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RISK DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS 風險披露聲明書

1. RISK OF SECURITIES TRADING

The prices of securities fluctuate, sometimes dramatically. The price of a security may move up or down, and may become valueless. It is as likely that losses will be incurred rather than profit made as a result of buying and selling securities.

2. RISK OF TRADING GROWTH ENTERPRISE MARKET STOCKS

Growth Enterprise Market (GEM) stocks involve a high investment risk. In particular, companies may list on GEM with neither a track record of profitability nor any obligation to forecast future profitability. GEM stocks may be very volatile and illiquid.

You should make the decision to invest only after due and careful consideration. The greater risk profile and other characteristics of GEM mean that it is a market more suited to professional and other sophisticated investors.

Current information on GEM stocks may only be found on the internet website operated by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited. GEM Companies are usually not required to issue paid announcements in gazetted newspapers.

You should seek independent professional advice if you are uncertain of or have not understood any aspect of this risk disclosure statement or the nature and risks involved in trading of GEM stocks.

3. RISK OF TRADING DERIVATIVE PRODUCTS

Trading in Derivative Products (including but not limited to derivative warrants, callable bull/bear contracts, equity-linked instruments and other products with embedded derivatives) involves risks. Do not invest in them unless you fully understand and are willing to assume the risks associated with them.

In respect of each issue of the derivative warrants, callable bull/bear contracts and equity-linked instruments, you should carefully review and understand the terms and conditions of the Derivative Products, together with the financial and other information of the issuer, as set out in the base listing document (including any addendum), and the relevant supplemental listing document.

You should also ensure that you understand the nature and risks of the derivative warrants, callable bull/bear contracts and equity-linked instruments, and should where applicable, consult your own legal, tax, accounting, financial and other

1. 證券交易的風險

證券價格有時可能會非常波動。證券價格可升可跌，甚至變成毫無價值。買賣證券未必一定能夠賺取利潤，反而可能會招致損失。

2. 「創業板」證券交易的風險

創業板股份涉及很高的投資風險。尤其是該等公司可在無需具備盈利往績及無需預測未來盈利的情況下在創業板上市。創業板股份可能非常波動及流通性很低。

創業板市場的較高風險性質及其他特點，意味著這個市場較適合專業及其他熟悉投資技巧的投資者。

現時有關創業板股份的資料只可以在香港聯合交易所有限公司所操作的互聯網網站上找到。創業板上市公司一般毋須在憲報指定的報章刊登付費公告。

假如你對本風險披露聲明的內容或創業板市場的性質及在創業板市場的性質及在創業板買賣的股份所涉風險有不明之處，應尋求獨立的專業意見。

3. 買賣衍生產品風險

買賣衍生產品(包括但不限於衍生權證、可贖回牛熊證、股票掛鉤工具及其他嵌有衍生工具的產品)涉及風險。除非你完全瞭解及願意承擔所涉風險，否則切勿投資該類衍生產品。

就各項衍生權證、可贖回牛熊證或股票掛鉤工具發行而言，你應仔細審閱及明白載於基本上市文件(包括任何增編)及相關補充上市文件的條款及條件，及發行人的財務和其他資料。

你亦應確保明白衍生權證、可贖回牛熊證或股票掛鉤工具的性質及風險，並應(如適用)諮詢閣下的法律、稅務、會計、財務及其他專業顧問，以確

professional advisers to ensure that any decision to invest in the Derivative Products are suitable with regard to your specific circumstances and financial position.

3.1 Risks Associated with Derivative Products

Issuer default risk

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 derivative product issuers.

Uncollateralized product risk

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.

Gearing risk

Derivative products such as derivative warrants and callable bull/bear contracts (CBBs) 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 a derivative product may fall to zero resulting in a total loss of the initial investment.

Expiry considerations

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.

Extraordinary price movements

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.

Foreign exchange risk

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

Liquidity risk

The 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

保投資於該類衍生產品的任何決定對閣下的具體情況及財務狀況為合適。

3.1 衍生產品的相關風險

發行商失責風險

若衍生產品發行商破產而未能履行其對所發行證券的責任，你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。因此，你須特別留意衍生產品發行商的財力及信用。

非抵押產品風

非抵押衍生產品並沒有資產擔保。若發行商破產，你可以損失其全數投資。要確定產品是否非抵押，你必須細閱上市文件。

槓桿風險

衍生產品如衍生權證及牛熊證均是杠杆產品，其價值可按相對相關資產的杠杆比率而快速改變。你須留意，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。

有效期的考慮

衍生產品設有到期日，到期後的產品可變為毫無價值。你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你的交易策略。

特殊價格移動

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。

外匯風險

若你所買賣的衍生產品的相關資產並非以港幣為單位，將尚要面對外匯風險。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。

流通量風險

聯交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。如有流通量提供者失責或停止履行職責，你或不能進行買賣，直至有新的流通量提供者被委任。

defaults or ceases to fulfill its role, you may not be able to buy or sell the product until a new liquidity provider has been assigned.

3.2 Additional Risks Involved in Trading Derivative Warrants

Time decay risk

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

Volatility risk

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.

3.3 Additional Risks Involved in Trading Callable Bull/Bear Contracts(CBBCs)

Mandatory call risk

You trading CBBCs should be aware of their intraday “knockout” or mandatory call feature. A CBBC will cease trading when the underlying asset value equals the mandatory call price / level as stated in the listing documents. 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.

Funding costs

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

3.4 Risks Associated with Equity Linked Instruments

Mandatory call risk

Exposure to equity market - 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 their original investment.

Possibilities of losing investment – You may lose part or all of their investment if the price of the underlying security moves against their investment view.

Price adjustment - 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. Investors should also note that issuers may make adjustments to the ELI due to corporate actions on the underlying security.

3.2 買賣衍生權證的額外風險

時間損耗風險

假若其他情況不變，衍生權證愈接近到期日，價值會愈低，因此不能視為長線投資。

波幅風險

衍生權證的價格可隨相關資產價格的引申波幅而升跌，你必須注意相關資產的波幅。

3.3 買賣牛熊證的額外風險

強制收回風險

你買賣牛熊證，必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/水準，牛熊證即停止買賣。屆時，你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）。

融資成本

牛熊證的發行價已包括融資成本。融資成本會隨牛熊證接近到期日而逐漸減少。牛熊證的年期愈長，總融資成本愈高。若一天牛熊證被收回，你將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。

3.4 買賣牛熊證的額外風險

股票掛鈎票據的相關風險

承受股本市場風險 - 你需承受正股及股票市場價格波動的風險、派息及公司行動之影響及對手風險，並要有心理準備在票據到期時可能會收到股票或只收到比投資額為少的款項。

賠本可能 - 如正股價格變動與你事前看法背馳，即可能要蝕掉部分甚至全部本金。

價格調整 - 你應注意，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。你亦應注意，發行人可能會由於正股的公司行動而對票據作出調整。

Interest rates - While most ELI offer a yield that is potentially higher than the interest on fixed deposits and traditional bonds, the return on investment is limited to the potential yield of the ELI.

Potential yield – You should consult their brokers on fees and charges related to the purchase and sale of ELI and payment / delivery at expiry. The potential yields disseminated by HKEx have not taken fees and charges into consideration.

利息 – 股票掛鈎票據的孳息大都較傳統債券及定期存款提供的利息為高，但投資回報只限於票據可得的孳息。

准孳息計算 – 你應向經紀查詢買賣股票掛鈎票據以及票據到期時因收到款項或正股而涉及的費用。香港交易所發佈的准孳息數字並無將這些費用計算在內。

4. RISK OF TRADING EXCHANGE TRADED FUNDS (ETFs)

Trading in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) involves risks. It is important that you understand and critically assess the implications arising due to different ETF structures. You should understand the nature and risks before trading in ETFs.

You should carefully review and understand the terms and conditions of the ETFs, together with the financial statements and other information set out in the offering document, and should where applicable, consult your own legal, tax, accounting, financial and other professional advisers to ensure that any decision to invest in the ETFs are suitable with regard to your specific circumstances and financial position.

4. 買賣交易所買賣基金風險

買賣交易所買賣基金涉及風險。你是否瞭解並能審慎評估不同的交易所買賣基金結構及特色會有何影響極為重要。買賣交易所買賣基金前，你應清楚明白其性質及風險。

你應仔細審閱及明白載於交易所買賣基金銷售文件的條款及條件，及其財務報表和其他資料。並應（如適用）諮詢你的法律、稅務、會計、財務及其他專業顧問，以確保投資於該類交易所買賣基金的任何決定對閣下的具體情況及財務狀況為合適。

4.1 Risks Associated with Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)

Market risk

ETFs are typically designed to track the performance of certain indices, market sectors, or groups of assets such as stocks, bonds, or commodities. ETF managers may use different strategies to achieve this goal, but in general they do not have the discretion to take defensive positions in declining markets. You must be prepared to bear the risk of loss and volatility associated with the underlying index/assets.

Tracking errors

Tracking errors refer to the disparity in performance between an ETF and its underlying index/assets. Tracking errors can arise due to factors such as the impact of transaction fees and expenses incurred to the ETF, changes in composition of the underlying index/assets, and the ETF manager's replication strategy. (The common replication strategies include full replication/representative sampling and synthetic replication which are discussed in more detail below.)

Trading at discount or premium

An ETF may be traded at a discount or premium to its Net Asset Value (NAV). This price discrepancy is caused by supply and demand factors, and may be particularly likely to emerge during periods of high market volatility and uncertainty. This phenomenon may also be observed for ETFs tracking specific

4.1 交易所買賣基金的相關風險

市場風險

交易所買賣基金主要為追蹤某些指數、行業/領域又或資產組別(如股票、債券或商品)的表現。交易所買賣基金經理可用不同策略達至目標，但通常也不能在跌市中酌情採取防守策略。你必須要有因為相關指數/資產的波動而蒙受損失的準備。

追蹤誤差

這是指交易所買賣基金的表現與相關指數/資產的表現脫節，原因可以來自交易所買賣基金的交易費及其他費用、相關指數/資產改變組合、交易所買賣基金經理的複寫原則等等因素。(常見的複寫原則包括完全複製/選具代表性樣本以及綜合複製，詳見下文。)

以折讓或溢價交易

交易所買賣基金的價格可能會高於或低於其資產淨值，當中主要是供求因素的問題，在市場大幅波動兼變化不定期間尤其多見，專門追蹤一些對直接投資設限的市場/行業的交易所買賣基金亦可能會有此情況。

markets or sectors that are subject to direct investment restrictions.

Foreign exchange risk

You 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.

Liquidity risk

Securities Market Makers (SMMs) are Exchange Participants that provide liquidity to facilitate trading in ETFs. Although most ETFs are supported by one or more SMMs, there is no assurance that active trading will be maintained. In the event that the SMMs default or cease to fulfill their role, you may not be able to buy or sell the product.

Counterparty risk involved in ETFs with different replication strategies

(A) Full replication and representative sampling strategies

An ETF using a full replication strategy generally aims to invest in all constituent stocks/assets in the same weightings as its benchmark. ETFs adopting a representative sampling strategy will invest in some, but not all of the relevant constituent stocks/assets. For ETFs that invest directly in the underlying assets rather than through synthetic instruments issued by third parties, counterparty risk tends to be less of concern.

(B) Synthetic replication strategies

ETFs utilizing a synthetic replication strategy use swaps or other derivative instruments to gain exposure to a benchmark. Currently, synthetic replication ETFs can be further categorized into two forms:

i. Swap-based ETFs

- Total return swaps allow ETF managers to replicate the benchmark performance of ETFs without purchasing the underlying assets.
- Swap-based ETFs are exposed to counterparty risk of the swap dealers and may suffer losses if such dealers default or fail to honor their contractual commitments.

ii. Derivative embedded ETFs

- ETF managers may also use other derivative instruments to synthetically replicate the economic benefit of the relevant benchmark. The derivative instruments may be issued by one or multiple issuers.
- Derivative embedded ETFs are subject to counterparty risk of the derivative

外匯風險

若你所買賣交易所買賣基金的相關資產並非以港幣為單位，將尚要面對外匯風險。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。

流通量風險

證券莊家是負責提供流通量、方便買賣交易所買賣基金的交易所參與者。儘管交易所買賣基金多有一個或以上的證券莊家，但若有證券莊家失責或停止履行職責，你或就不能進行買賣。

交易所買賣基金的不同複製策略涉及對手風險

(A) 完全複製及選具代表性樣本策略

採用完全複製策略的交易所買賣基金，通常是按基準的相同比重投資於所有的成份股/資產。採取選具代表性樣本策略的，則只投資於其中部分(而不是全部)的相關成份股/資產。直接投資相關資產而不經第三者所發行合成複製工具的交易所買賣基金，其交易對手風險通常不是太大問題。

(B) 綜合複製策略

採用綜合複製策略的交易所買賣基金，主要透過掉期或其他衍生工具去追蹤基準的表現。現時，採取綜合複製策略的交易所買賣基金可再分為兩種：

i. 以掉期合約構成

- 總回報掉期讓交易所買賣基金經理可以複製基金基準的表現而不用購買其相關資產。
- 以掉期合約構成的交易所買賣基金需承受源自掉期交易商的交易對手風險。若掉期交易商失責或不能履行其合約承諾，基金或要蒙受損失。

ii. 以衍生工具構成

- 交易所買賣基金經理也可以用其他衍生工具，綜合複製相關基準的經濟利益。有關衍生工具可由一個或多個發行商發行。

instruments' issuers and may suffer losses if such issuers default or fail to honor their contractual commitments.

Even where collateral is obtained by an ETF, it is subject to the collateral provider fulfilling its obligations. There is a further risk that when the right against the collateral is exercised, the market value of the collateral could be substantially less than the amount secured resulting in significant loss to the ETF.

- 以衍生工具構成的交易所買賣基金需承受源自發行商的交易對手風險。若發行商失責或不能履行其合約承諾，基金或要蒙受損失。

交易所買賣基金即使取得抵押品，也需依靠抵押品提供者履行責任。此外，申索抵押品的權利一旦行使，抵押品的市值可以遠低於當初所得之數，令交易所買賣基金損失嚴重。

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

The securities under the Nasdaq-Amex Pilot Program (PP) are aimed at sophisticated investors. You should consult us and become familiarised with the PP before trading in the PP securities. You are aware that the PP securities are not regulated as a primary or secondary listing on the Main Board or the Growth Enterprise Market of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

6. **RISK OF INVESTING IN RENMINBI-DENOMINATED PRODUCTS**

6.1 **Investment / Market risk**

Renminbi products are subject to investment risk and may not be principal protected i.e. the assets that the products invest in or referenced to may fall as well as rise, resulting in gains or losses to the product. This means that you may suffer a loss even if renminbi appreciates. Depending on the nature of the renminbi product and its investment objective, there may be other risk factors specific to the product which you should consider. You should always understand the nature, investment objective, strategy, key features and risks of the renminbi products and assess whether these products are suitable for you in terms of your own investment needs and risk profile before you invest in the renminbi products. Seek professional advice if in doubt.

6.2 **Liquidity risk**

Renminbi products are also subject to liquidity risk as renminbi products are a new type of product and there may not be regular trading or an active secondary market. Therefore you may not be able to sell your investment in the product on a timely basis, or you may have to sell the product at a deep discount to its value.

6.3 **Issuer / Counterparty risk**

Renminbi products are subject to the credit and insolvency risks of their issuers. You should consider carefully the creditworthiness of the issuers before

5. **在香港聯合交易所有限公司買賣納斯達克 - 美國證券交易所證券的風險**

按照納斯達克 - 美國證券交易所試驗計畫（試驗計畫）掛牌買賣的證券是為熟悉投資技巧的投資者而設的。你在買賣該項試驗計畫的證券之前，應先諮詢本公司的意見和熟悉該項試驗計畫。你應知悉，按照該項試驗計畫掛牌買賣的證券並非以香港聯合交易所有限公司的主機板或創業板作第一或第二上市的證券類別加以監管。

6. **投資人民幣計價產品的風險**

6.1 **投資風險/市場風險**

人民幣產品須面對投資風險，並且可能不保本。即產品內的投資或相關資產的價格可升可跌，而導致產品可能賺取收益或招致損失。因此，即使人民幣升值，你亦可能須承受虧損。視乎該人民幣產品的性質及投資目標，你可能須承受其他風險。作出投資決定前，你應清楚瞭解產品的性質、投資目標、策略、主要特點及風險，評估有關產品是否符合你的投資需要，並考慮你是否可以承受有關風險。如有疑問，應尋求專業意見。

6.2 **流通風險**

由於人民幣產品是一項新產品，因此可能沒有一般的交易活動或活躍的二手市場。因此，你或不能即時出售有關產品，又或可能要以極低價出售。

6.3 **發行人/交易對手風險**

人民幣產品須面對發行人的信貸風險及無力償債風險。你應該仔細考慮發行人的信用程度，再作出投

investing. Furthermore, as a renminbi product may invest in derivative instruments, counterparty risk may also arise as the default by the derivative issuers may adversely affect the performance of the renminbi products and result in substantial losses.

6.4 Currency risk

In general, a non-Mainland (including Hong Kong) investor who holds a local currency other than renminbi will be exposed to currency risk if he invests in a renminbi product. This is because renminbi is a restricted currency and subject to exchange controls, you may have to convert the local currency into renminbi when you invest in a renminbi product. When you redeem/sell your investment, you may also need to convert the renminbi received upon redemption/sale of your investment product into the local currency (even if redemptions/sale proceeds are paid in renminbi). During these processes, you will incur currency conversion costs and will also be exposed to currency risk. In other words, even if the price of the renminbi product remains the same when you purchase it and when you redeem/sell it, you will still incur a loss when you convert the redemption/sale proceeds into local currency if renminbi has depreciated. Like any currency, the exchange rate of renminbi may rise or fall. Further, renminbi is subject to conversion restrictions and foreign exchange control mechanism.

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

If you provide us with an authority to hold mail or to direct mail to third parties, it is important for you to promptly collect in person all contract notes and statements of your account and review them in detail to ensure that any anomalies or mistakes can be detected in a timely fashion.

8 RISKS OF CLIENT ASSETS RECEIVED OR HELD OUTSIDE HONG KONG

Assets of yours which are received or held by us outside Hong Kong are subject to the applicable laws and regulations of the relevant overseas jurisdiction which may be different from the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) and the rules made thereunder. Consequently, such assets may not enjoy the same protection as the conferred on those assets which are received or held in Hong Kong.

9 RISKS OF ELECTRONIC TRADING

Access to the Internet or other electronic devices may be limited or unavailable during periods of peak demand, market volatility, systems upgrades

資決定。由於人民幣產品亦可能投資於衍生工具，你亦須承受衍生工具發行人違約的風險。這些風險可能對產品的回報有負面影響，更可能構成重大損失。

6.4 貨幣風險

一般來說，非內地（包括香港）的投資者若以人民幣以外的本地貨幣投資人民幣產品，便需承受匯率風險。因為人民幣是受到外匯管制的貨幣，當你打算投資於人民幣產品時，便可能要將你的本地貨幣轉換為人民幣。而當你贖回或售出你的投資時，你或需要將人民幣轉換回本地貨幣（即使贖回或出售投資的收益是以人民幣繳付）。在這過程中，你會牽涉轉換貨幣的成本，亦要承受匯率風險。換言之，就算你買賣該人民幣產品的價格不變，於轉換貨幣的過程中，如果人民幣貶值，你亦會有所損失。正如所有貨幣一樣，人民幣的匯率可升可跌，而人民幣更受到轉換限制及外匯管制的貨幣。

7 提供代存郵件或將郵件轉交第三方的授權書的風險

假如你向本公司提供授權書，允許本公司代存郵件或將郵件轉交予第三方，那麼你便須盡速親身收取所有關於你戶口的成交單據及結單，並加以詳細閱讀，以確保可及時偵察到任何差異或錯誤。

8 在香港以外地方收取或持有客戶資產的風險

本公司在香港以外地方收取或持有屬於你的資產，是受到有關海外司法管轄區的適用法律及規例所監管。這些法律及規例與《證券及期貨條例》（第 571 章）及根據該條例制訂的規則可能有所不同。因此，該等資產將可能不會享有賦予在香港收取或持有的客戶資產的相同保障。

9 電子交易風險

在交易高峰，市場波動，系統升級及維護或其他時間，互聯網或其他電子設施的進入可能會受到限制甚至無法進入。通過互聯網或其他電子設施進行的

or maintenance or for other reasons. Transactions conducted through the Internet or other electronic devices may be subject to interruption, transmission blackout, and delayed transmission due to unpredictable traffic congestion and other reasons beyond the Company control. Internet is, due to technical limitation, an inherently unreliable medium of communication. As a result of such unreliability, there may be delays in the transmission and receipt of Instructions and other information and that this may result in delays in the execution of Instructions and/or the execution of Instructions at prices different from those prevailing prices at the time the Instructions were given. Moreover, communications and personal data may be accessed by unauthorized third party; and there are risks of misunderstanding or errors in any communication and that such risks shall be absolutely borne by the Client. You acknowledge and agree that it shall not usually be possible to cancel an Instruction after it has been given.

10 RISKS OF TRADING IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS

Transactions on markets in other jurisdictions, including markets formally linked to a domestic market, may expose the Client to additional risk. Such markets may be subject to regulation which may offer different or diminished investor protection. Before the Client trades he or she should enquire about any rules relevant to his or her particular transactions. The Client's local regulatory authority will be unable to compel the enforcement of the rules of regulatory authorities or markets in other jurisdictions where the Client's transactions have been effected. The Client should ask the firm with which he or she deals for details about the types of redress available in both his or her home jurisdiction and other relevant jurisdictions before the Client starts to trade.

交易可能會因不可預測的流量堵塞和其他本公司無法控制的原因而受到干擾，傳輸中斷，以及傳輸延誤。由於技術上的制約，互聯網是一種不完全可靠的通訊媒介。由於有這種不可靠性，交易指令及其他資訊的傳輸和接收可能有延誤，而這會導致交易指令在執行上的延誤，或者交易執行的價格已不同於指令發出時的市場價格。而且，通信和個人資料可能會被未經授權的第三方取得，且在通信上會存在誤解或錯誤的風險，而這些風險將完全由客戶承擔。你確認並同意，交易指令一旦發出通常將不可能取消。

10 在其他司法管轄區進行交易的風險

在其他司法管轄區的市場(包括與本地市場有正式連系的市場)進行交易，或會涉及額外的風險。根據這些市場的規例，你享有的保障程度可能有所不同，甚或有所下降。在進行交易前，你應先行查明有關將進行的該項交易的所有規則。你本身所在地的監管機構，將不能迫使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，你應先向有關商號查詢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。