

## Risk Disclosure Statement for Derivative Products Traded on Specified Stock Exchanges<sup>1</sup>

### 指明證券交易所<sup>\*</sup>買賣之衍生產品風險披露聲明

*This brief statement does not disclose or explain all of the risks and other significant aspects of trading in derivative products. In light of the risks, you should not engage in trading in derivatives unless you understand the nature of the transactions into which you are entering and the extent of your exposure to risk. You should carefully consider whether trading in derivatives is appropriate for you in light of your investment experience, objectives, risk appetite, financial resources and other relevant circumstances. If in doubt, you 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 this document, no responsibility is accepted for the completeness, adequacy or accuracy of its 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>).*

本解釋文件並沒有披露或解釋所有有關買賣衍生產品之風險及其他重要事項。就風險方面，除非閣下明白所投資的交易性質及閣下需承受之風險程度，否則閣下不應參與買賣衍生產品。閣下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，強烈建議閣下向法律、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本文件，但不會對其內容的完整性、合適性及準確性承擔任何責任。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。

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

買賣交易所買賣之衍生產品的一般風險包括但不限於下列各項：

#### **Issuer Default Risk 發行人失責風險**

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

倘若衍生產品發行人破產而未能履行其對所發行證券的責任，閣下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，閣下須特別留意衍生產品發行商的財力及信用。

#### **Uncollateralized Product Risk 非抵押產品風險**

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

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

#### **Gearing Risk 槓桿風險**

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

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

#### **Expiry Considerations 有效期的考慮**

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

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

#### **Extraordinary Price Movements 特殊價格移動**

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

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

\* "specified stock exchange" means a stock exchange specified in Part 3 Schedule of Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap 571)

\* "指明證券交易所"指現行香港法例第 571 章附表 1 第 3 部指明的證券交易所

<Attached 1>

<附件一>

### **Liquidity Risk 流通量風險**

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

有些交易所規定所有衍生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，持有有關產品的投資者可能不能進行買賣，直至有新的流通量提供者被委任為止。

### **Foreign Exchange Risk 外匯風險**

For transaction of derivative products with underlying assets not denominated in Hong Kong dollars you are exposed to exchange rate risk. Exchange rate fluctuations can adversely affect the underlying asset value, also affecting the price of the derivative product.

若閣下所買賣衍生產品的相關資產並非以港幣為單位，則尚要面對外匯風險。貨幣兌換率的波動可對相關資產的價值造成負面影響，連帶影響衍生產品的價格。

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

**此外，不同種類的衍生產品有其獨特的風險：**

### **Callable Bull/Bear Contracts (CBBC) 牛熊證**

#### **Mandatory Call Risk 強制收回風險**

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

閣下買賣牛熊證，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，閣下只能收回已停止買賣的牛熊證的剩餘價值，該剩餘價值是由產品發行商按上市文件所述計算出來，而剩餘價值可以是零。

#### **Funding Costs 融資成本**

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

牛熊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，閣下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。

### **Derivative Warrants 衍生權證**

#### **Time Decay Risk 時間損耗風險**

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

假若其他情況不變，衍生權證愈接近到期日，價值會愈低，因此衍生權證不能被視為長線投資工具。

#### **Volatility Risk 波幅風險**

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

衍生權證的價格可隨相關資產價格的引伸波幅而升跌，閣下須注意相關資產的波幅。

### **Synthetic Exchange-Traded Fund (Synthetic ETF) 合成交易所買賣基金(合成ETF)**

#### **Market Risk 市場風險**

You are exposed to the political, economic, currency and other risks related to the Synthetic ETF's underlying referenced assets.

閣下會承受與合成ETF相關指數有關的政治、經濟、貨幣及其他風險。

<Attached 1>

<附件一>

### **Counterparty Risk 交易對手風險**

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

若合成ETF投資於衍生工具以追蹤指數表現，閣下除了會承受與指數有關的風險外，亦會承受發行有關衍生工具的交易對手的信貸風險。此外，閣下亦應考慮有關衍生工具發行人的潛在連鎖影響及集中風險（例如由於衍生工具發行人主要是國際金融機構，因此若合成ETF的其中一個衍生工具交易對手倒閉，便可能對該合成ETF的其他衍生工具交易對手產生「連鎖」影響）。有些合成ETF備有抵押品以減低交易對手風險，但仍要面對當合成ETF的抵押品被變現時，抵押品的市值可能已大幅下跌的風險。

### **Tracking Error 追蹤誤差**

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

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

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

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

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

### **Stock lending risk 股票借貸風險**

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.

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償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。

### **Equity Linked Instruments (ELIs) 股票掛鈎票據**

#### **Possibilities of losing investment 賠本可能**

You may lose part or all of your investment if the price of the underlying security moves against your investment view.

如有關票據掛鈎的股票資產價格變動與閣下事前看法不同，閣下有可能要虧損部分甚至全部本金。

#### **Exposure to equity market 承受股票市場風險**

You are exposed to price movements in the underlying security and the stock market, the impact of dividends and corporate actions and counterparty risks. You must also be prepared to accept the risk of receiving the underlying shares or a payment less than your original investment.

閣下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該掛鈎股票或只收到比投資額為少的款項。

#### **Price adjustment 價格調整**

You 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. You should also note that issuers may make adjustments to the ELI due to corporate actions on the underlying security.

閣下應注意，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。閣下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。

<Attached 1>

<附件一>

### **Potential yield 準孳息計算**

You should take into account the applicable fees and charges related to the purchase and sale of ELI and payment / delivery at expiry. The potential yields disseminated by the exchange normally do not take fees and charges into consideration.

閣下應了解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。交易所發布的準孳息數字一般並沒有將這些費用計算在內。

### **Interest rates 利息**

While most ELIs offers 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.

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。

### **Stock Options 股票期權**

#### **Variable degree of risk 不同風險程度**

Transaction in stock options carries a high degree of risk. You should familiarize yourselves with the type of option (i.e. put or call) which you contemplate trading as purchasers or sellers and the associated risks. You should calculate the extent to which the value of the stock option must increase for your position to become profitable, taking into account the premium and all transaction costs.

期權交易的風險非常高。不論閣下是購入或出售期權，均應先瞭解其將會買賣的期權類別(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。

#### **Terms and conditions of stock option contracts 股票期權合約的條款及細則**

You should read and understand the terms and conditions of the specific stock option which you are trading and associated obligations (e.g. 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.

閣下應查詢及了解所買賣的期權合約的條款及細則，以及有關責任(如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。

#### **Suspension or restriction of trading and pricing relationships 暫停或限制交易及價格關係**

Market conditions (e.g. illiquidity) and/or the operation of the rules of certain markets (e.g. the suspension of trading in any contract or contract month because of price limits or "circuit breakers") may increase the risk of loss by making it difficult or impossible to effect transactions or liquidate/offset positions. If you have sold options, this may increase the risk of loss. Further, normal pricing relationships between the underlying interest and the option may not exist. This can occur when, for example, the interest 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 determine the "fair value".

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，這是因為閣下屆時將難以或無法執行交易或平掉/抵銷倉盤。如果閣下賣出期權後遇到這種情況，須承受的虧損風險可能會增加。此外，相關資產與期權之間的正常價格關係可能並不存在。例如，期權所涉及的相關資產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閣下難以判斷何謂「公平價格」。

#### **Off-exchange transactions 場外交易**

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

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。為閣下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，閣下應先瞭解有關的規則和風險。