty Risk involved in ETFs with different replication strategies

(a) Full replication and representative sampling strategies

Under a full replication strategy, an ETF generally aims to invest in all constituent stocks/assets in the same weightings as its benchmark. Under a representative sampling strategy, an ETF invests 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) Synthetic replication strategies

Synthetic ETFs may invest in over-the-counter derivatives issued by counterparties and thus may suffer losses potentially equal to the full value of the derivatives issued by a counterparty upon its default. Hence, synthetic ETFs are exposed to both the risks of the underlying stocks / assets as well as the default risk of the counterparty that issues the financial derivative instruments for replicating the performance of the index.

Some synthetic ETFs may invest in financial derivatives issued by a number of counterparties to diversify counterparty credit risk concentration. However, the more counterparties an ETF has, the higher the mathematical probability of the ETF being affected by a counterparty default which may lead to losses to the ETF.

Synthetic replication ETFs can be further categorized into two forms:

(i) Swap-based ETFs:

ETF managers may replicate the benchmark performance through total return swaps without purchasing the underlying assets. Swap-based ETFs would expose to counterparty risk of the swap dealers and may suffer losses if such dealers default.

(ii) Derivative embedded ETFs:

ETF managers may synthetically replicate the economic benefit of the relevant benchmark by the use of other derivative instruments. These instruments may be issued by one or multiple issuers. Derivative embedded ETFs would expose to counterparty risk of the instruments' issuers and may suffer losses if such issuers default. Further, potential contagion and concentration risks of the derivative issuers should be taken into account (e.g. since derivatives issuers are predominantly international financial institutions, the failure of one derivative counterparty of a synthetic ETF may have a “knock-on” effect on the other derivative counterparties of a synthetic ETF.

Some ETFs may acquire collateral, but it may be subject to counterparty risk if the collateral provider is not 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.

5. Equity Linked Instruments (ELIs)

Equity Linked Instruments (ELIs) are structured products which are marketed to investors who want to earn a higher interest rate than the rate on an ordinary time deposit and accept the risk of repayment in the form of the underlying shares or losing some or all of their investment. When an investor purchases an ELI, he is indirectly writing an option on the underlying shares. If the market moves as the investor expected, he earns a fixed return from his investment which is derived mainly from the premium received on writing the option. If the market moves against the investor's view, he may lose some or all of his investment or receive shares worth less than the initial investment.

5.1 Risks Involved in Trading ELIs

- (a) Possibilities of losing investment
Investors may lose part or all of their investment if the price of the underlying security moves against their investment view.
- (b) Exposure to equity market
Investors are exposed to price movements in the underlying security and the stock market, the impact of dividends and corporate actions and counterparty risks. Investors must also be prepared to accept the risk of receiving the underlying shares or a payment less than their original investment.
- (c) Price adjustment
Investors should note that any dividend payment on the underlying security may affect its price and the payback of the ELI at expiry due to ex-dividend pricing. Investors should also note that issuers may make adjustments to the ELI due to corporate actions on the underlying security.
- (d) Potential yield
Investors should consult their brokers on fees and charges related to the purchase and sale of ELI and payment / delivery at expiry. The potential yields disseminated by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited have not taken fees and charges into consideration.
- (e) Interest rates
While most ELIs offer a yield that is potentially higher than the interest on fixed deposits and traditional bonds, the return on investment is limited to the potential yield of individual ELIs.

6. Stock Options

A stock option is a financial contract based on a single underlying stock which is traded on an exchange and cleared through its clearing house. The two major types of option contracts are call option and put option.

A call option buyer has the right (but not obligated) to buy the underlying stock at the strike price (i.e. pre-determined price) on or before the expiry day, while a call option seller (also known as the writer) has the obligation to sell the underlying stock at the strike price upon exercise on or before the expiry day.

A put option buyer has the right (but not obligated) to sell the underlying stock at the strike price on or before the expiry day, while a put option seller has the obligation to buy the underlying stock at the strike price upon exercise on or before the expiry day.

6.1 Risks Involved in Trading Stock Options

- (a) Variable degree of risk
Transactions in options carry a high degree of risk. Purchasers and sellers of options should familiarize 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.
The purchaser of options may offset or exercise the options or allow the option 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 purchased options expire worthless, you will suffer a total loss of your investment which will consist of the option premium plus transaction costs. If investors are contemplating purchasing deep-out-of-the-money options, you should be aware that the chance of such options becoming profitable ordinarily is remote.
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 "covered" by the seller holding a corresponding position in the underlying interest or another option, the risk may be reduced. If the option is not "covered", the risk of loss can be unlimited.
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.
- (b) Terms and conditions of contracts
You should ask the firm with which you deal about the terms and conditions of the specific options contracts which you are trading and associated obligations (e.g. the 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.
- (c) Suspension or restriction of trading and pricing relationships
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, liquidate or offset positions. If you have sold options, this may increase the risk of loss.
Further, the absence of an underlying reference price may make it difficult to judge "fair value".

7. Debt Securities

Debt securities include bonds and notes which represent loans to an entity (such as a government or corporation) in which the entity promises to repay the bondholders or note-holders the total amount borrowed. That repayment in most cases is made on maturity although some loans are repayable in installments. Unlike shareholders, holders of bonds and notes are not owners of an entity but its creditors. In return for the loan, the entity will usually compensate the bondholders or note-holders with interest payments during the life of the bond or note. The interest rate on bonds and notes can be a fixed or floating rate.

7.1 Risks Involved in Trading Debt Securities

- (a) This is NOT a principal protected investment. The price of this product may fall in value rapidly and investors may suffer a total loss of their initial investment. Besides, the rate of return of this product cannot be estimated precisely.
- (b) There are many factors that affect the market value and the rate of return of the debt securities, including but not limited to market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, exchange rate risk, index risk, intermediary risk, corporate action / extraordinary events.

RISK OF TRADING DERIVATIVE PRODUCTS

Trading in derivative products (including but not limited to equity-linked instruments, credit-linked notes, derivative warrants and convertible securities) tracking fluctuations in the price or level of securities, bonds, money market instruments, interest rates, reference indices or other benchmark) involves risks. Changes in market conditions may cause great changes in the value of such products. As a consequence, your related exposure to price or market risk may be significantly higher in connection with a derivative product than with other non-derivative financial instruments with which you may be familiar.

Derivative products may not be suitable for you as they can be complex and carry with them substantial risk of loss. You should make investment in derivative products only after carefully assessing among other things the direction, timing, and magnitude of the potential future changes in the price or level of the underlying asset or instrument or other benchmark, as the return of any such investment may be dependent upon such changes. However, risks associated with trading in derivative products are not and should not be presumed to be predictable.

Investing in certain types of derivative products may result in your having to take or make delivery of certain underlying asset or instrument at a pre-determined price. In such circumstances, you will need to perform such obligation however far the market price or level of the underlying asset or instrument has moved away from the pre-determined price or level and the resulting losses to you can be substantial.

SHANGHAI-HONG KONG STOCK CONNECT AND SHENZHEN-HONG KONG STOCK CONNECT RISK DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Client is invited to read this Risk Disclosure Statement, to ask questions and take independent advice if appropriate. This Risk Disclosure Statement is not exhaustive and does not purport to disclose all risks relating to trading in securities via the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect ("SSE-HK Connect") and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect ("SZSE-HK Connect"). The client acknowledges that the client understands and has assessed the risks relating to SSE-HK Connect and SZSE-HK Connect including but not limited to those set out in this Risk Disclosure Statement and the client agrees to accept those risks.

This Risk Disclosure Statement may be amended or supplemented from time to time. However, KGIA does not represent that the information set out in this Risk Disclosure Statement is up-to-date, accurate or complete, nor undertakes to update it from time to time. For further information, the client may refer to the information published from time to time on the websites of KGIA, Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited, Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong (SFC), China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC), Shanghai Stock Exchange (SSE) and Shenzhen Stock Exchange (SZSE).

Trading in securities via SSE-HK Connect and SZSE-HK Connect will be subject to some of the following key risks:

1. Not protected by Investor Compensation Fund

Investors should note that none of northbound or southbound trading under SSE-HK Connect or SZSE-HK Connect will be covered by Hong Kong's Investor Compensation Fund.

Hong Kong's Investor Compensation Fund is established to pay compensation to investors of any nationality who suffer pecuniary losses as a result of default of a licensed intermediary or authorised financial institution in relation to exchange-traded products in Hong Kong.

As far as southbound trading is concerned, since Mainland China securities brokers are neither licensees nor registered institutions with the SFC and they are not regulated by the SFC, the Investor Compensation Fund will not cover southbound trading via SSE-HK Connect or SZSE-HK Connect.

As for northbound trading, according to the Securities and Futures Ordinance, the Investor Compensation Fund will only cover products traded in Hong Kong's recognised securities market (The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, SEHK) and recognised futures market (Hong Kong Futures Exchange Limited, HKFE). Since default matters in northbound trading via SSE-HK Connect or SZSE-HK Connect do not involve products listed or traded in SEHK or HKFE, so similar to the case of investors trading overseas securities, they will not be covered by the Investor Compensation Fund.

On the other hand, according to the Measures for the Administration of Securities Investor Protection Fund, the functions of China Securities Investor Protection Fund (CSIPF) include "indemnifying creditors as required by China's relevant policies in case a securities company is subjected to compulsory regulatory measures including dissolution, closure, bankruptcy and administrative takeover by the CSRC and custodian operation" or "other functions approved by the State Council". 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 China brokers, therefore they are not protected by CSIPF on the Mainland China.

2. Quotas used up

If the northbound daily quota of SSE-HK Connect/SZSE-HK Connect is used up, i.e. the daily quota balance of SSE-HK Connect/SZSE-HK Connect drops to zero or the daily quota is exceeded during a continuous auction session (or closing call auction for SZSE), no further buy orders will be accepted for the remainder of the day while sell orders will still be accepted. Buying services will be resumed on the next trading day. Buy orders already accepted will not be affected by the daily quota being used up and will remain on the order book of SSE or SZSE unless otherwise cancelled by the relevant brokers.

If the used up of northbound daily quota happens during the opening call auction session, new buy orders will be rejected. However, as order cancellation is common during opening call auction, the northbound daily quota balance may resume to a positive level before the end of the opening call auction. When that happens, SEHK will again accept northbound buy orders.

3. Trading day and trading hours

SSE-HK Connect and SZSE-HK Connect will only operate on days when both Mainland China and Hong Kong markets are open for trading and when banking services in both Mainland China and Hong Kong markets are available on the corresponding settlement days. So it is possible that there are occasions when it is a normal trading day for the Mainland China market but Hong Kong investors cannot carry out any securities trading. Investors should take note of the days SSE-HK Connect and SZSE-HK Connect are open for business and decide according to their own risk tolerance capability whether or not to take on the risk of price fluctuations in securities during the time when SSE-HK Connect or SZSE-HK Connect is closed.

In addition, there is difference in trading hours between Mainland China and Hong Kong markets. Trading hours for A-shares under SSE-HK Connect and SZSE-HK Connect are different from Hong Kong and investors shall beware of such difference.

4. Restrictions on selling imposed by front-end monitoring

For investors who keep their securities outside of their brokers, if they want to sell certain securities they hold, they must transfer those securities to the respective accounts of their brokers before the market opens on the day of selling (T day). If they fail to meet this deadline, they will not be able to sell those securities on T day.

5. The recalling of eligible stocks

When a stock is recalled from the scope of eligible stocks for trading via SSE-HK Connect or SZSE-HK Connect, the stock can only be sold but restricted from being bought. This may affect the investment portfolio or strategies of investors. Investors should therefore pay close attention to the list of eligible stocks as provided and renewed from time to time by SSE, SZSE and SEHK.

6. Mainland China market risks

6.1 Market volatility risk

The Mainland China stock market is relatively volatile as it is mostly made up of retail investors who tend to be speculative and susceptible to the central government policies and news.

6.2 Macro-economic risk

There is a close relationship between the Chinese economy and stock market performance. The Chinese economic growth is still above the global average, but has already shown signs of slowdown. Moreover, there is growing concern over the country's government and corporate debts.

6.3 Currency Risk

Hong Kong investors will expose to the risk of RMB exchange rate movements if they have to convert HKD into RMB for trading in Shanghai and Shenzhen A-shares. The conversion also incurs costs.

Movements in the RMB exchange rate will affect the profits and debts of the Mainland China listed companies. Such effects will be more significant to those export-oriented companies and companies having debts denominated in currencies other than RMB.

6.4 Policy Risk

Central government's economic and financial policies will affect the performance of investment market. Investors shall beware of the central government policies for stimulating the economy or supporting different industries, as well as their different financial policies in respect of the currency, interest rate, credit and stock markets.

7. Risks relating to ChiNext Board of SZSE

Generally, stocks listed on ChiNext Board of SZSE contain higher risk than those listed on Main Board.

7.1 Regulatory Risks

The rules and guidance on listing, trading, disclosure and other matters of SZSE ChiNext vary much from those of the SZSE main board and SME board. For example, on the listing requirements, a shorter track record period and lower net profit, revenue and operating cash flow requirements will apply for company seeking IPO and listing on the ChiNext market. ChiNext companies may also have a lower post-IPO total share capital than main board and SME board companies. For details of the listing requirements on the ChiNext market, the SZSE main board and SME board, please visit SZSE website.

Besides, ChiNext market adopts disclosure rules that substantially vary from those of the main board and SME board. For example, ad hoc reports of ChiNext companies are only required to be published on a CSRC designated website and on the issuers' websites. If investors continue to check information through the usual disclosure channels for main board and SME boards, they may miss out some important information disclosed by ChiNext companies. Therefore, investors are advised to closely monitor announcements and risk alerts of ChiNext companies, be aware of market risks, and comply with relevant rules and regulations while trading in the ChiNext market.

7.2 Delisting risks

The delisting standards of the ChiNext market are different from those of the SZSE main board and SME board. There are more situations that will lead to the delisting of ChiNext companies. ChiNext companies have greater exposure to the risk of being delisted, and such delisting process may be speeded up.

In addition, the shares of ChiNext companies may be delisted immediately after SZSE determines its delisting. Investors will not be able to trade in delisted shares, and may lose all the invested capital in this case.

7.3 Operating risks

ChiNext companies are generally in an early stage of development and have a shorter history. They are usually smaller in scale, have less stable operations, and are less resilient against market risks and industry risks. Although they may have higher growth potential and leverage more on technical innovations, their future performance particularly those without a profit track record is susceptible to great uncertainty.

7.4 High Share Price Volatility

The share prices of ChiNext companies may fluctuate largely and frequently due to changing market conditions, investor speculations, inconsistent financial results, etc. ChiNext companies with low public float may be vulnerable to manipulations by major shareholders. The unstable financial result also adds the difficulty to the company valuations.

7.5 Technical Risks

Companies listed on ChiNext Board are mainly high technology companies, whose success is subject to technical innovations. However, these companies are exposed to the risks and challenges relating to technical innovation, such as high R&D costs, technical failure, and rapid development and replacement in technology and product market.

7.6 Risks relating to Valuation

Generally, it is difficult to estimate the value of a company listed on ChiNext Board as they are in the early stage of development with short operating history and unstable profits and cash flow. Therefore, traditional valuation method, such as price-to-earnings ratio and price-to-book ratio, is difficult to be applied.

8. Risks relating to Sci-Tech Innovation Board (STAR Market) of SSE

Generally, stocks listed on STAR Market of SSE contain higher risk than those listed on Main Board.

8.1 Regulatory Risks

The rules and guidance on listing, trading, disclosure and other matters of SSE STAR vary much from those of the SSE main board. For example, on the listing requirements, lower net profit and revenue requirements will apply for company seeking IPO and listing on the STAR market. Different trading arrangements will apply for the trading of STAR companies, such as daily price limit, minimum order size and maximum order size. For details of the listing requirements and the trading arrangements of the STAR market and the SSE main board, please visit SSE website.

8.2 Delisting risks

The delisting standards of the STAR market are different from those of the SSE main board. There are more situations that will lead to the delisting of STAR companies. STAR companies have greater exposure to the risk of being delisted, and such delisting process may be speeded up.

8.3 Operating risks

STAR companies are generally in an early stage of development and have a shorter history. They are usually smaller in scale, have less stable operations, and are less resilient against market risks and industry risks. Although they may have higher growth potential and leverage more on technical innovations, their future performance particularly those without a profit track record is susceptible to great uncertainty.

8.4 High Share Price Volatility

The share prices of STAR companies may fluctuate largely and frequently due to changing market conditions, investor speculations, inconsistent financial results, etc. The unstable financial result also adds the difficulty to the company valuations.

8.5 Technical Risks

There is higher degree of uncertainty whether a STAR company is able to convert its technical innovations into physical products or services. When the industry is experiencing rapid technological development and replacement, its product may be obsolete and may not survive in the market.

WARNING STATEMENTS ON COMPLEX PRODUCTS

"Complex product" refers to an investment product whose terms, features and risks are not reasonably likely to be understood by a retail investor because of its complex structure.

1. Investors should exercise caution in relation to complex products.
2. Investors may lose the entire invested amount or more than the invested amount (if applicable).
3. For complex products for which the offering documents or information provided by the issuer have not been reviewed by the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission (SFC), investors are advised to exercise caution in relation to the offer.
4. For complex products described as having been authorized by the SFC, SFC authorization does not imply official recommendation and such authorization is not a recommendation or endorsement of a product nor does it guarantee the commercial merits of a product or its performance.
5. Where past performance information is provided, past performance is not indicative of future performance.
6. Some complex products are only available to professional investors.
7. Investors should read the offering documents and other relevant materials to understand the key nature, features and risks of a complex product and are advised to seek independent professional advice before making any investment decision and should have sufficient net worth to be able to assume the risks and bear the potential losses of trading the product.

DISCLAIMERS DELIVERED PURSUANT TO THE REGULATIONS FOR TRADING STOCK INDEX OPTIONS CONTRACTS AND THE REGULATIONS FOR TRADING STOCK INDEX FUTURES CONTRACTS OF HONG KONG FUTURES EXCHANGE LIMITED

HKFE DISCLAIMER

Stock indices and other proprietary products upon which contracts traded on Hong Kong Futures Exchange Limited (the "Exchange") may be based may from time to time be developed by the Exchange. The HKFE Taiwan Index is the first of such stock indices developed by the Exchange. The HKFE Taiwan Index and such other indices or proprietary products as may from time to time be developed by the Exchange (the "Exchange Indices") are the property of the Exchange. The process of compilation and computation of each of the Exchange Indices is and will be the exclusive property of and proprietary to the Exchange. The process and basis of compilation and computation of the Exchange Indices may at any time be changed or altered by the Exchange without notice and the Exchange may at any time require that trading in and settlement of such futures or options contracts based on any of the Exchange Indices as the Exchange may designate be conducted by reference to an alternative index to be calculated. The Exchange does not warrant or represent or guarantee to any participant or any third party the accuracy or completeness of any of the Exchange Indices or their compilation and computation or any information related thereto and no such warranty or representation or guarantee of any kind whatsoever relating to any of the Exchange Indices is given or may be implied. Further, no responsibility or liability whatsoever is accepted by the Exchange in respect of the use of any of the Exchange Indices or for any inaccuracies, omissions, mistakes, errors, delays, interruptions, suspensions, changes or failures (including but not limited to those resulting from negligence) of the Exchange or any other person or persons appointed by the Exchange to compile and compute any of the Exchange Indices in the compilation and computation of any of the Exchange Indices or for any economic or other losses which may be directly or indirectly sustained as a result thereof by any participant or any third party dealing with futures or options contracts based on any of the Exchange Indices. No claims, actions or legal proceedings may be brought by any participant or any third party against the Exchange in connection with or arising out of matters referred to in this disclaimer. Any participant or any third party engages in transactions in futures and options contracts based on any of the Exchange Indices in full knowledge of this disclaimer and can place no reliance on the Exchange in respect of such transactions.

DISCLAIMER IN RELATION TO TRADING OF STOCK INDEX OPTION CONTRACTS

Hang Seng Indexes Company Limited ("HSIL") currently publishes, compiles and computes a number of stock indexes and may publish, compile and compute such additional stock indexes at the request of Hang Seng Data Services Limited ("HSDS") from time to time (collectively, the "Hang Seng Indexes"). The marks, names and processes of compilation and computation of the respective Hang Seng Indexes are the exclusive property of and proprietary to HSDS. HSIL has granted to Hong Kong Futures Exchange Limited (the "Exchange") by way of licence the use of the Hang Seng Indexes solely for the purposes of and in connection with the creation, marketing and trading of option contracts based on any of the Hang Seng Indexes respectively (collectively, the "Option Contracts"). The process and basis of compilation and computation of any of the Hang Seng Indexes and any of the related formula or formulae, constituent stocks and factors may at any time be changed or altered by HSIL without notice and the Exchange may at any time require that trading in and settlement of such of the Option Contracts as the Exchange may designate be conducted by reference to an alternative index or alternative indexes to be calculated. Neither the Exchange nor HSDS nor HSIL warrants or represents or guarantees to any participant or any third party the accuracy or completeness of the Hang Seng Indexes or any of them and the compilation and computation thereof or any information related thereto and no such warranty or representation or guarantee of any kind whatsoever relating to the Hang Seng Indexes or any of them is given or may be implied. Further, no responsibility or liability whatsoever is accepted by the Exchange, HSDS or HSIL in respect of the use of the Hang Seng Indexes or any of them for the purposes of and in connection with the Option Contracts or any of them and/or dealings therein, or for any inaccuracies, omissions, mistakes, errors, delays, interruptions, suspension, changes or failures (including but not limited to those resulting from negligence) of HSIL in the compilation and computation of the Hang Seng Indexes or any of them or for any economic or other losses which may be directly or indirectly sustained as a result thereof by any participant or any third party dealing with the Option Contracts or any of them. No claims, actions or legal proceedings may be brought by any participant or any third party against the Exchange and/or HSDS and/or HSIL in connection with or arising out of matters referred to in this disclaimer. Any participant or any third party deals in the Option Contracts or any of them in full knowledge of this disclaimer and can place no reliance whatsoever on the Exchange, HSDS and/or HSIL. For the avoidance of doubt, this disclaimer does not create any contractual or quasi-contractual relationship between any participant or third party and HSIL and/or HSDS and must not be construed to have created such relationship.

DISCLAIMER IN RELATION TO TRADING OF STOCK INDEX FUTURES CONTRACTS

Hang Seng Indexes Company Limited ("HSIL") currently publishes, compiles and computes a number of stock indexes and may publish, compile and compute such additional stock indexes at the request of Hang Seng Data Services Limited ("HSDS") from time to time (collectively, the "Hang Seng Indexes"). The marks, names and processes of compilation and computation of the respective Hang Seng Indexes are the exclusive property of and proprietary to HSDS. HSIL has granted to Hong Kong Futures Exchange Limited (the "Exchange") by way of licence the use of the Hang Seng Indexes solely for the purposes of and in connection with the creation, marketing and trading of futures contracts based on any of the Hang Seng Indexes respectively (collectively, "Futures Contracts"). The process and basis of compilation and computation of any of the Hang Seng Indexes and any of the related formula or formulae, constituent stocks and factors may at any time be changed or altered by HSIL without notice and the Exchange may at any time require that trading in and settlement of such of the Futures Contracts as the Exchange may designate be conducted by reference to an alternative index or alternative indexes to be calculated. Neither the Exchange nor HSDS nor HSIL warrants or represents or guarantees to any participant or any third party the accuracy or completeness of the Hang Seng Indexes or any of them and the compilation and computation thereof or any information related thereto and no such warranty or representation or guarantee of any kind whatsoever relating to the Hang Seng Indexes or any of them is given or may be implied. Further, no responsibility or liability whatsoever is accepted by the Exchange, HSDS or HSIL in respect of the use of the Hang Seng Indexes or any of them for the purposes of and in connection with the Futures

Contracts or any of them and/or dealings therein, or for any inaccuracies, omissions, mistakes, errors, delays, interruptions, suspension, changes or failures (including but not limited to those resulting from negligence) of HSIL in the compilation and computation of the Hang Seng Indexes or any of them or for any economic or other losses which may be directly or indirectly sustained as a result thereof by any participant or any third party dealing with the Futures Contracts or any of them. No claims, actions or legal proceedings may be brought by any participant or any third party against the Exchange and/or HSDS and/or HSIL in connection with or arising out of matters referred to in this disclaimer. Any participant or any third party deals in the Futures Contracts or any of them in full knowledge of this disclaimer and can place no reliance whatsoever on the Exchange, HSDS and/or HSIL. For the avoidance of doubt, this disclaimer does not create any contractual or quasi-contractual relationship between any participant or third party and HSIL and/or HSDS and must not be construed to have created such relationship.

(In case of any discrepancy between the English and the Chinese versions, the English version shall prevail.)

重要通知

此等風險披露聲明不擬披露或討論任何交易的所有風險及其他重要事項。因此，若你認為恰當便應該諮詢你自己的法律、稅務、財務及其他專業顧問，並且確保自己完全明白涉及的風險，與及滿意自己於你進行任何某宗交易之前，你是願意接受一切有關風險。重要的是你必須根據自己的投資經驗、投資目標、財務狀況及其他有關情況，去判斷有關交易是否適合你。你明白、同意及接受以下你預期或實際買賣或其他活動須面對的風險。

證券交易的風險

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。

期貨及期權交易的風險

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。

買賣創業板股份的風險

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。

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。

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。

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。

在香港以外地方收取或持有的客戶資產的風險

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。

提供將你的證券抵押品等再質押的授權書的風險

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。

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逾 12 個月。若你是專業投資者，則有關限制並不適用。

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限期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。

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。

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。

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。

提供代存郵件或將郵件轉交第三方的授權書的風險

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。

保證金買賣的風險

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或在沒有預先通知你的情況下被出售。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。

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

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。

關於期貨及期權買賣的額外風險披露

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。

期貨

1. “槓桿”效應

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. 減低風險交易指示或投資策略

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。

期權

3. 不同風險程度

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。

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。

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。

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。

期貨及期權的其他常見風險

4. 合約的條款及細則

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. 暫停或限制交易及價格關係

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。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. 存放的現金及財產

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. 佣金及其他收費

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. 在其他司法管轄區進行交易

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. 貨幣風險

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. 交易設施

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. 電子交易

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，包括有關系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. 場外交易

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。

電子通訊相關的風險

你明瞭基於互聯網或其他電子通訊系統可能遇到未可預計的交通擠塞情況及其他原因，因此電子通訊系統可能並非是可靠的通訊途徑，而這種不可靠性並非凱基亞洲所能控制。這可能會導致下列情況，包括：在傳送或收取你的指示或其他資料時有所延誤、延誤執行買賣盤或有關買賣盤以有別於你落盤時的市價執行、你與凱基亞洲進行通訊時出現誤解及錯誤等等。儘管凱基亞洲將會採取一切可行的步驟去保障其系統、顧客資料、帳戶及為客戶利益而持有的資產，你接納透過電子通訊系統進行交易所涉及的風險。

進行場外交易的風險

在某些司法管轄區，場外交易或會是容許或獲批准的。就某宗場外交易而言，有可能很困難或甚至無法去平掉現有的倉位、進行估值、判斷價格或評估須承受的風險。因此，場外交易或會涉及更高的風險。此等交易也可能受到較寬鬆的規管或受另一個監管制度所約束。於你進行此等交易之前，你應當熟習適用的規則及有關的風險。

關於場外衍生工具交易的額外風險披露

場外衍生工具交易涉及多種不同的重大風險。某宗場外衍生工具交易所帶來的風險，乃必然地視乎該宗交易本身的條款。一般而言，所有場外衍生工具交易涉及市場風險、信貸風險、融資風險及運作上的風險。基於某宗特定交易的條款，你應當考慮其他重大的風險。特別是極為度身訂造的場外衍生工具交易，它們或會增加流通性風險及帶來其他複雜性質的重大風險因素。高度槓桿的交易或會由於相關資產或工具的價格或水平或相關市場因素較小的變化，而帶來重大的收益或虧損。

在衡量某宗場外衍生工具交易所帶來的風險及合約責任時，你應當同時考慮該宗交易的被修改或終止，可能須要立約人相互的同意及受限於個別地談判的條款所達成的協定。因此，在有關合約約定的終止日前，你或會可以或不可以修改、終止或抵償你的有關責任或你所須承受的風險。

人民幣計價證券的風險

人民幣證券受匯率波動影響，而匯率波動可能產生機會及風險。如你將人民幣兌換為港幣或其他貨幣，可能受人民幣匯率波動影響而招致損失。目前人民幣並非完全可自由兌換，而通過銀行進行人民幣兌換亦受不時適用的限制所規限。你務須留意不時適用的有關兌換限制及其變動，並預留時間以備兌換人民幣。有關結單及成交單據所不與人民幣證券交易相關的任何人民幣兌換乃基於香港聯合交易所有限公司在有關交易日上午十一時正或其不時規定的其他時間就該貨幣所提供的現行匯率而進行。但是，實際於交收日或者其他兌換日進行的人民幣兌換將由凱基亞洲以主事人身分按市場當時通行匯率而決定之匯率進行。人民幣證券將以人民幣交易及交收。如你提供用於交收之款項為人民幣以外之貨幣，凱基亞洲將以主事人身分按市場當時通行匯率以其所決定之匯率將交收款項兌換為人民幣。如你希望透過銀行收取人民幣款項（例如售賣收益及股息），你應開立人民幣銀行戶口以作款項交收之用。所有交易相關費用（包括印花稅、證券及期貨事務監察委員會交易徵費及香港聯合交易所有限公司交易費）均會由凱基亞洲代你以港幣支付予稅務局、證券及期貨事務監察委員會及香港聯合交易所有限公司（視情況而定）。在人民幣交收款額中，凱基亞洲會將相當於交易相關費用的款額兌換成港幣以作交收之用。就交易相關費用的貨幣兌換所產生的任何收益或虧損應由凱基亞洲而非你負責。你無權就上述貨幣兌換產生的任何收益作出任何索償。

股票期權交易的風險

由於證券市場時有波動，沽出及購入股票期權須承擔高風險。

對期權持有人的警告

有些期權在到期日方可行使（歐式期權的行使），其他期權可於到期前的任何時間行使（美式期權的行使）。你須明白有些期權在行使時須以正股交收，而其他期權在行使時則須支付現金。

期權乃損耗性資產，你作為期權持有人可能會損失該期權的全部期權金。作為期權持有人，如欲賺取利潤，必須行使期權或在市場將期權長倉平倉。在某些情況下，因市場流通量不足，買賣期權會出現困難。你亦須知悉你的經紀在未獲你指示前並無責任行使有價值的期權，亦無責任將期權的到期日預先通知你。

對期權沽出人的警告

作為期權沽出人，你隨時可能要繳付額外的按金。你須知悉你作為期權沽出人與期權持有人不同，正股價的起跌可令你蒙受無限損失，而期權金乃你的唯一回報。

此外，美式認購（認沽）期權的沽出人可能需要在到期前的任何時候交收正股或支付現金代價，該價格為行使價乘以正股數目的積，你須明白上述責任可能與沽出期權所收到的期權金的價值完全不成比例，而有關的通知期亦可能甚短。

就在交易所買賣的衍生產品所附帶的風險作出解釋

就風險方面，除非投資者完全明白所投資的交易性質及投資者需承受之風險程度，否則投資者不應參與買賣衍生產品。投資者應仔細考慮本身的投資經驗，投資目標，風險承受能力，財務狀況及其他相關因素，方決定是否適合進行有關衍生產品交易。如有疑問，強烈建議投資者向法律、稅務、金融及其他專業顧問，尋求獨立及專業的意見。本公司已謹慎地編制此等聲明，但不會對其任何內容的完整性、合適性及準確性承擔責任。閣下可查閱香港交易及結算所有限公司(<http://www.hkex.com.hk>) 及香港證券及期貨事務監察委員會 (<http://www.sfc.hk>) 的網頁，以了解更多有關詳情。

1. 結構性產品的相關風險

1.1 有效期的考慮

結構性產品設有到期日，到期後便會失去價值，投資者須留意產品的到期時間，以確保所投資的產品尚餘的有效期能配合其交易策略。

1.2 槓桿風險

結構性產品如衍生權證及牛熊證均是槓桿產品，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，有關產品的價值可以跌至零，投資者的資金或有可能盡失。

1.3 特殊價格移動

衍生產品的價格或會因外來因素如市場供求，而有別於其理論價，故實際成交價可能高於或低於理論價。

1.4 發行商失責風險

若結構性產品發行商無力償債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，對發行商任何資產均沒有優先索償權。投資者須特別留意結構性產品發行商的財力及信貸評級。

1.5 非抵押產品風險

由於非抵押結構性產品並沒有資產擔保，如發行商破產，投資者有可能損失其全數投資。

1.6 外匯風險

結構性產品的相關資產或牽涉其他國家的貨幣，因此，投資者需要面對外匯風險。貨幣兌換率的波動可對相關資產的價值造成負面影響，連帶影響產品價格。

1.7 流通量風險

由結構性產品發行商委任的流通量提供者，其職責在於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不能進行買賣，直至有新的流通量提供者被委任。

2. 牛熊證

牛熊證有牛證和熊證之分，設有固定到期日，投資者可以看好或看淡相關資產而選擇買入牛證或熊證。牛熊證是由第三者發行，發行商通常是投資銀行，與交易所及相關資產皆沒有任何關連。在香港，牛熊證的有效期由 3 個月至 5 年不等，並只會以現金結算。

在牛熊證的有效期內，如相關資產價格觸及上市文件內指定的水平（即「收回價」），發行商會即時收回有關牛熊證；如相關資產價格是在牛熊證到期前觸及收回價，牛熊證將提早到期並即時終止買賣。

2.1 買賣牛熊證的風險

(a) 強制收回風險

投資者須留意牛熊證可能即日「取消」或強制收回的風險。若牛熊證的相關資產價值等同上市文件所述的強制收回價，該牛熊證即會停止買賣。屆時，投資者只能收回已停止買賣的牛熊證由產品發行商按照上市文件所述計算出來的剩餘價值，而剩餘價值可能是零。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，故投資者不會因價格反彈而獲利。一般來說，收回價與相關資產現價的相差愈大，牛熊證被收回的機會愈低，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愈大，槓桿作用便愈小。

(b) 接近收回價時的交易

相關資產價格接近收回價時，牛熊證的價格可能較波動，買賣差價轉闊，流通量減低，牛熊證亦隨時會被收回而交易終止。由於觸發強制收回事件與牛熊證實際停止買賣之間可能會有一些時差，交易或會在強制收回事件發生後才達成及被確認。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留意。

(c) 財務費用

牛熊證的發行價已包括財務費用，而融資成本會隨牛熊證接近到期日而逐漸減少。若一天牛熊證被收回，投資者即損失整筆已付的財務費用。

3. 衍生權證

衍生權證是一項投資工具，讓投資者有權但不一定要行使，隨著有效行使，在指定期間以預定價格(或稱行使價)「購入」或「出售」相關資產。衍生權證可於到期前在市場買賣。在香港，衍生權證到期時一般會以現金作交收；在其他市場，衍生權證的投資者亦可在到期時或之前行使其權利買賣相關資產。

衍生權證可以美式或歐式發行。美式權證的持有者可在到期前任何時間行使其權利；但歐式權證的持有者只可在到期日行使其權利。

衍生權證的相關資產種類繁多，計有股票、股票指數、貨幣、商品或一籃子的證券等等。衍生權證由獨立第三者，一般是投資銀行作為發行商。在香港買賣的衍生權證的有效期通常由 6 個月至 2 年不等，每隻在香港掛牌的衍生權證均有其指定的到期日。

3.1 買賣衍生權證的風險

(a) 時間損耗風險

假若其他情況不變，衍生權證愈接近到期日，價值會愈低。衍生權證於到期日更可能沒有價值，故不應被視為長線投資。

(b) 波幅風險

衍生權證的價格可能不跟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。

4. 交易所買賣基金

交易所買賣基金是一種可於交易所進行買賣的被動型管理開放式基金。所有在香港上市的交易所買賣基金均為證券及期貨事務監察委員會認可的集體投資計劃。交易所買賣基金緊貼相關基準(例如指數、某部份市場、債券或商品)的表現，讓投資者間接地投資於不同類型的市場。透過投資交易所買賣基金，投資者可緊貼(縱使並非 100%)相關基準策略的表現而不需擁有構成該基準策略的成份投資。

交易所買賣基金是否派發股息於其持有人，需視乎個別交易所基金的派息政策而定。

4.1 買賣交易所買賣基金的風險

(a) 市場風險

交易所買賣基金要承受其所追蹤指數及市場牽涉的市場或行業的經濟、政治、貨幣、法律或其他方面風險。

(b) 追蹤誤差風險

這是指交易所買賣基金的表現與相關基準組合的表現脫節。原因可能是相關基準組合或交易所買賣基金類別(指實物資產相對於合成)的改變、基金經理的複製策略失效、交易費及其他費用、基準貨幣及交易貨幣及相關資產的外匯風險等因素。

(c) 以資產淨值折讓或溢價交易

交易所買賣基金的價格典型地受供求因素影響，故其買賣價格或會高於或低於其資產淨值。若相關的交易所買賣基金被終止，投資者在高於資產淨值價格買入基金或有損失及將無法全數取回當初投資的金額。

(d) 外匯風險

投資者買賣的交易所基金的相關資產可能牽涉其他國家的貨幣，因而需要面對外匯風險。貨幣兌換率的波動可對交易所買賣基金之相關資產的價值造成負面影響，繼而影響交易所買賣基金的價格。

(e) 流通量風險

證券莊家為交易所買賣基金提供流通量。儘管多數交易所買賣基金有多於一個或以上的證券莊家，但無法保證該證券莊家能維持流通量，若莊家失責或停止履行職責，投資者或不能買賣該交易所買賣基金，又或發現價格相對資產淨值有折讓或溢價。

(f) 股票借貸風險

涉及股票借貸活動的交易所買賣基金可能需要面對和承擔借股人沒按協定價還所借出證券的風險，因此會對該交易所買賣基金構成若干損失。

4.2 交易所買賣基金的不同複製策略涉及對手風險

(a) 完全複製及選具代表性樣本策略

在完全複製策略下，交易所買賣基金採用相同比重以達致投資於所有的成份股/資產的基準。而選具代表性樣本策略，則是指該交易所買賣基金只投資於其中部分(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的交易所買賣基金，其交易對手風險通常不會出現太大問題。

(b) 綜合複製策略

合成的交易所買賣基金可能會投資於由交易對手發行的場外衍生工具，以模擬相關指數的表現。因此，這類交易所買賣基金或會因交易對手違責而蒙受損失，虧損金額可高達衍生工具的全部價值。因此，投資於該類產品時，須面對相關股票/資產的風險，以及發行有關金融產品的交易所對手失責風險。

部分交易所買賣基金會通過從多家不同的交易對手買入金融衍生工具，以分散交易對手的信貸風險。不過，交易所買賣基金的交易對手愈多，出現交易對手違責事件的機會率便愈高。

合成的交易所買賣基金可再分為兩種：

(i) 以掉期合約構成

交易所買賣基金經理以總回報掉期合約，以複製基金基準的表現而不用購買其相關資產。若掉期交易商失責，基金或需蒙受源自掉期交易商的交易對手風險。

(ii) 以衍生工具構成

交易所買賣基金經理也可利用其他衍生工具，綜合複製相關基準的經濟利益。有關衍生工具可由多於一個發行商發行。若發行商失責，基金或須蒙受源自發行商的交易對手風險。此外，亦應考慮有關衍生工具發行商的潛在連鎖影響及集中風險(例如，由於衍生工具發行商主要是國際金融機構，若合成的交易所買賣基金的其中一個衍生工具交易對手倒閉，即可能對該交易所買賣基金的其他衍生工具交易對手產生「連鎖」影響)。

交易所買賣基金即使取得抵押品，基金也需承受抵押品提供者的失責風險。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。

5. 股票掛鈎票據

股票掛鈎票據是結構性產品，這種產品適合於一些追求比一般定期存款較高息率回報，並願意接受最終可能只收取股票或虧損部分或全部本金風險的投資者。

購入股票掛鈎票據時，投資者已等同間接沽出正股的期權。要是正股價格變動正如投資者所料，投資者便可賺取主要來自沽出期權所得期權金的預定回報。如變動與投資者的看法不同，則可能要虧損部份甚至全部本金，又或只收到價值比投資額為少的正股。

5.1 買賣股票掛鈎票據的風險

- (a) 賠本可能
如正股價格變動與投資者事前看法不同，有可能要虧損部分甚至全部本金。
- (b) 承受股本市場風險
投資者需承受正股及股票市場價格波動的風險、派息及公司行動之影響及對手風險，並要有心理準備在票據到期時可能會收到股票或只收到比投資額為少的款項。
- (c) 價格調整
投資者應注意，正股因派息而出現的除息定價或會影響正股的價格，以致連帶影響股票掛鈎票據到期的償付情況。投資者亦應注意發行商可能會由於正股的公司行動而對票據作出調整。
- (d) 準孳息計算
投資者應向經紀查詢買賣股票掛鈎票據及票據到期時因收到款項或正股而涉及的費用。香港交易所發布的準孳息數字並沒有將這些費用計算在內。
- (e) 利息
股票掛鈎票據的孳息大都較傳統債券及定期存款提供的利息為高，但投資回報只限於個別票據可得的孳息。

6. 股票期權

股票期權是在交易所買賣及由結算所結算的一種以個別股票為基礎的金融合約，合約主要分為認購期權及認沽期權。認購期權的買家有權利(但不是必要的責任)以行使價(預先設定的價格)在合約到期日或之前買入正股；而認購期權的賣家(或稱期權沽空方)被行使期權時，有責任以行使價在合約到期日或之前賣出正股。認沽期權的買家有權利(但不是必要的責任)以行使價在合約到期日或之前賣出正股；而認沽期權的賣家被行使期權時，有責任以行使價在合約到期日或之前買入正股。

6.1 買賣股票期權的風險

- (a) 不同風險程度
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。
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。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。
出售(“沽出”或“賣出”)期權承受的風險一般較買入期權高得多。賣方雖然能獲得定期額權金，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。若期權賣方持有相應數量的相關資產或其他期權作“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。
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。
- (b) 合約的條款及細則
你應向替你進行交易的商號查詢所買賣的有關期權合約的條款及細則，以及有關責任(例如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。
- (c) 暫停或限制交易及價格關係
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。
此外，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」。

7. 債券證券

在交易所上市的債務證券包括債券及票據(下稱「債券」)。債券代表著其持有人向發債機構(例如政府或公司)借出的債項，而發債機構承諾會全數償還債券持有人所借出金額。發債機構大多在債券到期日向持有人償還款項，但也有些債項會分期償還。與股票持有人不同的是，債券持有人不屬發債機構的擁有人，而是債權人。發債機構一般會在債券年內向持有人支付利息(又稱「票息」)，息率可以是定息或浮息。

7.1 買賣債券證券的風險

- (a) 本產品並不是保本產品，產品價格可能迅速下跌，投資者有機會損失當初全部投資金額。此外，本產品回報率不可能準確地預測。
- (b) 影響債券市場價值和回報的因素很多，包括但不限於市場風險，信用風險，流動性風險，利率風險，匯率風險，指數風險，中介人風險，配息/紅股攤薄價值，非經常性事故等不同種類的風險。

買賣衍生工具產品的風險

買賣追蹤證券、債券、貨幣市場工具、利率、參考指數或其他指標的變動或水平變化的衍生工具產品(包括但不限於股票掛鈎工具、信貸掛鈎票據、衍生權證及可換股債券)將涉及風險。市況的轉變可為這些產品的價值帶來極大的變化。因此，你在衍生工具產品須承受的價格或市場風險，可能明顯地較你熟悉的其他非衍生金融工具所涉及的有關風險為高。

衍生工具產品可會是複雜的，它們並且可帶來極大的虧損風險，所以此類產品可能並不適合你。你應當祇在小心評估相關資產、工具或其他有關指標的價格或水平的潛在將來變化的方向、時間及大小幅度及其他有關因素之後，才考慮投資衍生工具產品，因為任何這種投資的回報可受此等變化的影響。但是，買賣衍生工具產品所涉及的風險並不是及不應被假設是可預期的。

投資某種類衍生工具產品的可能結果是你須要以某預定的價格購入或交付某些相關的資產或工具。在這種情況下，無論相關資產或工具的市場價格或水平偏離預定的價格或水平多麼遠，你將須履行有關的責任，並且你結果將須承受的虧損可能會很大。

滬港通及深港通風險披露聲明

請客戶閱讀此風險披露聲明、提出問題及徵求獨立的意見(如適宜)。此風險披露聲明並未涵蓋所有與透過滬港通及深港通進行證券交易有關的風險。客戶確認明白並已評估涉及滬港通及深港通的風險(包括但不限於此風險披露聲明的風險)，且客戶同意接受該等風險。

此風險披露聲明可能不時被更改或補充，但凱基亞洲並不就此風險披露聲明所載的資料是否最新、準確或完整而作出任何聲明，也不承諾不時更新其內容。如欲了解更多資料，請參閱凱基亞洲、香港交易及結算所有限公司、香港證券及期貨事務監察委員會(香港證監會)、中國證券監督管理委員會、上海證券交易所(上交所)及深圳證券交易所(深交所)不時在其網站發佈的資料。

透過滬港通及深港通買賣證券所涉及的一些主要風險如下：

1. 不受投資者賠償基金保障

投資者須注意，香港的投資者賠償基金並不涵蓋透過滬港通或深港通進行的任何北向交易和南向交易。
香港的投資者賠償基金主要保障任何因持牌中介人或認可財務機構因為違責事項，而導致任何國籍的投資者因涉及香港交易所上市或買賣的產品而蒙受的金錢損失。

就港股通南向交易而言，由於中國內地的證券商並非香港證監會的持牌人或註冊機構，亦不受到證監會的規管，因此投資者賠償基金將不涵蓋透過滬港通或深港通進行的港股通南向交易。

就滬股通或深港北向交易而言，根據《證券及期貨條例》，投資者賠償基金僅涵蓋在認可股票市場香港聯合交易所有限公司（聯交所）及認可期貨市場香港期貨交易所有限公司（期交所）上買賣的產品。由於滬股通或深港北向交易違責事項並不涉及聯交所和期交所上市或買賣的產品，因此一如買賣海外證券的投資者，投資者賠償基金亦不涵蓋滬股通北向交易。

另一方面，根據《證券投資者保護基金管理辦法》，中國投資者保護基金的用途為證券公司被撤銷、關閉和破產或被證監會實施行政接管、托管經營等強制性監管措施時，按照國家有關政策規定對債權人予以「償付」或「國務院批准的其他用途」。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。

2. 額度用盡

當滬股通/深港通的北向每日額度用完時即每日額度餘額在連續競價時段(或深交所的收盤集合競價 時段)跌至零或交易已超過餘額，當日餘下時間就不會再接受買盤訂單，但賣盤訂單則可以繼續。下一個交易日會恢復接受買盤訂單。至於已獲接受的買盤訂單不會因每日額度用盡受影響，除非相關經紀取消訂單，否則將維持在上交所/深交所的訂單紀錄內。

若果北向每日額度於開市集合競價時段用盡，新的買盤將被駁回。不過，由於取消訂單在開市集合競價時段很普遍，北向每日額度餘額或可於開市集合競價時段完結前已快速回復正數水平。屆時，聯交所於當日將再次接受北向買盤訂單。

3. 交易日及時間差異

由於滬股通及深港通只有在內地與香港兩地市場均為交易日、而且內地與香港兩地市場的銀行在相應的款項交收日均開放服務時才會開放，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證券的情況。投資者應該注意滬股通及深港通的開放日期，並因應自身的風險承受能力決定是否在滬股通或深港通暫停期間承擔證券價格波動的風險。

另外，內地與香港股市的交易時間並不一樣，透過滬股通/深港通買賣 A 股的時間，會與買賣港股不同，投資者需要留意有關差異。

4. 前端監控對沽出的限制

對於那些將證券存放於券商以外的投資者而言，如果需要沽出所持有的某些證券，必須在不晚於沽出當天（T 日）開市前成功把該證券轉至券商帳戶中。如果投資者錯過了此期限，他/她將不能於 T 日沽出該證券。

5. 合資格股票的調出

當一些原本為合資格股票被調出滬股通或深港通範圍時，該股票只能被賣出而不能被買入。這對投資者的投資組合或策略可能會有影響。投資者需要密切關注上交所、深交所及聯交所提供及不時更新的合資格股票名單。

6. 內地市場風險

6.1 市場波動風險

內地股市以散戶為主，炒風比較熾熱，而且容易受到內地政府的政策和消息所影響，會比較波動。

6.2 宏觀經濟風險

中國經濟情況與股市表現息息相關，目前中國經濟增長雖然仍高於全球平均水平，但增幅已經放緩。另外，市場亦關注內地政府和企業負債水平會否過高。

6.3 人民幣匯價波動風險

本港投資者買賣滬深股票，如需要將港元兌換成人民幣，便要承受人民幣匯價變動的風險，而匯兌過程亦會有成本。

人民幣匯價變動會對內地上市公司的盈利和債務造成影響，尤其是對出口業和以外幣作為債務計價的公司會有較顯著的影響。

6.4 政策風險

中央政府的經濟和金融政策往往會左右投資市場的表現。你需要留意中央政府刺激經濟或發展不同行業的政策，亦要留意針對貨幣、利率、信貸和股票市場的金融政策。

7. 關於深交所創業板風險

一般而言，相對於在主板上市的股票，於深交所創業板上市的股票有較高的風險。

7.1 規管差異風險

深交所創業板市場與深交所主板和中小板市場在上市、交易、信息披露以及其他事項的規則和指引方面都存在較大差異。例如，就上市條件而言，尋求在創業板市場上市的公司將適用更短的盈利歷史、更低的淨利潤和營業收入，以及更低的經營活動產生的現金流量要求。創業板上市公司較之主板和中小板公司對於股本總額的要求也更低。關於深交所創業板、主板、中小板的上市條件詳情，請參閱深交所網站。

另外，創業板市場採用與主板和中小板市場較為不同的信息披露規則。例如，創業板上市公司的臨時報告僅要求在證監會指定網站和公司網站上披露。如果投資者繼續採用與主板市場和中小板市場相似的信息查詢方法，可能無法及時了解到公司正在發生的重大變動。因此，建議投資者密切關注創業板上市公司的公告及風險警示，了解市場風險，並在交易創業板股票時遵守相關法律法規。

7.2 退市風險

創業板市場上市公司退市標準與深交所主板市場和中小板市場不同，可能導致創業板市場上市公司退市的情形更多。創業板市場上市公司面臨更大的退市風險，且退市速度可能更快。

另外，創業板市場上市公司股票可能在深交所決定終止其上市後直接退市。投資者將無法交易已退市公司的股份，在此情況下將可能損失全部本金。

7.3 公司經營風險

創業板市場上市公司一般處於發展初期，經營歷史較短，規模較小，經營穩定性較低，抵抗市場風險和行業風險的能力較弱。儘管它們可能擁有更大的發展潛力並可更多地借助於科技創新，其未來表現（尤其是那些尚未有良好盈利記錄的公司）存在很大的不確定性。

7.4 大幅股價波動

創業板市場上市公司股價可能隨市況變化、投資者投機行為或公司業績變動等情況而頻繁發生大幅波動。流通股本較少的創業板市場上市公司可能較容易被主要股東操縱股價。不穩定的公司業績亦令此類公司的估值較為困難。

7.5 公司技術風險

在深交所創業板上市的公司主要為高科技公司，技術創新是這些公司能否成功的關鍵。然而，這些公司亦面對種種與技術創新有關的風險和挑戰，例如研發成本高昂、研發失敗，以及技術和產品市場更迭頻繁等等。

7.6 估值相關風險

創業板公司通常較難估計其價值，因為它們一般是處於成長早期的初創企業，經營時間較短、盈利和現金流等表現亦較不穩定，較難用一些傳統的方法例如市盈率和市帳率等衡量其價值。

8. 關於上交所科創板市場風險

一般而言，相對於在主板上市的股票，於上交所科創板上市的股票有較高的風險。

8.1 規管差異風險

上交所科創板市場與上交所主板市場在上市、交易、信息披露以及其他事項的規則和指引方面都存在較大差異。例如，就上市條件而言，尋求在科創板市場上市的公司將適用更短的盈利歷史、更低的淨利潤和營業收入，以及更低的經營活動產生的現金流量要求。科創板上市公司較之主板和中小板公司對於股本總額的要求也更低。科創板上市公司的交易安排亦與主板上市公司不同，例如價格限制、最小買賣盤和最大買賣盤。關於上交所科創板與主板的上市條件詳情，請參閱上交所網站。

8.2 退市風險

科創板退市制度較主板更為嚴格，可能導致科創板市場上市公司退市的情形更多，退市速度更快。

8.3 公司經營風險

科創板市場上市公司一般處於發展初期，經營歷史較短，規模較小，經營穩定性較低，抵抗市場風險和行業風險的能力較弱。儘管它們可能擁有更大的發展潛力並可更多地借助於科技創新，其未來表現（尤其是那些尚未有良好盈利記錄的公司）存在很大的不確定性。

8.4 大幅股價波動

科創板市場上市公司股價可能隨市況變化、投資者投機行為或公司業績變動等情況而頻繁發生大幅波動。流通股本較少的科創板市場上市公司可能較容易被主要股東操縱股價。不穩定的公司業績亦令此類公司的估值較為困難。

8.5 技術風險

科創板市場上市公司的新技術能否轉化為現實中的產品或服務具有不確定性。當其所在的行業正經歷快速的技術更新換代時，其產品可能面臨被淘汰的危險而令其公司難以為繼。

複雜產品警告聲明

“複雜產品”是指由於結構複雜，致令其條款、特點及風險在合理情況下不大可能會被零售投資者理解的投資產品。

1. 投資者應就複雜產品審慎行事。
2. 投資者可能會損失全部投資金額或會蒙受大於投資金額的損失（如適用）。
3. 就發行人提供未經香港證監會審閱的要約文件或資料的複雜產品而言，投資者應該要約審慎行事。
4. 就被形容為已獲香港證監會認可的複雜產品而言，該認可不表示獲得官方推介，及香港證監會認可不等如對該產品作出推介或認許，亦不是對該產品的商業利弊或表現作出保證。
5. 如獲提供過往業績資料，往績並非預測日後業績表現的指標。
6. 一些複雜產品僅供專業投資者買賣。
7. 在作出任何投資決定前投資者應閱讀要約文件及其他相關資料，以了解有關複雜產品的主要性質、特點和風險，亦應先尋求獨立專業意見，並且應有足夠的淨資產來承擔因買賣該產品而可能招致的風險和損失。

按香港期貨交易所有限公司的買賣股票指數期權合約規例及買賣股票指數期貨合約規例而作出的免責聲明

香港期交所免責聲明

香港期貨交易所有限公司（“香港期交所”）可不時開發在香港期交所買賣的合約所根據的股票指數或其他專有產品。香港期交所台灣指數便是一隻由香港期交所開發的此類股票指數。香港期交所台灣指數及不時由香港期交所開發的該等其他股票指數（“香港期交所指數”）或專有產品是香港期交所的財產。每種香港期交所指數的編制及計算過程是及將會是香港期交所的獨佔和專有的財產。香港期交所指數的編制及計算的過程是及基礎可不時由香港期交所無需作出知會的情況下更改或改動，與及香港期交所可在任何時候要求某些由香港期交所指定的根據任何香港期交所指數作買賣的期貨及期權合約的買賣及交收須參照另一種將被計算出來的指數。香港期交所並不向任何參與者或任何第三者保證、陳述或擔保任何香港期交所指數或其編制及計算的任何與其有關的資訊的準確性或完整性，而與任何香港期交所指數相關的任何形式的該種保證、陳述或擔保皆沒有被作出或不應被視為作出。此外，香港期交所並不接受有關於使用任何香港期交所指數方面或關於香港期交所或其委任去編制及計算任何香港期交所指數的任何其他人士於編制及計算任何香港期交所指數的任何失準、遺漏、錯誤、不正確、延誤、中斷、暫停、改變或改變或缺失（包括但不限於其疏忽所引致的該等情況）方面或關於根據任何香港期交所指數買賣期貨或期權合約的任何參與者或第三者於上述任何情況可直接或間接地招致的任何經濟或其他損失方面的任何責任或負擔。任何參與者或第三者不可以由於與本免責聲明所述及的事情有關或所引致的情況向香港期交所進行申索、行動或法律程序。任何參與者或第三者於全面知悉本免責聲明的情況下進行根據任何香港期交所指數的期貨及期權合約的交易及不能於該等交易倚賴香港期交所。

有關買賣股票指數期權的免責聲明

恒生指數有限公司（Hang Seng Indexes Company Limited）（“HSIL”）現時公布、編纂及計算一系列的股票指數及可能不時應恒生資訊服務有限公司（Hang Seng Data Services Limited）（“HSDS”）公布、編纂及計算其他股票指數（統稱“恒生股票指數”）。各恒生股票指數的商標、名稱及編纂及計算程序均屬 HSDS 獨家及全權擁有。HSIL 經已許可香港期貨交易所有限公司（Hong Kong Futures Exchange Limited）（“交易所”）使用恒生股票指數作推出、推廣及買賣以任何恒生股票指數為根據的期權合約（統稱“期權合約”）及有關用途但不能用作其他用途。HSIL 有權隨時及無須作出通知更改及修改編纂及計算任何恒生股票指數的程序及依據及任何有關的程式、成份股及因素。交易所亦有權隨時要求任何期權合約以一隻或多隻替代指數交易及結算。交易所、HSDS 及 HSIL 均未有向任何參與者或任何第三者保證、表示或擔保所有或任何恒生股票指數、其編纂及計算或任何有關資料的準確性及完整性，亦未有就所有或任何恒生股票指數作出任何其他性質的保證、表示或擔保，任何人士亦不能暗示或視該等保證、表示或擔保已獲作出。交易所、HSDS 及 HSIL 均不會及無須就使用所有或任何恒生股票指數作有關所有或任何期權合約的交易或其他用途、或 HSIL 編纂及計算所有或任何恒生股票指數時出現的任何錯漏、錯誤、阻延、中斷、暫停、改變或失敗（包括但不限於因疏忽引致的）、或參與者或任何第三者可能因期權合約的交易直接或間接引致的任何經濟或其他損失負責。任何參與者或第三者均不能就本聲明內所指的任何事項引起或有關的問題向交易所及／或 HSDS 及／或 HSIL 提出要求、訴訟或法律程序。任何參與者或第三者作出期權合約交易時均完全明瞭本聲明並不能對交易所、HSDS 及／或 HSIL 有任何依賴。為免生疑問，本免責聲明並不會於任何參與者或第三者與 HSIL 及／或 HSDS 之間構成任何合約或準合約關係，而亦不應視作已構成該等合約關係。

有關買賣股票指數期貨的免責聲明

恒生指數有限公司（Hang Seng Indexes Company Limited）（“HSIL”）現時公布、編纂及計算一系列的股票指數及可能不時應恒生資訊服務有限公司（Hang Seng Data Services Limited）（“HSDS”）公布、編纂及計算其他股票指數（統稱“恒生股票指數”）。各恒生股票指數的商標、名稱及編纂及計算程序均屬 HSDS 獨家及全權擁有。HSIL 經已許可香港期貨交易所有限公司（Hong Kong Futures Exchange Limited）（“交易所”）使用恒生股票指數作推出、推廣及買賣以任何恒生股票指數為根據的期貨合約（統稱“期貨合約”）及有關用途但不能用作其他用途。HSIL 有權隨時及無須作出通知更改及修改編纂及計算任何恒生股票指數的程序及依據及任何有關的程式、成份股及因素。交易所亦有權隨時要求任何期貨合約以一隻或多隻替代指數交易及結算。交易所、HSDS 及 HSIL 均未有向任何參與者或任何第三者保證、表示或擔保所有或任何恒生股票指數、其編纂及計算或任何有關資料的準確性及完整性，亦未有就所有或任何恒生股票指數作出任何其他性質的保證、表示或擔保，任何人士亦不能暗示或視該等保證、表示或擔保已獲作出。交易所、HSDS 及 HSIL 均不會及無須就使用所有或任何恒生股票指數作有關所有或任何期貨合約的交易或其他用途、或 HSIL 編纂及計算所有或任何恒生股票指數時出現的任何錯漏、錯誤、阻延、中斷、暫停、改變或失敗（包括但不限於因疏忽引致的）、或參與者或任何第三者可能因期貨合約的交易直接或間接引致的任何經濟或其他損失負責。任何參與者或第三者均不能就本聲明內所指的任何事項引起或有關的問題向交易所及／或 HSDS 及／或 HSIL 提出要求、訴訟或法律程序。任何參與者或第三者作出期貨合約交易時均完全明瞭本聲明並不能對交易所、HSDS 及／或 HSIL 有任何依賴。為免生疑問，本免責聲明並不會於任何參與者或第三者與 HSIL 及／或 HSDS 之間構成任何合約或準合約關係，而亦不應視作已構成該等合約關係。

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