



EXPLANATION ON RISKS OF DERIVATIVE PRODUCTS 衍生產品風險說明

The following information is for reference only and by no means exhaustive. Tianda Securities Limited and Asset Management Limited (jointly referred as "Tianda") endeavors to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the information provided, but does not guarantee its accuracy and reliability and accepts no liability for any loss or damage arising from any inaccuracies and omissions. Customer should read the relevant listing documents to obtain a thorough understanding of the features, risks and terms and conditions of the Derivative Products before making an investment decision. Customer may also go to the websites of HKEx (www.hkex.com.hk) and SFC (www.sfc.hk) for more information on Derivative Products.

以下資料只供參考及並非詳盡無遺。天大証券有限公司及天大資產管理有限公司(一併稱為“天大”)竭力確保所提供的資料準確可靠，但天大不保證該等資料的準確性及可靠性，並不會就任何因資料不正確或遺漏所引致之任何損失或損害承擔責任。客戶在作出投資決定前，應細閱相關上市文件以全面了解衍生產品的特性，風險及條款及條件，寄戶亦可登入香港交易所(www.hkex.com.hk)及證監會(www.sfc.hk)網頁了解更多關於衍生產品之詳情。

Risks Associated with Trading Equity Warrants / Derivative Warrants / Company Rights

買賣股本權證/衍生權證/公司認股權證的相關風險

➤ **Issuer default risk 發行者失責風險：**

In the event that a warrant 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.

倘若權證產品發行機構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，對發行者任何資產均無優先索償權。

➤ **Gearing risk 槓桿風險：**

Warrants are leveraged products and can change in value more rapidly than its underlying assets. Investors should be aware that the value of a warrant product may fall to zero resulting in a total loss of the initial investment.

權證產品是槓桿產品，其價值可按相對相關資產的槓桿比率而快速改變。投資者須留意，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。

➤ **Last trading day considerations 最後交易日的考慮：**

Warrant products have a last trading day which is usually different from and prior to the Expiry Date. Warrant products will cease trading after the last trading day. Holders of Equity Warrants/Company Rights shall have the right to exercise the subscription rights.

權證產品設有最後交易日並通常有別於及早於到期日。權證產品會於最後交易日後停止買賣。股本權證/公司認股權證持有人將可行使其認購權。

➤ **Expiry considerations 有效期的考慮：**

Derivative Warrants, Equity Warrants and Company Rights all have an expiry date after which the issue may become worthless. To exercise the subscription rights of Equity Warrants/Company Rights, additional capital may be involved. Subscription rights, if not exercised, will lapse and become worthless even though it may have positive intrinsic value.

股本權證、衍生權證及公司認股權證均設有到期日並於之後可能會失去所有價值。行使股本權證/公司認股權證之認購權將牽涉額外資金。認購權若沒有被行使便會失效即使可能仍有其內在價值。

➤ **Extraordinary price movements 異常的價格移動：**

The price of a warrant 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.

權證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 外匯風險：**

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

若投資者所買賣權證產品的相關資產並非以港幣為單位，其同時要面對外匯風險。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。

➤ **Liquidity risk 流通量風險：**

Although a liquidity provider is appointed for Derivative Warrants, an investor may not be able to trade the Derivative Warrants in a timely manner if the liquidity providers fail to fulfill its role.

儘管衍生權證產品發行者為產品委任流通量提供者，若有流通量提供者失責，有關產品的投資者或不能及時進行買賣。

➤ **Time decay risk 時間損耗風險：**

All things being equal, the value of a warrant product will decay over time as it approaches its expiry date.
假若其他情況不變，衍生權證愈接近到期日，價值會愈低。

➤ **Volatility risk 波幅風險：**

Prices of Derivative Warrants can increase or decrease in line with the implied volatility of the underlying asset price.
衍生權證的價格可隨相關資產價格的引申波幅而升跌。

Risks Associated with Trading Callable Bull/Bear Contracts (CBBCs)

買賣牛熊證的相關風險

➤ **Issuer default risk 發行商失責風險：**

In the event that a CBBC product issuer becomes insolvent and defaults on their listed CBBC, investors will be considered as unsecured creditors and will have no preferential claims to any assets held by the issuer.

倘若牛熊證產品發行機構破產而未能履行其對所發行牛熊證的責任，投資者只被視為無抵押債權人，對發行商任何資產均無優先索償權。

➤ **Gearing risk 槓桿風險：**

CBBCs are leveraged products 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 CBBC may fall to zero resulting in a total loss of the initial investment. 牛熊證產品是槓桿產品，其價值可按相對相關資產的槓桿比率而快速改變。投資者須留意，牛熊證產品的價值可以跌至零，屆時當初投資的資金將會盡失。

➤ **Last trading day considerations 最後交易日的考慮：**

CBBC products have a last trading day. CBBC products will cease trading after the last trading day.
牛熊證產品設有最後交易日。牛熊證產品會於最後交易日後停止買賣。

➤ **Expiry considerations 有效期的考慮：**

CBBC products have an expiry date after which the issue may become worthless.
牛熊證設有到期日，到期後的產品可能會失去所有價值。

➤ **Extraordinary price movements 異常的價格移動：**

The price of a CBBC 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.

牛熊證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 外匯風險：**

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

若投資者所買賣牛熊證產品的相關資產並非以港幣為單位，其同時要面對外匯風險。貨幣兌換率的波動可對相關資產的價值造成負面影響，連帶影響牛熊證產品的價格。

➤ **Liquidity risk 流通量風險：**

Although a liquidity provider is appointed for CBBC products, an investor may not be able to trade the CBBC in a timely manner if the liquidity providers fail to fulfill their role.

儘管牛熊證產品發行商為產品委任流通量提供者，若有流通量提供者失責，有關產品的投資者或不能及時進行買賣。

➤ **Mandatory call (Knockout) risk 強制收回(取消)風險：**

A CBBC will cease trading immediately 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.

當牛熊證的相關資產值等同上市文件所述的強制收回價/水平時，牛熊證會被即時停止買賣。屆時，投資者只能收回已停止買賣的牛熊證由產品發行商按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）。

➤ **Delay in announcement of Mandatory Call Event 延遲公佈強制贖回事件：**

A CBBC product issuer will notify the market as soon as practicable after the CBBCs have been called. The investor should be aware that there may be a time delay in the announcement and any executed trades during the time gap will be rendered void.

Investors should understand and accept any potential losses caused by such non-recognition of post Mandatory Call Event Trades. 牛熊證發行商會於牛熊證贖回後在可行情況下盡快通知市場。投資者必須留意，發生強制贖回事件之公佈或會有所延遲。暫停買賣前成交的牛熊證交易或會因此被視作於強制贖回後進行而不被承認。投資者須注意此類不被承認交易可能所引致的後果及潛在損失。

➤ **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, investors will lose the funding costs for the entire lifespan of the CBBC.

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。若牛熊證在有效期前被收回，投資者即損失牛熊證整個有效期的融資成本。

Risks Associated with Trading Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)

賣交易所買賣基金的相關風險

➤ **Market risk 市場風險：**

ETFs are typically designed to track the performance of certain indices, market sectors, or groups of assets. Investors must be prepared to bear the risk of loss and volatility associated with the underlying index/assets.

交易所買賣基金主要為追蹤某些指數、行業/領域又或資產組別表現。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 追蹤誤差：**

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.

追蹤誤差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。

➤ **Trading at discount or premium 以折讓或溢價交易：**

An ETF may be traded at a discount or premium to its Net Asset Value. This price discrepancy is caused by supply and demand factors, and during periods of high market volatility and uncertainty.

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，在市場大幅波動及不穩定的期間尤其多見。

➤ **Foreign exchange risk 外匯風險：**

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.

若投資者所買賣的交易所買賣基金之相關資產並非以港幣為單位，其同時要面對外匯風險。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。

➤ **Liquidity risk 流通量風險：**

Securities Market Makers are Exchange Participants that provide liquidity to facilitate trading in ETFs. In the event that the Securities Market Makers default or cease to fulfill their role, investors may not be able to buy or sell the product.

證券莊家是負責提供流通量、方便投資者買賣交易所買賣基金。若有證券莊家失責或停止履行職責，投資者或不能及時進行買賣。

➤ **Counterparty risk 交易對手風險：**

ETFs utilizing a synthetic replication strategy use swaps or other derivative instruments to gain exposure to a benchmark. Synthetic replication ETFs are subject to counterparty risk associated with the swap dealers or derivatives issuers and may suffer losses if the swap dealers or derivatives issuers default or fail to honor their contractual commitments.

採用綜合複製策略的交易所買賣基金，主要以掉期或其他衍生工具去追蹤基準的表現。以綜合複製策略構成的交易所買賣基金需承受相關掉期交易商或衍生工具發行商的交易對手風險。若有關之掉期交易商或衍生工具發行商失責或不能履行其合約承諾，基金或要蒙受損失。