風險披露聲明

概覽：

為便於參考，請點擊上文相關標題，以連接至相關部分。

本文件是以英文作出（隨中文翻譯本附上），此乃中文翻譯本，如兩者的內容有任何不符之處，將以英文內容作準。

A. 所有金融工具普遍面臨的主要風險	
A 部分闡述了一些適用於所有類別的金融工具的主要風險。此外，每一類金融產品又有其各自的特定額外風險，將在下文 B 部分至 L 部分進一步詳細討論。無論是本文件，抑或任何相關銷售文件，均無法全面地披露所有可能存在的投資風險。進行任何投資前，請參照閣下的財務狀況、目標和需要考慮下文所述風險，並尋求充分和獨立的金融、法律、稅務及/或其他獨立專業意見。	
市場風險	金融產品的價值可能因各種不同的市場因素而劇烈波動，該等因素包括任何相關參考資產的價格或水平、利率水平、發行人和擔保人（如適用）的信用、匯率、相關金融產品的波動性、流動性和剩餘期限（如相關）。金融產品可能迅速貶值或升值，甚或完全喪失價值。投資該等金融產品，盈虧皆有可能。過往表現不代表未來表現。
表現不佳風險	**此非存款。**LGT 或任何其他方均不保證閣下在任何類別投資項下能夠取得的回報，將超過或至少等於閣下可能從銀行存款或任何非結構性定息債券取得的任何潛在回報。閣下還面臨投資得不到任何回報並實際上出現虧損的風險。
貨幣風險	(a) 如果對金融產品的投資是以外幣或不同於閣下開展正常業務或維持帳戶所用貨幣（「**本地貨幣**」）計值，或 (b) 如果相關投資交易或參考資產以不同於閣下投資或交易所用貨幣（「**結算本幣**」）的貨幣計算，則閣下面臨匯率波動或外匯管制（如適用）風險，其可能：(i) 影響相關匯率，導致閣下在兌換為本地貨幣時收到的利息和現金結算款項減少及/或本金蒙受損失，及/或 (ii) 使發行人或 LGT（如適用）不能或無法以結算本幣向閣下付款。
流動性風險	流動性是指在任何時候能否按市價買賣金融產品。如果市場供求足以使交易立即完成，則相關金融產品具有流動性。而如果金融產品流動性不足，則指其供需不足或根本不存在，其金融產品買賣將無法按理想時間及/或價格進行，或是根本無法進行買賣。此等情況下，閣下可能別無選擇，只能虧損出售相關金融產品（如果還能賣出的話），或持續持有至規定到期日或可以賣出相關金融產品之時。這可能導致被迫放棄其他投資良機的機會成本。流動性問題在下述產品交易中尤為突出：中小企業股票、結構性產品、固定收益證券、某些另類投資（如對沖基金或商品）、有出售限制的投資或在某些新興市場進行的投資。
稅務風險	我們建議閣下在進行任何投資前尋求獨立稅務諮詢意見，以確保閣下了解購買、開展、持有和處置相關投資或交易的潛在稅務影響（包括任何適用所得稅、商品與服務稅或增值稅、印花稅和其他稅項的影響）。不同交易可能有著不同的稅務影響，任何交易的稅務後果視乎閣下的個人情況，而且未來可能發生變化。LGT 不提供稅務諮詢意見，而 LGT 不時提供給閣下的任何與稅務相關的資料，不得信賴為稅務諮詢意見或稅務建議。
新興市場風險	投資新興市場，面臨與多種因素相關的額外風險，如政治與經濟動蕩、不利的政府政策、外國投資和貨幣兌換限制、匯率波動、波動更為烈、流動性不足、披露與監管水平可能較低、法律（包括與財產私有、徵用、國有化和沒收相關的法律）地位、解釋和適用的不確定性。
人民幣貨幣風險（適用於人民幣（**RMB**）產品）	投資人民幣產品具有貨幣風險。人民幣目前並非可自由兌換貨幣，在香港透過銀行兌換人民幣面臨某些限制。對於非以人民幣計值或其相關投資非以人民幣計值的人民幣產品而言，投資該等產品及變現時，則會在出售相關資產滿足贖回要求或其他資本要求時（如結清運營費用）時面臨多種貨幣兌換費用、人民幣匯率波動和買賣差價。

B. 固定收益證券	
信用與對手方風險	投資固定收益證券，閣下即須承受發行人和擔保人（如適用）的全部信用風險。信用風險由發行人和擔保人（如適用）的信用和信譽決定，因此是衡量其是否無力償還債項和能否履行其在固定收益證券項下付款義務的指標。如果發行人及/或擔保人無力償還債項或者不履行其付款義務，則閣下可能無法獲償投資本金或發行人及/或擔保人欠付的任何其他款項。信用評級機構給出的信用評級，既非對發行人及/或擔保人（如適用）的信譽亦非對具體固定收益證券的風險、回報或適合性的建議或保證。閣下還須注意，發行人的信用評級與擔保人的信用評級相互獨立，兩者的評級可能差別極大。
利率風險	固定收益證券更易受利率波動影響。一般而言，利率上升對其市場價值具有負面影響，而利率下降則具有正面影響。固定收益證券期限越長，則其對利率變動越敏感。
事件調整風險	視乎具體固定收益證券的條款（其載於銷售文件中），發行人或計算代理人（如適用）可能有權在其認定某些調整或異常事件（例如市場中斷、交易停牌、相關行業的監管、無力償還債項、稅法及其他經濟、政治或社會狀況的變化）已發生的情況下行使其酌情權調整固定收益證券的條款，而該等權利的行使可能對閣下就固定收益證券收到的款項產生未預見到的不利影響。
不同特點的固定收益證券（另請參閱固定收益證券的風險披露）	
高回報債券	投資高回報債券可能獲得誘人的回報。但由於該等證券通常被評為低於投資級或根本無評級，因此，投資該等證券意味著承受額外風險，包括(i)信用風險更高， (ii) 更易受經濟周期的影響，因為在經濟下滑時期，這些債券通常比投資級債券貶值更多，而且違約風險也會上升，(iii) 流動性風險更大。
次級證券	投資次級固定收益證券可能獲得更高回報，但面臨的風險同時也更高。如果發行人清盤或破產，則閣下債權的優先受償權較低，在所有優先債權人獲得全額賠償前，閣下將無法獲償任何本金或其他款項。次級固定收益證券包括優先永續證券和或有可轉換證券。
可贖回債券	該等固定收益證券的條款和條件允許發行人在債券規定到期日前終止或贖回證券。視乎具體固定收益證券的條款，提前贖回可能根據規則進行（如某些事件或觸發因素的發生），也可能完全由發行人全權酌情決定。但在任何情況下，發行人並無提早贖回證券的義務。如果提前贖回證券，則閣下可能無法按類似或同等優惠的條款和條件（如按相同的利率或相同的回報）對收到的資金進行再投資。可贖回固定收益證券包括優先永續證券和或有可轉換證券。
利息/紅利的遞延	該類固定收益證券的條款和條件允許發行人在證券期限內選擇將利息或紅利的任何支付遞延一定的時間。視乎相關條款，該等遞延可能是累積性的或非累積性的。如果遞延是非累積性的，則其意味著，一旦遞延，則發行人毋須在之後的任何時間支付相關的未付利息或紅利。因此，閣下面臨著利息何時支付及支付多少的不確定性，同時也面臨閣下的投資得不到任何回報的風險。如果遞延是累積性的，則其意味著發行人須在之後的付款日支付遲付款項。優先永續證券即為具有可變及/或遞延利息支付條款的一類固定收益證券。
到期日可延長	視乎相關條款，發行人和投資者中一方或雙方可能享有延長到期日的選擇權。如果到期日被延長，則投資本金的償還即隨之延長，而發行人將繼續（按相同或不同利率）支付利息。如果僅發行人享有延長到期日的選擇權，則存在償還時間不可預計的風險。
可轉換債券	根據相關條款和條件的規定，可轉換債券賦予投資者以將該等債券（按規定的轉換價格）轉換為規定數量的發行人的股票或其他固定收益證券的權利。與其他不可轉換債券相比，可轉換債券一般利率較低。但是，作為投資者，閣下可能受益於能夠將可轉換債券轉換為股票的潛在優勢，同時可減少規定的利息支付及到期時歸還投資本金的風險。可轉換債券屬債股混合型工具，因此閣下將同時面臨股票投資與固定收益投資的相關風險。

或有可轉換證券	或有可轉換證券，應與可轉換債券（見上文討論）區分開來，屬債股混合型工具，將使投資者同時面臨股票投資與固定收益投資的相關風險。在這類證券期限的初期，其與固定收益證券類似，定期支付利息。但是，一旦發生規定的觸發事件，則視乎具體證券的條款，發行人可選擇採取下述行動：(i) 永久性地撤銷發行在外的該等證券的部分或全部，並僅償還部分投資本金（如有），或者 (ii) 將該等證券轉換為股票。具體的觸發事件（如違反用於衡量發行人財務實力的某些數量界線）將在相關證券的條款和條件中規定。 如果發行人選擇將證券轉換為股票，則該等股票的市場價值很有可能在轉換後因觸發事件發生而繼續貶值。閣下還可能面臨流動性風險。此外，閣下預計將收到（及之前本應收到的）任何定期利息支付也會被減少或取消。由於難以預計將來會否發生觸發事件及之後發行人會否選擇將證券轉換為股票，因此，閣下面臨著或有可轉換證券何時（及是否）會被轉換為股票及轉換後閣下可能遭受何等程度的損失方面不確定的風險。
優先永續證券	優先永續證券屬債股混合型工具，具有股票投資與固定收益投資的相關風險。一方面，這類證券類似於債務證券，因為閣下將獲得利息和紅利支付（但發行人有贖回權），享有免於攤薄權（即發行人發行額外股票），僅可從發行人股價上漲中獲得有限利益，不擁有任何投票表決權。但另一方面，這類證券又類似於股票，因為它們無固定到期日，而且地位上次於債務證券。一般而言，與具有固定到期日的固定收益證券相比，此類證券更容易因利率的變化而波動，因為它們是長期價格。此外，由於此類證券沒有固定到期日，因此利息的支付取決於發行人的長期盈利水平，而其變現方式僅有在次級市場出售或由發行人贖回（如果相關證券條款有贖回規定）。閣下還面臨流動性風險。
C. 股票	
與債務證券相比更不可預測	投資股票有機會獲得高於短期和長期債務證券投資的回報率。但投資股票的相關風險也可能更高，因為股票投資表現依賴的因素難以預測，其包括市場可能突然或長期下跌及與具體公司相關的風險。
中小企業	由於其價格較低、對經濟形勢變化更為敏感及未來發展前景更不確定等因素，中小企業證券的價格往往比大型公司證券價格更易波動。
創業板（GEM）股票	創業板股票包含巨大的投資風險。特別是在創業板上市的公司既無需盈利往績，亦無義務預測未來的盈利。創業板股票可能極其波動不定及不能立即兌現。閣下應該經過深思熟慮之後方決定投資。創業板的較高風險水平及其他特性意味著它是一個比較適合專業及其他熟悉投資技巧的投資者的市場。創業板股票的現時資訊僅可以在香港聯合交易所有限公司經營的互聯網網站上找到。創業板公司通常毋須支付費用便可在公共報紙上發表公告。閣下如不確切知道或不清楚本風險披露聲明的任何方面或買賣創業板股票的性質及其所含風險，應尋求獨立專業咨詢意見。
納斯達克-美交所證券	按照納斯達克－美國證券交易所試驗計劃(「**試驗計劃**」)掛牌買賣的證券是為熟悉投資技巧的投資者而設。閣下在買賣該項試驗計劃的證券之前，應先諮詢有關持牌人或註冊人的意見和熟悉該項試驗計劃。閣下應知悉，按照該項試驗計劃掛牌買賣的證券並非以香港聯合交易所有限公司的主板或創業板作第一或第二上市的證券類別加以監管。
深港通和滬港通（另請參閱股票的風險披露）	
交易日	滬港通將僅在上海證券交易所（「**上交所**」）和香港聯合交易所有限公司（「**聯交所**」）均開門交易且上海和香港的銀行在相關結算日均開門營業的日子（「**中華通交易日**」）運營。 深港通將僅在深圳證券交易所（「**深交所**」）和聯交所均開門交易且深圳和香港的銀行在相關結算日均開門營業的日子運營。 這就意味著，在深交所或上交所的某些正常交易日，閣下可能無法透過中華通執行任何買

	賣，因此，閣下在該等日子可能面臨在深交所或上交所上市的證券價格波動的風險。
買賣額度	透過中華通進行買賣實行每日額度（「**每日額度**」）。北向交易與南向交易分別受限於單獨的每日額度，其分別由聯交所、上交所和深交所監控。 每日額度按「**淨買額**」方式適用，也就是說，每筆「**買入交易**」即代表投資額度可用剩餘金額的扣減（減少），而每筆「**賣出交易**」即代表投資額度可用金額的貸記（增加）。在任何一中華通交易日，如果該中華通交易日的每日額度用罄，則將立即停止買入指令（北向或南向）的接受，在該中華通交易日的剩餘時間內將不再繼續接受買入指令。為免生疑問，之前已接受的買入指令將不受影響，而賣出指令將繼續被接受。
不允許即日買賣	深交所或上交所上市的股票不允許即日（回轉）買賣，在交易日買入的任何股票，僅可在 T+1 日或之後賣出。
持股披露要求	根據中國法律，如果購買在中國註冊設立並上市的公司（「**內地上市公司**」）的股票，因之持有或控制（直接或間接）的股票比例等於或超過監管機構規定的內地上市公司已發行股票的比例界線（在中華通推出之日時設定為百分之五（5%）），則須在三（3）個工作日內向中國證券監督管理委員會（「**證監會**」）、深交所或上交所及相關內地上市公司披露。而且在該三（3）個工作日期間禁止購買或處置相關內地上市公司的股票。因此，每當對上市公司的持股變動幅度超過百分之五（5%）或更多，或者持股變動導致對上市公司的持股總量低於百分之五（5%），則須進行額外披露並受到買賣限制。敬請注意，監管機構規定的界線按總額適用，包括同一家內地上市公司在中國國內和海外發行的股票，而不論相關持股是透過中華通、合格境外機構投資者/人民幣合格境外機構投資者（QFII/RQFII）機制還是其他投資渠道取得的。 根據香港法律，如果持有的權益等於或超過監管機構規定的同時擁有在聯交所上市的 H 股和在深交所或上交所上市的 A 股的在中國註冊成立的公司的任何一類有表決權股票（包括透過中華通購買的 A 股）的界線比例（在《證券及期貨條例》（「《證券及期貨條例》」）中規定），則負有相關披露責任。如果在中國註冊成立的公司沒有任何在聯交所上市的股票，則該披露要求不適用。 敬請注意，上述要求及監管機構規定的界線可能不時變化。
短綫交易獲利規則	依照中國法律，「短綫交易獲利規則」要求閣下在下述情況下交還因買賣某一內地上市公司 A 股而取得的任何利潤：(a) 閣下購買該內地上市公司的 A 股，而且 (i) 閣下為該內地上市公司的董事、監事或高級管理人員，或 (ii) 閣下在該內地上市公司的持股量超過了規定界綫（在中華通推出之日時設定為百分之五（5%），其可能不時變化），且 (b) 相應的賣出交易發生在相關買入交易之後的六（6）個月內，或者相應的買入交易發生在賣出交易之後的六（6）個月內。
境外持股限制和強制出售要求	中國法律對下述各項規定了限制：(i) 單個境外投資者在單個內地上市公司中的持股量比例，及 (ii)所有境外投資者在單個內地上市公司中的合併持股量（合稱「**境外持股界線**」）。該等限制按總額適用於直接和間接持股，包括同一家內地上市公司在中國國內和海外發行的股票，而不論相關持股是透過中華通、QFII/RQFII 機制還是其他投資渠道取得的。敬請注意，在中華通推出之日時，在單個內地上市公司中的合併境外持股量的限額為百分之三十（「30%」），而單個境外投資者的持股量限額目前為百分之十（10%）。該等法律和監管限制可能對透過中華通買賣的證券的流動性和表現產生不利影響。 如果超過該等境外持股界線，聯交所可能要求閣下在規定時間期限內賣出聯交所確定為導致相關境外持股界線被超越的任何交易標的股票。如未在規定時間期限內進行所要求的賣出，則將導致強制出售閣下的股票。在這種情況下，相關經紀人（以其交易所參與者的身份，「**經紀人**」）可代表閣下按其認為必要的價格和條款出售或安排他人出售閣下的任何相關股

	票，以遵守所有適用法律。 依照中國法律，如果境外投資者持有單個內地上市公司已發行股票的總量已超過規定的百分比（「**預警值**」），則聯交所須就有關內地上市公司股票暫停接受中華通證券買入指令。在此種情況下，閣下的買入指令將被拒絕接受，直到境外投資者的持股總量已降至規定百分比允許值之下為止。
合格證券	聯交所將不時調整有資格透過中華通買賣的證券的範圍。尤其應注意，某些證券一開始可能包含在合格證券範圍內，但如果該等證券的發行人公司正處於除牌過程中，或其經營因為財務或其他原因而被視為處於不穩定狀態，以致存在被除牌或者使投資者利益受到不應有的損害的風險，則其之後可能被專門指定並在「風險警示板」進行交易。在「風險警示板」進行交易的證券禁止買入，僅可賣出。這可能影響閣下的投資組合和策略。建議閣下密切關注深交所、上交所及聯交所不時提供和更新的合格證券清單。
中華通證券的所有權	閣下透過中華通購買的任何證券將以香港中央結算有限公司（「**香港結算**」，以名義持有人的身份行事）的名義由中國證券登記結算有限責任公司（「**中國結算**」）持有。香港結算隨後將閣下證券的權益登記於 LGT 經紀人在中央結算及交收系統（「**中央結算系統**」）的帳戶中，LGT 經紀人將作為閣下的名義持有人在 LGT 名下的綜合帳戶中持有閣下的證券。在中國法律項下，「法定所有權」與「實益所有權」既無明確的定義，也不作明確的區分。因此，閣下作為北向投資者透過中華通購買在深交所或上交所上市的公司的股票時，閣下享有的權利和權益的確切性質並未明確規定，而且亦無法保證該等代名人帳戶結構能在中國法院獲得強制執行。聯交所已發布資料闡釋閣下在此方面的所有權，並可能繼續不時發布相關資料。閣下應自行審閱該等資料和適用法律，並諮詢閣下的法律顧問，以評估閣下作爲中華通證券投資者所享有的權利。
客戶證券規則	證券及期貨（客戶證券）規則（香港法例第 571H 章）（「**客戶證券規則**」）規定了所有中介人及其有聯繫個體應如何對待客戶資產。但由於閣下透過中華通買賣的股票未在聯交所上市或交易，因此，閣下將不享有客戶證券規則項下提供的保護。
不享受香港投資者賠償基金和中國投保基金提供的保護	作為中華通證券的投資者，閣下將不享有證券及期貨條例（香港法例第 571 章）項下建立的投資者賠償基金（「**投資者賠償基金**」）提供的保護，因此，閣下因任何證監會持牌或註冊人士的違約可能遭受的任何損失不在投資者賠償基金保障範圍內。此外，閣下亦不受中國證券投資者保護基金（「**投保基金**」）的保護。
公司行動	與透過中華通買賣的證券有關的任何公司行動將由有關發行人透過深交所網站、上交所網站以及官方指定的若干報紙發布公告。閣下應在上交所網站或深交所網站上查閱上市公司的最新公告。但閣下應當注意，所有公司文件僅用中文發布，不提供英文翻譯。 此外，所發放的任何現金紅利將透過香港結算和其他代名人股東向閣下分配，這可能導致閣下收到該等紅利的時間稍有延誤。與香港等其他市場的做法不同，中國現行市場做法規定，中華通證券投資者既不能委派代表出席股東會議，亦不能親自出席股東會議。
聯交所的酌情權	在聯交所規則規定的若干情形下，或者在聯交所認定對保護投資者而言屬於適宜並且符合公平有序市場的利益時，聯交所可在聯交所認為合適的期間，按照聯交所認為合適的頻次，暫時停止或限制就所有或任何中華通證券北向交易提供的全部或部分指令傳遞服務及相關支持服務。在該等情形下，閣下透過中華通買賣中華通證券的能力將受到影響。閣下應注意，在該等情形下，在暫停交易中華通證券期間，該等中華通證券可能仍在上交所或深交所繼續交易。因此，閣下可能仍會面臨暫停交易該等中華通證券期間其價格波動的風險。此外，聯交所可專依其裁量，隨時改變中華通的運營時間和安排，且毋須事先通知。此外，聯交所規則規定，如果相應 A 股有資格成為中華通證券的任何 H 股在聯交所暫停交易，而相應 A 股卻未在深交所或上交所暫停交易，則將該等 A 股的中華通賣出指令和中華通買入指令傳遞給深交所或上交所執行的服務通常仍會提供。但是，聯交所可依其裁量在不經事先通知的情況下限制或暫停此等服務，而閣下下達賣出指令和買入指令的能力亦可能會受到影響。

孖展交易	深交所或上交所可在任何之前已被認定為有資格開展孖展交易的特定證券的孖展交易活動的交易量超過深交所或上交所確定的界線的情況下，暫停該等證券的孖展交易活動，並在孖展交易量降至所定界線以下時恢復該等孖展交易活動。
對賣出中華通證券的限制	投資者不得將透過中華通購買的中華通證券用於結算透過中華通之外的其他渠道下達的任何賣出指令。因此，（與透過其他渠道購買的相同股票相比）透過中華通購買的中華通證券可能會面臨一個有限的市場和（或）較低的流動性。此外，閣下就中華通證券而取得的紅股沒有資格透過中華通進行交易。因此，作為紅股取得的此等股票存在沒有流動性的風險。
買賣指令的修訂與優先權的喪失	依照內地現行做法，在進行北向交易的投資者希望修訂某一指令的情況下，其須首先取消原有指令，然後再輸入新指令。因此，指令的優先權將會喪失，而且，在受每日額度餘額限制約束的前提下，該後續指令可能不會於同一交易日得到執行。
稅務	除預扣稅（如適用）外，買賣中國 A 股可能還有其他中國稅務影響。與中國 A 股有關的一切適用的香港及/或中國稅款均由閣下全額承擔。我們建議閣下在進行任何投資前取得獨立稅務諮詢意見，以確保閣下了解購買、開展、持有和處置相關投資或交易的潛在稅務影響（包括任何適用所得稅、商品與服務稅或增值稅、印花稅和其他稅項的影響）。不同交易可能有著不同的稅務影響，任何交易的稅務後果可能取決於閣下的個人情況，而且未來可能發生變化。LGT 不提供稅務諮詢意見，而 LGT 不時提供給閣下的任何與稅務相關的資料，不得信賴為稅務意見或稅務建議。
與投資中華通證券有關的其他風險	中國內地是一個具有下列一種或多種特點的新興市場：政治上存在一定程度的不穩定性，金融市場和經濟增長模式相對較難預測，金融市場仍處於發展階段或者仍是一個弱勢經濟體。在新興市場投資通常會產生更高的風險，如突發事件風險、政治風險、經濟風險、信用風險、匯率風險、市場風險、流動性/價格缺口風險、監管/法律風險、交易交收、處理和結算風險以及債券持有人/股東風險等。 股票風險 投資中華通證券的回報率可能會高於投資短期和較長期債務證券的回報率。但是，投資中華通證券的相關風險也可能更高，因為中華通證券的投資表現取決於多種難以預測的因素。該等因素包括市場可能突然或長期下跌以及與單個公司有關的風險。與任何股票投資組合有關的基本風險是其所持有的投資可能會突然大幅減值。 一般法律和監管風險 閣下必須遵守所有中華通法律及中華通規則。此外，中華通法律或中華通規則發生的任何變更都可能會對市場情緒產生影響，而這轉而又會影響中華通證券的表現。人們無法預測此等變更給中華通證券帶來的此種影響到底是正面的還是負面的。在最惡劣的情形下，閣下的中華通證券投資可能會遭受重大損失。 貨幣風險 在香港，人民幣尚不能自由兌換，還存在外匯管制和限制。尤其是，在透過香港境內銀行兌換人民幣方面存在若干限制。在任何特定時間，投資者可能難以將人民幣兌換成港元或其他貨幣，或者難以將港元或其他貨幣兌換成人民幣，並且，兌換會有兌換成本，而且此等兌換成本和時間可能也不在閣下偏好之列。 此外，人民幣相對於港元或其他外幣的價值可能會受諸多因素影響。不能保證人民幣不會貶值。如果人民幣貶值，就可能會導致人民幣證券的市場價值以及人民幣證券的變現價格出現下跌。對於交易人民幣證券的非人民幣投資者而言，如果之後他們將任何人民幣所得兌回成港元或其他相關貨幣，則可能會蒙受損失。

	在將人民幣匯入和匯出中國方面亦存在重大限制。如果人民幣證券的發行人因外匯管制或其他限制而無法將人民幣匯至香港或者以人民幣作出分配，則該發行人可能會以其他貨幣作出分配（包括支付紅利和其他款項）。因此，投資者可能會承受額外的外匯風險和流動性風險。 中華通證券的流動性和交易價格可能會受人民幣在中國以外的有限可得性以及人民幣兌換限制的不利影響。這些因素可能會影響投資者可使用的流動人民幣金額，並因此對中華通證券的市場需求產生不利影響。
D. 商品	
投資的投機性與價格的高波動性	商品市場與交易具有投機性和高度波動性。商品價格受多種因素影響,如供需關係的變化、政府計劃與政策、國內與國際政治與經濟事件、戰爭與恐怖行為、利率與匯率變動、商品貿易活動及相關的合約、天氣及農業收成、貿易、財政、金融和外匯管制政策。每種商品的價格波動還影響該等商品的期貨與遠期合約的價值及其在任何相關時候的價格。商品價格的波動劇烈，幅度經常比股票投資組合波動幅度高。大多數情況下，與股票、利率或貨幣相關產品市場相比，商品市場的流動性更低。閣下的投資可能由於市場變化遭受巨額損失甚至全部損失。
E. 一般與合成交易所買賣基金（ETFs）	
市場風險	投資交易所買賣基金，將面臨某一具體因素、與交易所買賣基金相關的市場或其追踪的指數與市場的政治、經濟、貨幣、法律、稅務及其他風險。
流動性風險	交易所買賣基金在交易所掛牌或買賣，其本身並不保證交易所買賣基金存在流動市場。此外，如果交易所買賣基金使用金融衍生工具（包括結構性票據和掉期），則其中涉及的流動性風險將更大，這些金融衍生工具在次級市場買賣不活躍，其價格的透明性亦不像現貨證券那樣易於了解。投資於在次級市場買賣不活躍的衍生工具的合成交易所買賣基金則將具有更高的流動性風險。一般而言，衍生工具的買賣價差擴大時，亦將加大損失風險。
對手方風險	閣下面臨交易所買賣基金發行人的信用風險。如果閣下投資的合成交易所買賣基金對衍生工具進行投資，藉以複製指數表現，則閣下將面臨發行衍生工具的交易對手方的信用風險。若干合成交易所買賣基金可能有抵押品安排，進而降低該等交易對手方風險。但在合成交易所買賣基金意欲變現抵押品時，亦可能發生抵押品市場價值顯著降低的風險。部分合成交易所買賣基金還可能投資於結構性票據，以受相關指數的影響。在這種情況下，閣下還可能額外面臨每一票據發行人的信用風險。
追蹤錯誤	交易所買賣基金的表現（按其資產淨值衡量）可能與其相關指數的表現發生不一致的情形，其由多種因素造成，包括交易所買賣基金追蹤策略失敗、費用與支出、交易所買賣基金的本位幣或交易貨幣與相關投資的貨幣之間的外匯差異、公司行動（如交易所買賣基金相關證券發行人的認股權和紅股發行）。視乎其具體的策略，交易所買賣基金可能不按相關指數成份股的相同權重比例持有相關指數的全部成份證券。因此，按其資產淨值衡量的交易所買賣基金相關證券的表現，可能優於或劣於相關指數的表現。
折價或溢價交易	由於交易所買賣基金的交易價格通常由市場供需關係確定，因此交易所買賣基金可能按低於或高於其資產淨值的價格交易。如果交易所買賣基金追蹤的指數或市場的追蹤受到限制，則可能破壞交易所買賣基金發行或贖回單位以使其價格與其資產淨值保持一致時的效率，導致交易所買賣基金以高於或低於其資產淨值的價格進行交易。以溢價購買交易所買賣基金，可能無法在終止時收回其溢價部分。
證券借出風險	閣下投資組合中的部分交易所買賣基金可能會達成證券借出安排，以提高其回報。其將使交易所買賣基金投資組合按一定期限向對手方借出證券，以換取對手方交存抵押品，交易所買賣基金可用於投資以期獲取額外回報。其不利之處在於，該等安排將使閣下額外面臨證券借

	出合約對手方的信用風險。如果對手方不履行其義務及/或交存的抵押品的價值下降至低於向該對手方借出的證券的價值的水平，則將對交易所買賣基金的回報產生負面影響。
終止風險	與任何基金一樣，交易所買賣基金在若干情況下可能被提早終止，如相關指數無法再被用作基準指數，或者交易所買賣基金的規模下降至低於其組織文件和銷售文件規定的預定資產淨值界線的水平。如果終止有任何相關費用、支出或稅務責任，則閣下可能遭受進一步的損失。對於合成交易所買賣基金而言，衍生工具在到期前平倉的相關費用，將視乎屆時的市場狀況而有所不同。該等費用可能是巨額的，在市場高度波動期間尤其如此。因此，在贖回或合成交易所買賣基金終止（如由於基金規模過小的緣故所致）時，閣下可獲得的資金可能由於衍生工具到期前平倉的相關費用而遠低於交易所買賣基金的資產淨值。
與中國內地資本利得稅相關的風險	中國內地資本利得稅（「**資本利得稅**」）制度對於境外投資者（包括住所不在中國內地的投資基金、QFII 和 RQFII）的中國內地證券投資的適用問題，存在一定的風險和不確定性，雖然該稅目前並未執行。中國內地的稅務規定與政策會發生變化。存在中國內地稅務機關可能執行資本利得稅且執行可能具有溯及性的風險。如果中國內地稅務機關徵收資本利得稅，則交易所買賣基金的稅務準備金（如有）與實際稅務責任之間的任何差額，將須從交易所買賣基金的資產中支付，從而可能對交易所買賣基金的資產淨值產生重大不利影響，由此給閣下造成巨大損失。
與交易所買賣基金相關的槓桿式和反向結構性產品（另請參閱交易所買賣基金和結構性產品的風險披露）	
槓桿與衍生工具的使用	槓桿式和反向結構性產品僅適合於長期每日監控其持倉表現的富有投資技巧的以買賣為主的投資者。許多槓桿式和反向基金使用槓桿和衍生工具實現其既定的投資目標。因此，此類基金的波動可能極大，具有發生巨額損失的高風險。此類基金被視為投機性投資，僅適用於完全了解相關風險、願意且能夠承受可能產生的巨額損失的投資者。
每日目標回報	槓桿式和反向結構性產品被設計為用於短期選時交易或對沖目的的交易工具，而非長期投資。此外，大多數槓桿式和反向基金每日「重設目標」，也就是說它們旨在實現每日的既定目標。由於複式計算的效應，投資期限超過一個交易日的投資者的回報，可能與基金的既定目標及目標基準表現差異巨大。此類基金的波動尤為劇烈，具有發生巨額損失的高風險。此類基金被視為投機性投資，僅適用於完全了解相關風險、願意且能夠承受可能產生的巨額損失的投資者。此外，槓桿式和反向結構性產品如隔夜持有，其表現可能不同於相關指數。
費用和收費更高	投資者應了解，槓桿式基金通常每日重新平衡其投資組合，以補償總體市場狀況預計可能發生的變化。這種重新平衡可能導致頻繁交易及投資組合的高換手率。因此，與其他基金相比，槓桿式和反向基金的運營費用和投資管理費通常更高。對於採用基於掉期的合成複製結構的槓桿式和反向結構性產品，還可能發生與對手方開展掉期的額外費用。
稅務待遇不同	某些情況下，槓桿式和反向基金可能透過使用衍生工具獲得回報。由於對衍生工具的徵稅不同於股票或固定收益證券，因此，投資者應了解，此類基金可能不具有與其他基金相同的節稅效果。
F. 房地產投資信託（REITs）	
市場風險	REIT 的價值取決於多種因素，其包括總體經濟形勢與前景、房地產市場及相關行業的總體表現與前景、其相關物業的市場價值與所產生的租金收入額、利率水平與變動情形、REIT 投資房地產市場及其他資產的總體深度及其流動性。
流動性風險	房地產投資流動性相對較低，這可能影響 REIT 因應經濟或市場狀況變化變換其投資組合資產或將資產變現的能力。這將影響 REIT 的財務狀況及能否按預期向閣下進行分配。
從相關物業獲取的收入	REIT 持有的相關物業產生的收入將受多種因素影響，其包括：(i) 關鍵承租人及空租的存在、維持或持續，(ii) 物業管理人按時（或實際）從承租人處收取租金的能力，(iii) 續租條款與迫

	於市場壓力給予承租人的租金返還額，(iv) 物業管理人管理、維持物業並投保的能力，(v) 競相攬取承租人的情形，和 (vi) 相關法律法規的變動。相關物業租約期限有長有短（最長達 10 年甚至更長）。一般而言，REIT 投資組合中的物業數量越少、規模越小，則投資風險越大。相關物業租期越短，則面臨的換租率可能越高，而收入則越不穩定。
額外支出	除預計支出外，REIT 還可能發生預料之外的額外支出，其形式有資本支出（有缺陷或隱患的物業需要巨額的修繕或維護費用）、維護和沉降基金收費增加、公用事業收費、分包服務費用、通脹率、保險費、其他付款及對第三方的其他義務。
投資策略的執行	並不保證 REIT 經理將能夠成功實施投資策略或者將能夠真正擴展投資組合、或能夠按任何規定的速度擴展或擴展至規定的規模。例如，如果策略在於擴大 REIT 的物業投資組合，則 REIT 經理可能無法以優惠條款或在理想時間期限內進行投資或收購。此外，還可能面臨其他房地產投資者對優質投資物業的激烈競爭。如果投資策略涉及出售 REIT 投資組合中的部分物業，則物業的出售價可能低於其購買價。視乎具體的 REIT，REIT 經理還可能有權投資於其他類資產（如某些管轄區域的證券）。這可能為作為投資者的閣下帶來額外的風險與不確定性。
關鍵人員的流失	物業經理與關鍵人員的經驗和專業知識，對於 REIT 的業績表現至關重要，因此，該等人員的流失可能對其財務狀況和業績產生重大不利影響。
監管風險	當地法律法規及政府政策的變動，可能會影響 REIT 所持物業所在土地的用途和區劃，並可能導致稅費、法定或政府收費等額外支出。
G. 基金	
集中度風險	一般而言，如果基金集中投資於：(i) 特定類別的資產，及/或 (ii) 某個特定行業，及/或 (iii) 一個或少數幾個精選市場，則投資於該等基金的風險大於投資於其他更為多樣化的基金的風險。
相關資產的風險	一般而言，每一基金將受到與其投資組合持有的相關證券或資產相同的風險因素的影響。 例如，投資了高回報債券的基金，在其投資的任何高回報債券出現違約或利率變動時，其資產淨值可能下降或受到負面影響。
信用與對手方風險	如果發行人和對手方未為基金持有的證券和其他投資付款，則將導致基金發生損失，進而影響其資產淨值和投資回報。此外，該等證券的價值取決於相關發行人的財務狀況和信用評級。如果發行人的財務狀況或信用評級惡化，則將影響基金的資產淨值。
槓桿風險	某些基金可能借入基金並利用包含槓桿的金融產品和技術。這意味著，市場或基金投資組合中的證券的水平或價格的微小變動，將對基金的資產淨值並因此對閣下的投資回報產生重大影響。這種影響可能是有利的，也可能是不利的。
衍生工具風險	部分基金可能利用權證、期貨、期權和遠期合約等工具以提高潛在投資回報。雖然其可能具有提高基金業績表現的預想效果，但如果基金經理對於證券或貨幣市場的走勢的預測最終不正確，則亦會有不利後果。
資本增長風險	部分基金可能利用資本支付費用及/或紅利，基金未來可用於投資和資本增長的資金將因此減少。
紅利的支付	基金的高分配率並不必然導致全部投資有良好回報或高回報。部分基金可能不分配紅利，而是將其再投資於基金。如上文所述，視乎具體基金的條款，部分基金授予基金經理以下述酌情權：(i) 可從總收益中支付該等紅利，而從資本中支付所有或部分收費與費用，或 (ii) 實際從資本中支付該等紅利，而這等同於返還或提取部分初始投資額，或 (iii) 從初始投資額應享有的任何未實現資本利得中支付該等紅利。這種情形可能發生於基金產生的淨收入不足以支

	付紅利，但基金或某類基金的紅利已經宣派。任何實際從資本中支付紅利的分配行為，可能立即導致每一基金單位的資產淨值減少。
贖回的暫停	一般而言，投資者如希望從其持有的基金中退出，則可根據基金的估值間隔時間提出贖回申請。但是，在某些異常情形下（在銷售文件中載明），基金經理可選擇臨時暫停基金單位的贖回，而在之後的時間按屆時適用的價格進行贖回。該價格可能低於贖回暫停前的價格。
提早終止	在基金發行章程規定的某些情形下，基金可能面臨提早終止的風險。如提早終止，則任何未攤銷的費用將撤銷，閣下收到的款項可能低於閣下投資的本金額。
證券借出	基金可能會達成證券借出安排，以提高其回報。其將使基金投資組合按一定期限向對手方借出證券，以換取對手方交存抵押品，基金可用於投資以期獲取額外回報。該等安排將使閣下額外面臨證券借出合約對手方的信用風險。如果對手方不履行其義務及/或交存的抵押品的價值下降至低於向該對手方借出的證券的價值的水平，則將對基金的資產淨值產生負面影響。
關鍵人員的流失	基金的表現很大程度上取決於基金經理與關鍵人員的技能及做出的決定，因此，該等人員的流失可能對基金的表現產生重大不利影響。
投資政策變更	基金經理通常擁有透過修訂基金發行章程的方式在某些指標範圍內（載於其組織文件中）修改其投資政策的權力。與閣下最初投資的基金相比，這可能使基金的性質與風險狀況產生相當巨大的改變。
高回報債券基金（另請參閱基金的風險披露）	
高回報債券基金的額外風險	高回報債券基金主要投資於高回報債券（該等債券一般被評為低於投資級或根本無評級）。除固定收益證券投資有關的風險外，投資該等基金意味著承受額外的風險，包括信用風險更高，更易受經濟周期的影響（因為在經濟下滑時期，這些非投資級或無評級債券通常比投資級債券貶值更多，而且違約風險也會上升），流動性風險更高。視乎基金的性質，投資者還可能承受下述風險：基金投資的任何高回報債券有任何違約或利率變動時對基金資產淨值可能產生的不利影響風險，可能是資產淨值下降或受到不利影響；資本增長風險，因為部分高回報債券基金可能利用資本支付費用及/或紅利，因此基金未來可用於投資和資本增長的資本將因此減少；紅利分配不確定性風險，因為部分高回報債券基金可能不分配紅利，而是將其再投資於基金，或者投資經理享有酌情權，可決定是否從收入及/或資本中進行任何分配，因此，基金的高分配率並不意味著全部投資有良好回報或高回報，其他主要風險，如高回報債券基金集中投資於某類專門債券、具體的地理區域或主權證券時面臨的風險。
H. 對沖基金	
複雜與高風險策略	從本質上而言，大多數對沖基金均為了盈利，因此，有時會承受畸高的風險水平。對沖基金使用的部分高風險策略包括為投資而非對沖目的使用衍生工具，開展賣空交易，使用高槓桿利用借入資金進行投資。雖然部分基金僅局限於使用單一的策略，但其他許多基金則權限模糊，使其可利用的一切可利用的機會或改變策略，以在不同市場狀況下為投資者帶來回報。
投資範圍更不確定	與將投資經理局限於某類資產或預定資產類別組合的傳統基金的授權權限不同，對沖基金的授權權限通常更為廣泛，允許投資的資產類別更為多樣，包括股票、固定收益、商品、衍生產品、貨幣、期貨和其他投資機會。一般而言，如果所投資的對沖基金的投資集中於：(i) 特定類別的資產，及/或 (ii) 某個特定行業，及/或 (iii) 一個或少數幾個精選市場，則其風險大於投資於其他更為多樣化的對沖基金的風險。
流動性和流通性有限	與傳統基金相比，對沖基金通常流動性更差，流通性更低。事實上，許多對沖基金僅提供有限的認購，而提供的贖回權則有漫長的通知期。發行和贖回常常僅按月、按季或按年進行。部分甚至設有可能延續多年的固定持有期。此外，關於交易頻率和規定持有期的規定也可能不時變化。作為投資者，閣下將面臨該等不可預計的變化的風險。

透明度及監管機構的監督有限	許多對沖基金的住所設在境外管轄區域，更少受到嚴格的監管和監督。為了享有某些報告或登記註冊要求方面的豁免待遇，對沖基金須遵守關於可投資於對沖基金的投資者類別及數量的監管限制（包括最低投資額要求）。因此，在對沖基金的管理及須向投資者作出的披露方面，其透明度和提供的投資者保護通常更低。實際上，有時關於對沖基金具體投資的資料會很少。如上所述，對沖基金所用投資策略高度複雜，難於理解。對沖基金授權委託書可能允許策略調整，從而可能導致風險水平大幅上升。但由於缺乏透明度及投資策略的複雜性，這些調整不是被忽視，就是被關注得太少或太遲。
信用與對手方風險	如果發行人和對手方未為閣下持有的對沖基金所持有的證券和其他投資付款，則將導致對沖基金發生損失，進而影響其資產淨值和閣下的投資回報。此外，該等證券的價值取決於相關發行人的財務狀況和信用評級。如果發行人的財務狀況和信用評級惡化，則亦將對沖基金的資產淨值產生負面影響。
關鍵人員的流失	對沖基金的表現很大程度上取決於其基金經理與關鍵人員的技能及做出的決定，因此，該等人員的流失可能對對沖基金的表現產生重大不利影響。
業績費	對沖基金投資組合經理根據基金表現獲得業績獎金，通常在基金中有其個人利益。閣下須知，對對沖基金進行的任何投資可能被收取業績費，其收取方式可能為扣減閣下持有的證券，從而減少閣下持有的證券數量。
I. 私募股權基金	
有風險的相關投資	一般而言，私募股權基金進行的大量投資通常無法獲利。私募股權基金通常所投資的公司借貸水平高，因此投資此類公司產生的信用風險更大。同時該等公司對利率上升等不利變化亦更為敏感。由於私募股權基金投資組合中的公司大多數為私有公司，因此，私募股權基金投資通常沒有一個現成的市場，導致該等投資難於估價和退出。一般而言，風險投資基金在公司發展的最開始階段進行投資，因此對風投基金的投資通常面臨最大的損失風險。
無流動性	對私募股權基金的投資通常不具有流動性，因為此類投資既無法在任何交易所或次級市場中買賣，也無法轉讓。這是因為基金投資組合中的投資本身即不具有流動性。大多數私募股權基金的投資通常僅可在投資者首次進行投資後數年賣出，因此，在該期間，閣下無法或僅可有限地動用閣下的資本，而且也無法在其期間內退出投資。此外，閣下亦不要期望在投資期間將收到任何分配，因為分配（如有）僅在私募股權基金退出其投資組合中的公司時作出。
透明度及監管機構的監督有限	為了享有某些報告或登記註冊要求方面的豁免待遇，私募股權基金須遵守關於可投資於私募股權基金的投資者類別及數量的監管限制（包括最低投資額要求）。因此，在私募股權基金的管理及須向投資者作出的披露方面，其透明度和提供的投資者保護通常更低。實際上，除了年度或半年度財務報表或有時提供季度報告外，僅可獲得有限的關於私募股權基金投資及其投資組合內公司的資料。
關鍵人員的流失	私募股權基金的表現很大程度上取決於其基金經理（何時「退出」或出售其投資組合內的各種投資的決定由基金經理作出）與其他關鍵人員的技能及做出的決定，因此，該等人員的流失可能對私募股權基金的表現產生重大不利影響。
可能有大額收費	私募股權基金的投資者可能被收取某些相當高的費用，包括組織（設立）費、運營費用、管理費、行政費、投資組合內公司交易費和業績費（也稱為利益分成）。所發生的費用的種類和金額，因基金的不同而不同，而且計算應付私募股權基金經理的業績費的金額所用方法也各不相同（例如未盈利交易的損失是否考慮在內）。
J. 結構性產品	
參考資產風險	作為投資者，閣下收到的任何付款（如有）將與相關參考資產在結構性產品期限內及/或規定估值日時的價格或水平的變化相掛鉤。因此，相關參考資產能被正確估值就至關重要。如無

	法進行該等估值，則相關參考資產的估值可能被遞延至未來的期間及/或日子。閣下應注意，投資於與相關參考資產掛鉤的結構性產品，並不等同於直接投資於相關參考資產。作為結構性產品的投資者，閣下對相關參考資產的所有權權利和權益（如紅利）不享有任何權利主張。此外，閣下應注意，按市價計的價值、提早購回價或提早終止價或到期價值可能並不反映相關參考資產價格或水平的走勢。並不保證相關參考資產的表現將達到產生與結構性產品投資策略一致的回報所需的價格或水平。
到期時的回報	如果結構性產品的結構為在到期時返還閣下的投資本金，則其意味著，只有當閣下持有結構性產品直至其規定到期日時，閣下才會收到投資本金的返還。如果閣下（經發行人同意後）或者發行人（在結構性產品條款和條件所載情形允許的情況下）提早贖回結構性產品，則發行人在計算應付閣下的購回價格或終止價格時，有權將終止對沖和融資安排的費用及其他費用考慮在內。 如果結構性產品的結構並非為在到期時返還閣下的投資本金，則閣下的投資本金面臨風險，即使閣下將結構性產品持續持有至到期時，閣下仍面臨損失部分甚至全部投資本金的風險。如果相關結構性產品涉及相關參考資產的實際交付，則閣下面臨相關參考資產價格下跌的全部風險，其在最壞情況下可能毫無價值。
信用風險	作為一種或多種結構性產品的投資者，閣下承受著發行人和擔保人（如適用）的全部信用風險。結構性產品代表發行人的直接無抵押非次級一般性債務，並無條件地由擔保人擔保（如適用），並不可撤回。
事件調整風險	發行人或計算代理人如認定某些調整或異常事件（在相關結構性產品的條款和條件中具體規定）業已發生，則有調整結構性產品條款的酌情權。舉例而言，該等調整或異常事件包括與相關參考資產有關的公司行動、兼並、國有化、市場干擾、交易停牌、無力償還債項、經濟、政治或社會狀況的變化。這些調整可能影響閣下有權就結構性產品收到的款項。
流動性風險	結構性產品並非流動性強的工具，不旨在用於短期交易目的。如果結構性產品採用有抵押結構性票據（「**結構性票據**」）的形式，則該等產品通常不擁有任何活躍的或流動的二級交易市場，也不會在任何交易所上市。而如果結構性產品為無抵押結構性產品（「**結構性投資**」），則該等產品將無法轉讓。無論屬何情形，閣下均將面臨流動性風險。
提早贖回風險	作為結構性產品的投資者，閣下不享有提早贖回的合約權。如果所投資的結構性產品採用結構性票據形式，則發行人可應閣下的請求，在到期前提出回購結構性票據，但其並無義務回購。該等提早回購完全由發行人單獨全權酌情決定，並將發生費用。如果所投資的結構性產品為結構性投資，則發行人也可能應閣下的請求，同意在到期前終止結構性產品，但其同樣無義務終止。如果發行人同意回購結構性票據或終止結構性產品，則發行人在計算應付閣下的購回價格/終止價格時，有權將終止相關對沖和融資安排的費用及其他費用考慮在內。因此，閣下可能喪失投資本金的全部或部分。
提早終止風險	在某些情形下（如非法）或如果發生對沖破壞事件（也就是說如果發行人無法為結構性產品維持對沖安排），則發行人擁有單獨絕對的酌情權，可終止結構性產品。如果發行人決定提早終止結構性產品，則其在計算應付閣下的提早終止款項時，可將終止相關對沖和融資安排的費用及其他費用考慮在內。
再投資風險	如果發行人提早終止結構性產品，則閣下可能無法按類似或同等優惠條款和條件（例如按相同的利率或相同的回報）對收到的資金進行再投資。
利率風險	利率水平的變動影響結構性產品的市場價值。具體到結構性票據而言，此類產品一般由兩部分組成 - （合成）零息票債券和衍生工具（如期權）。利率的上升通常伴隨著結構性票據市場價值的下跌。結構性票據期限越長，則其對利率變化越敏感。
結算風險	結構性產品到期時，發行人應付閣下的任何現金結算款項或參考資產（如適用實際交付），

	僅將在 LGT 已從發行人處收到結清的資金及/或參考資產（如適用）後才轉移給閣下。因此，閣下可能只能在到期日後才收到前述現金結算款項或參考資產的付款或交付。如果發行人未按預期履行其業務，則閣下可能喪失投資本金的全部或部分。閣下亦須注意，現金結算款項的支付或參考資產的實際交付，可能需經由位於不同時區的交收系統、保管人和其他第三方的渠道進行。因此，預期的付款或參考資產的交付可能無法在相關日期獲得。
實際交付風險	如果結構性產品在到期時有可能進行實際交付，則將交付的參考資產可能在外國證券市場中交易。閣下應考慮其影響。為了取得該等參考資產的交付，閣下可能須在外國保管人處開立並維持一個或多個帳戶。此外，其結算可能還有額外的相關費用和支出。持有在外國市場交易的證券，閣下除須遵守證券交易所在管轄區域的要求外，還須遵守證券發行人註冊成立地及/或業務開展地所在管轄區域的監管與披露要求。此外，在該等管轄區域，對該等證券的買賣與持有可能還存在限制。有鑒於此，投資於可能要求閣下接收實際交付的證券的任何結構性產品前，請就此尋求獨立諮詢意見。
槓桿風險	如果閣下使用槓桿購買結構性產品，或如果結構性產品自身即包含槓桿，則市場或相關參考資產的水平或價格的微小變動，將對結構性產品並因此對閣下與結構性產品掛鉤的投資回報產生放大性影響。這種影響可能是有利的，也可能是不利的。
不享受香港投資者賠償基金和香港存保計劃提供的保護	適用於其帳戶簿記在香港進行及/或在香港以外地方獲得通知的投資者： 作為結構性產品的投資者，閣下將無權享有香港證券及期貨條例項下建立的投資者賠償基金（「**投資者賠償基金**」）提供的保護，因此，閣下因任何證監會持牌或註冊人士的違約可能遭受的任何損失不在投資者賠償基金保證範圍內。此外，如果結構性產品名稱中包含「存款」字樣，閣下亦須注意，該產品並非受香港存款保障計劃（「**存保計劃**」）保護的受保障存款，不得視為定期存款的替代。
具體條款和條件	每一結構性產品的條款和條件各不相同，而投資於每一產品的具體相關風險亦是如此。決定投資結構性產品前，建議閣下參考相關結構性產品的銷售文件，以充分了解其具體條款和條件和風險的全部詳情，並在必要時尋求獨立專業意見。
累積認購期權（另請參閱結構性產品的風險披露）	
接收交付的義務	累積認購期權是由一系列參考資產遠期購買行為組成的結構性產品。根據此類結構性產品的條款，在發生收回事件和保證期效果（如適用）的前提下，閣下有義務按合約規定，在每一預定結算日，按約定的行使價購買約定數量的參考資產的股票（「**累積認購股票**」）。如果參考資產市價低於行使價，則閣下仍有義務按行使價接收所交付的累積認購股票，閣下的潛在損失等於行使價與市價間的差額。因此，閣下的最大損失將等於行使價乘以累積認購股票數量（因為在最壞的情況下，累積股票可能變得毫無價值）。如果累積認購期權被設計為包含倍數，則閣下須接收被交付的參考資產股票的數量則可能須予以相乘，而閣下可能面臨的損失將因此成倍擴大。建議閣下細閱香港金融管理局發布的題為「以折扣價購買」的匯思文章（網址為 http://www.hkma.gov.hk/eng/key-information/insight/20110928.shtml）。
本金風險	雖然開始時毋須閣下提供投資本金，但根據累積認購期權條款，閣下須定期向 LGT（或發行人，如適用）付款，以換取累積認購股票的交付。在接受實際交付時，閣下將面臨相關參考資產價格下跌的全部風險，其在最壞情況下可能變得毫無價值。
累積認沽期權（另請參閱結構性產品的風險披露）	
進行交付的義務	累積認沽期權是由一系列參考資產遠期出售行為組成的結構性產品。根據此類結構性產品的條款，在發生收回事件和保證期效果（如適用）的前提下，閣下有義務按合約規定，在每一預定結算日，按約定的行使價交付約定數量的參考資產的股票（「**累積認沽股票**」）。如果參考資產市價高於行使價，則閣下仍有義務按行使價交付累積認沽股票，閣下的潛在損失等於行使價與市價間的差額。因此，閣下的最大損失將是無限的，市價沒有上限。如果累積認

	沽期權被設計為包含倍數，則閣下須交付的參考資產股票的數量則可能須予以相乘，而閣下可能面臨的損失亦將因此成倍擴大。建議閣下細閱香港金融管理局發布的題為「以折扣價購買」的匯思文章（網址為 http://www.hkma.gov.hk/eng/key-information/insight/20110928.shtml）。
本金風險	雖然開始時毋須閣下提供投資本金，但根據累積認沽期權條款，閣下須定期向 LGT（或發行人，如適用）交付累積認沽股票，以換取付款。由於在期限一開始時持有相關參考資產，閣下將面臨相關參考資產價格在發生收回事件時下跌的全部風險，其在最壞情況下可能變得毫無價值。
K. 期權	
交易的高風險性質	期權交易風險高。開展任何期權交易前，須精心計算要使期權倉位實現盈利相關合約須達到的價格。進行該等計算時，須考慮期權金及開展、行使期權持倉或平倉或履行期權項下義務時發生的所有其他費用的總額。行使任何期權，或導致現金結算，或導致取得或交付相關合約。
認購期權	作為期權的買方，如果市場走勢不利於閣下的期權持倉，而期權在到期時變得毫無價值，則閣下面臨喪失全部期權金及發生的任何交易費用的風險。此外，閣下必須認識到，要將期權的任何價值變現，則須對期權持倉進行相抵或行使期權。須注意的是，某些期權提供的期權行使期間極其有限，而另一些期權則規定僅可在規定日期行使期權。 如考慮購買極價外期權，則須注意，該等期權實現盈利的機會通常渺茫。如果期權對象為期貨合約或槓桿式外匯交易，則須取得期貨或槓桿式外匯持倉並承擔相關的保證金責任。
認沽期權	賣出（或「沽出」）期權的相關風險通常要比認購期權的風險大。作為期權賣方，如果買方行使期權，則有義務以現金或透過購買或交付相關參考資產的方式結清期權。如果期權對象為期貨合約或槓桿式外匯交易，則須取得期貨或槓桿式外匯持倉並承擔相關的保證金責任。如果相關期權由相關合約或另一期權的對應持倉（如期權賣方已經擁有對應數量的可給其支配的相關參考資產）提供「備兌」安排，則其風險可在一定程度上（視乎具體情形）得到降低。
賣出有「備兌」安排的認購期權	如賣出有「備兌」安排的認購期權，而買方行使期權，則從閣下持有的相關參考資產可能獲得的利潤以行使價為上限，而喪失的獲利則為期權行使時行使價與市價的差額。該等損失可部分地由所收受的期權金加以抵沖。買方不行使認購期權者，即閣下須承受相關參考資產價格跌落的全部風險，而閣下可能面臨的損失僅可以其所收受的期權金加以部分抵沖。
賣出無「備兌」安排的認購期權	無「備兌」安排的認購期權的賣方，最初必須寄存保證金。如果相關參考資產價格上揚，須繳之保證金數額即隨之增加。因此，閣下將負擔在任何時間向銀行提供額外抵押品以符合較高的保證金要求的風險。 此外，若買方行使認購期權者，閣下須承受以高於行使價的市價買進相關參考資產以供交付的風險。由於相關參考資產市價可能超過行使價的幅度並無任何限制，閣下所承受的損失風險將無任何上限，其僅可以其所收受的期權金加以部分抵沖。
賣出認沽期權	認沽期權的賣方，最初必須寄存保證金。如果相關參考資產價格跌落，其所需保證金數額即隨之增加。因此，閣下須承受在任何時間向銀行提供額外抵押品以符合較高的保證金要求的風險。 若買方行使認沽期權者，則行使價可能遠超過相關參考資產市價。該情形下，閣下面臨的損失將為認沽期權行使價與相關參考資產市價間的差額，而全部損失則以行使價數額為限。發生的任何此等損失，僅可以其所收受的期權金加以部分抵沖。買方不於到期前行使認沽期權者，即退回閣下所提供的保證金，且此時閣下即不再負擔以超過市價的價格買進相關參考資產的風險。此外，閣下並得保留其已收受的期權金。

複合式期權	基於相同的相關合約購買兩項或多項期權，但該等期權在期權類別（認購或認沽）、數量、行使價、到期日或持倉類別（認購或認沽）等方面不同，則稱為複合式期權。由於可能形成的複合數量相當之多，故建議閣下於開展任何交易前獲得獨立諮詢意見，以確保閣下了解並熟知其中的具體風險。
L. 掉期息率交易	
交易的風險性質	一般而言，掉期息率包含對手方風險，因為掉期的對手方可能違約，無法按照掉期協議條款履行其義務；利率風險，因為參考利率的走勢可能對銀行客戶的現金流及掉期倉位的平倉成本產生重大影響；結算風險，因為現金結算款項的支付，可能需要經由位於不同時區的交收系統、保管人和其他第三方的渠道進行，因此，預期的付款可能無法總能夠在相關日期獲得。

本文件是以英文作出（隨中文翻譯本附上），此乃中文翻譯本，如兩者的內容有任何不符之處，將以英文內容作準。

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.