风险披露声明

概览：

为便于参考，请点击上文相关标题，以连接至相关部分。

本文件是以英文作出（随中文翻译本附上），此乃中文翻译本，如两者的内容有任何不符之处，将以英文内容作准。

A. 所有金融工具普遍面临的主要风险	
A 部分阐述了一些适用于所有类别的金融工具的主要风险。此外，每一类金融产品又有其各自的特定额外风险，将在下文 B 部分至 L 部分进一步详细讨论。无论是本文件，抑或任何相关销售文件，均无法全面地披露所有可能存在的投资风险。进行任何投资前，请参照阁下的财务状况、目标和需要考虑下文所述风险，并寻求充分和独立的金融、法律、税务及/或其他独立专业意见。	
市场风险	金融产品的价值可能因各种不同的市场因素而剧烈波动，该等因素包括任何相关参考资产的价格或水平、利率水平、发行人和担保人（如适用）的信用、汇率、相关金融产品的波动性、流动性和剩余期限（如相关）。金融产品可能迅速贬值或升值，甚或完全丧失价值。投资该等金融产品，盈亏皆有可能。过往表现不代表未来表现。
表现不佳风险	**此非存款。**LGT 或任何其他方均不保证阁下在任何类别投资项下能够取得的回报，将超过或至少等于阁下可能从银行存款或任何非结构性定息债券取得的任何潜在回报。阁下还面临投资得不到任何回报并实际上出现亏损的风险。
货币风险	(a) 如果对金融产品的投资是以外币或不同于阁下开展正常业务或维持帐户所用货币（「**本地货币**」）计值，或 (b) 如果相关投资交易或参考资产以不同于阁下投资或交易所用货币（「**结算本币**」）的货币计算，则阁下面临汇率波动或外汇管制（如适用）风险，其可能：(i) 影响相关汇率，导致阁下在兑换为本地货币时收到的利息和现金结算款项减少及/或本金蒙受损失，及/或 (ii) 使发行人或 LGT（如适用）不能或无法以结算本币向阁下付款。
流动性风险	流动性是指在任何时候能否按市价买卖金融产品。如果市场供求足以使交易立即完成，则相关金融产品具有流动性。而如果金融产品流动性不足，则指其供需不足或根本不存在，其金融产品买卖将无法按理想时间及/或价格进行，或是根本无法进行买卖。此等情况下，阁下可能别无选择，只能亏损出售相关金融产品（如果还能卖出的话），或持续持有至规定到期日或可以卖出相关金融产品之时。这可能导致被迫放弃其他投资良机的机会成本。流动性问题在下述产品交易中尤为突出：中小企业股票、结构性产品、固定收益证券、某些另类投资（如对冲基金或商品）、有出售限制的投资或在某些新兴市场进行的投资。
税务风险	我们建议阁下在进行任何投资前寻求独立税务咨询意见，以确保阁下了解购买、开展、持有和处置相关投资或交易的潜在税务影响（包括任何适用所得税、商品与服务税或增值税、印花税和其他税项的影响）。不同交易可能有着不同的税务影响，任何交易的税务后果视乎阁下的个人情况，而且未来可能发生变化。LGT 不提供税务咨询意见，而 LGT 不时提供给阁下的任何与税务相关的资料，不得信赖为税务咨询意见或税务建议。
新兴市场风险	投资新兴市场，面临与多种因素相关的额外风险，如政治与经济动荡、不利的政府政策、外国投资和货币兑换限制、汇率波动、波动更为烈、流动性不足、披露与监管水平可能较低、法律（包括与财产私有、征用、国有化和没收相关的法律）地位、解释和适用的不确定性。
人民币货币风险（适用于人民币（RMB）产品）	投资人民币产品具有货币风险。人民币目前并非可自由兑换货币，在香港透过银行兑换人民币面临某些限制。对于非以人民币计值或其相关投资非以人民币计值的人民币产品而言，投资该等产品及变现时，则会在出售相关资产满足赎回要求或其他资本要求时（如结清运营费用）时面临多种货币兑换费用、人民币汇率波动和买卖差价。

B. 固定收益证券	
信用与对手方风险	投资固定收益证券，阁下即须承受发行人和担保人（如适用）的全部信用风险。信用风险由发行人和担保人（如适用）的信用和信誉决定，因此是衡量其是否无力偿还债项和能否履行其在固定收益证券项下付款义务的指标。如果发行人及/或担保人无力偿还债项或者不履行其付款义务，则阁下可能无法获偿投资本金或发行人及/或担保人欠付的任何其他款项。信用评级机构给出的信用评级，既非对发行人及/或担保人（如适用）的信誉亦非对具体固定收益证券的风险、回报或适合性的建议或保证。阁下还须注意，发行人的信用评级与担保人的信用评级相互独立，两者的评级可能差别极大。
利率风险	固定收益证券更易受利率波动影响。一般而言，利率上升对其市场价值具有负面影响，而利率下降则具有正面影响。固定收益证券期限越长，则其对利率变动越敏感。
事件调整风险	视乎具体固定收益证券的条款（其载于销售文件中），发行人或计算代理人（如适用）可能有权在其认定某些调整或异常事件（例如市场中断、交易停牌、相关行业的监管、无力偿还债项、税法及其他经济、政治或社会状况的变化）已发生的情况下行使其酌情权调整固定收益证券的条款，而该等权利的行使可能对阁下就固定收益证券收到的款项产生未预见到的不利影响。
不同特点的固定收益证券（另请参阅固定收益证券的风险披露）	
高回报债券	投资高回报债券可能获得诱人的回报。但由于该等证券通常被评为低于投资级或根本无评级，因此，投资该等证券意味着承受额外风险，包括(i)信用风险更高，(ii) 更易受经济周期的影响，因为在经济下滑时期，这些债券通常比投资级债券贬值更多，而且违约风险也会上升，(iii) 流动性风险更大。
次级证券	投资次级固定收益证券可能获得更高回报，但面临的风险同时也更高。如果发行人清盘或破产，则阁下债权的优先受偿权较低，在所有优先债权人获得全额赔偿前，阁下将无法获偿任何本金或其他款项。次级固定收益证券包括优先永续证券和或有可转换证券。
可赎回债券	该等固定收益证券的条款和条件允许发行人在债券规定到期日前终止或赎回证券。视乎具体固定收益证券的条款，提前赎回可能根据规则进行（如某些事件或触发因素的发生），也可能完全由发行人全权酌情决定。但在任何情况下，发行人并无提早赎回证券的义务。如果提前赎回证券，则阁下可能无法按类似或同等优惠的条款和条件（如按相同的利率或相同的回报）对收到的资金进行再投资。可赎回固定收益证券包括优先永续证券和或有可转换证券。
利息/红利的递延	该类固定收益证券的条款和条件允许发行人在证券期限内选择将利息或红利的任何支付递延一定的时间。视乎相关条款，该等递延可能是累积性的或非累积性的。如果递延是非累积性的，则其意味着，一旦递延，则发行人毋须在之后的任何时间支付相关的未付利息或红利。因此，阁下面临着利息何时支付及支付多少的不确定性，同时也面临阁下的投资得不到任何回报的风险。如果递延是累积性的，则其意味着发行人须在之后的付款日支付迟付款项。优先永续证券即为具有可变及/或递延利息支付条款的一类固定收益证券。
到期日可延长	视乎相关条款，发行人和投资者中一方或双方可能享有延长到期日的选择权。如果到期日被延长，则投资本金的偿还即随之延长，而发行人将继续（按相同或不同利率）支付利息。如果仅发行人享有延长到期日的选择权，则存在偿还时间不可预计的风险。
可转换债券	根据相关条款和条件的规定，可转换债券赋予投资者以将该等债券（按规定的转换价格）转换为规定数量的发行人的股票或其他固定收益证券的权利。与其他不可转换债券相比，可转换债券一般利率较低。但是，作为投资者，阁下可能受益于能够将可转换债券转换为股票的潜在优势，同时可减少规定的利息支付及到期时归还投资本金的风险。可转换债券属债股混合型工具，因此阁下将同时面临股票投资与固定收益投资的相关风险。

或有可转换证券	或有可转换证券，应与可转换债券（见上文讨论）区分开来，属债股混合型工具，将使投资者同时面临股票投资与固定收益投资的相关风险。在这类证券期限的初期，其与固定收益证券类似，定期支付利息。但是，一旦发生规定的触发事件，则视乎具体证券的条款，发行人可选择采取下述行动：(i) 永久性地撤销发行在外的该等证券的部分或全部，并仅偿还部分投资本金（如有），或者 (ii) 将该等证券转换为股票。具体的触发事件（如违反用于衡量发行人财务实力的某些数量界线）将在相关证券的条款和条件中规定。 如果发行人选择将证券转换为股票，则该等股票的市场价值很有可能在转换后因触发事件发生而继续贬值。阁下还可能面临流动性风险。此外，阁下预计将收到（及之前本应收到的）任何定期利息支付也会被减少或取消。由于难以预计将来会否发生触发事件及之后发行人会否选择将证券转换为股票，因此，阁下面临着或有可转换证券何时（及是否）会被转换为股票及转换后阁下可能遭受何等程度的损失方面不确定的风险。
优先永续证券	优先永续证券属债股混合型工具，具有股票投资与固定收益投资的相关风险。一方面，这类证券类似于债务证券，因为阁下将获得利息和红利支付（但发行人有赎回权），享有免于摊薄权（即发行人发行额外股票），仅可从发行人股价上涨中获得有限利益，不拥有任何投票表决权。但另一方面，这类证券又类似于股票，因为它们无固定到期日，而且地位上次于债务证券。一般而言，与具有固定到期日的固定收益证券相比，此类证券更容易因利率的变化而波动，因为它们是长期价格。此外，由于此类证券没有固定到期日，因此利息的支付取决于发行人的长期盈利水平，而其变现方式仅有在次级市场出售或由发行人赎回（如果相关证券条款有赎回规定）。阁下还面临流动性风险。
C. 股票	
与债务证券相比更不可预测	投资股票有机会获得高于短期和长期债务证券投资的回报率。但投资股票的相关风险也可能更高，因为股票投资表现依赖的因素难以预测，其包括市场可能突然或长期下跌及与具体公司相关的风险。
中小企业	由于其价格较低、对经济形势变化更为敏感及未来发展前景更不确定等因素，中小企业证券的价格往往比大型公司证券价格更易波动。
创业板（GEM）股票	创业板股票包含巨大的投资风险。特别是在创业板上市的公司既无需盈利往绩，亦无义务预测未来的盈利。创业板股票可能极其波动不定及不能立即兑现。阁下应该经过深思熟虑之后方决定投资。创业板的较高风险水平及其他特性意味着它是一个比较适合专业及其他熟悉投资技巧的投资者的市场。创业板股票的现时资讯仅可以在香港联合交易所有限公司经营的互联网网站上找到。创业板公司通常毋须支付费用便可在公共报纸上发表公告。阁下如不确切知道或不清楚本风险披露声明的任何方面或买卖创业板股票的性质及其所含风险，应寻求独立专业咨询意见。
纳斯达克-美交所证券	按照纳斯达克－美国证券交易所试验计划(「**试验计划**」)挂牌买卖的证券是为熟悉投资技巧的投资者而设。阁下在买卖该项试验计划的证券之前，应先咨询有关持牌人或注册人的意见和熟悉该项试验计划。阁下应知悉，按照该项试验计划挂牌买卖的证券并非以香港联合交易所有限公司的主板或创业板作第一或第二上市的证券类别加以监管。
深港通和沪港通（另请参阅股票的风险披露）	
交易日	沪港通将仅在上海证券交易所（「**上交所**」）和香港联合交易所有限公司（「**联交所**」）均开门交易且上海和香港的银行在相关结算日均开门营业的日子（「**中华通交易日**」）运营。 深港通将仅在深圳证券交易所（「**深交所**」）和联交所均开门交易且深圳和香港的银行在相关结算日均开门营业的日子运营。 这就意味着，在深交所或上交所的某些正常交易日，阁下可能无法透过中华通执行任何买

	卖，因此，阁下在该等日子可能面临在深交所或上交所上市的证券价格波动的风险。
买卖额度	透过中华通进行买卖实行每日额度（「**每日额度**」）。北向交易与南向交易分别受限于单独的每日额度，其分别由联交所、上交所和深交所监控。 每日额度按「**净买额**」方式适用，也就是说，每笔「**买入交易**」即代表投资额度可用剩余金额的扣减（减少），而每笔「**卖出交易**」即代表投资额度可用金额的贷记（增加）。在任何一中华通交易日，如果该中华通交易日的每日额度用罄，则将立即停止买入指令（北向或南向）的接受，在该中华通交易日的剩余时间内将不再继续接受买入指令。为免生疑问，之前已接受的买入指令将不受影响，而卖出指令将继续被接受。
不允许即日买卖	深交所或上交所上市的股票不允许即日（回转）买卖，在交易日买入的任何股票，仅可在 T+1 日或之后卖出。
持股披露要求	根据中国法律，如果购买在中国注册设立并上市的公司（「**内地上市公司**」）的股票，因之持有或控制（直接或间接）的股票比例等于或超过监管机构规定的内地上市公司已发行股票的比例界线（在中华通推出之日时设定为百分之五（5%）），则须在三（3）个工作日内向中国证券监督管理委员会（「**证监会**」）、深交所或上交所及相关内地上市公司披露。而且在该三（3）个工作日期间禁止购买或处置相关内地上市公司的股票。因此，每当对上市公司的持股变动幅度超过百分之五（5%）或更多，或者持股变动导致对上市公司的持股总量低于百分之五（5%），则须进行额外披露并受到买卖限制。敬请注意，监管机构规定的界线按总额适用，包括同一家内地上市公司在中国国内和海外发行的股票，而不论相关持股是透过中华通、合格境外机构投资者/人民币合格境外机构投资者（QFII/RQFII）机制还是其他投资渠道取得的。 根据香港法律，如果持有的权益等于或超过监管机构规定的同时拥有在联交所上市的 H 股和在深交所或上交所上市的 A 股的在中国注册成立的公司的任何一类有表决权股票（包括透过中华通购买的 A 股）的界线比例（在《证券及期货条例》（「《证券及期货条例》」）中规定），则负有相关披露责任。如果在中国注册成立的公司没有任何在联交所上市的股票，则该披露要求不适用。 敬请注意，上述要求及监管机构规定的界线可能不时变化。
短线交易获利规则	依照中国法律，「短线交易获利规则」要求阁下在下述情况下交还因买卖某一内地上市公司 A 股而取得的任何利润：(a) 阁下购买该内地上市公司的 A 股，而且 (i) 阁下为该内地上市公司的董事、监事或高级管理人员，或 (ii) 阁下在该内地上市公司的持股量超过了规定界线（在中华通推出之日时设定为百分之五（5%），其可能不时变化），且 (b) 相应的卖出交易发生在相关买入交易之后的六（6）个月内，或者相应的买入交易发生在卖出交易之后的六（6）个月内。
境外持股限制和强制出售要求	中国法律对下述各项规定了限制：(i) 单个境外投资者在单个内地上市公司中的持股量比例，及 (ii)所有境外投资者在单个内地上市公司中的合并持股量（合称「**境外持股界线**」）。该等限制按总额适用于直接和间接持股，包括同一家内地上市公司在中国国内和海外发行的股票，而不论相关持股是透过中华通、QFII/RQFII 机制还是其他投资渠道取得的。敬请注意，在中华通推出之日时，在单个内地上市公司中的合并境外持股量的限额为百分之三十（「30%」），而单个境外投资者的持股量限额目前为百分之十（10%）。该等法律和监管限制可能对透过中华通买卖的证券的流动性和表现产生不利影响。 如果超过该等境外持股界线，联交所可能要求阁下在规定时间期限内卖出联交所确定为导致相关境外持股界线被超越的任何交易标的股票。如未在规定时间期限内进行所要求的卖出，则将导致强制出售阁下的股票。在这种情况下，相关经纪人（以其交易所参与者的身份，「**经纪人**」）可代表阁下按其认为必要的价格和条款出售或安排他人出售阁下的任何相关股

	票，以遵守所有适用法律。 依照中国法律，如果境外投资者持有单个内地上市公司已发行股票的总量已超过规定的百分比（「**预警值**」），则联交所须就有关内地上市公司股票暂停接受中华通证券买入指令。在此种情况下，阁下的买入指令将被拒绝接受，直到境外投资者的持股总量已降至规定百分比允许值之下为止。
合格证券	联交所将不时调整有资格透过中华通买卖的证券的范围。尤其应注意，某些证券一开始可能包含在合格证券范围内，但如果该等证券的发行人公司正处于除牌过程中，或其经营因为财务或其他原因而被视为处于不稳定状态，以致存在被除牌或者使投资者利益受到不应有的损害的风险，则其之后可能被专门指定并在「风险警示板」进行交易。在「风险警示板」进行交易的证券禁止买入，仅可卖出。这可能影响阁下的投资组合和策略。建议阁下密切关注深交所、上交所及联交所不时提供和更新的合格证券清单。
中华通证券的所有权	阁下透过中华通购买的任何证券将以香港中央结算有限公司（「**香港结算**」，以名义持有人的身份行事）的名义由中国证券登记结算有限责任公司（「**中国结算**」）持有。香港结算随后将阁下证券的权益登记于 LGT 经纪人在中央结算及交收系统（「**中央结算系统**」）的帐户中，LGT 经纪人将作为阁下的名义持有人在 LGT 名下的综合帐户中持有阁下的证券。在中国法律项下，「法定所有权」与「实益所有权」既无明确的定义，也不作明确的区分。因此，阁下作为北向投资者透过中华通购买在深交所或上交所上市的公司的股票时，阁下享有的权利和权益的确切性质并未明确规定，而且亦无法保证该等代名人帐户结构能在中国法院获得强制执行。联交所已发布资料阐释阁下在此方面的所有权，并可能继续不时发布相关资料。阁下应自行审阅该等资料和适用法律，并咨询阁下的法律顾问，以评估阁下作为中华通证券投资者所享有的权利。
客户证券规则	证券及期货（客户证券）规则（香港法例第 571H 章）（「**客户证券规则**」）规定了所有中介人及其有联系个体应如何对待客户资产。但由于阁下透过中华通买卖的股票未在联交所上市或交易，因此，阁下将不享有客户证券规则项下提供的保护。
不享受香港投资者赔偿基金和中国投保基金提供的保护	作为中华通证券的投资者，阁下将不享有证券及期货条例（香港法例第 571 章）项下建立的投资者赔偿基金（「**投资者赔偿基金**」）提供的保护，因此，阁下因任何证监会持牌或注册人士的违约可能遭受的任何损失不在投资者赔偿基金保障范围内。此外，阁下亦不受中国证券投资者保护基金（「**投保基金**」）的保护。
公司行动	与透过中华通买卖的证券有关的任何公司行动将由有关发行人透过深交所网站、上交所网站以及官方指定的若干报纸发布公告。阁下应在上交所网站或深交所网站上查阅上市公司的最新公告。但阁下应当注意，所有公司文件仅用中文发布，不提供英文翻译。 此外，所发放的任何现金红利将透过香港结算和其他代名人股东向阁下分配，这可能导致阁下收到该等红利的时间稍有延误。与香港等其他市场的做法不同，中国现行市场做法规定，中华通证券投资者既不能委派代表出席股东会议，亦不能亲自出席股东会议。
联交所的酌情权	在联交所规则规定的若干情形下，或者在联交所认定对保护投资者而言属于适宜并且符合公平有序市场的利益时，联交所可在联交所认为合适的期间，按照联交所认为合适的频次，暂时停止或限制就所有或任何中华通证券北向交易提供的全部或部分指令传递服务及相关支持服务。在该等情形下，阁下透过中华通买卖中华通证券的能力将受到影响。阁下应注意，在该等情形下，在暂停交易中华通证券期间，该等中华通证券可能仍在上交所或深交所继续交易。因此，阁下可能仍会面临暂停交易该等中华通证券期间其价格波动的风险。此外，联交所可专依其裁量，随时改变中华通的运营时间和安排，且毋须事先通知。此外，联交所规则规定，如果相应 A 股有资格成为中华通证券的任何 H 股在联交所暂停交易，而相应 A 股却未在深交所或上交所暂停交易，则将该等 A 股的中华通卖出指令和中华通买入指令传递给深交所或上交所执行的服务通常仍会提供。但是，联交所可依其裁量在不经事先通知的情况下限制或暂停此等服务，而阁下下达卖出指令和买入指令的能力亦可能会受到影响。

孖展交易	深交所或上交所可在任何之前已被认定为有资格开展孖展交易的特定证券的孖展交易活动的交易量超过深交所或上交所确定的界线的情况下，暂停该等证券的孖展交易活动，并在孖展交易量降至所定界线以下时恢复该等孖展交易活动。
对卖出中华通证券的限制	投资者不得将透过中华通购买的中华通证券用于结算透过中华通之外的其他渠道下达的任何卖出指令。因此，（与透过其他渠道购买的相同股票相比）透过中华通购买的中华通证券可能会面临一个有限的市场和（或）较低的流动性。此外，阁下就中华通证券而取得的红股没有资格透过中华通进行交易。因此，作为红股取得的此等股票存在没有流动性的风险。
买卖指令的修订与优先权的丧失	依照内地现行做法，在进行北向交易的投资者希望修订某一指令的情况下，其须首先取消原有指令，然后再输入新指令。因此，指令的优先权将会丧失，而且，在受每日额度余额限制约束的前提下，该后续指令可能不会于同一交易日得到执行。
税务	除预扣税（如适用）外，买卖中国 A 股可能还有其他中国税务影响。与中国 A 股有关的一切适用的香港及/或中国税款均由阁下全额承担。我们建议阁下在进行任何投资前取得独立税务咨询意见，以确保阁下了解购买、开展、持有和处置相关投资或交易的潜在税务影响（包括任何适用所得税、商品与服务税或增值税、印花税和其他税项的影响）。不同交易可能有着不同的税务影响，任何交易的税务后果可能取决于阁下的个人情况，而且未来可能发生变化。LGT 不提供税务咨询意见，而 LGT 不时提供给阁下的任何与税务相关的资料，不得信赖为税务意见或税务建议。
与投资中华通证券有关的其他风险	中国内地是一个具有下列一种或多种特点的新兴市场：政治上存在一定程度的不稳定性，金融市场和经济增长模式相对较难预测，金融市场仍处于发展阶段或者仍是一个弱势经济体。在新兴市场投资通常会产生更高的风险，如突发事件风险、政治风险、经济风险、信用风险、汇率风险、市场风险、流动性/价格缺口风险、监管/法律风险、交易交收、处理和结算风险以及债券持有人/股东风险等。 股票风险 投资中华通证券的回报率可能会高于投资短期和较长期债务证券的回报率。但是，投资中华通证券的相关风险也可能更高，因为中华通证券的投资表现取决于多种难以预测的因素。该等因素包括市场可能突然或长期下跌以及与单个公司有关的风险。与任何股票投资组合有关的基本风险是其所持有的投资可能会突然大幅减值。 一般法律和监管风险 阁下必须遵守所有中华通法律及中华通规则。此外，中华通法律或中华通规则发生的任何变更都可能会对市场情绪产生影响，而这转而又会影响中华通证券的表现。人们无法预测此等变更给中华通证券带来的此种影响到底是正面的还是负面的。在最恶劣的情形下，阁下的中华通证券投资可能会遭受重大损失。 货币风险 在香港，人民币尚不能自由兑换，还存在外汇管制和限制。尤其是，在透过香港境内银行兑换人民币方面存在若干限制。在任何特定时间，投资者可能难以将人民币兑换成港元或其他货币，或者难以将港元或其他货币兑换成人民币，并且，兑换会有兑换成本，而且此等兑换成本和时间可能也不在阁下偏好之列。 此外，人民币相对于港元或其他外币的价值可能会受诸多因素影响。不能保证人民币不会贬值。如果人民币贬值，就可能会导致人民币证券的市场价值以及人民币证券的变现价格出现下跌。对于交易人民币证券的非人民币投资者而言，如果之后他们将任何人民币所得兑回成港元或其他相关货币，则可能会蒙受损失。

	在将人民币汇入和汇出中国方面亦存在重大限制。如果人民币证券的发行人因外汇管制或其他限制而无法将人民币汇至香港或者以人民币作出分配，则该发行人可能会以其他货币作出分配（包括支付红利和其他款项）。因此，投资者可能会承受额外的外汇风险和流动性风险。 中华通证券的流动性和交易价格可能会受人民币在中国以外的有限可得性以及人民币兑换限制的不利影响。这些因素可能会影响投资者可使用的流动人民币金额，并因此对中华通证券的市场需求产生不利影响。
D. 商品	
投资的投机性与价格的高波动性	商品市场与交易具有投机性和高度波动性。商品价格受多种因素影响,如供需关系的变化、政府计划与政策、国内与国际政治与经济事件、战争与恐怖行为、利率与汇率变动、商品贸易活动及相关的合约、天气及农业收成、贸易、财政、金融和外汇管制政策。每种商品的价格波动还影响该等商品的期货与远期合约的价值及其在任何相关时候的价格。商品价格的波动剧烈，幅度经常比股票投资组合波动幅度高。大多数情况下，与股票、利率或货币相关产品市场相比，商品市场的流动性更低。阁下的投资可能由于市场变化遭受巨额损失甚至全部损失。
E. 一般与合成交易所买卖基金（ETFs）	
市场风险	投资交易所买卖基金，将面临某一具体因素、与交易所买卖基金相关的市场或其追踪的指数与市场的政治、经济、货币、法律、税务及其他风险。
流动性风险	交易所买卖基金在交易所挂牌或买卖，其本身并不保证交易所买卖基金存在流动市场。此外，如果交易所买卖基金使用金融衍生工具（包括结构性票据和掉期），则其中涉及的流动性风险将更大，这些金融衍生工具在次级市场买卖不活跃，其价格的透明性亦不像现货证券那样易于了解。投资于在次级市场买卖不活跃的衍生工具的合成交易所买卖基金则将具有更高的流动性风险。一般而言，衍生工具的买卖价差扩大时，亦将加大损失风险。
对手方风险	阁下面临交易所买卖基金发行人的信用风险。如果阁下投资的合成交易所买卖基金对衍生工具进行投资，藉以复制指数表现，则阁下将面临发行衍生工具的交易对手方的信用风险。若干合成交易所买卖基金可能有抵押品安排，进而降低该等交易对手方风险。但在合成交易所买卖基金意欲变现抵押品时，亦可能发生抵押品市场价值显著降低的风险。部分合成交易所买卖基金还可能投资于结构性票据，以受相关指数的影响。在这种情况下，阁下还可能额外面临每一票据发行人的信用风险。
追踪错误	交易所买卖基金的表现（按其资产净值衡量）可能与其相关指数的表现发生不一致的情形，其由多种因素造成，包括交易所买卖基金追踪策略失败、费用与支出、交易所买卖基金的本位币或交易货币与相关投资的货币之间的外汇差异、公司行动（如交易所买卖基金相关证券发行人的认股权和红股发行）。视乎其具体的策略，交易所买卖基金可能不按相关指数成份股的相同权重比例持有相关指数的全部成份证券。因此，按其资产净值衡量的交易所买卖基金相关证券的表现，可能优于或劣于相关指数的表现。
折价或溢价交易	由于交易所买卖基金的交易价格通常由市场供需关系确定，因此交易所买卖基金可能按低于或高于其资产净值的价格交易。如果交易所买卖基金追踪的指数或市场的追踪受到限制，则可能破坏交易所买卖基金发行或赎回单位以使其价格与其资产净值保持一致时的效率，导致交易所买卖基金以高于或低于其资产净值的价格进行交易。以溢价购买交易所买卖基金，可能无法在终止时收回其溢价部分。
证券借出风险	阁下投资组合中的部分交易所买卖基金可能会达成证券借出安排，以提高其回报。其将使交易所买卖基金投资组合按一定期限向对手方借出证券，以换取对手方交存抵押品，交易所买卖基金可用于投资以期获取额外回报。其不利之处在于，该等安排将使阁下额外面临证券借

	出合约对手方的信用风险。如果对手方不履行其义务及/或交存的抵押品的价值下降至低于向该对手方借出的证券的价值的水平，则将对交易所买卖基金的回报产生负面影响。
终止风险	与任何基金一样，交易所买卖基金在若干情况下可能被提早终止，如相关指数无法再被用作基准指数，或者交易所买卖基金的规模下降至低于其组织文件和销售文件规定的预定资产净值界线的水平。如果终止有任何相关费用、支出或税务责任，则阁下可能遭受进一步的损失。对于合成交易所买卖基金而言，衍生工具在到期前平仓的相关费用，将视乎届时的市场状况而有所不同。该等费用可能是巨额的，在市场高度波动期间尤其如此。因此，在赎回或合成交易所买卖基金终止（如由于基金规模过小的缘故所致）时，阁下可获得的资金可能由于衍生工具到期前平仓的相关费用而远低于交易所买卖基金的资产净值。
与中国内地资本利得税相关的风险	中国内地资本利得税（「**资本利得税**」）制度对于境外投资者（包括住所不在中国内地的投资基金、QFII 和 RQFII）的中国内地证券投资的适用问题，存在一定的风险和不确定性，虽然该税目前并未执行。中国内地的税务规定与政策会发生变化。存在中国内地税务机关可能执行资本利得税且执行可能具有溯及性的风险。如果中国内地税务机关征收资本利得税，则交易所买卖基金的税务准备金（如有）与实际税务责任之间的任何差额，将须从交易所买卖基金的资产中支付，从而可能对交易所买卖基金的资产净值产生重大不利影响，由此给阁下造成巨大损失。
与交易所买卖基金相关的杠杆式和反向结构性产品（另请参阅交易所买卖基金和结构性产品的风险披露）	
杠杆与衍生工具的使用	杠杆式和反向结构性产品仅适合于长期每日监控其持仓表现的富有投资技巧的以买卖为主的投资者。许多杠杆式和反向基金使用杠杆和衍生工具实现其既定的投资目标。因此，此类基金的波动可能极大，具有发生巨额损失的高风险。此类基金被视为投机性投资，仅适用于完全了解相关风险、愿意且能够承受可能产生的巨额损失的投资者。
每日目标回报	杠杆式和反向结构性产品被设计为用于短期选时交易或对冲目的的交易工具，而非长期投资。此外，大多数杠杆式和反向基金每日「重设目标」，也就是说它们旨在实现每日的既定目标。由于复式计算的效应，投资期限超过一个交易日的投资者的回报，可能与基金的既定目标及目标基准表现差异巨大。此类基金的波动尤为剧烈，具有发生巨额损失的高风险。此类基金被视为投机性投资，仅适用于完全了解相关风险、愿意且能够承受可能产生的巨额损失的投资者。此外，杠杆式和反向结构性产品如隔夜持有，其表现可能不同于相关指数。
费用和收费更高	投资者应了解，杠杆式基金通常每日重新平衡其投资组合，以补偿总体市场状况预计可能发生的变化。这种重新平衡可能导致频繁交易及投资组合的高换手率。因此，与其他基金相比，杠杆式和反向基金的运营费用和投资管理费通常更高。对于采用基于掉期的合成复制结构的杠杆式和反向结构性产品，还可能发生与对手方开展掉期的额外费用。
税务待遇不同	某些情况下，杠杆式和反向基金可能透过使用衍生工具获得回报。由于对衍生工具的征税不同于股票或固定收益证券，因此，投资者应了解，此类基金可能不具有与其他基金相同的节税效果。
F. 房地产投资信托（REITs）	
市场风险	REIT 的价值取决于多种因素，其包括总体经济形势与前景、房地产市场及相关行业的总体表现与前景、其相关物业的市场价值与所产生的租金收入额、利率水平与变动情形、REIT 投资房地产市场及其他资产的总体深度及其流动性。
流动性风险	房地产投资流动性相对较低，这可能影响 REIT 因应经济或市场状况变化变换其投资组合资产或将资产变现的能力。这将影响 REIT 的财务状况及能否按预期向阁下进行分配。
从相关物业获取的收入	REIT 持有的相关物业产生的收入将受多种因素影响，其包括：(i) 关键承租人及空租的存在、维持或持续，(ii) 物业管理人按时（或实际）从承租人处收取租金的能力，(iii) 续租条款与迫于市场压力给予承租人的租金返还额，(iv) 物业管理人管理、维持物业并投保的能力，(v) 竞

	相揽取承租人的情形，和 (vi) 相关法律法规的变动。相关物业租约期限有长有短（最长达 10 年甚至更长）。一般而言，REIT 投资组合中的物业数量越少、规模越小，则投资风险越大。相关物业租期越短，则面临的换租率可能越高，而收入则越不稳定。
额外支出	除预计支出外，REIT 还可能发生预料之外的额外支出，其形式有资本支出（有缺陷或隐患的物业需要巨额的修缮或维护费用）、维护和沉降基金收费增加、公用事业收费、分包服务费用、通胀率、保险费、其他付款及对第三方的其他义务。
投资策略的执行	并不保证 REIT 经理将能够成功实施投资策略或者将能够真正扩展投资组合、或能够按任何规定的速度扩展或扩展至规定的规模。例如，如果策略在于扩大 REIT 的物业投资组合，则 REIT 经理可能无法以优惠条款或在理想时间期限内进行投资或收购。此外，还可能面临其他房地产投资者对优质投资物业的激烈竞争。如果投资策略涉及出售 REIT 投资组合中的部分物业，则物业的出售价可能低于其购买价。视乎具体的 REIT，REIT 经理还可能有权投资于其他类资产（如某些管辖区域的证券）。这可能为作为投资者的阁下带来额外的风险与不确定性。
关键人员的流失	物业经理与关键人员的经验和专业知识，对于 REIT 的业绩表现至关重要，因此，该等人员的流失可能对其财务状况和业绩产生重大不利影响。
监管风险	当地法律法规及政府政策的变动，可能会影响 REIT 所持物业所在土地的用途和区划，并可能导致税费、法定或政府收费等额外支出。
G. 基金	
集中度风险	一般而言，如果基金集中投资于：(i) 特定类别的资产，及/或 (ii) 某个特定行业，及/或 (iii) 一个或少数几个精选市场，则投资于该等基金的风险大于投资于其他更为多样化的基金的风险。
相关资产的风险	一般而言，每一基金将受到与其投资组合持有的相关证券或资产相同的风险因素的影响。 例如，投资了高回报债券的基金，在其投资的任何高回报债券出现违约或利率变动时，其资产净值可能下降或受到负面影响。
信用与对手方风险	如果发行人和对手方未为基金持有的证券和其他投资付款，则将导致基金发生损失，进而影响其资产净值和投资回报。此外，该等证券的价值取决于相关发行人的财务状况和信用评级。如果发行人的财务状况或信用评级恶化，则将影响基金的资产净值。
杠杆风险	某些基金可能借入基金并利用包含杠杆的金融产品和技术。这意味着，市场或基金投资组合中的证券的水平或价格的微小变动，将对基金的资产净值并因此对阁下的投资回报产生重大影响。这种影响可能是有利的，也可能是不利的。
衍生工具风险	部分基金可能利用权证、期货、期权和远期合约等工具以提高潜在投资回报。虽然其可能具有提高基金业绩表现的预想效果，但如果基金经理对于证券或货币市场的走势的预测最终不正确，则亦会有不利后果。
资本增长风险	部分基金可能利用资本支付费用及/或红利，基金未来可用于投资和资本增长的资金将因此减少。
红利的支付	基金的高分配率并不必然导致全部投资有良好回报或高回报。部分基金可能不分配红利，而是将其再投资于基金。如上文所述，视乎具体基金的条款，部分基金授予基金经理以下述酌情权：(i) 可从总收益中支付该等红利，而从资本中支付所有或部分收费与费用，或 (ii) 实际从资本中支付该等红利，而这等同于返还或提取部分初始投资额，或 (iii) 从初始投资额应享有的任何未实现资本利得中支付该等红利。这种情形可能发生于基金产生的净收入不足以支付红利，但基金或某类基金的红利已经宣派。任何实际从资本中支付红利的分配行为，可能

	立即导致每一基金单位的资产净值减少。
赎回的暂停	一般而言，投资者如希望从其持有的基金中退出，则可根据基金的估值间隔时间提出赎回申请。但是，在某些异常情形下（在销售文件中载明），基金经理可选择临时暂停基金单位的赎回，而在之后的时间按届时适用的价格进行赎回。该价格可能低于赎回暂停前的价格。
提早终止	在基金发行章程规定的某些情形下，基金可能面临提早终止的风险。如提早终止，则任何未摊销的费用将撤销，阁下收到的款项可能低于阁下投资的本金额。
证券借出	基金可能会达成证券借出安排，以提高其回报。其将使基金投资组合按一定期限向对手方借出证券，以换取对手方交存抵押品，基金可用于投资以期获取额外回报。该等安排将使阁下额外面临证券借出合约对手方的信用风险。如果对手方不履行其义务及/或交存的抵押品的价值下降至低于向该对手方借出的证券的价值的水平，则将对基金的资产净值产生负面影响。
关键人员的流失	基金的表现很大程度上取决于基金经理与关键人员的技能及做出的决定，因此，该等人员的流失可能对基金的表现产生重大不利影响。
投资政策变更	基金经理通常拥有透过修订基金发行章程的方式在某些指标范围内（载于其组织文件中）修改其投资政策的权力。与阁下最初投资的基金相比，这可能使基金的性质与风险状况产生相当巨大的改变。
高回报债券基金（另请参阅基金的风险披露）	
高回报债券基金的额外风险	高回报债券基金主要投资于高回报债券（该等债券一般被评为低于投资级或根本无评级）。除固定收益证券投资有关的风险外，投资该等基金意味着承受额外的风险，包括信用风险更高，更易受经济周期的影响（因为在经济下滑时期，这些非投资级或无评级债券通常比投资级债券贬值更多，而且违约风险也会上升），流动性风险更高。视乎基金的性质，投资者还可能承受下述风险：基金投资的任何高回报债券有任何违约或利率变动时对基金资产净值可能产生的不利影响风险，可能是资产净值下降或受到不利影响；资本增长风险，因为部分高回报债券基金可能利用资本支付费用及/或红利，因此基金未来可用于投资和资本增长的资本将因此减少；红利分配不确定性风险，因为部分高回报债券基金可能不分配红利，而是将其再投资于基金，或者投资经理享有酌情权，可决定是否从收入及/或资本中进行任何分配，因此，基金的高分配率并不意味着全部投资有良好回报或高回报，其他主要风险，如高回报债券基金集中投资于某类专门债券、具体的地理区域或主权证券时面临的风险。
H. 对冲基金	
复杂与高风险策略	从本质上而言，大多数对冲基金均为了盈利，因此，有时会承受畸高的风险水平。对冲基金使用的部分高风险策略包括为投资而非对冲目的使用衍生工具，开展卖空交易，使用高杠杆利用借入资金进行投资。虽然部分基金仅局限于使用单一的策略，但其他许多基金则权限模糊，使其可利用的一切可利用的机会或改变策略，以在不同市场状况下为投资者带来回报。
投资范围更不确定	与将投资经理局限于某类资产或预定资产类别组合的传统基金的授权权限不同，对冲基金的授权权限通常更为广泛，允许投资的资产类别更为多样，包括股票、固定收益、商品、衍生产品、货币、期货和其他投资机会。一般而言，如果所投资的对冲基金的投资集中于：(i) 特定类别的资产，及/或 (ii) 某个特定行业，及/或 (iii) 一个或少数几个精选市场，则其风险大于投资于其他更为多样化的对冲基金的风险。
流动性和流通性有限	与传统基金相比，对冲基金通常流动性更差，流通性更低。事实上，许多对冲基金仅提供有限的认购，而提供的赎回权则有漫长的通知期。发行和赎回常常仅按月、按季或按年进行。部分甚至设有可能延续多年的固定持有期。此外，关于交易频率和规定持有期的规定也可能不时变化。作为投资者，阁下将面临该等不可预计的变化的风险。
透明度及监管机构	许多对冲基金的住所设在境外管辖区域，更少受到严格的监管和监督。为了享有某些报告或

的监督有限	登记注册要求方面的豁免待遇，对冲基金须遵守关于可投资于对冲基金的投资者类别及数量的监管限制（包括最低投资额要求）。因此，在对冲基金的管理及须向投资者作出的披露方面，其透明度和提供的投资者保护通常更低。实际上，有时关于对冲基金具体投资的资料会很少。如上所述，对冲基金所用投资策略高度复杂，难于理解。对冲基金授权委托书可能允许策略调整，从而可能导致风险水平大幅上升。但由于缺乏透明度及投资策略的复杂性，这些调整不是被忽视，就是被关注得太少或太迟。
信用与对手方风险	如果发行人和对手方未为阁下持有的对冲基金所持有的证券和其他投资付款，则将导致对冲基金发生损失，进而影响其资产净值和阁下的投资回报。此外，该等证券的价值取决于相关发行人的财务状况和信用评级。如果发行人的财务状况和信用评级恶化，则亦将对冲基金的资产净值产生负面影响。
关键人员的流失	对冲基金的表现很大程度上取决于其基金经理与关键人员的技能及做出的决定，因此，该等人员的流失可能对对冲基金的表现产生重大不利影响。
业绩费	对冲基金投资组合经理根据基金表现获得业绩奖金，通常在基金中有其个人利益。阁下须知，对对冲基金进行的任何投资可能被收取业绩费，其收取方式可能为扣减阁下持有的证券，从而减少阁下持有的证券数量。
I. 私募股权基金	
有风险的相关投资	一般而言，私募股权基金进行的大量投资通常无法获利。私募股权基金通常所投资的公司借贷水平高，因此投资此类公司产生的信用风险更大。同时该等公司对利率上升等不利变化亦更为敏感。由于私募股权基金投资组合中的公司大多数为私有公司，因此，私募股权基金投资通常没有一个现成的市场，导致该等投资难于估价和退出。一般而言，风险投资基金在公司发展的最开始阶段进行投资，因此对风投基金的投资通常面临最大的损失风险。
无流动性	对私募股权基金的投资通常不具有流动性，因为此类投资既无法在任何交易所或次级市场中买卖，也无法转让。这是因为基金投资组合中的投资本身即不具有流动性。大多数私募股权基金的投资通常仅可在投资者首次进行投资后数年卖出，因此，在该期间，阁下无法或仅可有限地动用阁下的资本，而且也无法在其期间内退出投资。此外，阁下亦不要期望在投资期间将收到任何分配，因为分配（如有）仅在私募股权基金退出其投资组合中的公司时作出。
透明度及监管机构的监督有限	为了享有某些报告或登记注册要求方面的豁免待遇，私募股权基金须遵守关于可投资于私募股权基金的投资者类别及数量的监管限制（包括最低投资额要求）。因此，在私募股权基金的管理及须向投资者作出的披露方面，其透明度和提供的投资者保护通常更低。实际上，除了年度或半年度财务报表或有时提供季度报告外，仅可获得有限的关于私募股权基金投资及其投资组合内公司的资料。
关键人员的流失	私募股权基金的表现很大程度上取决于其基金经理（何时「退出」或出售其投资组合内的各种投资的决定由基金经理作出）与其他关键人员的技能及做出的决定，因此，该等人员的流失可能对私募股权基金的表现产生重大不利影响。
可能有大额收费	私募股权基金的投资者可能被收取某些相当高的费用，包括组织（设立）费、运营费用、管理费、行政费、投资组合内公司交易费和业绩费（也称为利益分成）。所发生的费用的种类和金额，因基金的不同而不同，而且计算应付私募股权基金经理的业绩费的金额所用方法也各不相同（例如未盈利交易的损失是否考虑在内）。
J. 结构性产品	
参考资产风险	作为投资者，阁下收到的任何付款（如有）将与相关参考资产在结构性产品期限内及/或规定估值日时的价格或水平的变化相挂钩。因此，相关参考资产能被正确估值就至关重要。如无法进行该等估值，则相关参考资产的估值可能被递延至未来的期间及/或日子。阁下应注意，投资于与相关参考资产挂钩的结构性产品，并不等同于直接投资于相关参考资产。作为结构

	性产品的投资者，阁下对相关参考资产的所有权权利和权益（如红利）不享有任何权利主张。此外，阁下应注意，按市价计的价值、提早购回价或提早终止价或到期价值可能并不反映相关参考资产价格或水平的走势。并不保证相关参考资产的表现将达到产生与结构性产品投资策略一致的回报所需的价格或水平。
到期时的回报	如果结构性产品的结构为在到期时返还阁下的投资本金，则其意味着，只有当阁下持有结构性产品直至其规定到期日时，阁下才会收到投资本金的返还。如果阁下（经发行人同意后）或者发行人（在结构性产品条款和条件所载情形允许的情况下）提早赎回结构性产品，则发行人在计算应付阁下的购回价格或终止价格时，有权将终止对冲和融资安排的费用及其他费用考虑在内。 如果结构性产品的结构并非为在到期时返还阁下的投资本金，则阁下的投资本金面临风险，即使阁下将结构性产品持续持有至到期时，阁下仍面临损失部分甚至全部投资本金的风险。如果相关结构性产品涉及相关参考资产的实际交付，则阁下面临相关参考资产价格下跌的全部风险，其在最坏情况下可能毫无价值。
信用风险	作为一种或多种结构性产品的投资者，阁下承受着发行人和担保人（如适用）的全部信用风险。结构性产品代表发行人的直接无抵押非次级一般性债务，并无条件地由担保人担保（如适用），并不可撤回。
事件调整风险	发行人或计算代理人如认定某些调整或异常事件（在相关结构性产品的条款和条件中具体规定）业已发生，则有调整结构性产品条款的酌情权。举例而言，该等调整或异常事件包括与相关参考资产有关的公司行动、兼并、国有化、市场干扰、交易停牌、无力偿还债项、经济、政治或社会状况的变化。这些调整可能影响阁下有权就结构性产品收到的款项。
流动性风险	结构性产品并非流动性强的工具，不旨在用于短期交易目的。如果结构性产品采用有抵押结构性票据（「**结构性票据**」）的形式，则该等产品通常不拥有任何活跃的或流动的二级交易市场，也不会在任何交易所上市。而如果结构性产品为无抵押结构性产品（「**结构性投资**」），则该等产品将无法转让。无论属何情形，阁下均将面临流动性风险。
提早赎回风险	作为结构性产品的投资者，阁下不享有提早赎回的合约权。如果所投资的结构性产品采用结构性票据形式，则发行人可应阁下的请求，在到期前提出回购结构性票据，但其并无义务回购。该等提早回购完全由发行人单独全权酌情决定，并将发生费用。如果所投资的结构性产品为结构性投资，则发行人也可能应阁下的请求，同意在到期前终止结构性产品，但其同样无义务终止。如果发行人同意回购结构性票据或终止结构性产品，则发行人在计算应付阁下的购回价格/终止价格时，有权将终止相关对冲和融资安排的费用及其他费用考虑在内。因此，阁下可能丧失投资本金的全部或部分。
提早终止风险	在某些情形下（如非法）或如果发生对冲破坏事件（也就是说如果发行人无法为结构性产品维持对冲安排），则发行人拥有单独绝对的酌情权，可终止结构性产品。如果发行人决定提早终止结构性产品，则其在计算应付阁下的提早终止款项时，可将终止相关对冲和融资安排的费用及其他费用考虑在内。
再投资风险	如果发行人提早终止结构性产品，则阁下可能无法按类似或同等优惠条款和条件（例如按相同的利率或相同的回报）对收到的资金进行再投资。
利率风险	利率水平的变动影响结构性产品的市场价值。具体到结构性票据而言，此类产品一般由两部分组成 - （合成）零息票债券和衍生工具（如期权）。利率的上升通常伴随着结构性票据市场价值的下跌。结构性票据期限越长，则其对利率变化越敏感。
结算风险	结构性产品到期时，发行人应付阁下的任何现金结算款项或参考资产（如适用实际交付），仅将在 LGT 已从发行人处收到结清的资金及/或参考资产（如适用）后才转移给阁下。因此，阁下可能只能在到期日后才收到前述现金结算款项或参考资产的付款或交付。如果发行人未按预期履行其业务，则阁下可能丧失投资本金的全部或部分。阁下亦须注意，现金结算

	款项的支付或参考资产的实际交付，可能需经由位于不同时区的交收系统、保管人和其他第三方的渠道进行。因此，预期的付款或参考资产的交付可能无法在相关日期获得。
实际交付风险	如果结构性产品在到期时有可能进行实际交付，则将交付的参考资产可能在外国证券市场中交易。阁下应考虑其影响。为了取得该等参考资产的交付，阁下可能须在外国保管人处开立并维持一个或多个帐户。此外，其结算可能还有额外的相关费用和支出。持有在外国市场交易的证券，阁下除须遵守证券交易所在管辖区域的要求外，还须遵守证券发行人注册成立地及/或业务开展地所在管辖区域的监管与披露要求。此外，在该等管辖区域，对该等证券的买卖与持有可能还存在限制。有鉴于此，投资于可能要求阁下接收实际交付的证券的任何结构性产品前，请就此寻求独立咨询意见。
杠杆风险	如果阁下使用杠杆购买结构性产品，或如果结构性产品自身即包含杠杆，则市场或相关参考资产的水平或价格的微小变动，将对结构性产品并因此对阁下与结构性产品挂钩的投资回报产生放大性影响。这种影响可能是有利的，也可能是不利的。
不享受香港投资者赔偿基金和香港存保计划提供的保护	适用于其帐户簿记在香港进行及/或在香港以外地方获得通知的投资者： 作为结构性产品的投资者，阁下将无权享有香港证券及期货条例项下建立的投资者赔偿基金（「**投资者赔偿基金**」）提供的保护，因此，阁下因任何证监会持牌或注册人士的违约可能遭受的任何损失不在投资者赔偿基金保证范围内。此外，如果结构性产品名称中包含「存款」字样，阁下亦须注意，该产品并非受香港存款保障计划（「**存保计划**」）保护的受保障存款，不得视为定期存款的替代。
具体条款和条件	每一结构性产品的条款和条件各不相同，而投资于每一产品的具体相关风险亦是如此。决定投资结构性产品前，建议阁下参考相关结构性产品的销售文件，以充分了解其具体条款和条件和风险的全部详情，并在必要时寻求独立专业意见。
累积认购期权（另请参阅结构性产品的风险披露）	
接收交付的义务	累积认购期权是由一系列参考资产远期购买行为组成的结构性产品。根据此类结构性产品的条款，在发生收回事件和保证期效果（如适用）的前提下，阁下有义务按合约规定，在每一预定结算日，按约定的行使价购买约定数量的参考资产的股票（「**累积认购股票**」）。如果参考资产市价低于行使价，则阁下仍有义务按行使价接收所交付的累积认购股票，阁下的潜在损失等于行使价与市价间的差额。因此，阁下的最大损失将等于行使价乘以累积认购股票数量（因为在最坏的情况下，累积股票可能变得毫无价值）。如果累积认购期权被设计为包含倍数，则阁下须接收被交付的参考资产股票的数量则可能须予以相乘，而阁下可能面临的损失将因此成倍扩大。建议阁下细阅香港金融管理局发布的题为「以折扣价购买」的汇思文章（网址为 http://www.hkma.gov.hk/eng/key-information/insight/20110928.shtml）。
本金风险	虽然开始时毋须阁下提供投资本金，但根据累积认购期权条款，阁下须定期向 LGT（或发行人，如适用）付款，以换取累积认购股票的交付。在接受实际交付时，阁下将面临相关参考资产价格下跌的全部风险，其在最坏情况下可能变得毫无价值。
累积认沽期权（另请参阅结构性产品的风险披露）	
进行交付的义务	累积认沽期权是由一系列参考资产远期出售行为组成的结构性产品。根据此类结构性产品的条款，在发生收回事件和保证期效果（如适用）的前提下，阁下有义务按合约规定，在每一预定结算日，按约定的行使价交付约定数量的参考资产的股票（「**累积认沽股票**」）。如果参考资产市价高于行使价，则阁下仍有义务按行使价交付累积认沽股票，阁下的潜在损失等于行使价与市价间的差额。因此，阁下的最大损失将是无限的，市价没有上限。如果累积认沽期权被设计为包含倍数，则阁下须交付的参考资产股票的数量则可能须予以相乘，而阁下可能面临的损失亦将因此成倍扩大。建议阁下细阅香港金融管理局发布的题为「以折扣价购买」的汇思文章（网址为 http://www.hkma.gov.hk/eng/key-

	information/insight/20110928.shtml）。
本金风险	虽然开始时毋须阁下提供投资本金，但根据累积认沽期权条款，阁下须定期向 LGT（或发行人，如适用）交付累积认沽股票，以换取付款。由于在期限一开始时持有相关参考资产，阁下将面临相关参考资产价格在发生收回事件时下跌的全部风险，其在最坏情况下可能变得毫无价值。
K. 期权	
交易的高风险性质	期权交易风险高。开展任何期权交易前，须精心计算要使期权仓位实现盈利相关合约须达到的价格。进行该等计算时，须考虑期权金及开展、行使期权持仓或平仓或履行期权项下义务时发生的所有其他费用的总额。行使任何期权，或导致现金结算，或导致取得或交付相关合约。
认购期权	作为期权的买方，如果市场走势不利于阁下的期权持仓，而期权在到期时变得毫无价值，则阁下面临丧失全部期权金及发生的任何交易费用的风险。此外，阁下必须认识到，要将期权的任何价值变现，则须对期权持仓进行相抵或行使期权。须注意的是，某些期权提供的期权行使期间极其有限，而另一些期权则规定仅可在规定日期行使期权。 如考虑购买极价外期权，则须注意，该等期权实现盈利的机会通常渺茫。如果期权对象为期货合约或杠杆式外汇交易，则须取得期货或杠杆式外汇持仓并承担相关的保证金责任。
认沽期权	卖出（或「沽出」）期权的相关风险通常要比认购期权的风险大。作为期权卖方，如果买方行使期权，则有义务以现金或透过购买或交付相关参考资产的方式结清期权。如果期权对象为期货合约或杠杆式外汇交易，则须取得期货或杠杆式外汇持仓并承担相关的保证金责任。如果相关期权由相关合约或另一期权的对应持仓（如期权卖方已经拥有对应数量的可给其支配的相关参考资产）提供「备兑」安排，则其风险可在一定程度上（视乎具体情形）得到降低。
卖出有「备兑」安排的认购期权	如卖出有「备兑」安排的认购期权，而买方行使期权，则从阁下持有的相关参考资产可能获得的利润以行使价为上限，而丧失的获利则为期权行使时行使价与市价的差额。该等损失可部分地由所收受的期权金加以抵冲。买方不行使认购期权者，即阁下须承受相关参考资产价格跌落的全部风险，而阁下可能面临的损失仅可以其所收受的期权金加以部分抵冲。
卖出无「备兑」安排的认购期权	无「备兑」安排的认购期权的卖方，最初必须寄存保证金。如果相关参考资产价格上扬，须缴之保证金数额即随之增加。因此，阁下将负担在任何时间向银行提供额外抵押品以符合较高的保证金要求的风险。 此外，若买方行使认购期权者，阁下须承受以高于行使价的市价买进相关参考资产以供交付的风险。由于相关参考资产市价可能超过行使价的幅度并无任何限制，阁下所承受的损失风险将无任何上限，其仅可以其所收受的期权金加以部分抵冲。
卖出认沽期权	认沽期权的卖方，最初必须寄存保证金。如果相关参考资产价格跌落，其所需保证金数额即随之增加。因此，阁下须承受在任何时间向银行提供额外抵押品以符合较高的保证金要求的风险。 若买方行使认沽期权者，则行使价可能远超过相关参考资产市价。该情形下，阁下面临的损失将为认沽期权行使价与相关参考资产市价间的差额，而全部损失则以行使价数额为限。发生的任何此等损失，仅可以其所收受的期权金加以部分抵冲。买方不于到期前行使认沽期权者，即退回阁下所提供的保证金，且此时阁下即不再负担以超过市价的价格买进相关参考资产的风险。此外，阁下并得保留其已收受的期权金。
复合式期权	基于相同的相关合约购买两项或多项期权，但该等期权在期权类别（认购或认沽）、数量、行使价、到期日或持仓类别（认购或认沽）等方面不同，则称为复合式期权。由于可能形成的复合数量相当之多，故建议阁下于开展任何交易前获得独立咨询意见，以确保阁下了解并

	熟知其中的具体风险。
L. 掉期息率交易	
交易的风险性质	一般而言，掉期息率包含对手方风险，因为掉期的对手方可能违约，无法按照掉期协议条款履行其义务；利率风险，因为参考利率的走势可能对银行客户的现金流及掉期仓位的平仓成本产生重大影响；结算风险，因为现金结算款项的支付，可能需要经由位于不同时区的交收系统、保管人和其他第三方的渠道进行，因此，预期的付款可能无法总能够在相关日期获得。

本文件是以英文作出（随中文翻译本附上），此乃中文翻译本，如两者的内容有任何不符之处，将以英文内容作准。

Risk Disclosure Statement

Overview:

For easy reference, please click on the titles above to follow the link to the relevant sections.

A. GENERAL KEY RISKS FOR ALL FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	
Section A discusses some general key risks which are applicable to all types of financial instruments. In addition, each type of financial instrument will entail specific additional risks which are discussed in greater detail under Sections B to L below. Neither this document nor any relevant offering document will be able to comprehensively disclose all possible investment risks. Before entering into any investment, you should consider the risks discussed below in light of your financial situation, objectives and needs and seek full and independent financial, legal, tax and/or other professional advice.	
Market risk	The value of a financial instrument may fluctuate dramatically due to different market factors including the price or level of any underlying reference asset, level of interest rates, credit quality of the issuer and guarantor (where applicable), foreign exchange rates, volatility, liquidity and tenor remaining on the financial instrument (if relevant). Such financial instrument may depreciate in value as quickly as it may appreciate and can also become valueless. Investing in such financial instrument is as likely to incur losses as it is to make profit. Past performance should not be used as an indicator of future performance.
Underperformance risk	**This is not a deposit.** There is no guarantee from LGT or any other party that you will be able to earn returns under any type of investment that will be greater than or at least equal to any potential return you may have earned from a bank deposit or direct investment in any non-structured fixed coupon bond. There is also a risk that you may not receive any returns and may in fact incur losses on your investment.
Currency risk	(a) Where an investment in a financial instrument is denominated in a foreign currency or in a currency which is different from the currency in which you carry on your ordinary business or keep your accounts ("**local currency**") or (b) where an underlying investment transaction or reference asset is denominated in a currency which is different from the currency that you invested or transacted in ("**original settlement currency**"), there is a risk that any exchange rate fluctuations or controls (where applicable) may (i) affect the applicable exchange rate and result in you receiving reduced coupons, cash settlement amounts and/or incurring a loss of principal when converted into your local currency and/or (ii) make it impossible or impracticable for the issuer or LGT (as applicable) to pay you in the original settlement currency.
Liquidity risk	Liquidity is the possibility of purchasing or selling a financial instrument at any time at prices in line with the market. A financial instrument is liquid if there is sufficient supply and demand in the market for the transaction to be completed immediately. However, where a financial instrument is illiquid, this means that supply or demand is either insufficient or non-existent and that the purchase or sale of such financial instrument may not be possible at the desired time and/or the desired price or at all. In such a case, you may have no option but to either sell such financial instrument at a loss (if it can be sold at all) or hold the financial instrument until its designated maturity date or until such time that it is possible to sell the financial instrument. This may entail the opportunity cost of having to forgo other attractive investment opportunities. Liquidity can be an issue particularly in dealings in shares of small and medium sized companies, structured products, fixed income securities, certain alternative investments such as hedge funds or commodities, investments with sales restrictions or in certain emerging markets.
Tax risk	We recommend that you take independent tax advice before entering into any investment to ensure that you understand the potential tax implications (including the implications of any applicable income tax, goods and services or value added taxes, stamp duties and other taxes) of acquiring, entering into, holding and disposing of the relevant investment or transaction. Different transactions may have different tax implications and the tax consequences of any transaction is dependent upon your individual circumstances and may be subject to change in the future. LGT does not offer tax advice and any tax-related information provided to you by LGT from time to time should not be relied on as tax advice or as a tax recommendation.
Emerging market risk	Investments in emerging markets entail additional risks associated with political and economic uncertainty, adverse government policies, restrictions on foreign investment and currency convertibility, currency exchange rate fluctuation, higher volatility, inadequate liquidity, possible lower levels of disclosure and regulation, and uncertainties as to the status, interpretation and application of laws, including those relating to private ownership of assets, expropriation, nationalization and confiscation.
CNY currency risk (for Renminbi (RMB) prod-	Investing in RMB products involves currency risk. RMB is currently not a freely convertible currency and conversion of RMB through banks in Hong Kong is subject to certain restrictions. For RMB products which are not denominated in RMB or with underlying investments which are not denominated in RMB, investing in and liquidating investments in such products will be subject to multiple currency conversion costs, as well as RMB exchange rate fluctuations and bid/offer spreads when assets are sold to meet redemption requests and

ucts)	other capital requirements (e.g. settling operating expenses).
B. FIXED INCOME SECURITIES	
Credit and counterparty risk	By investing in a fixed income security, you are assuming full credit risk of the issuer and, where applicable, the guarantor. Credit risk is determined by the issuer's and, where applicable, the guarantor's credit capacity and creditworthiness and is therefore a measure of its/their solvency and ability to fulfill its/their payment obligations under the fixed income security. In the event that the issuer and/or guarantor becomes insolvent or defaults on its/their payment obligations, you may not receive repayment of your investment principal or any other amounts owing from the issuer and/or guarantor. A credit rating from a credit rating agency is not a recommendation or guarantee of the issuer's/and or guarantor's (where applicable) creditworthiness or of the risk, returns or suitability of the particular fixed income security. You should also note that the credit rating of the issuer and that of the guarantor are separate and the rating of one could be very different from the rating of the other.
Interest rate risk	Fixed income securities are more susceptible to fluctuations in interest rates. In general, rising interest rates have a negative impact and sinking rates have a positive effect on their market values. The longer the tenor of a fixed income security, the more sensitive it is to interest rate changes.
Events adjustment risk	Depending on the terms of the specific fixed income security (set out in the offering documents), the issuer or calculation agent (where applicable) may have certain rights to exercise its own discretion to make adjustments to the terms of the fixed income security where it determines that certain adjustment or extraordinary events have occurred (e.g. market disruption, trading suspension, regulation in the relevant industries, insolvency, changes in taxation law and other economic, political or social conditions) and the exercise of such rights may have an unforeseen adverse impact on the payments that you receive in relation to the fixed income security.
Fixed income securities with special features (please also refer to the risk disclosures for Fixed Income Securities)	
High yield bonds	Investments in high yield bonds have the potential for attractive returns. However, since such securities are typically rated below investment grade or are unrated, investing in these securities means assuming additional risks including (i) higher credit risk, (ii) greater vulnerability to economic cycles as such bonds typically fall more in value than investment grade bonds during periods of economic downturn and the risk of default rises and (iii) greater liquidity risk.
Subordinated securities	Investing in subordinated fixed income securities provides the potential for higher yield but also entails higher risks. In the event of the issuer's liquidation or bankruptcy, you will have a lower priority of claim and will not receive any repayment of principal or other amounts until after all senior creditors have been repaid in full. Examples of subordinated fixed income securities include preferred perpetual securities and contingent convertible securities.
Callable features	The terms and conditions of these fixed income securities allow the issuer to terminate or redeem the security prior to its stated maturity date. Depending on the terms of the specific fixed income security, early redemption may be rule-based (e.g. upon the occurrence of certain events or triggers) or at the issuer's sole and absolute discretion. In any event, however, the issuer is under no obligation to early redeem the securities. Where the security is early redeemed, you may not be able to reinvest the proceeds received under similar or equally favourable terms and conditions (for example at the same rate or for the same return). Examples of callable fixed income securities include preferred perpetual securities and contingent convertible securities.
Deferral of coupon / dividend	The terms and conditions of these fixed income securities allow the issuer to elect to defer any payment of coupon or dividend for a period of time during the tenor of the security. Depending on the terms, such deferral may be cumulative or non-cumulative. If deferral is non-cumulative, this means that, once deferred, the issuer will not be required to pay the relevant unpaid coupon or dividend at any subsequent point in time. As such, you would face uncertainty over the amount and time of the interest payments to be received as well as run the risk that you may not get any returns on your investment. If deferral is cumulative, this means that the issuer will be required to pay you the deferred amount on a later payment date. An example of a type of fixed income security with variable and/or deferral of interest payment terms would be preferred perpetual securities.

Extendable maturity dates	Depending on the terms, either one of or both of the issuer and investor may have the option of extending the maturity date. Where the maturity date is extended, repayment of your investment principal will be postponed and the issuer will continue to pay you interest (at either the same or a different rate). In the case where only the issuer has the option to extend the maturity date, there is the risk of an unpredictable repayment schedule.
Convertible bonds	Subject to the terms and conditions, convertible bonds provide investors with the right to convert such bonds (at a specified conversion price) into either a specified number of shares or other fixed income securities of the issuer. Compared to other non-convertible bonds, convertible bonds generally have a lower coupon rate. However, as an investor, you would stand to benefit from the potential upside of being able to convert the convertible bond into equity while mitigating your downside risk with scheduled coupon payments and the return of your investment principal at maturity. As convertible bonds are hybrid debt-equity instruments, you would face the risks associated with both equity investments and fixed income investments.
Contingent convertible securities	Contingent convertible securities, which are to be distinguished from convertible bonds (discussed above), are hybrid debt-equity instruments which expose investors to the risks associated with both equity investments and fixed income investments. At the start of their tenor, these securities resemble regular fixed income securities through their payment of regular interest payments. However, upon the occurrence of specified trigger events, the issuer may, depending on the terms of the specific security, elect to either: (i) write down some or all of such securities in issue on a permanent basis and re-pay you only a fraction (if any) of your investment principal or (ii) convert such securities into shares. The specific trigger events (for example, a breach of certain quantitative thresholds used to gauge the issuer's financial viability) would be specified in the terms and conditions for that security. If the issuer elects to convert the securities into shares, it is very likely that the market value of the shares received will deteriorate further after conversion as a result of the trigger event. You may be exposed to liquidity risk. Also, any regular interest payments which you expect to receive (and would have previously received) will be either reduced or eliminated. As it is difficult to predict when a trigger event will occur and following that, whether or not the issuer will elect to convert the securities into shares, you are exposed to the risk of uncertainty as to when (and whether) the contingent convertible security will be converted into shares and the extent of loss you may suffer in the event of such conversion.
Preferred perpetual securities	Preferred perpetual securities are hybrid debt-equity instruments with risks associated with both equity investments and fixed income investments. On the one hand, these securities resemble debt securities because you will receive coupon and dividend payments (subject to issuer call rights), have immunity to dilution (where the issuer issues additional shares), have exposure to only limited upside from movements in the issuer's shares and do not have any voting rights. On the other hand, such securities also resemble equity securities because they do not have a fixed maturity date and are subordinated in ranking to debt securities. Such securities are in general, more volatile to interest rate changes compared to fixed income securities with fixed maturity dates since they are priced to perpetuity. In addition, since such securities have no fixed maturity date, interest payout would be subject to the viability of the issuer in the very long term and the securities would only be able to be monetized by either a sale on the secondary market or through redemption by the issuer (if terms of the security provide for a call feature). You may also be exposed to liquidity risk.
C. EQUITIES	
Less predictable than debt securities	Investing in equities provides the opportunity for a higher rate of return than investing in short term and longer term debt securities. However, the risks associated with investments in equities may also be higher because the investment performance of equities depends upon factors which are difficult to predict including the possibility of sudden or prolonged market declines and risks associated with individual companies.
Small and medium sized companies	The prices of securities of small and medium sized companies tend to be more volatile than those of larger-sized companies due to the lower prices of their shares, greater sensitivity to changes in economic conditions and higher uncertainty over future growth prospects.
Growth Enterprise Market (GEM) stocks	GEM stocks involve a high investment risk. In particular, companies that are listed on the GEM are not required to have a track record of profitability and also do not have 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.
Nasdaq-Amex securities	The securities under the Nasdaq-Amex Pilot Program ("**PP**") are aimed at sophisticated investors. You should consult a licensed or registered person and become familiarised with the PP before trading in the PP securities. You should be 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.
Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect (please also refer to the risk disclosures for Equities)	
Trading days	Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect will only operate on days when both the Shanghai Stock Exchange ("**SSE**") and the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("**SEHK**") are open for trading and when banks in both Shanghai and Hong Kong are open on the corresponding settlement days ("CHSC Trading Days"). Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect will only operate on days when both the Shenzhen Stock Exchange ("**SZSE**") and the SEHK are open for trading and when banks in both Shenzhen and Hong Kong are open on the corresponding settlement days. This means that there may be some normal trading days for the SZSE or SSE on which you will not be able to carry out any trading via China Connect and you may be exposed to fluctuations in the prices of securities listed on the SZSE or SSE on such days.
Trading quotas	Trading under China Connect will be subject to a daily quota ("Daily Quota"). Both the Northbound trading and the Southbound trading are respectively subject to a separate set of Daily Quota, which is monitored by SEHK, SSE and SZSE respectively. The Daily Quota is applied on a "net buy" basis, this means that each "buy trade" will represent a deduction (or reduction) to the remaining amount of investment quota available while a "sell trade" will represent a credit (or addition) to the amount of investment quota available. On any CHSC Trading Day, if the Daily Quota is used up for that CHSC Trading day, acceptance of (Northbound or Southbound) buy orders will also be immediately suspended and no further buy orders will be accepted for the remainder of such CHSC Trading day. For the avoidance of doubt, buy orders which have been previously accepted will not be affected and sell orders will also continue to be accepted.
No day trading	Day (turnaround) trading of shares listed on the SZSE or SSE is not permitted and any shares purchased by you on day T, will only be able to be sold on or after day T+1.
Shareholding disclosure requirements	Under PRC law, you would be required to make a disclosure, within three (3) working days, to the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC), SZSE or SSE and as well as to the listed PRC incorporated company ("**PRC Listco**") if you acquire shares of a PRC Listco and consequently hold or control (directly or indirectly) a percentage equal to or exceeding the regulatorily prescribed threshold (set at five percent (5%) as of the date on which China Connect was launched) of the issued shares of the PRC Listco). You would also be prohibited from acquiring or disposing of shares in the relevant PRC Listco during the three (3) working day period. Subsequently, you will be required to make an additional disclosure and be subject to trading restrictions each time your shareholding in the listed company changes by five percent (5%) or more or if a change in your shareholding results in your total shareholding of the listed company falling below five percent (5%). For your information, the regulatorily prescribed thresholds apply on an aggregate basis and include both domestically and overseas issued shares of the same PRC Listco regardless of whether the relevant holdings are acquired through China Connect, the QFII/RQFII regime or other investment channels. Under Hong Kong law, you would also be under a duty of disclosure if have an interest equal to or exceeding the regulatorily prescribed threshold (as set out under the Securities and Futures Ordinance ("**SFO**")) of any class of voting shares (including A Shares acquired through China Connect) in a PRC incorporated company which has both H Shares listed on the SEHK and A Shares listed on the SZSE or SSE. This disclosure requirement would not apply where the PRC incorporated company does not have any shares listed on the SEHK. You should note that the above requirements as well as regulatorily prescribed thresholds may change from time to time.
Short swing profit rule	Under PRC law, the "short swing profit rule" would require you to return any profits made from purchases and sales in respect of A Shares of a PRC-listed listed company if (a) you acquire A Shares in such PRC-listed company and either (i) are a director, supervisor or senior management of the PRC-listed company or (ii) your shareholding in the PRC-listed company exceeds the prescribed threshold (set at five percent (5%) as of the date on which China Connect was launched), which may change from time to time) and (b) the correspond-

	ing sale transaction occurs within the six (6) months after the relevant purchase transaction, or vice versa.
Foreign shareholding restrictions and force-sell requirements	PRC law imposes restrictions on (i) the percentage shareholding of a single foreign investor in single PRC Listco as well as (ii) the aggregate shareholdings of all foreign investors in a single PRC Listco (together, the "**foreign shareholding thresholds**"). These restrictions apply to both direct and indirect shareholding on an aggregate basis and include both domestically and overseas issued shares of the same PRC Listco regardless of whether the relevant holdings are acquired through China Connect, the QFII/RQFII regime or other investment channels. For your information, as of the date on which China Connect was launched, the limit on aggregate foreign shareholding per individual PRC Listco was thirty percent (30%) and the current limit on foreign shareholding by a single investor was ten percent (10%). These legal and regulatory restrictions may adversely affect the liquidity and performance of shares traded via China Connect. Where such foreign shareholding thresholds are exceeded, SEHK may require you to divest shares which it determines were the subject of any transaction resulting in the foreign shareholding thresholds being exceeded within a stipulated timeframe. Failure to make the required divestment within the stipulated timeframe would result in a forced-sale of your shares. In such a situation, the relevant broker (in its capacity as Exchange Participant) (the "**broker**") may, on your behalf, sell or arrange for the sale of any of your relevant shares at such price and on such terms to the extent that it determines is necessary in order to comply with all applicable laws. Under PRC law, where the aggregate holding of foreign investors exceeds more than a specified percentage (the "**Cautionary Level**") of the issued shares of a single PRC Listco, the SEHK would be required to suspend the acceptance of buy orders via China Connect for shares in the relevant PRC Listco. In such circumstances, your buy order(s) may be rejected until the aggregate shareholding of foreign investors has fallen below the permitted specified percentage.
Eligible securities	The scope of securities which are eligible for trading via China Connect will be adjusted by SEHK from time to time. In particular, there may be some securities which may initially be included within the scope of eligible securities but are subsequently earmarked and traded on the risk alert board due to the fact that the issuer company may be undergoing a delisting process or that its operation is deemed to be unstable due to financial or other reasons which may give rise to the risk of such security being delisted or investors' interests being exposed to undue damage. Securities traded on the risk alert board are restricted from being bought and can only be sold. This may affect your investment portfolio and strategy. You are advised to pay close attention to the list of eligible securities as provided and renewed from time to time by SZSE or SSE and SEHK.
Ownership of China Connect Securities	Any securities which you acquire through China Connect will be held with the China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation ("**CSDCC**") in the name of Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited ("**HKSCC**") as nominee holder. HKSCC will in turn record interests in your securities in the Central Clearing and Settlement System ("**CCASS**") account of LGT's broker, which will hold your securities in an omnibus account under LGT's name as your nominee holder. Under PRC law, there is no clear definition of, and distinction between, "legal ownership" and "beneficial ownership". As such, the exact nature of your interest and rights as a Northbound investor who may acquire shares of an SZSE or SSE-listed company via China Connect is not well defined and the enforceability of such a nominee account structure in the PRC courts is not guaranteed. SEHK has published materials explaining your ownership rights in this respect and may publish further information from time to time. You should conduct your own review of these materials and the applicable laws as well as consult your own legal advisers to make an assessment of your rights as an investor in securities via China Connect.
Client Securities Rules	The Securities and Futures (Client Securities) Rules (Cap 571H of the Laws of Hong Kong) ("**Client Securities Rules**") prescribe how client assets are to be dealt with by all intermediaries and their associated entities. However, as the shares traded by you via China Connect are not listed or traded on the SEHK, you will not have protection under the Client Securities Rules.
No protection from ICF and CSIPF	As an investor in securities via China Connect, you will not be entitled to protection under the Investor Compensation Fund ("ICF") established under the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) and will not be covered by the ICF for any loss you may incur resulting from default by any SFC licensed or registered persons. In addition, you would also not be protected by the China Securities Investor Protection Fund ("**CSIPF**").
Corporate actions	Any corporate action in respect of securities trading via China Connect will be announced by the relevant issuer through the SZSE or SSE website and certain officially appointed newspapers. You should refer to the SZSE or SSE website for the latest listed company announcements. However, you should note that copies of all corporate documents will only be available in Chinese and no English translations will be made available.

	In addition, any cash dividends paid out will be distributed to you through HKSCC and other nominee shareholders which may result in a slight delay in your receipt of such dividends. Unlike the practice in other markets such as Hong Kong, existing market practice in the PRC dictates that investors in shares via China Connect will not be able to attend shareholder meetings by either proxy or in person.
Discretion of SEHK	SEHK may, under certain circumstances (specified in the SEHK rules) or where it determines appropriate and in the interest of a fair and orderly market to protect investors, temporarily suspend or restrict all or part of the order-routing and related supporting services for all or any Northbound trading of securities via China Connect, and for such duration and frequency it deems appropriate. Under such circumstances, your ability to buy or sell securities via China Connect will be affected. You should be aware that, in such a situation, while trading of securities via China Connect may be suspended, trading of the same securities may still continue on the SZSE or SSE. As such, you may be exposed to fluctuations in the prices of such securities on days when their trading via China Connect is suspended. In addition, SEHK has absolute discretion to change the operational hours and arrangements for China Connect at any time and without advance notice. Further, the SEHK rules state that where any H Shares with corresponding A Shares eligible as China Connect Securities are suspended from trading on the SEHK, but the corresponding A Shares are not suspended from trading on SZSE or SSE, the service for routing the China Connect sell orders and China Connect buy orders for such shares to SZSE or SSE for execution will normally remain available. However, the SEHK may, in its discretion, restrict or suspend such service without prior notice and your ability to place sell orders and buy orders may also be affected.
Margin Trading	SZSE or SSE may suspend margin trading activities in a specific security which had been previously determined to be eligible for margin trading where the volume of margin trading activities in such security exceeds a threshold determined by SZSE or SSE and resume margin trading activities when the volume of margin trading drops below the prescribed threshold.
Restrictions on selling China Connect Securities	Investors are prohibited from using China Connect Securities purchased through China Connect to settle any sell orders placed through channels other than China Connect. Accordingly, there may be a limited market and/or lower liquidity for China Connect Securities purchased through China Connect (as compared to the same shares purchased through other channels). In addition, any scrip entitlements received by you in respect of China Connect Securities are not eligible for trading through China Connect. Accordingly, there is a risk of no liquidity for such shares received by way of scrip entitlement.
Amendment of Orders and Loss of Priority	Consistent with the current practice in Mainland China, if an investor engaged in Northbound trading wishes to amend an order, the investor must first cancel the original order and then input a new one. Accordingly, order priority will be lost and, subject to the Daily Quota Balance restrictions, the subsequent order may not be filled on the same Trading Day.
Tax	Apart from withholding tax (where applicable), trading of China A Shares may have other PRC tax implications. You are fully responsible for all applicable Hong Kong and/or PRC taxes in respect of China A Shares. We recommend that you take independent tax advice before entering into any investment to ensure that you understand the potential tax implications (including the implications of any applicable income tax, goods and services or value added taxes, stamp duties and other taxes) of acquiring, entering into, holding and disposing of the relevant investment or transaction. Different transactions may have different tax implications and the tax consequences of any transaction is dependent upon your individual circumstances and may be subject to change in the future. LGT does not offer tax advice and any tax-related information provided to you by LGT from time to time should not be relied on as tax advice or as a tax recommendation.
Other risks associated with investing in China Connect Securities	Mainland China is an emerging market that possesses one or more of the following characteristics: a certain degree of political instability, relatively unpredictable financial markets and economic growth patterns, a financial market that is still at the development stage or a weak economy. Emerging markets investments usually result in higher risks such as event risk, political risk, economic risk, credit risk, currency rate risk, market risk, liquidity/gapping risk, regulatory/legal risk, trade settlement, processing and clearing risks and bondholder/shareholder risk. Equity risk Investing in China Connect Securities may offer a higher rate of return than investing in short term and longer term debt securities. However, the risks associated with investments in China Connect Securities may also be higher, because the investment performance of China Connect Securities depends upon factors which are difficult to predict. Such factors include the possibility of sudden or prolonged market declines and risks associated with individual companies. The fundamental risk associated with any equity portfolio is the risk that the value of the investments it holds might suddenly and substantially decrease in value.

	General legal and regulatory risk You must comply with all China Connect Laws and China Connect Rules. Furthermore, any change in any China Connect Laws may or China Connect Rules have an impact on the market sentiment which may in turn affect the performance of China Connect Securities. It is impossible to predict whether such an impact caused by any such change will be positive or negative for China Connect Securities. In the worst case scenario, you may lose a material part of your investments in China Connect Securities. Currency risk RMB is not yet freely convertible in Hong Kong, and is subject to foreign exchange controls and restrictions. Particularly, conversion of RMB through banks in Hong Kong is subject to certain restrictions. It may be difficult for investors to convert RMB into Hong Kong dollars or other currencies or vice versa at any specific time, and conversion will be subject to conversion costs and such costs and timings for conversion may not be of your preference. In addition, the value of RMB against Hong Kong dollars or other foreign currencies may be affected by a wide range of factors. There is no guarantee that RMB will not depreciate. A depreciation of RMB may result in a decrease in the market value of the RMB securities and the realisation price of the RMB securities. For non-RMB based investors who are trading in RMB securities, they may also sustain loss in the event that they subsequently convert any RMB proceeds back to Hong Kong dollars or other base currencies. There are also significant restrictions on the remittance of RMB into and out of the PRC. If the issuer of the RMB securities is not able to remit RMB to Hong Kong or make distributions in RMB due to exchange controls or other restrictions, the issuer may make distributions (including dividends and other payments) in other currencies. Investors may therefore be exposed to additional foreign exchange risk and liquidity exposures. The liquidity and trading price of China Connect Securities may be adversely affected by the limited availability of RMB outside the PRC and the restrictions on the conversion of RMB. These factors may affect the amount of liquidity in RMB for investors and accordingly adversely affect the market demand for China Connect Securities.
D. COMMODITIES	
Speculative nature of investment and high price volatility	The market for and trading in commodities is speculative and is highly volatile. Prices for commodities are affected by a variety of factors, including changes in supply and demand relationships, governmental programmes and policies, national and international political and economic events, wars and acts of terror, changes in interest and exchange rates, trading activities in commodities and related contracts, weather and agricultural harvest, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control policies. The price volatility of each commodity also affects the value of the futures and forward contracts related to that commodity and therefore its price at any such time. The volatility of commodity prices is significant and often higher than for equity portfolios. The commodities markets are in most cases less liquid as compared to the markets of equity, interest or currency-related products. Due to market movements, you may suffer a substantial or even a total loss of your investment.
E. GENERAL AND SYNTHETIC EXCHANGE-TRADED FUNDS (ETFs)	
Market risk	If you invest in an ETF, you would be exposed to the political, economic, currency, legal, tax and other risks of a specific factor or market related to the ETF or the index and the market that it is tracking.
Liquidity risk	Listing or trading on an exchange does not in and of itself guarantee that a liquid market exists for an ETF. Besides, a higher liquidity risk is involved if an ETF uses financial derivative instruments, including structured notes and swaps, which are not actively traded in the secondary market and whose price transparency is not as easily accessible as physical securities. Synthetic ETFs invested in derivative instruments that are not actively traded in the secondary market will be exposed to a higher liquidity risk. In general, the existence of wider bid-offer spreads in the prices of derivatives will increase the risk of loss.
Counterparty risk	You are subject to the credit risk of the issuer of an ETF. Where you invest in a synthetic ETF that invests in derivatives to replicate the performance of an index, you would be exposed to the credit risk of counterparties who issue the derivatives. Some synthetic ETFs may have collateral arrangements in place to mitigate such counterparty risk. However, there is a risk that the market value of the collateral may have fallen substantially at the point in time when the synthetic ETF seeks to realise the collateral. Some synthetic ETFs may also invest in structured notes to obtain exposure to the underlying index. Where this is the case, you would be subject to the additional credit risk of each note issuer.

Tracking Error	There may be a disparity between the performance of the ETF (as measured by its net asset value ("**NAV**")) and the performance of the underlying index due to various factors including failure of the ETF's tracking strategy, fees and expenses, foreign exchange differences between the base currency or trading currency of the ETF and the currencies of the underlying investments, or corporate actions such as rights and bonus issues by the issuers of the underlying securities of the ETF. Depending on its particular strategy, an ETF may not hold all constituent securities of an underlying index in the same weightings as the constituents of the index. As a consequence, the performance of the securities underlying the ETF as measured by its NAV may outperform or underperform the underlying index.
Trading at a Discount or Premium	Since the trading price of an ETF is typically determined by the supply and demand of the market, the ETF may trade at a price higher or lower than its NAV. Where the index or market that the ETF tracks is subject to restricted access, the efficiency in unit creation or redemption to keep the price of the ETF in line with its NAV may be disrupted, causing the ETF to trade at a higher premium or discount to its NAV. If you buy the ETF at a premium, you may not be able to recover such premium in the event of termination.
Securities lending risk	Some of the ETFs in your portfolio may engage in securities lending arrangements in order to enhance their returns. This entails lending securities from the ETF portfolio to counterparties for a period of time in exchange for the deposit of collateral that the ETF may invest with the objective of earning additional returns. The downside to this is that such arrangements would expose you to additional credit risk of the counterparties to the securities lending contracts. In the event that a counterparty defaults on its obligations and/or the value of the collateral deposited falls below the value of the securities lent to such counterparty, this will negatively impact the returns on the ETF.
Termination risk	An ETF, like any fund, may be terminated early under certain circumstances, for example, where the index is no longer available for benchmarking or if the size of the ETF falls below a pre-determined NAV threshold as set out in the constitutive documents and offering documents. You may suffer further losses if there are any expenses, costs or tax liabilities associated with the termination. For synthetic ETF, the costs associated with the unwinding of the derivatives before maturity may vary depending on prevailing market conditions. Such costs may be significant, particularly during times of high market volatility. Hence, in the event of redemption or if the synthetic ETF is terminated (for example, due to the reason that the fund size becomes too small), the proceeds payable to you may be significantly less than the NAV of the ETF as a result of the cost associated with unwinding of the derivatives before maturity.
Risks relating to Mainland capital gains tax liability	There are risks and uncertainties concerning the application of the mainland China capital gains tax ("CGT") regime on investments by foreign investors (including non-Mainland domiciled investment funds, QFIIs and RQFIIs) in mainland securities, and such tax is not currently enforced. The mainland tax rules and policies are subject to changes. There are risks that CGT may be enforced by the mainland tax authorities and that such enforcement may be on a retrospective basis. If and when CGT is collected by the mainland tax authorities, any shortfall between the provisions of the ETF (if any) and actual tax liabilities will have to be paid out of the ETF's assets and could have a material adverse impact on the ETF's net asset value (NAV), whereby causing significant losses to you.
Leveraged and inverse structured products related to an ETF (please also refer to the risk disclosures for ETF and structured products)	
Use of Leverage and Derivative Instruments	Leveraged and inverse structured products are only suitable for sophisticated trading-oriented investors who constantly monitor the performance of their holdings on a daily basis. Many leveraged and inverse funds use leverage and derivative instruments to achieve their stated investment objectives. As such, these funds can be extremely volatile and carry a high risk of substantial losses. Such funds are considered speculative investments and should only be used by investors who fully understand the risks and are willing and able to absorb potentially significant losses.
Daily Target Returns	Leveraged and inverse structured products are designed as a trading tool for short-term market timing or hedging purposes, and are not intended for long term investment. In addition, most leveraged and inverse funds "reset" daily, meaning that they are designed to achieve their stated objectives on a daily basis. Due to the effect of compounding, the return for investors who invest for a period different than one trading day may vary significantly from the fund's stated goal as well as the target benchmark's performance. This is especially volatile and carry a high risk of substantial losses. Such funds are considered speculative investments and should only be used by investors who fully understand the risks and are willing and able to absorb potentially significant losses. Also, the performance of leveraged and inverse structured products, when held overnight, may deviate from the underlying indices.

Higher Expenses and Fees	Investors should be aware that leveraged funds typically rebalance their portfolios on a daily basis in order to compensate for anticipated changes in overall market conditions. This rebalancing can result in frequent trading and increased portfolio turnover. Leveraged and inverse funds will therefore generally have higher operating expenses and investment management fees than other funds. For leveraged and inverse structured products using swap-based synthetic replication structures, additional costs of entering into the swap with the counterparty could be incurred.
Varied Tax Treatment	In some cases, leveraged and inverse funds may generate their returns through the use of derivative instruments. Because derivatives are taxed differently from equity or fixed-income securities, investors should be aware that these funds may not have the same tax efficiencies as other funds.
F. REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS (REITs)	
Market risk	The value of a REIT depends on factors including the general economic climate and outlook, overall performance and outlook of the property market and related sectors, market value of and amount of rental income generated by its underlying properties, the levels of and any changes in interest rates, and the overall depth and liquidity of the real estate market and other assets in which the REIT is invested.
Liquidity risk	Investments in real estate are relatively illiquid and this may affect the REIT's ability to vary the assets in its investment portfolio or liquidate its assets in response to changes in economic or market conditions. This will affect the REIT's financial condition and ability to make expected distributions to you.
Revenue earned from underlying properties	Revenue earned from underlying properties held by the REIT would be affected by factors including (i) the existence and maintenance of key tenants and vacancies, (ii) the ability of property manager to collect rent from tenants on a timely basis (or at all), (iii) terms under which the leases are renewed and the amount of rental rebates granted to tenants due to market pressure, (iv) ability of the property manager to manage, maintain and insure the properties, (v) competition for tenants and (vi) changes in the relevant laws and regulations. Leases for underlying properties vary from short to long term (up to 10 years or more). In general, the fewer and smaller the properties in a REIT portfolio, the greater the investment risk. Underlying properties with shorter leases may experience a more rapid turnover of tenants and less stable revenue.
Additional expenditure	Apart from projected expenditure, the REIT may incur additional unanticipated expenditure in the form of capital expenditures (for properties with defects or deficiencies requiring significant, repairs or maintenance expenses), increase in maintenance and sinking fund charges, utilities charges, sub-contracted services costs, rate of inflation, insurance premiums and other payments or other obligations to third parties.
Execution of investment strategy	There is no guarantee that the REIT manager will be able to implement the investment strategy successfully or will be able to expand portfolio at all, or at any specified rate or to a specific size. For example, if the strategy is to grow the REIT's portfolio of properties, the REIT manager may not be able to make investments or acquisitions on favourable terms or within the desired timeframe. There may also be significant competition for attractive investment properties from other real estate investors. If the strategy involves selling off some properties in the REIT's portfolio, the price at which such properties are sold may be lower than the purchase price. Depending on the specific REIT, the REIT manager may also have the authority to invest in other types of assets (for example, securities in particular jurisdictions) and this may give rise to additional risks and uncertainties for you as an investor.
Loss of key personnel	The experience and professionalism of the property manager and key personnel are critical to the performance of the REIT and the loss of such individuals could have a material adverse effect on its financial condition and results.
Regulatory risk	Changes in local laws, regulations and government policies could affect usage and zoning of the land on which properties held by the REIT are situated as well as give rise to additional expenditure by way of taxes and statutory or government charges.
G. FUNDS	
Concentration risk	In general, investing in funds with concentrated exposures to (i) particular asset class(es) and/or (ii) a particular sector and/or (iii) one or a select few markets involves greater risk than investing in funds that have greater diversification.
Risks of under-	In general, each fund will be subject to the same risk factors as those relating to the underlying securities or

lying assets	assets held in its portfolio. For example, the net asset value of a fund that invests in high yield bonds may decline or be negatively affected if there is a default of any high yield bonds that it invests in or if the interest rate changes.
Credit and counterparty risk	In the event that issuers and counterparties fail to make payments on securities and other investments held by a fund, this will result in losses to the fund which will affect its net asset value and the returns on your investment. In addition, the value of such securities is dependent on the financial condition and credit rating of the relevant issuers. Where an issuer's financial condition or credit rating deteriorates, this will affect the fund's net asset value.
Leverage risk	Some funds may borrow funds and utilize financial instruments and techniques with embedded leverage. This means that a small movement in the market or in the level or price of a security in the fund's portfolio will have a magnified effect on the net asset value of the fund and, consequently, on the returns on your investment. This can be either beneficial or detrimental.
Derivatives risk	Some funds may utilise instruments such as warrants, futures, options and forward contracts to enhance potential investment returns. While this can have the desired effect of enhancing the fund's performance, it can also be detrimental if the manager's prediction regarding the direction of movement of the securities or money markets proves to be incorrect.
Capital growth risk	Some funds may have fees and/or dividends paid out of capital. As a result, the capital that the fund has available for investment in the future and capital growth may be reduced.
Payment of dividends	A high distribution yield for a fund may not necessarily lead to positive or high returns on the total investment. Some funds may not distribute dividends, but instead reinvest such dividends back into the fund. As mentioned above, depending on the terms of the particular fund, some funds grant the manager of the fund the discretion, to either (i) pay such dividends out of gross income while paying all or part of the fees and expenses out of the capital, or (ii) pay such dividends effectively out of the capital which will amount to a return or withdrawal of part of your original investment or (iii) pay such dividends from any unrealised capital gains attributable to that original investment. This may be the case where the net income generated by a fund is insufficient to pay a dividend but a dividend for the fund or class of a fund has already been declared. Any distributions involving payment of dividends effectively out of the capital may result in an immediate reduction of the fund's net asset value per unit.
Suspension of redemption	In general, investors who wish to divest their holdings in a fund may submit a request for redemption in accordance with the valuation interval of the fund. However, under certain extraordinary circumstances (as set out in the offering document) the manager of the fund may elect to temporarily suspend the redemption of units and only redeem the units at a later time at the price then applicable. This price may be lower than the price prior to the suspension of redemption.
Early termination	The funds may be subject to the risk of early termination under certain circumstances as specified in the fund prospectus. In the event of early termination, any unamortised costs would be written off and the amount you receive may be less than your invested principal.
Securities lending	A fund may engage in securities lending arrangements in order to enhance its returns. This entails lending securities from the fund portfolio to counterparties for a period of time in exchange for the deposit of collateral that the fund may invest with the objective of earning additional returns. Such arrangements would expose you to additional credit risk of the counterparties to the securities lending contracts. In the event that a counterparty defaults on its obligations and/or the value of the collateral deposited falls below the value of the securities lent to such counterparty, this will negatively impact the NAV of the fund.
Loss of key personnel	The performance of a fund is largely dependent on the skill and decisions made by its manager and key personnel and the loss of any such individual could have a material adverse effect on the performance of the fund.
Changes in investment policy	The manager of a fund typically has the authority to alter its investment policy within certain parameters (set out in its constitutional document) by amending the fund's prospectus. This could represent a fairly significant change in the nature and risk profile of the fund from the one in which you originally invested.
High Yield Bond Funds (please also refer to the risk disclosures for Funds)	
Additional	High yield bond funds are funds investing primarily in high-yield bonds (which are generally below investment

risks of high yield bond funds	grade or are unrated). Apart from the risks associated with investments in fixed income securities, investing in such funds means assuming additional risks including higher credit risk, greater vulnerability to economic cycles as non-investment grade or unrated bonds typically fall more in value than investment grade bonds during periods of economic downturn and the risk of default rises, greater liquidity risk. Depending on the nature of the funds, investors can also assume the risks of possible negative impact on net asset value of the fund that may decline or be negatively affected if there is a default of any of the high yield bonds that it invests in or if interest rates change, capital growth risk as some high yield bond funds may have fees and/or dividends paid out of capital, and hence the capital that the fund has available for investment in the future and capital growth may be reduced, uncertainty in dividend distributions as some high yield bond funds may not distribute dividends, but instead reinvest the dividends into the fund or, alternatively, the investment manager may have discretion on whether or not to make any distribution out of income and/or capital of the fund, and a high distribution yield does not imply a positive or high return on the total investment, other key risks, for example if the high yield bond fund has concentration of investments in particular types of specialised debt or a specific geographical region or sovereign securities.
H. HEDGE FUNDS	
Complex and high risk strategies	In essence, most hedge funds aim to make a profit and, consequently, sometimes take on very high levels of risk. Some high risk strategies employed by hedge funds include the use of derivatives for investment rather than hedging purposes, carrying out of short sales and the use of significant leverage from the investment of borrowed capital. While some funds confine themselves to a single strategy, others leave their mandates vague to allow them to exploit available opportunities or change strategies to generate returns for investors under different market conditions.
Less defined scope of investment	Unlike mandates for traditional funds which restrict investment managers to a particular asset class or predetermined mix of asset classes, mandates for hedge funds are usually much broader allowing for a wider variety of asset classes including equities, fixed income, commodities, derivative products, currencies, futures and other investment opportunities. In general, investing in hedge funds with concentrated exposures to (i) particular asset class(es) and/or (ii) a particular sector and/or (iii) one or a select few markets involves greater risk than investing in hedge funds that have greater diversification.
Limited liquidity and tradability	Compared to a traditional fund, a hedge fund would typically be less liquid and less tradable. As a matter of fact, many hedge funds offer only limited subscription and have redemption rights with lengthy notice periods. The frequency of issue and redemption is often only monthly, quarterly or annually. There may be fixed holding periods that could potentially last many years. In addition, stipulations regarding trading frequency and required holding periods may also change from time to time. As an investor, you would be exposed to the risk of these unpredictable changes.
Limited transparency and regulatory supervision	Many hedge funds are domiciled in offshore jurisdictions and are subject to less stringent regulations and supervision. In order to enjoy exemptions from certain reporting or registration requirements, hedge funds are required to comply with regulatory restrictions regarding the type of investors and number of investors who can invest in their fund, including a minimum investment requirement. As a result, there is usually less transparency and investor protection in place around the management of hedge funds and disclosures required to be made to investors. In fact, there is sometimes little information available relating to a particular hedge fund investment. As discussed above, investment strategies used in hedge funds are highly complex and may be difficult to understand. Changes in strategy which may be permitted by the mandate of the hedge fund could lead to a substantial increase in the level of risk. However, due to the lack of transparency and the complexity of investment strategies, such changes may be either overlooked, accorded too little attention or noticed too late.
Credit and counterparty risk	In the event that issuers and counterparties fail to make payments on securities and other investments held by a hedge fund held by you, this will result in losses to the hedge fund which will affect its net asset value and the returns on your investment. In addition, the value of the securities is dependent on the financial condition and credit rating of the relevant issuers. Where an issuer's financial condition and credit rating deteriorates, this will also have a negative impact on the hedge fund's net asset value.
Loss of key personnel	The performance of a hedge fund is largely dependent on the skill and decisions made by its manager and key personnel and the loss of any such individual could have a material adverse effect on the performance of the hedge fund.
Performance fee	Portfolio managers of hedge funds receive performance-linked bonuses and often have a personal stake in the fund. You should be aware that performance fees may be charged in relation to any investment in a

	hedge fund which may be effected by way of a deduction of securities that you hold and accordingly, this may reduce the amount of securities that you hold.
I. PRIVATE EQUITY FUNDS	
Risky underlying investments	In general, a substantial number of investments made by private equity funds tends to be unprofitable. Companies in which private equity funds typically invest have high levels of borrowing and investing in these companies entails greater credit risk. Such companies would also be more sensitive to negative developments such as rising interest rates. As most of the companies in a private equity fund's portfolio are privately held companies, there would generally be no readily available market for a private equity fund's investments and such investments will be difficult to value and exit. Broadly speaking, investments in venture capital funds which invest in companies during the earliest phases of their development would usually entail the greatest risk of loss.
No liquidity	Investments in private equity funds are generally illiquid as such investments are neither tradable on any exchange or in the secondary market nor would they be transferrable. This is due to the fact that the investments in the fund portfolio are themselves illiquid. Most private equity fund investments may typically only be sold years after investors have made their initial investment and, as such, you will have either no access or very limited access to your capital and will not have any option to exit the investment during its tenor. In addition, you should also not expect to receive any distributions during the tenor of your investment as distributions (if any) will only be made as and when a private equity fund exits from a company in its portfolio.
Limited transparency and regulatory supervision	In order to enjoy exemptions from certain reporting or registration requirements, private equity funds are required to comply with regulatory restrictions regarding the type of investors and number of investors who can invest in their fund, including a minimum investment requirement. As a result, there is usually less transparency and investor protection in place around the management of private equity funds and disclosures required to be made to investors. In general, there is limited information available on their investments and performance of their portfolio companies other than annual or semi-annual financial statements or sometimes quarterly reports.
Loss of key personnel	The performance of a private equity fund is largely dependent on the skill and decisions made by its manager who determines the timing of "exit" or sale of various investments in its portfolio and as well as other key personnel. As such, the loss of any such individual could have a material adverse effect on the performance of the private equity fund.
Potentially significant fees	Investors in private equity funds may be subject to some very significant fees including organizational (establishment) costs, operating expenses, management fees, administrative fees, portfolio company transaction fees, and performance fees (also known as carried interest). The amount and type of fees incurred will differ between funds as will the methodology used (e.g. whether or not losses on unprofitable deals are taken into account) for calculating the amount of performance fees due to the private equity fund manager.
J. STRUCTURED PRODUCTS	
Reference asset risk	As an investor, the payments (if any) that you receive would be linked to changes in the price(s) or level(s) of the underlying reference asset(s) during the tenor of the structured product and/or on specified valuation date(s). It is therefore critical that the underlying reference asset(s) is/are capable of being properly valued. Where such valuation is cannot occur, the valuation of underlying reference asset(s) may be postponed to a subsequent period and/or day. You should be aware that investing in a structured product linked the underlying reference asset(s) is not the same as investing directly in the underlying reference asset(s). As an investor in a structured product, you will have no claim on of the rights and interests of ownership in the underlying reference asset(s) (e.g. dividends etc.). In addition, you should note that the mark-to-market value, early repurchase price or early termination price or maturity value may not reflect movements in price(s) or level(s) of the underlying reference asset(s). There is no guarantee that the underlying reference asset(s) will perform to the price(s) or level(s) required to produce returns in line with the investment strategy of structured product.
Returns at maturity	Where a structured product is structured to return your investment principal at maturity, this means that you will only receive a return of your investment principal if you hold the structured product until its stated maturity date. In the event that the structured product is early redeemed by you (with the issuer's consent) or by the issuer (as permitted under circumstances set out in the term and conditions of the structured product), the issuer will be entitled to factor in the costs of terminating hedging and funding arrangements and other costs to calculate repurchase or termination price payable to you. Where a structured product is not structured to return your investment principal at maturity, your investment

	principal is at risk and you risk losing some or all of your investment principal even where the structured product is held to maturity. If the relevant structured product entails physical delivery of the underlying reference asset(s), you are exposed to the full downside risk of the underlying reference asset(s) which could be valueless in the worst case scenario.
Credit risk	As an investor in one or more structured products, you bear the full credit risk of the issuer(s) and the guarantor(s) (where applicable). The structured products represent direct, unsecured and unsubordinated general obligations of the issuer and are unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by the guarantor (where applicable).
Events adjustment risk	The issuer or calculation agent has the discretion to adjust the terms of the structured product if it determines that certain adjustment or extraordinary events (as specific in the terms and conditions of the relevant structured product) have occurred. Examples of such adjustment or extraordinary events include corporate actions on underlying reference asset(s), mergers, nationalization, market disruption, trading suspension, insolvency, changes in economic, political or social conditions. These adjustments may affect payments that you are entitled to receive in relation to the structured product.
Liquidity risk	Structured products are not liquid instruments and are not intended for short-term trading purposes. If a structured product is in the form of a collateralised structured note ("**structured note**"), such a product would generally not have any active or liquid secondary trading market and would not be listed on any exchange. If a structured product is an uncollateralised structured product ("**structured investment**"), such a product would not be transferrable. In either case, you will be exposed to liquidity risk.
Early redemption risk	As an investor in a structured product you would have no contractual rights of early redemption. Where the structured product in which you are invested is in the form of a structured note, the issuer may, upon your request, offer to repurchase the structured note prior to maturity but would be under no obligation to do so. Such early repurchase would be at the absolute and sole discretion of the issuer and will incur a cost. Where the structured product in which you are invested is a structured investment, the issuer may also agree, upon your request, to terminate the structured product prior to maturity but would again be under no obligation to do so. If the issuer agrees to repurchase the structured note or terminate the structured investment, it would be entitled to factor in the costs of the terminating the related hedging and funding arrangements and other costs to calculate the repurchase price / termination price payable to you. As a result, you may lose all or a part of your invested principal.
Early termination risk	The issuer has sole and absolute discretion to early terminate the structured product under certain circumstances, for example, illegality or if a hedging disruption event occurs (that is, if the issuer is unable to maintain its hedging arrangements for structured product). Where the issuer decides to early terminate the structured product, it would be permitted to take into account the costs of terminating related hedging and funding arrangements and other costs in its calculations of the early termination amount payable to you.
Reinvestment risk	In the event that a structured product is early terminated by the issuer, you may not be able to reinvest the proceeds received under similar or equally favourable terms and conditions (for example at the same rate or for the same return).
Interest rate risk	Changes in the levels of interest rates affect the market value of a structured product. In relation specifically to structured notes, such a product generally has two components - a (synthetic) zero coupon bond and a derivative (such as an option). An upward movement in interest rates will generally be accompanied by a fall in the market value of a structured note. The longer the tenor of the structured note, the more sensitive it will be to interest rate changes.
Settlement risk	Upon maturity of the structured product, any cash settlement amounts or reference assets (where physical delivery applies) payable to you by the issuer will only be transmitted to you after LGT has received cleared funds and/or reference asset(s) (as applicable) from the issuer. As a consequence, you may only receive payment or delivery of such cash settlement amounts or reference asset(s) after the maturity date. Where the issuer does not fulfill its obligations as expected, you may lose all or part of your investment principal. You should also note that payments of cash settlement amounts or physical delivery of reference asset(s) may be required to be channeled through clearing system(s), custodians and other third parties located in different time zones. As such, expected payment or delivery of reference asset(s) may not always be available on the relevant dates.
Physical delivery risk	Where a structured product has the possibility of physical delivery at maturity, the reference assets deliverable may be traded in a foreign securities market. You should consider the implications of this. In order to receive

	delivery of such reference assets, you may be required to open and maintain one or more accounts with foreign custodian(s). In addition, there may be additional costs and expenses related to such settlement. By holding securities traded in a foreign market, you will also be required to comply with regulatory and disclosure requirements of the jurisdictions where the issuer of the securities is incorporated and/or carries on its business in addition to the jurisdiction where the securities are traded. Furthermore, there may be restrictions on the trading and holding of such securities in these jurisdictions. In view of the above, you should seek independent advice before investing in any structured product that may require you to take physical delivery of the securities.
Leverage risk	Where you have used leverage to purchase a structured product, or where the structured product contains an embedded leverage, a small movement in the market or in the level or price of the underlying reference asset(s) will have a magnified effect on the structured product and, consequently, on the returns on your investment linked to the structured product. This can be either beneficial or detrimental.
No protection from the ICF and the DPS	For investors whose accounts are booked in Hong Kong and or who are advised out of Hong Kong: As an investor in a structured product, you will not be entitled to protection under the Investor Compensation Fund ("**ICF**") established under the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Ordinance and will not be covered by the ICF for any loss you may incur resulting from default by any SFC licensed or registered persons. In addition, where the name of the structured product contains the word "deposit", you should note that the product is not a protected deposit that is protected by the Hong Kong Deposit Protection Scheme ("**DPS**") and should not be treated as a substitute for a term deposit.
Specific terms and conditions	The terms and conditions for each structured product will differ as will the specific risks associated with investing in each product. Before deciding to invest in a structured product, you are advised to refer to the offering documents of the relevant structured product for full details relating to its specific terms and conditions and risks and to seek professional advice where necessary.
Accumulators (please also refer to the risk disclosures for Structured Products)	
Obligation to take delivery	An accumulator is a structured product comprising of a series of reference asset forward purchases. Under the terms of this structured product, you would be contractually obligated to purchase an agreed number of shares of the reference asset ("**accumulation shares**") at the agreed strike price on each scheduled settlement date, subject to the occurrence of a knock-out event and the effect of a guaranteed period (where applicable). In the event that the market value of the reference asset falls below the strike price, you will still be required to take delivery of the accumulation shares at the strike price and your potential loss would be equal to the difference between the strike price and market value. Consequently, your maximum loss would be equal to the strike price multiplied by the number of accumulation shares (since the accumulation shares could, in the worst case scenario, become valueless). If the accumulator is structured to include a multiplier, the number of shares of the reference asset of which you would be required to take delivery may be multiplied and your potential loss would also be magnified. You are advised to read the inSight article entitled "Buy at a discount?" issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority available at (http://www.hkma.gov.hk/eng/key-information/insight/20110928.shtml).
Principal at risk	Although no investment principal is provided by you at the outset, you would be required, under the terms of the accumulator, to make payment to LGT (or the issuer, as applicable), on a periodic basis, in exchange for delivery of the accumulation shares. In taking physical delivery, you would be exposed to the full downside risk of the relevant reference asset(s), which could become valueless in the worst case scenario.
Decumulators (please also refer to the risk disclosures for Structured Products)	
Obligation to make delivery	A decumulator is a structured product comprising of a series of reference asset forward sales. Under the terms of this structured product, you would be contractually obligated to deliver an agreed number of shares of the reference asset ("**decumulation shares**") at the agreed strike price on each scheduled settlement date, subject to the occurrence of a knock-out event and the effect of a guaranteed period (where applicable). In the event that the market value of the reference asset rises above the strike price, you will still be required to make delivery of decumulation shares at the strike price and your potential loss would be equal to the difference between the strike price and market value. Consequently, your maximum loss would be unlimited since the market price would not be capped. If the decumulator is structured to include a multiplier, the number of shares of the reference asset which you would be required to deliver may be multiplied and your potential loss would also be magnified. You are advised to read the inSight article entitled "Buy at a discount?" issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority available at

	(http://www.hkma.gov.hk/eng/key-information/insight/20110928.shtml).
Principal at risk	Although no investment principal is provided by you at the outset, you would be required, under the terms of the decumulator, to deliver decumulation shares to LGT (or the issuer, as applicable), on a periodic basis, in exchange for payment received. Since you hold the relevant reference asset(s) at the start of the tenor, you would be exposed to the full downside risk of the relevant reference asset(s) which could, in the worst case scenario become valueless, should a knock-out event occur.
K. OPTIONS	
High risk nature of transactions	Options transactions involve high risk. Before entering into any options transaction, you should carefully calculate the price which the underlying contract would have to reach for the option position to become profitable. Your calculations should factor in the sum of the premium and all other costs incurred in entering into and exercising or closing the option position or performing your obligations under the option. exercising any option results either in a cash settlement, or in the acquisition or delivery of the underlying contract.
Buying options	As a buyer of an option, you risk losing the total amount of your premium as well as any transaction costs incurred in the event that the market moves against your option position and such option expires worthless. In addition, you should be aware that in order to realise any value from your option, you will need to either to offset the option position or exercise the option. You should note that some option contracts provide only a limited period of time for exercise of the option while others provide for the exercise of the option only on a specified date. If you are contemplating purchasing deep-out-of-the-money options, you should be aware that the chance of such options becoming profitable is usually remote. If the option is on a futures contract or leveraged foreign exchange transaction, you will have to acquire a futures or leveraged foreign exchange position, with associated liabilities for margin.
Selling options	The risks associated with selling (or "writing") an option are generally greater than buying an option. As an option seller, you would be obliged to settle the option either in cash or through the acquisition or delivery of the underlying reference asset where the buyer exercises the option. If the option is on a futures contract or leveraged foreign exchange transaction, you will acquire a futures or leveraged foreign exchange position with associated liabilities for margin. Such risk may be mitigated to some extent (depending on the circumstances) if the option is "covered" by a corresponding position in the underlying contract (e.g. if the option seller already has a corresponding quantity of the relevant underlying reference asset at its disposal) or another option.
Selling of covered call options	In the case where you sell a covered call option and such option is exercised by the buyer, your potential profit on the underlying reference asset (which is held by you) would be capped at the exercise price and your loss in profit would be the difference between the exercise price and market price at the point in time when the option is exercised. This loss would be partially mitigated by the premium you received for the option. In the event the call option is not exercised by the buyer, you would bear the full downside risk of the underlying reference asset and your potential loss would be mitigated only by the amount of premium received.
Selling of uncovered call options	As the seller of an uncovered call option, you would be required initially to deposit a margin. In the event that the price of the underlying reference asset rises, the amount of the required margin will also increase. As such, you would bear the risk of having to provide additional collateral to the bank at any time in order to meet the increased margin requirements. In addition, in the event that the call option is exercised by the buyer, you would bear the risk of having to purchase the underlying reference asset to be delivered at a market price which would be higher than the exercise price. Since there is no limit to the amount by which the market price of the underlying reference asset may exceed the exercise price, your potential loss would be unlimited and mitigated only in part by the amount of premium received for the option.
Selling of put options	As the seller of a put option, you would be required initially to deposit a margin. In the event that the price of the underlying reference asset falls, the amount of the required margin will also increase. As such, you would run the risk of being called upon at any time by the bank to furnish additional collateral to satisfy the increased margin requirements. In the event that the put option is exercised by the buyer, the exercise price may be considerably higher than the market price of the underlying reference asset. Your loss in such a situation would be the difference between the exercise price of the put option and the market price of the underlying reference asset and your total loss would be limited to the amount of the exercise price. Any loss incurred would be mitigated only in

	part by the amount of the premium received. If the buyer does not exercise the put option before its expiry, the margin you provided will be released and you will no longer faces the risk of having to purchase the underlying reference asset at a price exceeding the market price. In addition, you will also be entitled to retain the amount of premium received.
Combinations	An acquisition of two or more options, based on the same underlying contract, which differ in either the option type (call or put), the quantity, the strike price, the expiration date or the type of position (buy or sell), is referred to as a combination. Given the large number of possible combinations, you are advised to obtain independent advice before entering into any transaction to ensure you understand and are familiar with the particular risks involved.
L. INTEREST RATE SWAPS	
Risk nature of transactions	In general, an interest rate swap entails counterparty risk as the counterparty to a swap may default and be unable to meet its obligations under the terms of the swap agreement, interest rate risks since the interest rate movements in the referenced rates could have a significant impact on the bank client's cash flow as well as on the cost of unwinding the swap position and settlement risks as payment of cash settlement amounts may be required to be channeled through clearing system(s), custodians and other third parties located in different time zones, and hence expected payment may not always be available on the relevant dates.