

在香港交易及結算所有限公司及海外交易所買賣之衍生產品及相關風險

客戶如有意買賣以下之衍生產品，應仔細閱讀及明白相關產品/交易之性質、條款及風險。

衍生權證

- 發行衍生權證的機構是與相關資產的發行人沒有關係的獨立第三方，一般都是投資銀行。在香港/海外市場掛牌的衍生權證均有其指定的到期日。
- 衍生權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。衍生權證可於到期前買入或沽出，而不涉及相關資產的實貨買賣。在到期時，衍生權證一般以現金作交收。衍生權證一般分作認購權證和認沽權證。認購權證的持有人有權(但沒有責任)在某段時間以預定價格(稱為「行售價」)向發行商購入特定數量的相關資產。相反，認沽權證的持有人有權(但沒有責任)在某段期間以預定價格向發行商沽售特定數量的相關資產。

界內證

- 發行界內證的機構是與相關資產的發行人沒有關係的獨立第三方，一般都是投資銀行。界內證一般有其指定的到期日。
- 界內證類屬結構性產品，使投資者可在到期時獲得預定的固定收益。相關資產價格在到期日是在上限價及下限價之內(界內)的話，投資者可獲得最高固定收益(例如：1港元)(以每界內證單位計算)；若相關資產價格在上限價及下限價之外(界外)，投資者則可獲得最低固定收益(例如：0.25港元)(以每界內證單位計算)。由於界內證在到期時設有預定最高固定收益，投資者不應在最高固定收益以上的價格進行買賣。投資者若以最高固定收益以上的價格買入界內證將會蒙受損失。

牛熊證

- 牛熊證類屬結構性產品，能追蹤相關資產的表現而毋須支付購入實際資產的全數金額。牛熊證只會以現金結算。牛熊證設有固定到期日，投資者可以看好或看淡相關資產而選擇買入牛證或熊證。在香港，牛熊證是由第三者發行，發行商通常是投資銀行，與交易所及相關資產皆沒有任何關連。
- 牛熊證分為N類和R類。牛熊證設有收回價及強制收回機制。若到期前並無收回，牛熊證可持有至到期或於到期前沽出。

交易所買賣基金

- 交易所買賣基金是被動管理型開放式基金、單位信託基金或類似的投資安排；交易所買賣基金在交易所上市及/或交易，香港的交易所買賣基金由香港證券及期貨事務監察委員會(「證監會」)認可。交易所買賣基金的主要目標是追蹤或複製相關指數的表現。指數可以基於某個股票市場、股票市場的某個部分、股票市場組合、債券或商品。也有追蹤單一商品(例如黃金)表現的交易所買賣基金。
- 交易所買賣基金大致可分為三種類型：實物資產、合成及期貨交易所買賣基金。實物資產交易所買賣基金直接購買複製其基準的組成和比重所需的資產(如股票指數成分股)。然而，一些實物資產交易所買賣基金只購買需要複製其基準的部分資產或購買與相關基準有高度相關性的資產。一些追蹤股票指數的實物資產ETF也可能局部投資於期貨及期權合約。
- 合成交易所買賣基金不直接購買其基準的相關資產，而投資於金融衍生工具以複製其基準的表現。合成交易所買賣基金投資於衍生工具必須有抵押品。在香港，交易所買賣基金的任何單一交易對手淨風險不能超過其資產淨值的10%。期貨交易所買賣基金以期貨指數作為基準，並直接投資於複製其基準的組成和比重所需的期貨合約，旨在提供基準表現的投資回報。
- 在香港，亦有識別合成及期貨交易所買賣基金的要求。在香港交易及結算所有限公司(「香港交易所」)上市的合成交易所買賣基金的英文和中文證券簡稱前端需附上「X」標記，並於銷售文件及銷售資料內於合成交易所買賣基金名稱之後附上「*」號與相關的註解(*此基金為一隻合成交易所買賣基金)。而期貨交易所買賣基金的英文和中文證券簡稱前端則需附上「F」標記。

槓桿及反向產品

- 槓桿及反向產品旨在提供短期投資回報，相當於將相關資產放大或提供與相關資產相反的單日投資回報。
- 槓桿及反向產品不具備傳統ETF的買入並持有特性。
- 槓桿及反向產品旨在提供相關資產單日表現的正向/反向倍數的投資回報(不計費用及開支)，若持有產品的時間超過一天，投資回報或會偏離相關資產累計表現的正向/反向倍數。槓桿及反向產品是將部份或全部資產淨值投資於衍生產品，主要為期貨或掉期合約。
- 槓桿及反向產品是為短期市場時機或對沖目的而設計的交易工具，而不是用於長期投資。
- 槓桿及反向產品只適合於每天持續監察其持倉表現的成熟交易型投資者。
- 在香港交易所上市的槓桿及反向產品有其獨特的股份簡稱，以「L」開頭的槓桿產品及以「I」開頭的反向產品。

相關風險

- 發行商失責風險**
倘若金融衍生產品發行商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，對發行商任何資產均無優先索償權。因此，投資者須特別留意金融衍生產品發行商的財力及信用。
- 槓桿風險**
衍生權證/牛熊證/槓桿及反向產品均是槓桿產品，其價值可按相對相關資產的槓桿比率而快速改變。投資者須留意，該類產品的價值或可以跌至零，屆時當初投資的資金將會盡失。
- 時間損耗風險**
假若其他情況不變，衍生權證、界內證及牛熊證愈接近到期日，價值會愈低，因此不能視為長線投資。
- 有效期的考慮**
大部份金融衍生產品設有到期日，到期後的產品可能會沒有價值。就界內證而言，可獲得的最高利潤以預定的固定收益為上限。
- 強制收回**
牛熊證並不適合所有投資者，投資者在買賣牛熊證前應先考慮本身能承受多少風險。若牛熊證的相關資產價格觸及收回價，牛熊證會即時由發行商收回，買賣亦會終止。N類牛熊證將不會有任何剩餘價值。若是R類牛熊證，持有人或可收回少量剩餘價值，但在最壞的情況下亦可能沒有剩餘價值。當牛熊證被收回後，即使相關資產價格反彈，該隻牛熊證亦不會再次復牌在市場上買賣，因此投資者不會因價格反彈而獲利。
- 特殊價格移動**
金融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。
- 流通量風險**
金融衍生產品發行商可能需要為個別產品委任一名流通量提供者。流通量提供者的職責在為產品提供兩邊開盤方便買賣。若有流通量提供者失責或停止履行職責，有關產品的投資者或就不能進行買賣，直至有新的流通量提供者委任出來為止。就槓桿及反向產品而言，為減低追蹤偏離度，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。

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• 一般市場風險

金融衍生產品的市場價格同樣會受股票市場投資的風險因素影響，例如本地及國際市場的波動、現時及預期的經濟環境、投資者情緒、利率及波幅。投資者可能損失已投入之所有投資金額。

• 外匯風險

若投資者所買賣金融衍生產品的相關資產並非以港幣為單位，其尚要面對外匯風險。另外，若有關外幣是受到外匯管制，當投資者打算投資於有關外幣金融衍生產品時，便可能要將本地貨幣轉換為有關外幣。投資者有可能在贖回或出售有關外幣金融衍生產品時，未必能收取有關外幣。有關外幣金融衍生產品亦可能需承受流通風險、發行人的信貸風險及無力償債風險。

• 投資目標風險

概不能保證產品會達到其投資目標及不能保證投資策略一定會成功。投資者可能會損失在產品相當部分或全部投資。

• 非抵押產品風險

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

• 被動式投資風險

不是以主動方式管理的產品或會因其資產有關的市場的變化而受到影響。在正常市況下，金融衍生產品發行商不會在有關資產走勢不利的時候採取防禦措施。投資者或會損失相當部分或全部投資。

• 企業可能倒閉的風險

環球市場可能遭遇大幅波動的局面，以致企業倒閉的風險大增。一項指數或某標的股票的任何一隻或多隻成分股如出現無償債能力或其他企業倒閉的情況，或會對該指數或標的股票並因而對槓桿產品的表現產生不利影響。投資者投資於槓桿產品或會蒙受虧損。

• 管理風險

由於無法在任何時候保證或擔保槓桿及反向產品將可確切地或完全模擬有關指數或標的股票的表現、反向表現或槓桿表現(以適用者為準)，產品須承受管理風險。

• 追蹤誤差風險

追蹤誤差是指交易所買賣基金與相關資產兩者之間的表現差異，原因可以是總費用比率的影響、相關資產組合及交易所買賣基金類別(指實物相對於合成)改變等。另若屬合成交易所買賣基金，基金所承擔的間接費用或只能透過其所持衍生工具的市值反映出來。

• 買賣價高於或低於資產淨值

交易所買賣基金的市場價格可能會高於或低於其資產淨值，當中主要是供求問題，市場大幅波動兼變化不定時尤其多見。專門追蹤一些對直接投資設限制的市場或行業的交易所買賣基金亦可能會有此情況。所以，若以高於資產淨值的價格買入交易所買賣基金，即使其後沽出時資產淨值已見升幅，投資者也或有損失，萬一交易所買賣基金被終止，當初投資的金額更可能無法全數取回。

• 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資產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、相關資產波動，以及複合效應對每日回報的影響，可能會出現相關資產上升或表現平穩，但槓桿產品卻錄得虧損。同樣地亦有可能會出現相關資產下跌或表現平穩，但反向產品卻錄得虧損。

• 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。

• 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多於或少於相關資產的槓桿或相反回報。

• 集中風險

槓桿及反向產品跟蹤單一地區、單一指數或資產的表現、反向表現或槓桿表現(以適用者為準)或會因而承受集中風險。該產品很可能較為波動，及較容易受有關地區或有關資產的不利情況(如有關產品跟蹤相關指數或資產的表現或槓桿表現)或有利情況(如有關產品跟蹤相關指數或資產的反向表現)影響而導致價值波動。

• 界內證之交易風險

以低於最低固定收益或高於最高固定收益水平進行界內證的交易，可能未反映其實際價值。**在香港，所有高於最高固定收益水平的界內證交易將不獲承認，並將被香港交易及結算所取消。**

以上資料是從香港交易所、香港證監會及美國證券交易委員會之網站引述。如欲獲得有關衍生產品的進一步資料，投資者可瀏覽香港交易所(<http://www.hkex.com.hk>)、香港證監會(<http://www.sfc.hk>)及美國證券交易委員會(<http://www.investor.gov>)之網站。

免責聲明

本文件由恒生銀行有限公司提供，惟僅作一般參考及資料之用，並未因個別情況而編製。本文件並不單獨構成，亦無意構成，也不應被詮釋為要約或招攬銷售或游說或建議投資於本文件所述之任何產品或交易。

本文件無意向在派發本文件觸犯任何相關法例或規例的司法權區或國家的任何人士或實體派發，亦無意供該等人士或實體使用。未經授權，透過任何途徑再次派發或複製本文件或其中任何部分，均在嚴禁之列。

本文件乃由本行根據其認為可靠的資料來源而編製，惟該等資料來源未經獨立核證。閣下不應單獨基於本文件而作出任何投資決定。在作出任何投資決定前，閣下應明白相關產品/交易之性質、條款及風險。閣下應細閱及明白與產品/交易有關的發售通函/資料備忘錄、發行人的條款表、產品簡介/指引、產品資料單張及任何其他文件。

閣下須負責自行就產品/交易及參與的有關各方(包括發行人、擔保人或託管人)作出獨立評估及調查。閣下亦應考慮閣下自己的情況，包括閣下願意承受的風險水平、財政狀況、投資經驗、投資目標、投資期及特定需要。另外，閣下也應考慮其他事宜，例如根據閣下擁有公民身份、居住或擁有居籍國家的法例及因應閣下的投資而可能出現的稅務後果、法律規定及任何外匯限制或外匯管制規定。

如閣下對本文件所述的產品/交易有任何疑問，或無法肯定有關產品/交易是否適合閣下，敬請諮詢獨立的專業意見。

Derivative Products Traded on Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and Overseas Exchanges and Relevant Risks

If customers wish to trade the derivative products mentioned below, you should read carefully and understand the nature, terms and risks of the relevant products/trades.

Derivative Warrants (“DWs”)

- DWs are issued by a third party, usually an investment bank, independent of the issuer of the underlying assets. Derivative warrant traded in Hong Kong / Overseas market is likely to have a unique expiry date.
- DWs are an instrument that gives an investor the right to buy or sell an underlying asset at a pre-set price prior to a specified expiry date. DWs may be bought and sold prior to their expiry in the market. At expiry settlement is made in cash rather than a purchase or sale of the underlying asset. DWs are generally divided into two types: calls and puts. Holders of call warrants have the right, but not obligation, to purchase from the warrant issuer a given amount of the underlying asset at a predetermined price (also known as the exercise price) within a certain time period. Conversely, holders of put warrants have the right, but not obligation, to sell to the warrant issuer a given amount of the underlying asset at a predetermined price within a certain time period.

Inline Warrants (“IW”)

- IWs are issued by a third party, usually an investment bank, independent of the issuer of the underlying assets. In general, IW is likely to have a unique expiry date.
- Inline Warrants are a type of structured product that entitles the investors to receive a pre-determined fixed payment at expiry. At expiry, investors will receive a Maximum Fixed Payment at Expiry (e.g. HK\$1) per inline warrant held when the underlying asset falls at or within the Upper and Lower Strikes (In-The-Range) or Minimum Fixed Payment at Expiry (e.g. HK\$0.25) per inline warrant held when the underlying asset falls outside the Upper and Lower Strikes (Out-of-The-Range). Due to the pre-determined fixed maximum payment at expiry, an inline warrant should not be traded above the Maximum Fixed Payment at Expiry. Investors will suffer a loss by buying an inline warrant above Maximum Fixed Payment at Expiry.

Callable Bull / Bear Contracts (“CBBC”)

- CBBC are a type of structured product that tracks the performance of an underlying asset without requiring investors to pay the full price required to own the actual asset. CBBC are settled in cash only. CBBC have a fixed expiry date, allowing investors to take bullish or bearish positions on the underlying assets. In Hong Kong, CBBC are issued by a third party, usually an investment bank, independent of the exchanges and of the underlying asset.
- There are two categories of CBBC, namely Category N CBBC and Category R CBBC. CBBC have a Call Price and a Mandatory Call Feature. CBBC can be held until maturity (if not called before expiry) or sold before expiry.

Exchange Traded Funds (“ETFs”)

- ETFs are passively-managed open-ended funds, unit trust or similar investment arrangement that is listed and/or traded on an exchange. ETFs in Hong Kong are authorized by the Securities and Futures Commission (“SFC”) of Hong Kong. The principal objective of an ETF is to track or replicate the performance of an underlying index. The index can be on a stock market, a specific segment of a stock market, a group of stock markets, bonds or commodities. Some ETFs also track the performance of single commodities, such as gold.
- ETFs can be broadly grouped into three types: Physical, Synthetic and Futures-based. Physical ETFs directly buy all the assets needed to replicate the composition and weighting of their benchmarks (e.g. constituents of a stock index). However, some only buy a portion of the assets needed to replicate the benchmarks or assets which have a high degree of correlation with the underlying benchmarks. Some physical ETFs with underlying equity-based indices may also invest partially in futures and options contracts.
- Synthetic ETFs do not buy the assets in their benchmark, but invest in financial derivative instruments to replicate the benchmark’s performance. The ETFs are required to have collateral when investing in derivatives. In Hong Kong, an ETF’s net risk exposure to any single counterparty cannot be more than 10% of its NAV. Future-based ETFs use futures indices as their underlying benchmarks to replicate their composition and weighting so as to give the ETFs the performance of the benchmarks.
- In Hong Kong, there are also requirements for identification of synthetic ETFs and futures-based ETFs. For synthetic ETFs listed on Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (“HKEX”), a marker “X” is placed at the beginning of their English and Chinese stock short names for easy identification and an asterisk with annotation (*This is a synthetic ETF) is placed right after the name of synthetic ETF in offering documents and marketing materials. For future-based ETFs listed on HKEX, a marker “F” is placed at the beginning of their English and Chinese stock short names.

Leveraged and Inverse Products (“L&I Products”)

- L&I Products seek to achieve short-term investment results that correspond to the daily magnified or daily inverse performance of their underlying assets on a daily basis.
- L&I Products do not share the buy-and-hold characteristics of conventional ETFs.
- L&I Products seek to achieve a multiple of their underlying asset’s daily performance, before fees and expenses, the performance can deviate from the multiple of the underlying asset’s cumulative return when held for longer than one trading day. L&I Products invest a portion or all of their net assets in derivatives, typically futures or swaps.
- L&I Products are designed as a trading tool for short-term market timing or hedging purposes and not for long-term investment.
- L&I Products are only suitable for sophisticated trading-oriented investors who constantly monitor the performance of their holdings on a daily basis.
- L&I Products listed on HKEX have their own distinctive stock short names that begin with an “L” for Leveraged Products and an “I” for Inverse Products.

Relevant Risks

- **Issuer default risk**
In the event that a financial derivative product issuer becomes insolvent and defaults on its obligations in relation to its listed securities, investors will be considered as unsecured creditors and will have no preferential claims to any assets held by the issuer. Therefore, investors should specifically pay attention to the financial strength and credit worthiness of financial derivative product issuers.
- **Gearing risk**
DW / CBBC / L&I Products are leveraged products and their value can be changed rapidly according to the gearing ratio relative to the underlying assets. Investors should be warned that the value of such products may fall to zero resulting in a total loss of the initial investment.
- **Time decay risk**
If all conditions remain unchanged, the value of DW, IW and CBBC will decay over time when they come near to their expiry dates. Therefore, they should not be treated as long term investments.
- **Expiry considerations**
Most financial derivative products have an expiry date after which the products may become worthless. For IW, the profit potential is capped by the pre-determined payment.
- **Mandatory call**
CBBC are not suitable for all investors and investors should consider their risk appetite prior to trading. A CBBC may be called by the issuer when the price of the underlying asset hits the Call Price and that CBBC will expire early. Payoff for Category N CBBC will be zero when they expire early. When Category R CBBC expire early the holder may receive a small amount of Residual Value payment, but there may be no Residual Value payment in adverse situations. Once the CBBC is called, even though the underlying asset may bounce back in the right direction, the CBBC which has been called will not be revived and investors will not be able to profit from the bounce-back.
- **Extraordinary price movements**
The price of a financial derivative product may not match its theoretical price due to outside influences such as market supply and demand factors. As a result, the actual traded prices can be higher or lower than the theoretical prices.
- **Liquidity risk**
Financial derivative product issuers may be required to appoint a liquidity provider for individual product. The role of a liquidity provider is to provide two way quotes to facilitate trading of the products. If a liquidity provider defaults or ceases to fulfill its role, investors of the relevant products may not be able to buy or sell the product until a new liquidity provider is appointed. For L&I Products, rebalancing typically takes place near the end of a trading day (shortly before the close of the underlying market) to minimize tracking difference. The short interval of rebalancing may expose L&I Products more to market volatility and higher liquidity risk.

Derivative Products Traded on Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and Overseas Exchanges and Relevant Risks

• **General market risks**

The market price of a financial derivative product is also affected by the same investment risks that affect the stock market, such as movements in domestic and international markets, the present and anticipated economic environment, investor sentiment, interest rates and volatility. Investors may lose all their initial investment amount.

• **Foreign exchange risk**

If the underlying assets of the financial derivative products that are traded by the investors are not denominated in Hong Kong dollars, investors are also exposed to exchange rate risk. Besides, if the relevant foreign currency is subject to exchange controls, investor may have to convert the local currency into the relevant foreign currency when investor invests in that foreign currency denominated derivative product. It is possible that investor may not receive the relevant foreign currency upon redemption or sale of the relevant foreign currency denominated financial derivative products. The relevant foreign currency denominated derivative products may also be subject to liquidity risk, credit and insolvency risks of the product issuers.

• **Investment objective risk**

There is no assurance that the investment objective of a product and investment strategies will be achieved. It is possible that an investor may lose a substantial proportion or all of its investment.

• **Uncollateralised product risk**

Uncollateralised structured products are not secured by any assets. If the issuer becomes insolvent, investors can lose their entire investment. Investors should read the listing documents in detail in order to determine if a product is uncollateralised.

• **Passive investment risk**

Products which are not actively managed may be affected by changes in the market segments relating to the relevant assets. Under normal market circumstances, financial derivative product issuers will not take defensive positions when the relevant asset moves in an unfavorable direction. In such circumstances, investors may lose a significant part or all of their respective investments.

• **Possible business failure risk**

Global markets may experience very high level of volatility and an increased risk of corporate failures. The insolvency or other corporate failures of any one or more of the constituents of an index or an underlying asset may have an adverse effect on such index or underlying asset and therefore a leveraged product's performance. Investors may lose money by investing in leveraged products.

• **Management risk**

Because there is no guarantee or assurance of exact or identical replication of the performance, the inverse performance or the leveraged performance (as the case may be) of the relevant index or underlying stock by a L&I Product at any time, such product is subject to management risk.

• **Tracking error risk**

Tracking error is the difference between the performance of an ETF and its underlying asset. Tracking error can arise due to factors such as the impact of the Total Expense Ratio, changes in the composition of the underlying asset and changes of the type of ETF (e.g. physical vs synthetic). In the case of a synthetic ETF, the indirect costs borne by the fund may only be reflected in the market value of the derivative instruments it holds.

• **Risk in trading at discount or premium to net asset value ("NAV")**

The market price of an ETF may be at a discount or premium to its NAV. This price discrepancy is caused by supply and demand factors and may be more likely to emerge during periods of high market volatility and uncertainty. This phenomenon may also be observed in the ETFs which track the specific markets or sectors that are subject to direct investment restrictions. As a result, investors who buy ETFs at a premium may suffer losses even if the NAV is higher when they sell. If the trading of ETFs is being terminated by the exchange, investors may not be able to fully recover the amount of initial investment.

• **Long-term holding risk**

L&I Products are not intended for holding longer than the rebalancing interval, typically one day. Daily rebalancing and the compounding effect will make the L&I Product's performance over a period longer than one day deviate in amount and possibly direction from the leveraged/inverse performance of the underlying asset over the same period. The deviation becomes more pronounced in a volatile market. As a result of daily rebalancing, the underlying asset's volatility and the effects of compounding of each day's return over time, it is possible that the leveraged product will lose money over time while the underlying asset increases or is flat. Likewise, it is possible that the inverse product will lose money over time while the underlying asset decreases or is flat.

• **Risk of rebalancing activities**

There is no assurance that L&I Products can rebalance their portfolios on a daily basis to achieve their investment objectives. Market disruption, regulatory restrictions or extreme market volatility may adversely affect the rebalancing activities.

• **Intraday investment risk**

Leverage factor of L&I Products may change during a trading day when the market moves but it will not be rebalanced until day end. The L&I Product's return during a trading day may be greater or less than the leveraged/opposite return of the underlying asset.

• **Concentration risk**

An L&I Product may be subject to concentration risk as a result of tracking the performance, the inverse performance or the leveraged performance (as the case may be) of a single geographical region or a single underlying asset. Such a product is likely to be more volatile and more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse conditions (where the relevant product tracks the performance or leveraged performance of the relevant index or underlying asset) or positive conditions (where the relevant product tracks the inverse performance of the relevant index or underlying asset) in the relevant region or in respect of the relevant underlying asset.

• **Trading risk for Inline Warrant**

Trading IW below the Minimum Fixed Payment at Expiry or above the Maximum Fixed Payment at Expiry may not reflect the true value of the IW. **In Hong Kong, any inline warrant trades executed at the price above the Maximum Fixed Payment at Expiry will not be recognized and will be cancelled by HKEX.**

The above information are based on the information provided on the websites of HKEX, SFC and U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. For more detailed information regarding derivative products, investors can refer to the websites of HKEX (<http://www.hkex.com.hk>), SFC (<http://www.sfc.hk>) and U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (<http://www.investor.gov>).

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If you have any doubt in the products/trades mentioned in this document or cannot confirm if the relevant products/trades are suitable for you, please consult independent professional advice.