



Risk Disclosure Statement for Derivative and Structured Products

買賣衍生及結構性產品的風險披露聲明書

This brief statement does not disclose all of the risks and other significant aspects of trading in derivative and structured products. 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 derivative and structured products is not suitable for many members of the public. You should carefully consider whether trading is appropriate for you in light of your experience, objectives, financial resources and other relevant circumstances.

本風險披露聲明書只扼述有關買賣衍生及結構性產品的風險，並不盡錄與該等買賣相關的所有風險和其他重要事項。閣下在進行買賣衍生及結構性產品交易前，必須先瞭解該合約性質(及有關合約的關係)以至閣下就此合約所須承擔的風險程度。衍生及結構性產品買賣並非適合每一位投資者，閣下宜因應本身之投資經驗、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買賣。

General 一般風險

Issuer default risk

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

Note: “Issuers Credit Rating” showing the credit ratings of individual issuers is now available under the Issuer and Liquidity Provider Information sub-section under Derivative Warrants and under CBBCs section on the HKEx corporate website.

發行人失責風險

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

注意：香港交易所公司網站的「衍生權證」及「牛熊證」內的「發行人與流通量提供者資料」均載列「發行人之信貸評級」，顯示個別發行人的信貸評級。

Uncollateralised product risk

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

非抵押產品風險

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

Gearing risk

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

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，結構性產品的價值可以跌至零，屆時當初投資的資金將會盡失。

Expiry considerations

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.

有效期的考慮

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

Extraordinary price movements

The price of a structured product may not match its theoretical price due to outside influences such as market supply and demand factors. As a result, actual traded

prices can be higher or lower than the theoretical price.

特殊價格移動

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

Foreign exchange risk

Investors trading structured products with underlying assets not denominated in Hong Kong dollars are also exposed to exchange rate risk. Currency rate fluctuations can adversely affect the underlying asset value, also affecting the structured product price.

外匯風險

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。

Liquidity risk

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

流通量風險

聯交所規定所有結構性產品發行商要為每一隻個別產品委任一名流通量提供者。流通量提供者的職責在為產品提供兩邊開盤方便買賣。若有流通量提供者失責或停止履行職責，有關產品的投資者或就不能進行買賣，直至有新的流通量提供者委任出來止。

Derivative Warrants 衍生認股權證

Time decay risk

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

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，因此不能視為長線投資。

Volatility risk

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

波幅風險

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

Callable Bull/Bear Contracts (CBBC) 牛熊證

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/level as stated in the listing documents. Investors will only be entitled to the residual value of the terminated CBBC as calculated by the product issuer in accordance with the listing documents. Investors should also note that the residual value can be zero.

強制收回風險

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

Funding costs

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



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the CBBC. The formula for calculating the funding costs are stated in the listing documents.

融資成本

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

Exchange Traded Funds (ETF) 交易所買賣基金

Market risk

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.

市場風險

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。

Tracking errors

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.)

追蹤誤差

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。)

Trading at discount or premium

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.

以折讓或溢價交易

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。

Foreign exchange risk

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.

外匯風險

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。

Liquidity risk

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.

流通量風險

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。

Counterparty risk involved in ETFs with different replication strategies

(a) Full replication and representative sampling strategies

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) Synthetic replication strategies

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. Swap-based ETFs

■ Total return swaps allow ETF managers to replicate the benchmark performance of ETFs without purchasing the underlying assets.

■ 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. Derivative embedded ETFs

■ 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.

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

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.

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

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

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的交易所買賣基金，其交易對手風險通常不是太大問題。

(b) 綜合複製策略

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：

i. 以掉期合約構成

■ 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。

■ 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。

ii. 以衍生工具構成

■ 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



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的經濟利益。有關衍生工具可由一個或多個發行商發行。

■ 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。

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。

投資者是否了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。

Futures and Options 期貨及期權

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 with which you deal 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.

「槓桿」效應

買賣期貨的風險非常高。由於基本按金額相對地低於期貨合約本身之價值，因此能起「槓桿」作用。市場輕微的波動也會對閣下投入或將需要投入的資金造成大比例的影響。所以，對閣下來說，這種效應可以說是利弊參半。因此閣下要承受虧蝕全部基本按金的風險，亦可能需要向市場參與者存入額外金額以維持本身的倉位。若果市況不利閣下倉位或按金水平調高，閣下就會被迫追收按金，須在短時間內存入額外資金以維持本身倉位。假如無法在指定時間內補倉，閣下可能會在虧蝕情況下被迫平倉，所有因此而造成的虧損亦一概由閣下承擔。

Risk-reducing orders or strategies

The placing of certain 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.

減低風險買賣盤或投資策略

即使落盤時採用某些減低損失的買賣盤，也可能作用不大，因為市況可以令這些買賣盤無法執行。至於運用不同持倉組合的策略如「跨期」和「馬鞍式」組合等，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。

Variable degrees of risk

Transactions in options carry a high degree of risk. Purchasers and sellers of options should familiarize themselves with the type of options (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 options is on futures, 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 options 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') options generally entail 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 unfavorably against him. The seller will also be exposed to the risk of the purchaser exercising the options and the seller will be obligated to either settle the options in cash or to

acquire or deliver the underlying interest. If the options is on futures, the seller will acquire a position in futures with associated liabilities for margin (see the section on Futures above). If the options is 'covered' by the seller holding a corresponding position in the underlying interest or a futures or another options, the risk may be reduced. If the options is not covered, the risk of loss can be unlimited.

Certain exchanges in some jurisdictions permit deferred payment of the options 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 options is exercised or expires, the purchaser is responsible for any unpaid premium outstanding at that time.

不同風險程度

買賣期權的風險非常高。投資者不論是購入或沽出期權，均應先瞭解他們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。閣下應連同期權金及所有交易成本，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沽出作平倉或行使期權又或任由期權到期作廢。如期權持有人選擇行使期權，就必須進行現金交收又或是購入或交出相關的資產。若購入的是期貨產品的期權，期權持有人將獲得期貨倉位，並附帶相關的按金責任（見上文「期貨」一節）。如所購入的期權在到期時已沒有價值，閣下需承受投資上的損失，包括所有期權金和交易費用。假如閣下擬購入極價外期權，必須注意這類期權要變成有獲利的機會極微。

出售（「沽出」或「賣出」）期權承受的風險要比買入期權高得多。雖然賣方能收到定期期權金，但所承受的損失可能比這還高。倘若市況不利期權賣出者時，他必須投入額外按金補倉。此外，期權賣出者還需承擔買方行使期權時的風險，就是在買方行使時以現金結算又或履行買入或交出相關資產的責任。若賣出的是期貨產品的期權，則期權賣出者將獲得期貨倉位並附帶按金責任（見上文「期貨」一節）。若期權賣方持有相應數量的相關資產又或期貨或其他期權作「備兌」，則所承受的風險或會減少。若期權並沒有被「備兌」，則虧損風險可以是無限大。

某些國家的交易所容許買方延遲支付期權金，令買方支付按金費用的責任不超過期權金。儘管如此，買方最終仍須承受虧蝕期權金和交易費用的風險。當期權被行使又或到期時，買方有需要支付當時餘下未繳付的期權金。

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 options) may be modified by the exchange or clearing house to reflect changes in the underlying interest.

合約的條款及細則

閣下要為閣下做買賣的經紀行查詢所買賣的期貨或期權合約的條款及細則，以及有關責任（例如在什麼情況下閣下或會有責任就期貨合約的相關資產進行交收，又或者期權的到期日以及行使的時間限制）。交易所或結算公司在某些情況下，或會修訂現有合約的細則（包括期權行使價），以反映合約所涉及資產的改變。

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 options may not exist. This can occur when, for example, the futures contract underlying the options is subject to price limits while the options are not. The absence of an underlying reference price may make it difficult to judge 'fair' value.



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暫停或限制交易以及價格關係

市場情況(例如市場流通量不足)及/或某些市場的規則運用(例如因為價格限制或一些「跌停板」的措施,而暫停任何合約或合約月份的交易),都可以令損失的風險增加,因為在此等情況下,投資者將難以完成甚或不能完成交易或進行平倉。如果閣下賣出期權後遇上這情況,損失的風險也可能較大。

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也可能不存在。譬如,期貨期權所涉及的期貨合約須受價格限制而定,但期權本身則不受限制。缺乏相關資產參考價格會叫投資者難以判斷「公平」價格的水平。

Deposited cash and property

You should familiarize yourself with the protections accorded 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.

存放的款項及財產

對於因應本地或外國的交易而存放的款項或其他財產會有多少保障,尤其是遇上有關公司破產或無力償還債務的時候,閣下必須瞭解清楚。能取回多少款項或財產可能要受特別的規例或當地法例所規管。在某些地區的法例,當閣下無力償還債務的時候,被認定屬於閣下的資產也會像現金一樣按比例分配支付。

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.

佣金及其他收費

在開始交易之前,閣下先要清楚瞭解需要繳付的所有佣金、費用或其他收費。這些費用將直接影響純利(如有)或增加你的損失。

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.

在其他司法地區進行交易

在其他司法地區的市場(包括與本地市場有正式連繫的市場)進行交易,或會帶來額外的風險。根據這些市場的規例,投資者享有的保障多寡或會有所不同。交易之前,必先要查明有關該項交易的所有規則。投資者本身所在地的監管機構將不能迫使進行交易的其他司法地區的監管機構或市場執行有關規則。故交易之前,應先向經紀行查詢本身國家所屬的司法地區以及其他司法地區所提供的賠償種類詳情。

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.

貨幣風險

以外幣計算的合約買賣所帶來的利潤或虧蝕(不論交易是否在本身所在的司法地區或其他地區進行),均會在需要將合約的單位貨幣轉為另一種貨幣時,受到匯率波動的影響。

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 exchange, the clearing house and/or Exchange Participants. Such limits may vary: you should ask the firm with which you deal for details in this respect.

交易設施

電子交易的設施,莫不由電腦系統來進行買賣盤傳遞、執行、配對、登記或交易結算等工作。但所有設施及系統,均有可能遇到臨時中斷或失靈,而閣下在此等情況下所能取得的賠償或會受到系統供應商、市場、交易所、結算公司及/或交易所參與者所負的有限責任所限制。由於這些有限責任可以各不相同,投資者請向經紀行查詢有關詳情。

Electronic trading

Trading on an electronic trading system may differ not only from trading in an open-outcry market but also 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.

電子交易

透過電子交易系統做的買賣,不僅和公開叫價市場不同,甚至會和其他電子交易系統的不一樣。若選擇透過某電子交易系統做買賣,就要承受該系統帶來的風險,包括系統硬件或軟件的失靈。系統失靈可能會導致你的買賣盤不能根據指令執行,甚或沒有執行。

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 familiarize yourself with applicable rules and attendant risks.

場外交易

在某些司法地區,同時在特定情況之下,經紀行可以進行場外交易。為你做交易的經紀行可能是閣下買賣中的交易對手。在這種情況下,不論是要平掉既有倉位、評估價值、釐定公平價格又或評估風險,都是比較困難甚或辦不到的。因此,這些交易或會帶來更大的風險。另外,場外交易的監管或會比較寬鬆,又或有另一套的監管制度;在從事此類買賣之前,應先瞭解有關的規則和風險。

Source of information 資料來源

Hong Kong Exchanges & Clearing Ltd. 香港交易及結算所有限公司

<http://www.hkex.com.hk/eng/index.htm>

※I hereby declare that I have read the risk disclosure statement and understood the risks thereof and acknowledge the receipt of the copy. 本人在此聲明:本人已經閱讀此風險披露聲明書及完全明白其中所述之風險,並已收妥此風險披露聲明書副本。

Client Name 客戶姓名 : _____

Account No. 賬戶號碼 : _____

Client Signature 客戶簽署 : _____

(Signature must be the same as our records 簽署必須與本公司記錄相同)

(Please use company chop where necessary 如有需要,請蓋公司印章)

(All of the account holder's signatures required 所有賬戶持有人必須簽署)

Date 日期 : _____