



## 個人證券賬戶申請表

立橋證券有限公司於香港註冊成立，註冊辦事處位於香港干諾道中168-200號信德中心招商局大廈11樓13-15室（下簡稱「立橋證券」或「本公司」），根據《證券及期貨條例》可進行第1類（證券交易）及第2類（期貨合約交易）受規管活動之持牌法團（中央編號：AMB404），屬於聯交所參與者、香港結算直接結算參與者及期交所交易權持有人。

內部專用

客戶賬號 ACN：

日期 (日/月/年)：

個人交易賬戶（開戶文件清單）

1. 持港澳居民身份證人士

港澳居民身份證 / 簽證身份書

☐

住址證明（最近三個月任意一個月，例如：水費、電費、煤氣費、電話費等繳費賬單或銀行貸款 / 信用卡帳單及銀行賬戶證明）

☐

銀行賬戶證明（例如：銀行賬戶結單、印有客戶名稱及賬戶號碼的銀行提款卡）

☐

2. 持內地居民身份證人士

中國居民第二代身份證

☐

中國護照或往來港澳通行證

☐

港澳入境處發出的逗留許可證明（「入境紙」）（如未有人入境港澳則毋須提供）

☐

住址證明（最近三個月任意一個月，需包含列印的開戶申請人姓名、地址、日期、收費單位公章（如持有中國第二代身份證上的地址與實際住址相同，則毋須提供））

☐

銀行賬戶證明（例如：銀行賬戶結單、印有客戶名稱及賬戶號碼的銀行提款卡）

☐

3. 持其他國家/地區證件人士

護照及相關身份證明文件

☐

住址證明（最近三個月任意一個月，例如：水費、電費、煤氣費、電話費等繳費賬單或銀行貸款 / 信用卡帳單及銀行賬戶證明）

☐

港澳入境處發出的簽證

☐

銀行賬戶證明（例如：銀行結單、印有客戶名稱及賬戶號碼的銀行提款卡）

☐

其他表格類別

W-8BEN 個人稅務申報表格（適用於美股交易）

☐

客戶風險承擔能力問卷（適用於基金及債券交易）

☐

全權委託帳戶協議 / 授權書（適用於授權管理賬戶）

☐

賬戶基本信息

開戶審核人

客戶名稱 (中文)：

客戶名稱 (英文)：

初審：

客戶來源：

開戶渠道：

複審：

客戶類型：

預約號：

終審：

經紀編號：

電子証書序列號 (如有)：

認證：

佣金及收費

市場產品：

請參考不時更新之收費表：

港股

證券服務收費表 ( 港股 )

中華通滬深A股

證券服務收費表 ( 滬 / 深港通 A 股 “中華通” )

美股

證券服務收費表 ( 美股 )

債券

債券服務收費表

基金

基金服務收費表

期貨

期貨服務收費表 ( 港期 )

環球期貨

期貨服務收費表 ( 環期 )

下載網址：  
www.wlsec.com

客戶協議：

賬戶條款及細則：

證券賬戶協議  
風險披露聲明

**[注意]** 交易佣金及收費標準有特別優惠或約定之客戶可另議。本公司有權更改佣金及收費而毋須另行通知，並保留最終決定權。有關收費未能盡錄，如有疑問，請致電客戶服務熱線：+852 3150 7728 (香港) +86 755 8206 0899(內地) +853 8796 5888 (澳門) 查詢。

**[備註]**

立橋證券有限公司於香港註冊成立，註冊辦事處位於香港干諾道中168-200號信德中心招商局大廈11樓13-15室（下簡稱「立橋證券」或「本公司」），根據《證券及期貨條例》可進行第1類（證券交易）及第2類（期貨合約交易）受規管活動之持牌法團（中央編號：AMB404），屬於聯交所參與者、香港結算直接結算參與者及期交所交易權持有人。

客戶在本證券及/或期貨期權交易賬戶申請表格上簽署以表示客戶已閱讀、明白及接受由立橋證券所提供的所有有關最新版本的相關客戶協議書 [包括證券賬戶協議書及/或期貨賬戶協議書] 的章則條款包括其一般條款及通用附表所約束。

內部專用									
ACN：					日期：				
<div> <div>日</div> <div>月</div> <div>年</div> </div>									
第一部分 申請人個人資料及財務概況									
中文名			外文名			別名（如有）			
性別		<input type="checkbox"/> 先生 <input type="checkbox"/> 女士		出生日期 (日/月/年)			國籍		
出生地點及國家		<input type="checkbox"/> 中國澳門 <input type="checkbox"/> 中國香港 <input type="checkbox"/> 中國,省市 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他 國家    城市							
證件類別		<input type="checkbox"/> 澳門居民身份證 <input type="checkbox"/> 香港居民身份證/簽證身份書 <input type="checkbox"/> 中國內地居民身份證 <input type="checkbox"/> 中國護照/通行証 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他國家/地區證件（請說明）：							
身份證/其他證件號碼				證件到期日（日/月/年）			簽發地		
手提電話（區號）		（ ）		電郵		微信賬號			
住宿		<input type="checkbox"/> 租用物業 <input type="checkbox"/> 自置物業 <input type="checkbox"/> 按揭物業 <input type="checkbox"/> 公司宿舍 <input type="checkbox"/> 與家人同住 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他(請說明):							
住宅地址 (請提供地址證明，恕不接受郵件信箱)									
通訊地址 (如與上述地址不同請提供地址證明)									
收取結單及書信方式		<input type="checkbox"/> 電郵			<input type="checkbox"/> *住宅地址			<input type="checkbox"/> *通訊地址	
*若客戶選擇透過居住地址或通訊地址接收交易確認通知書或賬戶結單，將收取每月五十元服務費。 *立橋證券將不會對因通訊設施之故障或傳送失靈，或非本人/吾等控制範圍或預測之任何其他原因所造成傳送或收取資訊之延誤負責。									
婚姻狀況		<input type="checkbox"/> 未婚 <input type="checkbox"/> 已婚 <input type="checkbox"/> 離婚 <input type="checkbox"/> 鰥寡		教育程度		<input type="checkbox"/> 小學或以下 <input type="checkbox"/> 中學 <input type="checkbox"/> 大專 <input type="checkbox"/> 大學或以上			
受僱狀況		<input type="checkbox"/> 商人/自僱 <input type="checkbox"/> 受僱員工 <input type="checkbox"/> 退休人士 <input type="checkbox"/> 家庭主婦 <input type="checkbox"/> 學生 <input type="checkbox"/> 待業 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他形式的僱傭狀態 (請註明)：							
任職機構/自營機構名稱						行業			
職位/級別					任職年期		辦公電話（ ）		
僱主/自僱公司地址									
每年收入（港幣）		<input type="checkbox"/> HK\$200,000 以下 <input type="checkbox"/> HK\$200,000-HK\$500,000 <input type="checkbox"/> HK\$500,001-HK1,000,000 <input type="checkbox"/> HK\$1,000,001 或以上							
首次資金來源 (可多選)		<input type="checkbox"/> 薪金 <input type="checkbox"/> 業務收入 <input type="checkbox"/> 佣金 <input type="checkbox"/> 儲蓄 <input type="checkbox"/> 租金 <input type="checkbox"/> 退休金 <input type="checkbox"/> 投資 <input type="checkbox"/> 繼承/贈予 <input type="checkbox"/> 售出物業/其他資產所得 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他 (請註明):							
持續資金來源		<input type="checkbox"/> 與首次資金來源相同 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他 (請註明)：							
估計個人總資產淨值 (資產總額-負債總額)		<input type="checkbox"/> HK\$1,000,000 以下 <input type="checkbox"/> HK\$1,000,000-HK\$5,000,000 <input type="checkbox"/> HK\$5,000,001-HK\$10,000,000 <input type="checkbox"/> HK\$10,000,001 或以上							
資金來源地 (可多選)		<input type="checkbox"/> 中國澳門 <input type="checkbox"/> 中國香港 <input type="checkbox"/> 中國內地 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他地區 (請註明)：							
第二部分 賬戶類別									
賬戶類別		證券 (二選一)			期貨及期權 (可多選)			基金及債券 (可選財富管理服務)	
賬戶選項		<input type="checkbox"/> 現金交易賬戶 <input type="checkbox"/> 保證金（「孖展」）交易賬戶			<input type="checkbox"/> 期貨賬戶 <input type="checkbox"/> 期權賬戶			<input type="checkbox"/> 理財賬戶 <input type="checkbox"/> 財富管理賬戶	
交易市場		<input type="checkbox"/> 港股 (必選) <input type="checkbox"/> 中華通滬深 A 股 <input type="checkbox"/> 美股 <input type="checkbox"/> 美股期權			<input type="checkbox"/> 香港市場 <input type="checkbox"/> 環球市場			<input type="checkbox"/> (必選) <input type="checkbox"/> (可選)	
交易渠道		<input type="checkbox"/> 網上交易 (須提供有效電子郵件並通過驗證)							
第三部分 客戶指定銀行結算賬戶資料									
客戶謹此指示及授權立橋證券將所有應付客戶之款項存入下列之指定銀行結算賬戶，除非客戶另以書面指示則除外。立橋證券不會就任何原因延遲存入款項令客戶蒙受任何虧損、開支或賠償承擔任何法律責任。									
銀行區域		貨幣		收款銀行名稱		賬戶號碼		賬戶持有人名稱	
<input type="checkbox"/> 香港銀行		<input type="checkbox"/> 港幣							
<input type="checkbox"/> 澳門銀行		<input type="checkbox"/> 人民幣							
<input type="checkbox"/> 國內銀行 電匯(港元)		<input type="checkbox"/> 美元							
銀行/分行地址									
銀行代號				分行代號					

注意：1. 請用正楷填寫並在適當的方格內劃上“✓”號。 2. 每名聯名賬戶持有人必須填寫一份個人賬戶申請表。 3. 任何更改或刪除須經全部有關人士簡簽。

## 第四部分 客戶投資經驗及目標

投資目的	<input type="checkbox"/> 短線投機	<input type="checkbox"/> 中長線資本增值	<input type="checkbox"/> 對沖	<input type="checkbox"/> 股息收益	<input type="checkbox"/> 其他, 請註明_____
產品投資經驗	少於一年		一至五年	六至十年	多於十年
股票	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
牛熊證	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
衍生權證 (窩輪)	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
合成交易所買賣基金 (ETF)	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
期貨	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
期權	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
外匯	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
商品或貴金屬	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
債券及基金	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
虛擬資產或其相關產品	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
其他 (請說明: )	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
評估客戶對有關產品的認識:				一般衍生產品	虛擬資產及其相關產品
1. 已接受有關產品或跟該產品相關的培訓或出席有關課程				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. 從本人現時或過往的工作經驗與有關產品或跟該產品有關				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. 從本人於過去三年內已進行了五次或以上跟該產品相關之交易				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
或					
本人沒有上述一項或以上的經驗, 但已細閱、同意及明白由立橋證券所提供一切關於該產品的風險披露聲明, 並且本人明白於買賣該產品前必須先具備足夠的認識, 當本人決定通過立橋證券進行該產品買賣交易, 即代表本人知悉及接受交易該產品所帶來的風險及同意承擔一切有關風險及責任。				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## 第五部分 身份披露

閣下是否香港證券及期貨事務監察委員會註冊或持牌人士, 或該人士之僱員、董事或認可人士? (若是, 請提供該註冊或持牌僱主名稱及同意閣下在立橋證券開戶之同意書。)

☐ 否 ☐ 是, 註冊或持牌僱主名稱\_\_\_\_\_ 中央編號\_\_\_\_\_

閣下是否與立橋證券或其關聯公司 (統稱「立橋證券」) 之董事或僱員有關連? (例如親屬關係)

☐ 否 ☐ 是, 僱員名稱\_\_\_\_\_ 關係\_\_\_\_\_

閣下是否擔任重要公職, 例如重要政客或高級政府管員、司軍事官員、國有企業高級行政人員或其家人或有密切聯絡人士?

☐ 否 ☐ 是, 請說明: \_\_\_\_\_

閣下是否與任何地方的交易所上市公司的高級人員/董事/大股東有任何的關連?

☐ 否 ☐ 是, 公司名稱\_\_\_\_\_ 上市編號\_\_\_\_\_

## 第六部分 關連保證金賬戶

閣下的配偶是否持有立橋證券的證券保證金賬戶?

☐ 否 ☐ 是, 配偶姓名:\_\_\_\_\_ 賬戶號碼:\_\_\_\_\_

閣下或閣下的配偶是否是立橋證券其它證券保證金賬戶的實益擁有人或擔保人?

☐ 否

☐ 是, 賬戶名稱:\_\_\_\_\_ 賬戶號碼: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

是否多於三個 ☐ 否 ☐ 是(請填寫附頁)

閣下是否單獨或與配偶共同控制立橋證券其他證券保證金客戶之百分之三十五或以上的投票權?

☐ 否 ☐ 是, 賬戶名稱:\_\_\_\_\_ 持有人名稱:\_\_\_\_\_ 賬戶號碼:\_\_\_\_\_

## 第七部分 居留司法管轄區及稅務編號或具有等同功能的識別編號 (以下簡稱「稅務編號」)

提供以下資料, 列明 (a) 控權人的居留司法管轄區, 亦即控權人的稅務管轄區 (香港包括在內) 及 (b) 該居留司法管轄區發給控權人的稅務編號。列出所有 (不限於2個) 居留司法管轄區。

如控權人是香港稅務居民, 稅務編號是其香港身份證號碼。如沒有提供稅務編號, 必須填寫合適的理由 A、B 或 C:

賬戶持有人稅收居所

稅收居所國家	稅務編號(TIN)	如沒提供稅務編號, 請填寫理由A、B或C	提供理由A、B或C:
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>		原因 A: 控權人的居留司法稅務管轄區並沒有向其居民發出稅務編號。 原因 B: 控權人不能取得稅務編號。如選取這一理由, 解釋控權人不能取得稅務編號的原因。 理由 C: 控權人毋須提供稅務編號。居留司法管轄區的主管機關不需要控權人披露稅務編號。
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
如果上面選擇了理由B, 請在下面相應的行中解釋為什麼賬戶持有人無法獲得稅務編號			

第八部分 美國外國賬戶稅務合規法案(FATCA)

請在下列其中一個方格內加上“✓”號

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> | 本人確認，本人就課稅目的而言為美國公民及 / 或美國居民（綠卡持有人或根據實質居留測試被定性為居民）。              |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> | 本人確認，本人在美國（或美國境內）出生但不再屬於美國公民，原因是本人自願放棄本人的公民身份，並以美國「喪失原有國籍證明」為憑證。 |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> | 本人確認，本人就課稅目的而言並非美國公民或美國居民。                                       |

重要提示：

賬戶持有人如要瞭解 FATCA 法案詳情，閣下可參閱美國國家稅務局網站 (<http://www.irs.gov/>) 資訊。

賬戶持有人應對其確認的 FATCA 身份及在本文件內提供的其他信息承擔全部責任。

賬戶持有人應確保於本表格內所填報的所有資料和聲明真實、正確和完備。立橋證券不對該等資料和聲明的任何錯誤或導致的任何損失承擔任何責任。

立橋證券不能向賬戶持有人提供任何稅務及法律意見。如有相關疑問，請賬戶持有人聯絡其稅務及法律顧問。

如就任何曆年有下列情況，一般即屬已通過實質居留測試：(a) 該名個人在該年度內在美國居留至少 31 天；及 (b) 該名個人在該年度內在美國居留的天數，與其在前一年度內居留天數的三分之一及再前一個年度內居留天數的六分之一的總和，相等於或超過 183 天。

第九部分 中華通北向交易委託（投資者識別碼模式）及個人資料收集聲明客戶同意書 \*\*持有中國身分證人士不適用\*\*

處理個人資料是中華通北向交易的一部分

本人知悉及同意立橋證券在通過中華通北向交易服務過程中，立橋證券將被要求進行以下工作：

- 對提交到中華通交易系統的每一個客戶委託，增加一個獨一無二且專屬於客戶的券商客戶編碼（以下簡稱“BCAN”）（適用於客戶持有單一帳戶）或分配給客戶的聯名帳戶的 BCAN 碼（適用於客戶持有聯名帳戶）；及
- 向香港交易所提供已經編配給客戶的 BCAN 及相關客戶識別資訊（以下稱“客戶識別資訊”或“CID”），交易所可根據交易所規則而不時提出要求。

在處理與您帳戶相關的個人資料以及向您提供服務時，在不限制立橋證券已經向您作出的通知和已經取得的您的同意情況下，作為中華通北向交易服務的一部分，您知悉並同意立橋證券可能會收集、存儲、使用、披露並傳輸您的個人資料，包括以下內容：

- 不時向聯交所及其子公司披露及傳輸您的 BCAN 及 CID，包括向中華通交易系統輸入委託指令時標明您的 BCAN，並將進一步即時傳遞至相關中華通市場；
- 允許聯交所及其相關子公司：(i) 收集、使用以及存儲您的 BCAN、CID 以及由相關中華通結算機構為市場監測監控目的和執行交易所規則而合併、驗證和配對的 BCAN 和 CID 資訊（資訊由中華通結算機構或聯交所保存）；(ii) 為符合下文 (c) 及 (d) 規定的目的，不時將有關資料（直接或通過相關中華通結算機構）轉移給中華通市場運營者；(iii) 向香港的相關監管機構和執法機構披露有關資料，以促進其香港金融市場法定職能的履行；
- 允許相關中華通結算機構：(i) 收集、使用以及儲存您的 BCAN 和 CID，以促進 BCAN 和 CID 的合併、驗證以及 BCAN 和 CID 與投資者資料庫的配對，並將相應合併、驗證和配對的 BCAN 和 CID 資訊提供給相關中華通市場運營者、聯交所及聯交所相關子公司；(ii) 使用您的 BCAN 和 CID 來履行其證券帳戶管理的監管職能；(iii) 向有管轄權的大陸監管機構及執法機構披露有關資料，以促進其內地金融市場的監管、監察及執法職能的履行；
- 允許相關中華通市場運營者：(i) 收集、使用以及存儲您的 BCAN 和 CID，通過使用中華通服務及執行相關中華通市場營運商的規則，以促進其中華通市場的證券交易的監測監控；(iii) 向內地監管機構和執法機構披露有關資料，促進履行其內地金融市場的監管、監察及執法職能的履行。

通過向立橋證券發出關於中華通證券交易的指示，您知悉並同意，為符合與中華通北向交易相關而不時更新的聯交所要求和規則，立橋證券可以使用您的個人資料。您亦知悉，儘管您隨後聲稱撤回同意，但無論在您聲稱撤銷同意之前或之後，您的個人資料仍可繼續存儲、使用、披露、轉移以及其他處理以達到上述目的。

**未能提供客戶同意書或個人資料所須承擔的後果**

若未能向立橋證券提供您的個人資料或就上述作出同意，意味著根據具體情況立橋證券將不會或不能執行您的交易指令或向您提供中華通北向交易服務。

通過勾選下面的方框，本人確認已經閱讀並理解且同意立橋證券根據個人資料收集聲明中的條款和目的使用我的個人資料。

- ☐ 本人知悉及同意立橋證券將本人的個人資料用於個人資料收集聲明所載的目的，並明白及同意當通過立橋證券在滬港通及/或深港通下進行 A 股交易，即代表本人知悉及接受滬港通及/或深港通交易所帶來的風險及同意承擔相關風險及責任。

第十部分 香港投資者識別碼制度及場外證券交易匯報制度下的個人資料收集聲明

處理個人資料是香港證券交易的一部份

本人明白並同意，立橋證券有限公司（以下簡稱為「立橋證券」）為了向本人提供與在香港聯合交易所（「聯交所」）上市或買賣的證券相關的服務，以及為了遵守不時生效的聯交所與證券及期貨事務監察委員會（「證監會」）的規則和規定，立橋證券可收集、儲存、處理、使用、披露及轉移與本人有關的個人資料（包括本人的客戶識別資訊及券商客戶編碼）。在不限制以上的內容的前提下，當中包括：

- 根據不時生效的聯交所及證監會規則和規定，向聯交所及 / 或證監會披露及轉移本人/吾等的個人資料（包括客戶識別資訊及券商客戶編碼）；
- 允許聯交所：(i) 收集、儲存、處理及使用本人/吾等的個人資料（包括客戶識別資訊及券商客戶編碼），以便監察和監管市場及執行《聯交所規則》；(ii) 向香港相關監管機構和執法機構（包括但不限於證監會）披露及轉移有關資料，以便他們就香港金融市場履行其法定職能；及 (iii) 為監察市場目的而使用有關資料進行分析；及
- 允許證監會：(i) 收集、儲存、處理及使用本人/吾等的個人資料（包括客戶識別資訊及券商客戶編碼），以使其履行法定職能，包括對香港金融市場的監管、監察及執法職能；及 (ii) 根據適用法例或監管規定向香港相關監管機構和執法機構披露及轉移有關資料。

本人亦同意，即使本人其後宣稱撤回同意，立橋證券在本人宣稱撤回同意後，仍可繼續儲存、處理、使用、披露或轉移本人/吾等的個人資料以作上述用途。

[備註] 本條文所述的“券商客戶編碼”及“客戶識別資訊”具有《證券及期貨事務監察委員會持牌人或註冊人操守準則》第 5.6 段所界定的含義。

**未能提供客戶同意書或個人資料所須承擔的後果**

本人如未能向立橋證券提供個人資料或上述同意，可能意味著立橋證券不會或不能夠再（視情況而定）執行本人的交易指示或向本人提供證券相關服務，惟出售、轉出或提取本人現有的證券持倉（如有）除外。

通過勾選下面的方框，本人確認已經閱讀並理解且同意立橋證券根據個人資料收集聲明中的條款和目的使用我的個人資料。

- ☐ 本人知悉且同意立橋證券將本人的個人資料用於個人資料收集聲明所載的目的。



第十一部分 客戶聲明

本人，下述簽署客戶謹此：

- 開戶表格的資料均屬真實及正確。本人為此帳戶之最終及唯一權益擁有人，並完全負責為該帳戶運作所發出的一切指示。立橋證券完全可以依靠這些資料及陳述作適當用途（包括任何立橋證券收到的客戶更新資料之書面通知）。客戶授權立橋證券可在任何時間聯絡任何人，包括客戶的銀行、經紀等或任何信貸機構，藉以確定及查證本開戶表內的資料。
- 知悉並同意，立橋證券可根據《稅務條例》（第 112 章）有關交換財務賬戶資料的法律條文，（a）收集本表格所載資料並可備存作自動交換財務賬戶資料用途及（b）把該等資料和關於賬戶持有人或控權人及任何須申報賬戶的資料向香港特別行政區政府稅務局申報，從而把資料轉交到賬戶持有人或控權人的居留司法管轄區的稅務當局。
- 承諾，如情況有所改變，以致影響本表格所述的個人稅務居民身分，或引致本表格所載的資料不正確，本人會主動通知立橋證券，並會在情況發生改變後 30 日內向立橋證券提交一份已適當更新的更改資料表格，否則本人同意該等稅務申報表格會被當作續期。
- 確認就本表格所有相關的實體賬戶持有人所持有的賬戶，本人是以控權人身份簽署。
- 確認不對開戶後帳戶存入現金所產生的利息提出請求。
- 確認已獲告知立橋證券有意跟據證券賬戶協議書《附表 V: 個人資料聲明》中之定義去使用所持的個人資料作直銷用途，本人明白本人可以隨時按該聲明第 5.3 段所載的渠道方式通知立橋證券以行使其選擇退出權，而立橋證券將按要求停止在直接促銷中使用本人的個人資料而不收取費用。
- 確認明白使用任何立橋證券之服務前，當已閱讀、明白及接受由立橋證券所提供的所有有關最新版本的相關客戶協議書 [ 包括證券賬戶協議書及 / 或期貨賬戶協議書 ] ( “該協議書” ) 的章則條款，並已收到有關條款乙份並明白可從立橋證券網站中下載有關條款。而本文件乃相關協議書的一部份。該本人現申請開立在「賬戶類別」方格中顯示出剔號的相關賬戶，並同意接受可不時被修改的該協議書包括其一般條款及通用附表所約束。

當本人(客戶)於下列簽署欄內簽署後，即表示本人已確認本文第一至第十一部分內容均屬正確及完整，且本人亦已完全細閱、確認、同意、接受、明白及願意遵守以上各項之所有聲明內容和細則。本人已獲提供按本人選擇的語言(中文/英文)附於本表之風險披露聲明，並已獲邀請提出問題及徵求獨立法律意見(如本人有此意願)。

客戶簽署

A/C No.

客戶姓名:

日期:          日          月          年

見證人聲明

本人屬於「證券及期貨事務監察委員會」(“證監會”) 持牌人或註冊人操守準則 ( 第5.1段 ) 內所定義的指定接受見證人類別中的人士，本人的職業類型為 ( 請打勾 “✓” ):

- ☐ 銀行分行經理      ☐ 執業律師      ☐ 執業會計師/CFA      ☐ 醫生/牙醫      ☐ 執業特許秘書      ☐ 註冊工程師  
☐ 證監會持牌人      ☐ 太平紳士      ☐ 公證人

本人確認本文件及附件文檔上的簽名為客戶\_\_\_\_\_ (客戶姓名)現場簽署並且已驗證有關其身份證明文件之正本均屬一致。

見證人簽署:

見證人資料

姓名:

職位/ 註冊編號:

就職公司:

辦公電話:

辦公地址:

日期:          日          月          年

風險披露聲明

☐ 上述客戶已經電子形式確認聽畢及閱覽有關證券賬戶協議書及 / 或期貨賬戶協議書附件的風險披露聲明之全部內容。

(系統記錄之時間          :          / 日期:          / IP:          )

☐ 持牌職員本人已經按上述客戶明白的語言(中文/英文)當面於總行/(其他地點\_\_\_\_\_ ) 或經錄音電話(分機          / 時間:          / 日期          ) 向其清楚解釋證券賬戶協議書及 / 或期貨賬戶協議書附件的風險披露聲明，且已邀請及建議客戶細閱並就其內容和細則提出問題及尋求獨立法律意見。(如客戶有此意願)。

持牌代表簽署:

持牌代表全名:

日期:          日          月          年

中央編號:

## 一般衍生產品及虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品的風險披露聲明

### Risk Disclosure Statement for General Derivatives and Virtual Assets & Virtual Asset-Related Products

#### 一般衍生產品的特性及風險 Characteristics and risks of general derivative products

衍生產品涉及高投資風險，閣下須經過審慎考慮後才作出投資的決定，特別是概述於下列第(1)至(6)段有關衍生產品的特性及所涉及的風險。買賣各類衍生產品的主要風險包括但不限於下述各項。Derivative products involve high investment risks, and you must make an investment decision after careful consideration, especially the characteristics and risks involved in derivative products as outlined in paragraphs (1) to (6) below. The main risks of buying and selling various types of derivative products include, but are not limited to, the following.

如果閣下對此風險披露聲明書的任何方面或對買賣衍生產品所涉風險的性質及程度有不明確或不清楚明白之處，即須徵求獨立的專業意見。If you are unsure or unclear about any aspect of this Risk Disclosure Statement or about the nature and extent of the risks involved in trading derivatives, you should seek independent professional advice.

(1) **股本認股證** 是由上市公司發行，賦予持有人認購該公司股份的權利。這類認股證往往與首次公開招股出售的新股一併發行，又或隨有關公司派發股息、紅股或供股權時一併分派。這類認股證被行使時，上市公司會發行新股，並將股份給予認股證持有人。(1) **Equity warrants** are issued by a listed company and give the holder the right to subscribe for shares of the company. Such warrants are often issued together with new shares sold in an initial public offering, or when the company pays dividends, bonus shares or rights rights. When such warrants are exercised, the listed company issues new shares and gives the shares to the warrant holders.

#### 主要風險 Main Risks :

- I. 與股票不同，股本認股證有到期日，並非長期有效。若投資者不行使該股本認股證或未有於到期前在市場出售，到期時該股本認股證完全沒有價值。
  - II. 股本認股證價格升跌的幅度可能遠大於所對應的股票。在最差的情況下，股本認股證價格可跌至零，投資者可能會損失全部資金。
  - III. 除了決定股本認股證理論價格的基本因素外，所有其他市場因素（包括認股證本身在市場上的供求）也會影響股本認股證的價格。
- I. I. Unlike stocks, equity warrants have an expiration date and are not valid for a long time. If the investor does not exercise the equity warrant or does not sell it on the market before expiration, the equity warrant will be completely worthless when it expires.
  - II. II. The price of equity warrants may rise or fall much more than the corresponding stocks. In a worst-case scenario, the equity warrant price can drop to zero and investors could lose their entire capital.
  - III. III. In addition to the basic factors that determine the theoretical price of equity warrants, all other market factors (including the supply and demand of the warrants themselves in the market) will also affect the price of equity warrants.

(2) **衍生認股證** 是由金融機構發行，有別於必須為認購證的股本認股證，衍生認股證可再分為認購證和認沽證兩種。衍生認股證投資者有權在指定期間以預定價格「購入」或「出售」相關資產（包括股票、股票指數、貨幣、商品或一籃子證券等）。衍生認股證可於到期前在聯交所現貨市場買入或賣出。到期時，衍生認股證一般以現金作交收，而不涉及

相關資產的實物買賣。(2) **Derivative warrants** are issued by financial institutions and are different from equity warrants which must be subscription warrants. Derivative warrants can be further divided into two types: subscription warrants and put warrants. Derivative warrant investors have the right to "buy" or "sell" underlying assets (including stocks, stock indexes, currencies, commodities or baskets of securities, etc.) at a predetermined price during a specified period. Derivative warrants can be bought or sold in the spot market of the Stock Exchange before expiry. Upon expiration, derivative warrants are generally settled in cash and do not involve the physical purchase and sale of the underlying assets.

主要風險 Main Risks:

- I. 與股票不同，衍生認股證有到期日，並非長期有效。衍生認股證到期時如非價內認股證，則完全沒有價值。
  - II. 衍生認股證的持有人等同衍生認股證發行商的無擔保債權人，對發行商的資產並無任何優先索償權；衍生認股證的投資者須承擔發行商的信貸風險。因此，投資者須特別留意衍生認股證發行商的財力及信用。
  - III. 若其他因素不變，衍生認股證價格會隨時間而遞減，投資者絕對不宜視衍生認股證為長線投資工具。
  - IV. 若其他因素不變，相關資產的波幅增加會使衍生認股證價值上升；相反，波幅減少會使衍生認股證價值下降。
  - V. 衍生認股證價格升跌的幅度可能遠大於所對應的資產。在最差的情況下，衍生認股證價格可跌至零，投資者可能會損失全部資金。
  - VI. 除了決定衍生認股證理論價格的基本因素外，所有其他市場因素（包括認股證本身在市場上的供求）也會影響衍生認股證的價格。
  - VII. 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，有關產品的投資者就不能進行買賣，直至有新的流通量提供者委任出來為止。
- I. Unlike stocks, derivative warrants have an expiration date and are not long-term. A derivative warrant will have absolutely no value if it is not in-the-money when it expires.
  - II. The holders of derivative warrants are equivalent to the unsecured creditors of the issuer of derivative warrants and do not have any priority claim on the assets of the issuer; investors in derivative warrants must bear the credit risk of the issuer. Therefore, investors should pay special attention to the financial strength and creditworthiness of the issuer of derivative warrants.
  - III. If other factors remain unchanged, the price of derivative warrants will decrease over time. Investors should never regard derivative warrants as long-term investment tools.
  - IV. If other factors remain unchanged, an increase in the volatility of the underlying asset will increase the value of the derivative warrant; conversely, a decrease in volatility will decrease the value of the derivative warrant.
  - V. The price of derivative warrants may rise or fall much more than the underlying assets. In the worst-case scenario, the derivative warrant price can drop to zero and investors may lose their entire capital.
  - VI. In addition to the basic factors that determine the theoretical price of derivative warrants, all other market factors (including the supply and demand of the warrant itself in the market) will also affect the price of derivative warrants.
  - VII. The Exchange requires all structured product issuers to appoint a liquidity provider for each individual product. The responsibility of the liquidity provider is to provide two-sided openings for products to facilitate trading. If a liquidity provider defaults or ceases to perform its duties, investors in the relevant products will not be able to trade until a new liquidity provider is appointed.



(3) **牛熊證** 屬結構性產品，能追蹤相關資產的表現而毋須支付購入實際資產的全部金額。牛熊證有牛證及熊證之分，設有固定到期日，投資者可看好或看淡相關資產（例如股票，股票指數等）而選擇牛證或熊證。牛熊證價格變動趨向貼近相關資產的價格變動（即對沖值接近 1）。而且，牛熊證設有收回價及強制收回機制。若相關資產價格在到期前任何時候觸及收回價，牛熊證即提早到期，必須由發行商收回，其買賣亦會即告終止。(3) **CBBCs** are structured products that can track the performance of underlying assets without having to pay the full amount of the actual assets purchased. CBBCs are divided into bull and bear contracts, with fixed expiration dates. Investors can be optimistic or bearish on related assets (such as stocks, stock indexes, etc.) and choose bull or bear contracts. CBBC price movements tend to track the price movements of the underlying asset (i.e. the hedge value is close to 1). Moreover, CBBCs have call prices and mandatory call mechanisms. If the price of the underlying asset reaches the call price at any time before expiration, the CBBC will expire early and must be called back by the issuer, and its trading will be terminated.

主要風險 Main Risk:

- I. 若牛熊證的相關資產價格觸及按上市文件所述的收回價，牛熊證會即時由發行商收回，買賣亦會終止。若牛熊證屬 R 類，持有人可收回由產品發行商按上市文件所述計算出來的剩餘價值，但在最壞情況下亦可能沒有剩餘價值。若牛熊證屬 N 類，其收回價等於行使價，持有人不會收回任何剩餘價值。
  - II. 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。
  - III. 牛熊證的持有人等同牛熊證發行商的無擔保債權人，對發行商的資產並無任何優先索償權；牛熊證的投資者須承擔發行商的信貸風險。因此，投資者須特別留意牛熊證發行商的財力及信用。
  - IV. 結構性產品如牛熊證是槓桿產品，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，牛熊證的價值可以跌至零，屆時當初投資的資金將會盡失。
  - V. 牛熊證設有到期日，到期後的牛熊證可能一文不值。
  - VI. 牛熊證的價格或會因為外來因素(如市場供求或相關資產價格接近收回價時)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。
  - VII. 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，有關產品的投資者就不能進行買賣，直至有新的流通量提供者委任出來為止。
- I. If the price of the underlying asset of the CBBC reaches the call price stated in the listing document, the CBBC will be called immediately by the issuer and trading will be terminated. If the CBBC is Category R, the holder can recover the residual value calculated by the product issuer as stated in the listing document, but in the worst case there may be no residual value. If the CBBC is Category N, its call price is equal to the exercise price and the holder will not receive any residual value.
  - II. The issue price of CBBCs includes financing costs. Financing costs will gradually decrease as the CBBC approaches expiry date. The longer the term of the CBBC, the higher the total financing cost. If a CBBC is called one day, investors will lose the financing cost for the entire validity period of the CBBC. The calculation procedure for financing costs is set out in the CBBC listing document.
  - III. The holders of CBBCs are equivalent to unsecured creditors of the CBBC issuer and do not have any priority claim on

the issuer's assets; CBBC investors are required to bear the credit risk of the issuer. Therefore, investors must pay special attention to the financial strength and creditworthiness of the CBBC issuer.

- IV. Structured products such as CBBCs are leveraged products and their value can change rapidly based on the leverage ratio relative to the underlying assets. Investors should be aware that the value of a CBBC can fall to zero, at which time all the funds originally invested will be lost.
- V. CBBCs have an expiry date and may be worthless after expiration.
- VI. The price of a CBBC may differ from its theoretical price due to external factors (such as market supply and demand or when the price of the underlying asset is close to the call price). Therefore, the actual transaction price may be higher or lower than the theoretical price.
- VII. The Exchange requires all structured product issuers to appoint a liquidity provider for each individual product. The responsibility of the liquidity provider is to provide two-sided openings for products to facilitate trading. If a liquidity provider defaults or ceases to perform its duties, investors in the relevant products will not be able to trade until a new liquidity provider is appointed.

(4) 交易所買賣基金（簡稱“ETF”）是被動型管理開放式基金。所有在聯交所上市的 ETF 均為證監會認可的集體投資計劃。ETF 投資緊貼相關基準（例如指數及商品如黃金）的表現，讓投資者可投資於不同類型的市場而又符合成本效益。ETF 可大致分為兩類，分別為傳統型 ETF 及合成 ETF。傳統型 ETF，這類基金以跟蹤、模擬或對應某相關基準的表現為主要投資目標。合成 ETF，這類基金一般都是透過金融衍生工具（例如掉期合約及表現掛鉤結構性產品）去「複製」相關基準的表現。(4) **Exchange-traded funds ("ETFs")** are passively managed open-end funds. All ETFs listed on the Stock Exchange are collective investment schemes authorized by the Securities and Futures Commission. ETF investments closely track the performance of relevant benchmarks such as indices and commodities such as gold, allowing investors to invest in different types of markets cost-effectively. ETFs can be roughly divided into two categories, namely traditional ETFs and synthetic ETFs. Traditional ETFs are funds whose main investment objective is to track, simulate or correspond to the performance of a relevant benchmark. Synthetic ETFs, such funds generally use financial derivatives (such as swap contracts and performance-linked structured products) to "replicate" the performance of the relevant benchmark.

主要風險 Main Risk:

- I. 交易所買賣基金的表現（以資產淨值量度）與相關指數的表現不一致。出現模擬誤差的原因有很多，包括交易所買賣基金的跟蹤策略失效、受基金需支付的費用及支出的影響、基金的計價貨幣或交易貨幣與相關投資所用的貨幣之間的匯率差價，又或基金所持證券的發行公司進行企業活動，例如供股，派發紅股等。
- II. 交易所買賣基金雖然在聯交所上市或買賣，但這並不保證基金必定有流通的市場。此外，若交易所買賣基金有投資於金融衍生工具，而這些工具在第二市場的買賣並不活躍，價格的透明度又不及現貨證券，則基金的流通風險會更高。這可能導致較大的買賣差價。
- III. 交易所買賣基金需承受基金所跟蹤的指數的相關分類或市場及所跟蹤市場內出現的經濟、政治、貨幣、法律及其他風險。
- IV. 合成交易所買賣基金通常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。這類合成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。故此，投資於合成交易所買賣基金，除了要承受相關指數成分證券所涉及的風險外，還要承受發行這些衍生工具的交易對手的信貸風險。

- V. ETF 並非「主動式管理」基金，因此當其追蹤之指數下跌，其基金價值會跟隨而下跌。基金經理不會於跌市中部署防禦性倉位，所以投資者可能會於指數下跌時損失其大部分投資。
- VI. 由於 ETF 的買賣價亦視乎市場供求而定，ETF 的價格相對其資產淨值或會出現溢價或折讓。此外，若 ETF 所追蹤的參考指數或市場限制投資者參與，增設或贖回 ETF 單位的程序或無法自由及有效率地進行。由於 ETF 的供求失衡情況只可透過增設及贖回 ETF 單位來解決，任何對增設或贖回單位過程的阻礙，都可能會引致買賣這類 ETF 時的溢價或折讓較沒有上述限制的傳統 ETF 為高。若 ETF 終止運作，投資者可能無法取回投資款項。
- VII. 若投資者所買賣交易所買賣基金的相關資產並非以港元為單位，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，連帶影響交易所買賣基金的價格。
- VIII. ETF 與其他基金一樣，會在若干情況下提前終止運作，投資者應留意，一旦 ETF 宣布終止運作，將會停止產生基金單位，屆時將會對第二市場內的莊家活動及 ETF 單位買賣造成不利影響。因此，有關 ETF 單位的買賣價可能非常波動，令投資者蒙受重大損失。此外，當公布 ETF 終止運作後，將會預留終止運作開支及費用，令 ETF 的資產淨值大幅下跌。有關開支及費用可能令投資者蒙受重大損失。如 ETF 已就潛在稅務負債撥備，當其終止運作時，投資者可能無法取得退款或稅項撥備的其他分派。
- IX. 正如所有投資項目，ETF 所追蹤的指數的相關市場，其地方當局或會規定 ETF 必須繳付某些稅項；此外，ETF 或須承擔新興市場風險，或所追蹤的市場的政策變動所涉及的風險。
- X. 海外投資者投資於內地證券，要面對有關內地資本增值稅的風險和變數。內地當局目前並未徵收此等稅項。基金經理會按其專業及商業判斷，在以投資者最大利益為前提下及獲得的專業稅務意見後，不時考慮及決定是否就交易所買賣基金（ETF）的潛在資本增值稅作出撥備或調整該 ETF 現行的資本增值稅撥備政策。內地的稅務法規及政策或會出現變更，投資者須留意內地稅務當局或會徵收資本增值稅，以及追溯徵收稅項的風險。倘內地稅務當局開始徵收資本增值稅，撥備（如有）與實際稅務責任之間的差額會從 ETF 的資產支付，並可能對有關 ETF 的資產淨值產生重大負面影響，因而令投資者蒙受重大損失。如果投資者在執行徵稅和/或改變撥備政策之前已賣出／贖回其在 ETF 的權益，其回報則不會受到影響，但該等投資者亦不會受惠於 ETF 稅務撥備的回撥。
- I. The performance of an ETF (as measured by net asset value) is inconsistent with the performance of the underlying index. Simulation errors can occur for many reasons, including failure of an ETF's tracking strategy, fees and expenses payable by the fund, exchange rate differences between the currency in which the fund is denominated or traded and the currency in which the underlying investments are made, or The issuing company of the securities held by the fund carries out corporate activities, such as rights issues, distribution of bonus shares, etc.
- II. Although exchange-traded funds are listed or traded on the Stock Exchange, this does not guarantee that there will be a liquid market for the funds. In addition, if an ETF invests in financial derivatives, and the trading of these instruments in the secondary market is not active and the price transparency is less than that of spot securities, the liquidity risk of the fund will be higher. This can result in larger bid-ask spreads.
- III. Exchange-traded funds are subject to the economic, political, currency, legal and other risks that arise within the relevant categories or markets of the indexes tracked by the funds and the markets they track.
- IV. Synthetic ETFs typically invest in over-the-counter derivatives issued by counterparties to simulate the performance of an underlying index. Such synthetic ETFs may suffer losses due to counterparty defaults, which may amount to the full value of the derivative instrument. Therefore, investing in synthetic ETFs is subject to the credit risk of the

counterparties that issue these derivative instruments, in addition to the risks involved in the securities that are constituents of the underlying index.

- V. ETFs are not "actively managed" funds, so when the index they track falls, the value of the fund will fall accordingly. Fund managers will not deploy defensive positions in falling markets, so investors may lose a large portion of their investment when the index falls.
- VI. Since the trading price of an ETF also depends on market supply and demand, the price of an ETF may be at a premium or discount relative to its net asset value. In addition, if the reference index or market tracked by an ETF restricts investor participation, the process of creating or redeeming ETF units may not proceed freely and efficiently. Since the imbalance between supply and demand in ETFs can only be resolved through the creation and redemption of ETF units, any obstruction to the process of creating or redeeming units may result in a premium or discount when trading such ETFs compared to traditional ETFs without the above restrictions. ETFs are high. If an ETF ceases operations, investors may not be able to get back their investment.
- VII. If the underlying assets of the ETF traded by investors are not denominated in Hong Kong dollars, they will still be exposed to foreign exchange risks. Fluctuations in currency exchange rates can negatively affect the value of the underlying assets and, by extension, the price of the ETF.
- VIII. ETFs, like other funds, will terminate operations prematurely under certain circumstances. Investors should note that once an ETF announces the termination of operations, the generation of fund units will cease. At that time, market maker activities and ETF unit sales in the secondary market will be restricted, causing adverse effects. As a result, the buying and selling prices of the relevant ETF units may be very volatile, causing investors to suffer significant losses. In addition, when it is announced that the ETF will terminate operations, termination expenses and fees will be set aside, causing the ETF's net asset value to drop significantly. Relevant expenses and fees may cause investors to suffer significant losses. If an ETF has made provisions for potential tax liabilities, investors may not receive a refund or other distribution of the tax provision when it ceases operations.
- IX. As with all investment projects, the local authorities of the relevant markets for the indexes tracked by the ETFs may require the ETFs to pay certain taxes; in addition, the ETFs may be subject to emerging market risks or may be subject to policy changes in the markets they track. Risks involved.
- X. Overseas investors who invest in mainland securities are faced with risks and variables related to mainland capital gains tax. Mainland authorities currently do not impose such taxes. The fund manager will from time to time consider and decide whether to make provisions or adjustments for potential capital gains tax on exchange-traded funds (ETFs) based on their professional and business judgment, in the best interests of investors and after obtaining professional tax advice. The ETF's current capital gains tax provision policy. Mainland tax regulations and policies may change, and investors should be aware of the risk that the Mainland tax authorities may impose capital gains tax and retroactively impose tax. If the Mainland tax authorities begin to impose capital gains tax, the difference between the provision (if any) and the actual tax liability will be paid out of the assets of the ETF and may have a material negative impact on the net asset value of the relevant ETF, thereby causing significant losses to investors. loss. If investors have sold/redeemed their interests in the ETF before implementing the tax and/or changing the provisioning policy, their returns will not be affected, but such investors will not benefit from the ETF tax provision. callback.



(5) **槓桿及反向產品** 是在聯交所買賣的衍生產品，雖然採用基金的結構，但有別於傳統的基金，它們並非為持有超過一天的投資而設，而是為短線買賣或對沖用途而設。槓桿產品旨在提供相等於相關指數特定倍數的單日回報，例如產品回報是相等於相關指數回報的兩倍。反向產品旨在提供相等於與相關指數相反的單日回報。如相關指數上升，有關反向產品回報就會下跌；如相關指數下跌，有關反向產品回報就會上升。為實現特定的槓桿或反向回報，這些產品須不時（通常每日一次）重新調整投資組合。槓桿及反向產品並非為持有超過一天的投資而設，因為經過一段時間後，期內有關產品的回報，與相關指數的特定倍數回報（如屬槓桿產品）或相反回報（如屬反向產品），可能會出現偏離或變得不相關。本風險披露聲明書並不旨在披露涉及買賣槓桿及反向產品的所有風險。不同類型的槓桿及反向產品會因應其產品結構而涉及不同的風險，在作出投資槓桿及反向產品的決定前，閣下應審慎參閱相關槓桿及反向產品的產品資料概要及發行章程，確保對有關產品的風險有充分了解。(5) **Leveraged and inverse products** are derivative products traded on the Stock Exchange. Although they adopt the structure of a fund, they are different from traditional funds in that they are not designed for holding investments for more than one day, but for short-term trading or Designed for hedging purposes. Leveraged products aim to provide a single-day return equal to a specific multiple of the underlying index, for example, a product return equal to twice the return of the underlying index. Inverse products are designed to provide a single-day return equivalent to the inverse of the underlying index. If the underlying index rises, the return of the related inverse product will fall; if the underlying index falls, the return of the related inverse product will rise. To achieve specific leveraged or inverse returns, these products require portfolio rebalancing from time to time (usually daily). Leveraged and inverse products are not designed for investments held for more than one day because, over a period of time, the return of the relevant product during the period is either a specific multiple of the return of the underlying index (in the case of a leveraged product) or the opposite return (in the case of an inverse product). products), may deviate or become irrelevant. This risk disclosure statement does not purport to disclose all risks involved in trading leveraged and inverse products. Different types of leveraged and inverse products will involve different risks depending on their product structures. Before making a decision to invest in leveraged and inverse products, you should carefully refer to the product information summary and issuance prospectus of the relevant leveraged and inverse products to ensure that Have a full understanding of the risks associated with the product.

主要風險 Main Risk:

- i. 投資風險：買賣槓桿及反向產品涉及投資風險及並非為所有投資者而設。不保證可取回投資本金。
- ii. 波動風險：槓桿及反向產品涉及使用槓桿和重新平衡活動，因而其價格可能會比傳統的交易所買賣基金(ETF)更波動。
- iii. 不同於傳統的ETF：槓桿及反向產品與傳統的ETF不同，具有不同的特性及風險。
- iv. 長線持有的風險：槓桿及反向產品並非為持有超過重新平衡活動的間距，一般為一天而設。在每日重新平衡及複合效應下，有關產品超過一天的表現會從幅度或方向上偏離相關指數同期的槓桿或相反表現。在市況波動時有關偏離會更明顯。隨著一段時間受到每日重新平衡活動、相關指數波動，以及複合效應對每日回報的影響，可能會出現相關指數上升或表現平穩，但槓桿產品卻錄得虧損。同樣地亦有可能會出現相關指數下跌或表現平穩，但反向產品卻錄得虧損。
- v. 重新平衡活動的風險：槓桿及反向產品不保證每天都可以重新平衡其投資組合，以實現其投資目標。市場中斷、規管限制或市場異常波動可能會對產品的重新平衡活動造成不利影響。
- vi. 流通風險：為減低追蹤偏離度，槓桿及反向產品一般會在交易日接近完結時才進行重新平衡活動（相關市場



收市前的一段短時間)。頻繁的重新平衡活動可能使有關槓桿及反向產品更受市場波動影響和面對較高的流通風險。

- vii. 即日投資風險：槓桿及反向產品的槓桿倍數會隨交易日市場走勢而改變，但直至交易日完結都不會重新平衡。因此槓桿及反向產品於交易日內的回報有可能會多於或少於相關指數的槓桿或相反回報。
- viii. 重整組合的風險：相對傳統的 ETF，每日重新平衡活動會令槓桿及反向產品的投資交易次數較頻密，因而增加經紀佣金和其他買賣開支。
- ix. 關聯風險：費用、開支、交易成本及使用衍生工具的成本，可令有關產品的單日表現，與相關指數的單日槓桿/反向表現的關聯度下降。
- x. 終止運作風險：如所有證券莊家均辭任，槓桿及反向產品必須終止運作。槓桿及反向產品必須在最後一名證券莊家辭任生效時同時終止運作。
- xi. 槓桿風險（僅適用於槓桿產品）：槓桿效應會令槓桿產品的盈利和虧損倍增。
- xii. 有別於傳統的回報模式（僅適用於反向產品）：反向產品旨在提供與相關指數相反的單日回報。如果有關指數長時間上升，反向產品可能會損失大部分或所有價值。
- xiii. 反向產品與沽空（僅適用於反向產品）：投資反向產品並不同於建立短倉。因為涉及重新平衡活動，反向產品的表現可能會偏離短倉表現，特別是當市況波動和走勢經常搖擺不定的時候。
  - i. Investment risks: Trading leveraged and inverse products involves investment risks and is not designed for all investors. There is no guarantee that the investment principal will be recovered.
  - ii. Volatility risk: Leveraged and inverse products involve the use of leverage and rebalancing activities, so their prices may be more volatile than traditional exchange-traded funds (ETFs).
  - iii. Different from traditional ETFs: Leveraged and inverse products are different from traditional ETFs and have different characteristics and risks.
  - iv. Risks of long-term holding: Leveraged and inverse products are not designed to be held beyond the rebalancing activity, which is generally one day. Under daily rebalancing and compounding effects, the performance of the relevant products over one day will deviate in magnitude or direction from the leverage or opposite performance of the relevant index over the same period. The deviation will be more obvious when market conditions fluctuate. Over a period of time, affected by daily rebalancing activities, fluctuations in the underlying index, and the compounding effect on daily returns, it is possible that the underlying index will rise or perform stably, but the leveraged product will record losses. Similarly, it is possible for the underlying index to decline or perform stably, but the inverse product to record a loss.
  - v. Risks of Rebalancing Activities: Leveraged and Inverse Products do not guarantee that their portfolios will be rebalanced on a daily basis to achieve their investment objectives. Market disruptions, regulatory restrictions or unusual market movements may adversely affect product rebalancing activities.
  - vi. Liquidity risk: In order to reduce tracking deviation, leveraged and inverse products generally perform rebalancing activities near the end of the trading day (a short period before the relevant market closes). Frequent rebalancing activities may make relevant leveraged and inverse products more susceptible to market fluctuations and subject to higher liquidity risks.
  - vii. Intraday investment risk: The leverage multiple of leveraged and inverse products will change with the market trend

on the trading day, but will not be rebalanced until the end of the trading day. Therefore, the return of leveraged and inverse products during a trading day may be more or less than the leveraged or inverse return of the underlying index.

- viii. Risk of rebalancing: Compared with traditional ETFs, daily rebalancing activities will cause investment transactions in leveraged and inverse products to be more frequent, thus increasing brokerage commissions and other trading expenses.
- ix. Correlation risk: Fees, expenses, transaction costs and the cost of using derivative instruments may reduce the correlation between the daily performance of the relevant products and the daily leveraged/inverse performance of the underlying index.
- x. Termination of operation risk: If all securities market makers resign, leveraged and inverse products must cease operation. Leveraged and inverse products must cease operations at the same time as the resignation of the last securities market maker becomes effective.
- xi. Leverage risk (only applicable to leveraged products): The leverage effect will multiply the profits and losses of leveraged products.
- xii. Different from the traditional return model (only applicable to inverse products): Inverse products aim to provide a single-day return that is opposite to that of the underlying index. Inverse products may lose most or all of their value if the underlying index rises for an extended period of time.
- xiii. Inverse Products and Short Selling (Applicable to Inverse Products only): Investing in Inverse Products is not the same as establishing a short position. Because of the rebalancing activity involved, the performance of inverse products may deviate from short position performance, especially when market conditions are volatile and trends are often swinging.

**(6) 期貨及期權** 「期貨」或「期貨合約」指在任何商品、期貨或期權交易所訂立的合約，或者與此類期貨合約相關的場外交易，並按以下情況視為有效：(a) 一方當事人允諾在雙方同意之預定時間，按照雙方預定的價格向另一方當事人交付雙方認可之商品或雙方認可數量的商品；或 (b) 雙方將在預定時間內根據該認可商品當時之價值與訂立合約時雙方協定的價值作出調整，視情況而定，無論前者之價值較後者之價值為高或低，有關差額將根據管轄該合約之商品、期貨或期權交易所規則決定。「期權」或「期權合約」指一方(在此定義中稱作“第一方”)與另一方(在此定義中稱作“第二方”)在任何商品、期貨或期權交易所或任何與這類期權合約相關的場外交易訂立的合約，根據該合約：(i) 第一方向第二方授予在訂定時間當日或之前或在訂定時間當日(視乎所屬情況而定)以預定價格向第一方購買認可商品或認可數量的商品的權利(但並非責任)，及在第二方行使其購買權的情況下：(a) 第一方有責任以預定價格交付該商品；或 (b) 第二方將根據商品價值超出預定價格(如有的話)的程度計算收取一筆款項，該款項乃根據有關合約所訂立的商品、期貨或期權交易所的規則而決定；或 (ii) 第一方向第二方授予在訂定時當日或之前或在訂定時間當日(視乎所屬情況而定)以預定價格向第一方出售認可商品或認可數量的商品的權利(但並非責任)，及在第二方行使其購買權的情況下：(a) 第一方有責任以預定價格交付該商品；或 (b) 第二方將根據預定價格超出商品價值(如有的話)的程度計算收取一筆款項，該款項乃根據有關合約所訂立的商品、期貨或期權交易所的規則而決定；上述分段(i)所述的合約為“認購期權”，而上述分段(ii)所述的合約為“認沽期權”。(6) **Futures & Options** “Futures” or “Futures Contract” means a contract executed on any commodity, futures or options Exchange or any over the counter Transaction in connection with any such Futures Contract, the

effect of which is that: (a) one party agrees to deliver to the other party at an agreed future time an agreed Commodity or quantity of a Commodity at an agreed price; or (b) the parties will make an adjustment between them at an agreed future time according to whether the agreed Commodity is worth more or less, as the case may be, stands higher or lower at that time than a level agreed at the time of entering into the contract, the difference being determined in accordance with the rules of the commodity, futures or options Exchange in which that contract is made. "Options" or "Options Contract" means a contract executed between one party (in this definition called the "first party") and another party (in this definition called the "second party") on any commodity, futures or options Exchange or any over the counter Transaction in connection with any such Options Contract, under which: (i) the first party grants the second party the right, but not the obligation, to buy an agreed Commodity, or quantity of a Commodity, from the first party at an agreed price on or before an agreed future date or on an agreed future date, as the case may be, and, in the event that the second party exercises his right to buy: (a) the first party is obliged to deliver the Commodity at the agreed price; or (b) the second party receives a payment referable to the amount (if any) by which the Commodity is worth more than this Agreement price, such payment being determined in accordance with the rules of the commodity, futures or options Exchange in which the contract is made; or (ii) the first party grants the second party the right, but not the obligation, to sell an agreed Commodity, or quantity of a Commodity, to the first party at an agreed price on or before an agreed future date, as the case may be, and, in the event that the second party exercises his right to sell: (a) the first party is obliged to take delivery of the Commodity at the agreed price; or (b) the second party receives a payment referable to the amount (if any) by which the agreed price is worth more than the Commodity, such payment being determined in accordance with the rules of the commodity, futures or options Exchange in which the contract is made; a contract falling within sub-paragraph (i) above being a "Call Option", and a contract falling within sub-paragraph (ii) above being a "Put Option".

#### 主要風險 Main Risk:

- i. 交易風險：買賣期貨合約或期權的虧蝕風險可以極大。在若干情況下，客戶所蒙受的虧蝕可能會超過最初存入的保證金數額。即使客戶設定了備用指示，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。客戶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，客戶的未平倉合約可能會被平倉。然而，客戶仍然要對客戶的帳戶內任何因此而出現的短欠數額負責。因此，客戶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客戶。如果客戶買賣期權，便應熟悉行使期權及期權到期時的程序，以及客戶在行使期權及期權到期時的權利與責任。
- ii. 「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客戶投入或將需要投入的資金造成大比例的影響，所以，對客戶來說，這種槓桿作用可說是利弊參半。因此客戶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；若果市況不利客戶所持倉盤或保證金水平提高，客戶會遭追收保證金，即須在短時間內存入額外資金以維持本身倉盤。假如客戶未有在指定時間內繳付額外的資金，客戶可能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客戶承擔。
- iii. 買賣指示無法執行的風險：即使客戶採用某些旨在預設虧損限額的買賣指示（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買賣指示無法執行。至於運用不同持倉組合的策略，如“跨期”或“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。
- iv. 不同風險程度：期權交易的風險非常高，客戶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。客戶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。購入期權的客戶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。如所購入的期權在到期時已無任何價值，客戶將損失所有投資金額，當中包括所有的期權金及交易費用。假如客戶擬購入極價外期權，應注意客戶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。賣方雖然能獲得定額期權金，但亦可能會承受遠高於該筆期權金的損失、倘若市況逆轉，期權賣方便須投入額外保證金來補倉。此外，期權賣方還需承擔買方可能會行使期權的風險，即期權賣方在期權買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，則期權買方將獲得期貨倉盤及附帶的保證金責任。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，買方最終必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。

- v. 合約條款及細則變化的風險：客戶應向替客戶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：在什麼情況下客戶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。
- vi. 暫停或限制交易的風險：市場狀況（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），都可以增加虧蝕風險，這是因為客戶屆時將難以或無法執行交易或平掉/抵銷倉盤。如果客戶賣出期權後遇到這種情況，客戶須承受的虧蝕風險可能會增加。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客戶難以判斷何謂“公平價格”。
- vii. 存放的現金及財產風險：若客戶在本地或海外進行的交易存放款項或其他財產，客戶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，則可認定於客戶的財產將會如現金般按比例分配予客戶。
- viii. 其他司法管轄區域的交風險：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，客戶享有的保障程度可能有所不同的，甚或有所下降。在進行交易前，客戶應先行查明有關客戶將進行的該項交易的所有規則。客戶本身所在地的監管機構，將不能迫使客戶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，客戶應先向有關商號查詢客戶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。
- ix. 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（不論交易是否在客戶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。
- x. 電子交易設施的風險：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。而客戶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，客戶應向為客戶進行交易的商號查詢這方面的詳情。如果客戶透過某個電子交易系統進行買賣，便須承受該系統帶來的風險，包括有關係統硬體或軟體可能會失靈的風險。系統失靈可能會導致客戶的交易指示不能根據指示執行，甚或完全不獲執行。

- xi. 場外交易的風險：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。為客戶進行交易的商號可能是客戶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松，又或需遵照不同的監管制度；因此，客戶在進行該等交易前，應先了解適用的規則和有關的風險。
  - i. Risks of Trading Futures Contracts and Options Contracts : 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(s) may be liquidated. However you will remain liable for any resulting deficit in your account. Therefore you should therefore agree study and understand futures contracts and options before you trade and carefully consider whether such trading is suitable in the light of your 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.
  - ii. 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.
  - iii. Order Execution Risk: The placing of certain orders (e.g. “stop-loss” orders, or “stop-limit” orders) which are intended to limit losses to certain amounts may not be effective because market conditions may make it impossible to execute such orders. Strategies using combinations of positions, such as “spread” and “straddle” positions may be as risky as taking simple “long” or “short” positions.
  - iv. 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 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. 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.

- v. Risk of changing contract terms and conditions: 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.
- vi. Suspension or restriction of trading risk: 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”.
- vii. Risk associated with deposited cash and property: You should familiarize yourself with the protections given to money or other property you deposit for domestic and foreign transactions, particularly in the event of a firm insolvency or bankruptcy. The extent to which you may recover your money or property may be governed by specific legislation or local rules. In some jurisdictions, property which had been specifically identifiable as your own will be pro-rated in the same manner as cash for purposes of distribution in the event of a shortfall.
- viii. Risk associated with 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.

- ix. 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.
- x. Risk of using 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. 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.
- xi. Off-exchange transactions risk: 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.

### **虛擬資產相關產品的風險 Risks of Trading Virtual Asset-related Products**

對虛擬資產相關產品進行任何交易前，客戶必須仔細考慮可否接受以下列出的風險以及所有其他適用的風險。You must consider carefully whether the risks set out below, as well as all other applicable risks, are acceptable to the Customer prior to any transaction on virtual assets related products.

#### **(a) 虛擬資產的一般風險 General Risks of Virtual Assets**

虛擬資產是以新科技為基礎的新型及高度投機性的資產，其流通、轉讓及使用方式會不斷改變。該等虛擬資產可能包括分散式數碼貨幣，該等貨幣通常不獲承認為法定貨幣，而且可能並無任何內在價值。虛擬資產賦予的權利視乎虛擬資產的性質而異。虛擬資產通常不賦予於任何資產或財產的所有權權益，因此，除擁有虛擬資產的機會外，並無其他事物支撐虛擬資產的價值。此外，虛擬資產在某些司法管轄區的法律下可能不被視為財產，這些不確定性或會影響客戶在該等虛擬資產的權益的性質及可執行性。在會計專業範疇中，核數師可能沒有一致的標準及慣例對相關虛擬資產進行鑑證及估值，從而就虛擬資產的存在及擁有權獲得充分的審計證明及確認虛擬資產估值的合理性。Virtual assets are new and highly speculative assets based on new technologies, and their circulation, transfer and use methods will continue to change. Such virtual assets may include decentralized digital currencies, which are generally not recognized as legal tender and may not have any intrinsic value. The rights conferred by virtual assets vary depending on the nature of the virtual asset. Virtual assets generally do not confer an ownership interest in any asset or property, so there is nothing that supports the value of the virtual asset other than the opportunity to own it. In addition, virtual assets may not be considered property under the laws of some jurisdictions, and these uncertainties may affect the nature and enforceability of customers' interests in such virtual assets. In

the accounting profession, auditors may not have consistent standards and practices for attesting and valuing relevant virtual assets, so as to obtain sufficient audit proof of the existence and ownership of virtual assets and confirm the reasonableness of the valuation of virtual assets.

#### (b) 法律及監管風險 Legal and Regulatory Risks

虛擬資產是相對較新的事物，此類資產的市場涉及快速價格波動、變動及不確定性。監管或法律環境的變化可能會對虛擬資產網絡的運作造成負面影響或限制相關資產的使用。若任何該等風險實現，可導致虛擬資產的認受程度下降，從而引致其價值下跌。此外，虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品（「虛擬資產相關產品」）的法律及監管處理或會改變。虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品的監管尚未穩定，而且急促變化。法律及監管處理視乎不同司法管轄區而異。監管及法律風險的影響為虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品可能因法律或監管改變而價值下跌或失去全部價值。這或會影響虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品交易的價值或潛在利潤。虛擬資產未必是《證券及期貨條例》所定義的「證券」，因此未必受到香港證券法例的約束。投資於虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品未必享有與《證券及期貨條例》賦予證券投資相同的保障。虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品的服務提供者（包括託管人、基金管理人、虛擬資產交易平台及指數提供者）可能不受監管，或僅就打擊洗錢及恐怖分子資金籌集（AML/CTF）目的而受監管，或僅受輕度管制。他們可能不會受到與傳統金融市場中的服務提供者或產品相同的嚴格監管，因而為虛擬資產相關產品帶來額外的對手方風險。此外，由於虛擬資產的現貨市場目前在很大程度上不受監管，因此較大可能出現定價透明度不足以至潛在市場操縱等投資者保障問題。Virtual assets are relatively new and the markets for such assets involve rapid price fluctuations, changes and uncertainty. Changes in the regulatory or legal environment may negatively impact the operation of virtual asset networks or limit the use of related assets. If any of these risks materialize, it could lead to a decrease in the acceptance of the virtual asset and thus a decrease in its value. In addition, the legal and regulatory treatment of virtual assets and virtual asset-related products ("Virtual Asset-related Products") may change. The supervision of virtual assets and virtual asset-related products is not yet stable and is changing rapidly. Legal and regulatory treatments vary between jurisdictions. The impact of regulatory and legal risks is that virtual assets or virtual asset-related products may decline in value or lose all value due to legal or regulatory changes. This may affect the value or potential profit of transactions in virtual assets or virtual asset-related products. Virtual assets may not be "securities" as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance, and therefore may not be subject to Hong Kong securities laws. Investments in virtual assets and virtual asset-related products may not enjoy the same protection as investment in securities under the Securities and Futures Ordinance. Service providers of virtual assets and virtual asset-related products (including custodians, fund managers, virtual asset trading platforms and index providers) may not be regulated, or may only be used for anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing (AML/CTF) purposes. And be regulated, or only lightly regulated. They may not be subject to the same stringent regulation as service providers or products in traditional financial markets, thereby introducing additional counterparty risks to virtual asset-related products. In addition, since the spot market for virtual assets is currently largely unregulated, investor protection issues ranging from insufficient pricing transparency to potential market manipulation are more likely to arise.

#### (c) 價格波動及估值 Price Fluctuations and Valuations

虛擬資產投資涉及大幅波動的價格。虛擬資產的價值或會在短時間內出現大幅波動。價格的不穩定性及不可預測的波動或會在短時間內導致重大損失。虛擬資產通常並無任何有形資產支持。這種虛擬資產僅為投機性投資，其價格可能在短時間內大幅波動。虛擬資產或會變得一文不值，投資者或會失去所有的投資。任何虛擬資產都可能因各種因素而貶值或

失去其全部價值，包括發現不當行為、市場操縱、虛擬資產性質或屬性的變化、政府或監管活動、立法變動、暫停或停止支持虛擬資產或其他交易所或服務提供商、公眾意見或我們無法控制的其他因素。技術進步以及更廣泛的經濟和政治因素可能會導致虛擬資產的價值在短時間內發生重大變化。因此，對虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品的投資涉及重大程度的風險。虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品的價值可能會在並無警告的情況下大幅下降。投資者應做好損失部分甚至全部投資的準備。虛擬產品相關產品（即交易所買賣基金、期貨）的表現可能與相關虛擬資產本身的表現有很大差異。任何關於以往表現的陳述，未必能夠作為日後表現的指引。Virtual asset investments involve widely fluctuating prices. The value of virtual assets may fluctuate significantly over a short period of time. Price instability and unpredictable fluctuations may result in significant losses in a short period of time. Virtual assets are usually not backed by any tangible assets. This virtual asset is a speculative investment only and its price may fluctuate significantly over a short period of time. Virtual assets may become worthless and investors may lose all their investments. Any virtual asset may depreciate or lose its entire value due to a variety of factors, including the discovery of misconduct, market manipulation, changes in the nature or attributes of the virtual asset, governmental or regulatory activity, changes in legislation, the suspension or cessation of support for virtual assets or other transactions law firms or service providers, public opinion or other factors beyond our control. Technological advances, as well as broader economic and political factors, can cause the value of virtual assets to change significantly over a short period of time. Therefore, investments in virtual assets or virtual asset-related products involve a significant degree of risk. The value of virtual assets or virtual asset-related products may decrease significantly without warning. Investors should be prepared to lose some or even all of their investment. The performance of virtual products-related products (i.e., exchange-traded funds, futures) may differ significantly from the performance of the underlying virtual assets themselves. Any statements regarding past performance may not be a guide to future performance.

#### (d) 價格操控 Price Manipulation

有關虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品價格未來可能升值的猜測或會人為抬高或降低其交易價格。市場欺詐或操控以及其他欺詐交易行為，包括故意傳播虛假或誤導性資訊，可能會（其中包括）導致市場有序運作的中斷，引致市場大幅波動，從而導致虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品的價值在並無警告的情況下出現快速波動。在交易、借貸或交易平台上陳述、買賣或交易的虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品，不一定能從可行的交易市場中受益。傳統的證券交易所（如紐約證券交易所或納斯達克）有制定上市要求、審查發行人及要求他們遵守嚴格的上市標準和規則，並監控交易平台上進行交易的投資者是否存在欺詐及其他不當行為。這些條件不一定會出現在虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品的交易、借貸或交易平台上，具體監管取決於交易平台的監察及其他政策。交易所對虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品的發行人或在平台上交易的用戶審查越不嚴格，虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品出現欺詐或操縱市場潛在的風險就越高。這些因素可能會降低數碼證券或其他資產在非傳統交易所交易的流動性或交投量或增加其波動性。Speculations about the possible future appreciation of the prices of virtual assets and virtual asset-related products may artificially raise or lower their trading prices. Market fraud or manipulation and other fraudulent trading practices, including the deliberate dissemination of false or misleading information, may, among other things, cause disruption to the orderly operation of the market, causing significant market fluctuations, thereby causing the value of virtual assets and virtual asset-related products to decline. Rapid fluctuations occur without warning. Virtual assets and virtual asset-related products stated, bought, sold or traded on trading, lending or trading platforms may not necessarily benefit from a viable trading market. Traditional stock exchanges (such as the New York Stock Exchange or Nasdaq) set listing requirements, scrutinize issuers and require them to comply with strict listing standards and rules, and monitor

investors trading on their trading platforms for fraud and fraud. Other misconduct. These conditions may not necessarily appear on trading, lending or trading platforms for virtual assets and virtual asset-related products. Specific supervision depends on the monitoring and other policies of the trading platform. The less stringent the exchange's review of issuers of virtual assets and virtual asset-related products or users trading on the platform, the higher the potential risk of fraud or market manipulation in virtual assets and virtual asset-related products. These factors may reduce the liquidity or trading volume or increase the volatility of digital securities or other assets traded on non-traditional exchanges.

#### (e) 缺乏二級市場 Lack of Secondary Market

若干虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品可能缺乏流動性二級市場，從而可能會影響具有此類風險的虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品的價格及流動性。無論是否在交易所上市，亦無法保證虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品擁有活躍交易市場。此外，由於缺乏做市商或授權參與者，二級市場或會涉及廣泛的買賣差價、不規則的交易活動以及在市場壓力期間延長交易結算期。Certain virtual assets or virtual asset-related products may lack liquid secondary markets, which may affect the price and liquidity of virtual assets or virtual asset-related products with such risks. Regardless of whether it is listed on an exchange, there is no guarantee that virtual assets or virtual asset-related products will have an active trading market. In addition, secondary markets may involve wide bid-ask spreads, irregular trading activity and extended trade settlement periods during periods of market stress due to a lack of market makers or authorized participants.

#### (f) 對手方風險 Counterparty Risk

總會存有以下風險：一個或多個虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品的發行人、私人買家或賣家或交易、借貸或其他虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品交易平台的市場參與者可能會違背承諾、違約或未能兌現責任或在進行交易時不願或無法遵守其協議條款。倘此等風險成為現實，投資者及其他市場參與者可能會因交易此類資產或未能就其平倉而遭受財務損失或收益減少。There is always a risk that one or more issuers, private buyers or sellers of virtual assets or virtual asset-related products, or market participants on trading, lending or other virtual asset or virtual asset-related product trading platforms may breach their commitments, defaults or fails to honor its obligations or is unwilling or unable to abide by the terms of its agreement when entering into a transaction. If these risks materialize, investors and other market participants may suffer financial losses or reduced profits from trading in such assets or from failing to close out positions in them.

#### (g) 錢包 Crypto Wallet

在虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品的投資可能會由於犯罪或欺詐活動而損失，尤其是存放在「熱錢包」的投資。熱錢包是連接到互聯網的虛擬錢包，允許投資者儲存、發送及接收虛擬資產。由於熱錢包可在網上存取，因此被認為比冷儲存方式（即離線錢包）更容易受到黑客攻擊及盜竊。虛擬資產可能由第三方錢包供應商持有。虛擬資產高度集中於某位置或某第三方錢包供應商，容易因為黑客、密碼遺失、登入憑證外洩、惡意軟件或網絡攻擊而產生損失。某些第三方錢包供應商可能不會就任何數碼貨幣及數碼資產的損失向閣下作出彌償。第三方持有的虛擬資產可被轉移至「冷儲存」或「深層儲存」，在此情況下，取回該等虛擬資產時可能會延遲。Investments in virtual assets and virtual asset-related products may be lost due to criminal or fraudulent activity, especially investments held in "hot wallets." Hot wallets are virtual wallets connected to the Internet that allow investors to store, send and receive virtual assets. Since hot wallets can be accessed online, they are considered more vulnerable to hacking and theft than cold storage methods (i.e. offline wallets). Virtual assets may be held by



third-party wallet providers. Virtual assets are highly concentrated in one location or third-party wallet provider, and are prone to losses due to hackers, lost passwords, leaked login credentials, malware or network attacks. Certain third-party wallet providers may not indemnify you for any loss of digital currencies and digital assets. Virtual assets held by third parties may be transferred to "cold storage" or "deep storage", in which case there may be a delay in retrieving those virtual assets.

#### (h) 科技風險 Technology Risks

虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品可能會被沒收及／或盜竊。黑客可能試圖以不同的方式在未經授權進入下獲取資料及／或資產，包括但不限於惡意軟件攻擊、smurfing 類型的拒絕服務攻擊及電子欺詐，從而導致虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品的損失或投資者失去存取或控制其虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品的能力。在此情況下可能並無補救措施，且不會保證虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品的持有人能得到任何補救、退款或賠償。虛擬資產依賴於各種類型的分散式帳本技術。其中部分技術乃基於試驗技術（即區塊鏈）的開源軟件。虛擬資產交易存在各種技術風險，例如技術存在技術缺陷、惡意攻擊、多數挖礦、基於共識或其他挖礦攻擊、共識協議或算法變更、社區或礦工支援減少、相關虛擬資產價值的快速波動、硬件、軟件、互聯網連接故障、惡意軟件引入的風險、網絡攻擊、基礎技術、區塊鏈或其他網絡的故障，電腦病毒、通訊故障、中斷、錯誤、失真或延遲，以及其他攻擊或故障。任何此類網絡安全故障或違規，無論是涉及虛擬資產交易平台或第三方服務提供商，均可能對虛擬資產的價格、流動性及／或可交易性產生負面影響。Virtual assets and virtual asset-related products may be confiscated and/or stolen. Hackers may attempt to obtain data and/or assets without authorization in different ways, including but not limited to malware attacks, smurfing-type denial-of-service attacks and electronic fraud, resulting in losses or losses to virtual assets and virtual asset-related products. Investors lose the ability to access or control their virtual assets and virtual asset-related products. There may be no remedy in this case, and there is no guarantee that holders of virtual assets and virtual asset-related products will receive any remedy, refund or compensation. Virtual assets rely on various types of distributed ledger technology. Some of these technologies are open source software based on experimental technologies, namely blockchain. There are various technical risks in virtual asset transactions, such as technical defects in technology, malicious attacks, majority mining, consensus-based or other mining attacks, changes in consensus protocols or algorithms, reduced community or miner support, rapid fluctuations in the value of related virtual assets, Hardware, software, Internet connection failures, risks introduced by malware, cyber attacks, failures of underlying technology, blockchain or other networks, computer viruses, communications failures, interruptions, errors, distortions or delays, and other attacks or failures. Any such cybersecurity failure or breach, whether involving a virtual asset trading platform or a third-party service provider, may have a negative impact on the price, liquidity and/or tradeability of virtual assets.

#### (i) 在海外收取或持有的虛擬資產 Virtual Assets Received or Held Overseas

在香港境外收取或持有的虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品受相關海外司法管轄區的適用法律（如有）的約束，可能有別於《證券及期貨條例》及其項下制定的規則（如適用）。因此，該等資產可能無法享有與在香港收取或持有的資產相同的保障（如有）。Virtual assets and virtual asset-related products received or held outside Hong Kong are subject to the applicable laws (if any) of the relevant overseas jurisdictions, which may be different from the Securities and Futures Ordinance and the rules made thereunder (such as Be applicable). Accordingly, such assets may not enjoy the same protection, if any, as assets received or held in Hong Kong.

#### (j) 未能預料的風險 Unforeseen Risks

區塊鏈及分散式記帳技術的發展迅速，有可能為金融領域帶來根本的改變，在市場引入新形式的虛擬資產。這些資產可能會涉及一套獨有的風險。The rapid development of blockchain and decentralized accounting technology has the potential to bring fundamental changes to the financial field and introduce new forms of virtual assets to the market. These assets may involve a unique set of risks.

#### (k) 複雜的交易模式 Complex Trading Patterns

虛擬資產交易通常在網絡上建立、傳送，並在記錄到全球交易分類帳（區塊鏈）之前進行驗證。交易是對虛擬資產網絡參與者之間的價值轉移進行編碼的數據結構。市場參與者如參與更複雜的虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品交易策略，或會導致風險增加，這可能會影響虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品的價值。Virtual asset transactions are typically established, transmitted over a network, and verified before being recorded on the global transaction ledger (blockchain). Transactions are data structures that encode the transfer of value between participants in a virtual asset network. Market participants who engage in more complex trading strategies for virtual assets or virtual asset-related products may incur increased risks, which may affect the value of virtual assets or virtual asset-related products.

**註：**本關於一般衍生產品及虛擬資產相關產品的風險披露聲明非詳盡無遺，並不涵蓋所有投資一般衍生產品及虛擬資產相關產品的風險。客戶進行相關產品的交易前，應先瞭解將訂立的合約的性質（及有關的合約關係）和客戶就此須承擔的風險程度。然而，本聲明的內容概無規定本公司提供該等服務。**Note:** This risk disclosure statement regarding general derivatives and virtual asset-related products is not exhaustive and does not cover all risks of investing in general derivatives and virtual asset-related products. Before conducting transactions in related products, customers should first understand the nature of the contract to be entered into (and the relevant contractual relationship) and the degree of risk that the customer will bear in this regard. However, nothing in this statement requires us to provide such services.

#### 客戶聲明 DECLARATION BY CLIENT

本人/吾等確認已閱讀及清楚了解以上風險披露聲明的內容，並已獲邀請提出問題和徵求獨立意見。此外，本人/吾等明白當進行任何相關買賣交易前均須確保自身的財務狀況可承受交易所引致之潛在損失，若本人/吾等的財務狀況有所變更將盡速地通知立橋證券有限公司。

I/We confirm that I/We have read and clearly understood the contents of the above risk disclosure statement and have been invited to raise questions and seek independent opinions. I/We further declare that I/We understand before conducting any trading transactions, I/We must ensure that my/our financial status can withstand the potential losses caused by such transactions. Should my/our financial status changes, I/We would promptly inform Well Link Securities Limited.

客戶簽名 Signature of Client: \_\_\_\_\_ 日期 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

客戶姓名 Client Name: \_\_\_\_\_ 客戶號碼 Client No. : \_\_\_\_\_

如中英文版本有差異之處，以中文版本為準。

If there is any inconsistency or conflict between English and Chinese version, the Chinese version shall prevail.

S.V.



**Certificate of Foreign Status of Beneficial Owner for United States Tax Withholding and Reporting (Individuals)**

- For use by individuals. Entities must use Form W-8BEN-E.
- Go to [www.irs.gov/FormW8BEN](http://www.irs.gov/FormW8BEN) for instructions and the latest information.
- Give this form to the withholding agent or payer. Do not send to the IRS.

OMB No. 1545-1621

**Do NOT use this form if:**

- You are NOT an individual . . . . . W-8BEN-E
- You are a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person, including a resident alien individual . . . . . W-9
- You are a beneficial owner claiming that income is effectively connected with the conduct of trade or business within the United States (other than personal services) . . . . . W-8ECI
- You are a beneficial owner who is receiving compensation for personal services performed in the United States . . . . . 8233 or W-4
- You are a person acting as an intermediary . . . . . W-8IMY

**Instead, use Form:**

**Note:** If you are resident in a FATCA partner jurisdiction (that is, a Model 1 IGA jurisdiction with reciprocity), certain tax account information may be provided to your jurisdiction of residence.

**Part I Identification of Beneficial Owner** (see instructions)

<b>1</b> Name of individual who is the beneficial owner	<b>2</b> Country of citizenship
<b>3</b> Permanent residence address (street, apt. or suite no., or rural route). <b>Do not use a P.O. box or in-care-of address.</b>	
City or town, state or province. Include postal code where appropriate.	Country
<b>4</b> Mailing address (if different from above)	
City or town, state or province. Include postal code where appropriate.	Country
<b>5</b> U.S. taxpayer identification number (SSN or ITIN), if required (see instructions)	
<b>6a</b> Foreign tax identifying number (see instructions)	<b>6b</b> Check if FTIN not legally required . . . . . <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>7</b> Reference number(s) (see instructions)	<b>8</b> Date of birth (MM-DD-YYYY) (see instructions)

**Part II Claim of Tax Treaty Benefits** (for chapter 3 purposes only) (see instructions)

- 9** I certify that the beneficial owner is a resident of \_\_\_\_\_ within the meaning of the income tax treaty between the United States and that country.
- 10 Special rates and conditions** (if applicable—see instructions): The beneficial owner is claiming the provisions of Article and paragraph \_\_\_\_\_ of the treaty identified on line 9 above to claim a \_\_\_\_\_ % rate of withholding on (specify type of income): \_\_\_\_\_.
- Explain the additional conditions in the Article and paragraph the beneficial owner meets to be eligible for the rate of withholding: \_\_\_\_\_.

**Part III Certification**

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined the information on this form and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true, correct, and complete. I further certify under penalties of perjury that:

- I am the individual that is the beneficial owner (or am authorized to sign for the individual that is the beneficial owner) of all the income or proceeds to which this form relates or am using this form to document myself for chapter 4 purposes;
- The person named on line 1 of this form is not a U.S. person;
- This form relates to:
  - (a) income not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States;
  - (b) income effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States but is not subject to tax under an applicable income tax treaty;
  - (c) the partner's share of a partnership's effectively connected taxable income; or
  - (d) the partner's amount realized from the transfer of a partnership interest subject to withholding under section 1446(f);
- The person named on line 1 of this form is a resident of the treaty country listed on line 9 of the form (if any) within the meaning of the income tax treaty between the United States and that country; and
- For broker transactions or barter exchanges, the beneficial owner is an exempt foreign person as defined in the instructions.

Furthermore, I authorize this form to be provided to any withholding agent that has control, receipt, or custody of the income of which I am the beneficial owner or any withholding agent that can disburse or make payments of the income of which I am the beneficial owner. **I agree that I will submit a new form within 30 days if any certification made on this form becomes incorrect.**

**Sign Here**
☐ I certify that I have the capacity to sign for the person identified on line 1 of this form.

Signature of beneficial owner (or individual authorized to sign for beneficial owner)

Date (MM-DD-YYYY)

Print name of signer