

Virtual Asset Related Products ("VA-related Product")

Virtual Asset ("VA")

"Virtual asset" refers to digital representations of value which may be in the form of digital tokens (such as utility tokens, stablecoins or security- or asset-backed tokens) or any other virtual commodities, VA assets or other assets of essentially the same nature, irrespective of whether or not they amount to "securities" or "futures contracts" as defined under the Securities and Futures Ordinance, Cap. 571 of the laws of Hong Kong ("SFO"), but excludes digital representations of fiat currencies issued by central banks.

Bitcoin, Ether are among the most representative VA assets in current market.

Virtual Asset Futures ("VA Futures")

VA futures are one of the VA-related products that allow investor to gain exposure to VA currencies without the need to actually hold them.

It is a similar concept to stock index or commodity futures contracts, where an investor can take risks on an asset's future value. However, the value of a VA currency may not fully correlate with the price of the VA futures contract. When a VA futures contract expires, the trade is settled in cash rather than the actual digital asset.

The dominant aspect of VA futures trading is that it can protect investors against adverse market conditions. Investor can sell high and buy low to profit from the price difference, which is known as short selling. Essentially, VA futures contracts enable market participants to make profits regardless of the price direction of the underlying asset.

Due to the high volatility associated with derivatives trading, investors must manage risks prudently, and it's imperative to learn the basics of VA futures before investing.

Benefits:

- VA futures trading allows investor to bet against the market. Investor can go long or short to profit from either direction of the market.
- With the use of leverage, investor can gain significant exposure to an asset at only a fraction of its total cost.
- Investor can use VA futures trading as a hedge against spot markets.

Risks:

- The high volatility in the VA currency markets can be a blessing or a torment to investor because the direction of an asset is not guaranteed.
- VA futures contracts involve leverage, making them one of the riskiest instruments. Under certain circumstances, the exposure to leverage can lead to losses in excess of initial margin. Investor should therefore implement a solid risk management strategy.

Investing in VA futures contracts is suitable only for investors with a high risk tolerance and sufficient assets to be able to withstand potential losses. Investor should only invest funds that can afford to lose without affecting investor's life, and since investor cannot expect to receive returns on every trade, should invest only a portion of these funds in any single trade.



Virtual Asset Futures ETFs and Virtual Asset Spot ETFs ("VA ETFs")

VA ETFs are one of the Virtual Asset Related Products ("VA-related Product") issued by a fund company that actually holds virtual asset — cryptocurrency. VA ETFs mainly hold "single cryptocurrency" or "multiple cryptocurrency assets" under investment portfolios. Cryptocurrency ETFs allow investors to purchase shares of a fund with the goal of capturing the value of a specified cryptocurrency or tracking a cryptocurrency market index. When investors purchase VA ETFs, either through physical replication (i.e. VA Spot ETFs) or futures replication (i.e. VA Futures ETFs), investors are equivalent to holding cryptocurrency indirectly through ETF funds.

- **Virtual Asset Spot ETFs are tracking its virtual asset value by investing and holding the asset physically.
- **Virtual Asset Futures ETFs are tracking its virtual asset value by futures.

The difference of investment in VA Spot/ VA Futures/ VA Futures ETF/VA Spot ETF

In the spot market, investor buy and sell virtual asset currencies such as Bitcoin and Ether for immediate delivery. In other words, virtual asset currencies are directly transferred between market participants (buyers and sellers). In a spot market, investors have direct ownership of virtual asset currencies and are entitled to economic benefits, such as voting for major forks or staking participation.

In the futures market, investors are trading contracts that represent the value of specific virtual assets. When investors purchase a futures contract, investors do not actually own the underlying virtual asset. The contract signifies investors' agreement to buy or sell a specific virtual asset on a future date. Therefore, owning a futures contract does not grant investors voting rights or collateral rights. Additionally, the risks associated with futures trading differ significantly from spot trading.

Futures-based ETFs are distinguished by the fact that they provide investors with accessibility to futures contracts rather than any securities. Futures contracts are legally binding agreements to acquire or sell a product, asset, or investment at a fixed price at a pre-defined date. They have a distinct risk level than spot trading.

In contrast to monitoring the spot market value of the underlying commodity, a futures-based ETF follows futures contracts via the CME-listed futures markets. As a result, the value of the ETF will differ from the spot value of virtual asset.

In the Spot ETF market, investors can buy or sell ETFs through brokers the same way as buy or sell other securities, ETF. The relevant ETFs are traded in board lots and the board lot size is set by the ETF managers.



Risks of Trading of VA-related Products

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

Nature of VA-related Products

VA-related Products are not legal tender. They may not be backed by physical assets, nor backed or guaranteed by any government. As such, VA-related Products are difficult to value, and they may not have intrinsic value at all. Some VA-related Products may not circulate freely or widely, and may not be listed on any secondary markets.

VA-related Products may or may not be considered as "property" under the law, and such legal uncertainty may affect the nature and enforceability of investor's interests in such VA-related Product.

It might be difficult to verify ownership of VA-related Products due to their decentralized nature. The absence of a central backing authority makes it difficult to establish clear ownership records, leading to complexities and potential disputes. Additionally, the pseudonymous nature of VA-related Products' transactions further complicates the process of verifying ownership.

VA-related Products are generally a high-risk asset class. They may or may not be "securities" (as defined in the SFO). Investors should exercise caution in relation to the trading of VA-related Products, and VA-related Product themselves.

Transactions involving VA-related Products are irrevocable. Lost or stolen VA-related Products may be irretrievable. Once a transaction has been verified and recorded on a blockchain, lost or stolen VA-related Products generally will not be reversible.

Reliance on Distributed Ledger Technology

VA-related Products rely on various types of distributed ledger technology. Some of this technology are open-source software that is built upon experimental technology, namely blockchain. Risks arising from relying on such technology include the existence of technical flaws in the technology, targeting by malicious persons, majority-mining, consensus-based or other mining attacks, changes in the consensus protocol or algorithms, decreased community or miner support, rapid fluctuations in value of relevant VA-related Products, the existence or development of competing networks, platforms and assets, flaws in the scripting language, disputes between developers, miners and/or users and regulatory action.

VA-related Product May Be Complex Products

VA-related Products are likely complex products by virtue of the fact that their terms, features and/or risks are not reasonably likely to be understood by a retail investor because of its complex structure, novelty and reliance on technological features. Investors should exercise caution in relation to any complex product.



Volatility of VA-Related Products

The value of VA-related Products may fluctuate significantly over a short period of time. The volatile and unpredictable fluctuations in price may result in significant losses over a short period of time.

Any VA-related Product may decrease in value or lose all of its value due to various factors including discovery of wrongful conduct, market manipulation, change to the nature or properties of the Virtual Asset Product, governmental or regulatory activity, legislative changes, suspension or cessation of support for a VA-related Product or other exchanges or service providers, public opinions, or other factors outside of our control. Technical advancements, as well as broader economic and political factors, may cause the value of VA-related Product to change significantly over a short period of time.

Issuer risks of VA-related Products

The Service Provider is not the issuer of VA-related Products. VA-related Products are issued by third parties. Investors should read the applicable terms, information and risk disclosures provided by the applicable issuers carefully before entering into a VA-related Product's transaction.

No offering document, term or product information provided by the applicable issuer has been subject to regulatory approval, unless expressly stated otherwise. Investors should exercise caution in respect of any issuance or offer of such assets.

For any VA-related Products that have been authorised by a regulator, authorisation does not imply any official recommendation or endorsement of the asset by the regulator, nor does it guarantee the commercial merits of the asset or its performance.

Market, Liquidity and Conversion Risk

Where Virtual Asset Transactions are denominated in particular VA-related Products or fiat currencies other than Investor's primary reference asset, there is a risk that if the exchange markets move against investors, then upon maturity or any earlier dealing the net proceeds may be significantly less than the initial amount in investor's primary reference asset, and any income or gains may be entirely negated.

The value of a particular VA-related Product may decline, or be completely and permanent lost should the market for that VA-related Product disappear. There is no assurance that a market for a particular VA-related Product will continue to do so in the future. This is because the value of a VA-related Product may be derived, among other things, from the continued willingness of market participants to exchange that Virtual Asset Product.

There is the possibility for investors to experience losses due to the inability to sell or convert assets into a preferred alternative asset immediately or in instances where conversion is possible but at a loss. Such liquidity risk in an asset may be caused by the absence of buyers, limited buy/sell activity or underdeveloped secondary markets. There is no assurance that a person who accepts a VA-related Product as payment, will continue to do so in the future.



Investors may also suffer loss as a result of depreciation of the value of the currency paid as a result of foreign exchange controls imposed by the country issuing the foreign currency. Repayment or payment of amounts due to investor may be delayed or prevented by exchange controls or other actions imposed by governmental or regulatory bodies over currencies which they control or regulate.

No Right under Statutory Protection Schemes

Investors should be aware that:

- Virtual Asset Transactions are not subject to a right to claim under the Investor Compensation
 Fund established under the SFO, unless the VA-related Products are traded on the Hong Kong
 Exchanges and Clearing Limited; and
- VA-related Products and fiat currencies held in an account are not protected deposits, and are not protected by the Deposit Protection Scheme in Hong Kong.

This means that Virtual Asset Transactions and VA-related Products may have reduced level or type of protection compared to other products and asset classes afforded by the laws of Hong Kong.

Risks of Assets Received or Held outside Hong Kong

VA-related Product's issuers and the service provider or on their behalf, outside Hong Kong, are subject to the laws of the relevant overseas jurisdictions, which may be different from the SFO and the rules made thereunder. Consequently, such assets may not enjoy the same protection as that conferred on some of the assets received or held in Hong Kong.

Risks Relating to Authorised Persons

There are substantial risks in allowing another person to trade or operate an account, and it is possible that VA instructions could be given by persons who are not properly authorised. Investors accept all of the risks of such an operation and irrevocably release VA-related Product's issuers and the service provider from all liabilities arising out of or in connection with such VA instructions.

Suspension of Virtual Asset Transactions, Airdrops, Forks & Network Events

It may be difficult or impossible to liquidate a position in VA-related Products under certain circumstances. Certain airdrops, forks or network events may occur rapidly and affect our ability to conduct a VA transaction. Information relating to such events may be difficult to ascertain ahead of time and may be subject to limited oversight by any third party who is capable of intervening to stabilise the network.

Tax treatment and accounting

Some VA transactions may be subject to the tax laws and regulations in an applicable jurisdiction. The tax treatment and accounting of VA-related Products are a largely untested area of law and practice that is subject to changes. Tax treatment of VA-related Products may vary amongst jurisdictions. The service



providers may receive queries, notices, requests or summons from tax authorities and as a result may be required to furnish certain information about the VA transaction.

Among the accounting profession, there are no agreed standards and practices for how an auditor can perform assurance procedures to obtain sufficient audit evidence for the existence and ownership of the VA-related Products, and ascertain the reasonableness of the valuations.

If Investors are unsure about the tax implications of investors' VA transactions, investors should seek independent professional advice before carrying out a VA transaction.

Inflation Risk

VA-related Products may, either because of the inherent design of the VA-related Products or through forks, airdrops or network events, not be a fixed supply of assets. Where additional VA-related Products are created, their price may decline due to inflationary effects of the increased amount of total VA-related Products available.

Concentration risk

At any point in time, one or more persons may directly or indirectly control significant portions of the total supply of any particular VA Product. Acting individually or in concert, these holders may have significant influence, and may be able to influence or cause forks or network events which may have a detrimental effect on price, value or functionality of the VA-related Products. This increases the risk of any potential market manipulation. Persons who have the ability to cause the happening of a network event may make decisions that are not in investor's best interest as a holder of VA-related Products.

Country risk

If a transaction is made in any VA-related Product issued by a party subject to foreign laws or transactions made on markets in other jurisdictions, including markets formally linked to a domestic market, recovery of the sums invested and any profits or gains may be reduced, delayed or prevented by exchange controls, debt moratorium or other actions imposed by the government or other official bodies. Before investors conduct any VA transactions, investors should satisfy about any rules or laws relevant to those particular VA transactions.

Investors' local regulatory authority will be unable to compel the enforcement of the rules of regulatory authorities or markets in other jurisdictions where investors' transactions have been effected. Investors should obtain independent advice about the different types of redress available in both investors' home jurisdiction and other relevant jurisdictions before investors start to trade. If investors' country of residence imposes restrictions on VA transactions, service provider may be required to discontinue investors' access to the account, and may not be permitted to transfer VA-related Products back to investors or permit investors to transfer VA-related Products from the investors' account or others, until the regulatory environment permits service provider to do so.

Regulatory uncertainty

All VA transactions are potentially exposed to legal and regulatory risks. Presently, most trading, lending and other dealing platforms and custodians of VA-related Products are unregulated and may affect the



value of VA-related Products. The legal and regulatory treatment of some of the VA-related Products may also change. Regulation of VA-related Products is unsettled and rapidly changing. Legal and regulatory treatment varies according to the jurisdiction. The effect of regulatory and legal risk is that any VA-related Products may decrease in value or lose all of its value due to legal or regulatory change. This may affect the value or potential profit of a VA transaction.

Service provider may cancel or modify investors' VA transaction, restrict or suspend the access to an account or any of the VA services to comply with applicable laws and regulations and recommend that investors obtain independent legal, tax and financial advice and that investor continue to monitor the legal and regulatory position in respect of investor's VA-related Products and VA transactions.

Conflicts of interest

VA-related Products' trading service providers may be acting as agents for investor as well as acting as principals against investors. Other relevant service providers may facilitate the initial distribution of VA-related Products (such as, initial coin offerings), secondary market trading, or both, in manners similar to a traditional exchange, alternative trading system or securities broker. If these operations are not under the purview of any regulator, it would be difficult to detect, monitor and manage conflicts of interest.

New risks

As VA-related Products are still a developing asset, investors may be able to invest in new types of VA-related Products. There may also be opportunities for investor to invest via more complex transaction strategies. There may be increased and new risks that arise from such investments.

Cybersecurity and Technology – Related Risks

1. Transactions irreversible

The nature of VA transactions is that they are irreversible. This means accidental or fraudulent transactions in respect of VA-related Products may not be recoverable.

2. Forks and attacks

VA-related Products may be subject to forks or attacks on the security, integrity or operation of the networks, including network events. Such events may affect the features, functions, operation, use or other properties of any VA Product, network or platform.

The events may also severely impact the price or value, function and/or the name of any VA-related Products, or even result in the shutdown of the network or platform associated with the VA Product. Such events may be beyond our control, or to the extent the service provider has any ability to impact such event, our decision or actions may not be in investor's interests.

3. Cyber-attacks and fraudulent activity



The VA services' technological reliance on the internet exposes investor to an increased risk of fraud or cyber-attack. VA-related Products, may be targeted by malicious persons who may attempt to steal VA-related Products or fiat currency, or otherwise intervene in a VA transaction or any of the VA services.

This includes (but is not limited to) interventions by way of:

- 1. distributed denial of service;
- 2. sybil attacks;
- 3. phishing;
- 4. social engineering;
- 5. hacking;
- 6. smurfing;
- 7. malware;
- 8. double spending;
- 9. majority-mining, consensus-based or other mining attacks;
- 10. misinformation campaigns;
- 11. Forks; and
- 12. spoofing.

VA-related Products may also be vulnerable to exploitation of vulnerabilities in smart contracts and other code, as well as to human error.

Cyber-attacks resulting in the hacking of VA-related Products' trading platforms and thefts of VA-related Products are common. The above events may affect the features, functions, operation, use, access or other properties of the VA-related Products.

4. Reliance on the internet and other technologies

VA transactions rely heavily on the internet and other technologies. However, the public nature of the internet means that either parts of the internet or the entire internet may be unreliable or unavailable at any given time. Further, interruption, delay, corruption or loss of data, the loss of confidentiality in the transmission of data, or the transmission of malware may occur when transmitting data via the internet and/or other technologies. The result of the above may be that investor's VA transaction is not executed according to investor's VA instructions, at the desired time, or not at all.

No authentication, verification or computer security technology is completely secure or safe.

The internet or other electronic media (including without limitation electronic devices, services of third-party telecom service providers such as mobile phones or other handheld trading devices or interactive voice response systems) are an inherently unreliable form of communication, and such unreliability may be beyond our control.

Any information (including any document) transmitted, communications, or transactions made, over the internet or through other electronic media (including electronic devices, services of third party telecommunication service providers such as mobile phones or other handheld trading devices or interactive voice response systems) may be subject to interruption, transmission blackout, delayed transmission due to data volume, internet traffic, market volatility or incorrect data transmission (including incorrect price quotation) or stoppage of price data feed due to the public nature of the internet or other electronic media.



5. Cryptographic advancements

Developments in cryptographic technologies and techniques, including (but not limited to) the advancement of artificial intelligence and/or quantum computing, pose security risks to all cryptography-based systems including the VA-related Products, investor's account, any of our application programming interfaces ("APIs"), the VA services and the electronic services. Applying these technologies and techniques to the same may result in theft, loss, disappearance, destruction, devaluation or other compromises of the same.

VA custody risk

While the custodians safekeeping the VA holdings of VA spot ETFs (VA Custodians) are regulated by the SFC and HKMA, there can be no assurance that their security procedures will actually work as designed or prove to be successful in safeguarding the ETFs' assets against all possible sources of theft, loss or damage.

While the VA Custodians are required to store most of their VA in cold wallet (i.e. where the private keys to the wallet are kept in an offline environment), some of the VA may be temporarily held online in the hot wallet (i.e. where the private keys to the wallet are kept in an online environment) for the needs of creations and redemptions, which is more susceptible to cyber-attacks.

The VA spot ETF itself does not insure its holdings in VA while the VA Custodians are required to maintain a compensation arrangement to cover potential losses of client's VA. In case of theft or loss, the compensation arrangement of the VA Custodians may not be adequate to cover all VA held on behalf of the virtual asset spot ETF.

Off-exchange Transactions

Some of the VA services involve off-exchange transactions. Such transactions may involve increased risks since it may be difficult to liquidate an existing position, determine a fair price or assess exposure to risk. Off-exchange transactions are not as transparent as transactions conducted on any recognised exchange.

Counterparty Risk

Investors are subject to our counterparty risk under a VA transaction. Investor should evaluate the comparative credit risk and undertake appropriate due diligence on both us and the applicable product before undertaking any VA transaction.

Jurisdiction risks

Residents, tax residents or persons having a relevant connection with certain jurisdictions are excluded from carrying out VA transactions. Changes in investor's place of domicile or the applicable laws and regulations may result in investor violating any legal or regulatory requirements of investor's applicable jurisdiction.

Investor are responsible for ensuring that any VA transaction is, and remains lawful despite changes to applicable laws and regulations, investor's residence and circumstances.



Specific Risks regarding Virtual Asset Exchange Traded Funds ("ETF")

VA ETF may include virtual asset futures ETF, virtual asset spot ETF and other similar VA-related Products which are generally only available to professional investors.

The following are specific risks associated with VA ETF:

- I. VA ETF may have a less diversified portfolio and more volatile than other ETF investment, and may fluctuate substantially over short or long period of time;
- II. The benchmark indexes being tracked by VA ETF has a limited performance history and may fail to track the global market price of the cryptocurrencies;
- III. The price of underlying indexes is subject to volatility experienced by the constituent digital asset platforms;
- IV. The calculation and dissemination of the underlying indexes may be wrong or delayed due to system failures or errors of the computers or other facilities of the index administrators, data providers and/or the constituent digital asset platforms;
- V. The value of investor's share in the VA ETF may be adversely affected by a variety of factors unrelated to the value of the cryptocurrencies, including but not limited to the payment of sponsor's fee and additional expenses of the trust, the reduction of the liquidity of the share, suspension of trading of cryptocurrencies, impracticability of delivery, disposal or evaluation of cryptocurrencies because of interruption in services of service providers to the trust or system failures;
- VI. VA ETF may suffer loss due to the failure of its counterparty. VA ETF, where applicable, is subject to legal risk, operational risk, liquidity risk of the counterparty and custody risk of the collateral;
- VII. VA ETF may be subject to management risk that the investment manager's strategy, and its implementation may not produce the intended results. There is no guarantee that a VA ETF can track the price of its underlying virtual asset;
- VIII. VA ETF may involve investment in a single country or region which is subject to specific legal, political and economic risks of that country or region. Investing in non-Hong Kong regulated VA ETF may involve special risks and consideration in accounting, disclosure, auditing, financial standards, investment and exchange control regulations, restrictions on the expatriation of the funds of the ETF and other government or political restrictions;
 - IX. VA ETF may suffer loss due to employee collusion or fraud, physical loss including theft, damage of key material, security breach or hack, fraudulent transfer, operational errors or failure and bankruptcy of its service providers, including the trustee, sponsor, trust administrator, cash custodian, prime execution agent, cryptocurrency custodians; and
 - X. VA ETF may not have an active trading market and investor may have to sell share at a lower price at a time when no active market exist and suffer loss.

The above risk factors are not exhaustive. For more risk disclosure regarding VA ETF, Investor should refer to the "risk factors" in the prospectus of the respective VA ETF.

The following are specific risks associated with virtual asset futures ETF:

- I. The VA ETF may "roll" out of one futures contract as the expiration date approaches and into another futures contract on VA with a later expiration date. The "rolling" feature creates the potential for a significant negative effect on The VA ETF 's performance that is independent of the performance of the spot prices of the VA. The "spot price" of a commodity is the price of that commodity for immediate delivery, as opposed to a futures price, which represents the agreed on a specified date in the future.
- II. VA ETF would be expected to experience negative roll yield if the futures prices of VA tend to be greater than the spot price of VA. Such roll costs may be potentially substantial. A market where

futures prices are generally greater than spot prices is referred to as a "contango" market. Therefore, if the futures market for a given commodity is in contango, then the value of a futures contract on that commodity would tend to decline over time (assuming the spot price remains unchanged), because the higher futures price would fall as it converges to the lower spot price by expiration. Extended period of contango may cause significant and sustained losses to The VA ETF. Additionally, because of the frequency with which The VA ETF may roll CME VA Futures, the impact of contango on The VA ETF's performance may be greater than it would have been if The VA ETF rolled CME VA Futures less frequently.

- III. The price difference between shorter-dated and longer-dated contract CME VA Futures is typically substantially higher than the price difference associated with rolling other types of futures contracts. The CME VA Futures have historically experienced extended periods of contango. The impact of contango may also be greater to the extent The VA ETF invests in backmonth CME VA Futures.
- IV. CME VA Futures exhibit "futures basis", which refers to the difference between the current market value of the underlying VA (the "spot" price) and the price of the cash-settled CME VA Futures. A negative futures basis exists when cash-settled CME VA Futures generally trade at a premium to the current market value of VA. If a negative futures basis exists, The VA ETF's investments in CME VA Futures will generally underperform a direct investment in VA. The values of futures contracts may move in unexpected ways, especially in unusual market conditions, and may result in increased volatility, among other consequences. There may be imperfect correlation between changes in the market value of a futures contract and the value of its underlying reference asset, and this may be exaggerated in times of market stress or volatility.
- V. The use of CME VA Futures involves the risk of mispricing or improper valuation. The market value of CME VA Futures may be subject to greater fluctuation than futures on traditional assets. The VA ETF's ability to value the CME VA Futures may also be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers. There is no assurance that The VA ETF could sell or close out the CME VA Futures position for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that The VA ETF would incur a loss because the CME VA Futures position is sold or closed out at a discount to the valuation established by The VA ETF at that time.
- VI. As the CME may be open when Units in The VA ETF are not priced, the value of the CME VA Futures in The VA ETF's portfolio may change on days when investors will not be able to purchase or sell the Units in The VA ETF. Differences in trading hours between the CME and the SEHK may also increase the level of premium or discount of the Unit price to its Net Asset Value.

The following are specific risks associated with virtual asset futures Leveraged and Inverse ETF:

Virtual Asset Futures Daily (+X) Leveraged and (-X) Inverse Product
It is a futures-based product which invests directly in VA futures asset to give the Product the leveraged (+X) and inverse (-X) of the Daily performance of the Index. (X = multiplier times)

- I. Leverage Risk The Product will utilise leverage to achieve a Daily return equivalent (+X) times the return of the Index. Both gains and losses will be magnified. The risk of loss resulting from an investment in the Product in certain circumstances including a bear market will be substantially more than a fund that does not employ leverage.
- II. Inverse performance risk The Product tracks the inverse performance of the Index on a Daily basis. Should the value of the performance of the Index is positive, it could have a negative effect



on the performance of the Product. Unitholders could, in certain circumstances including a bull market, face minimal or no returns, or may even suffer a complete loss, on such investments.

- III. Margin requirement risk Margin requirements for the VA futures may be substantially higher than margin requirements for many other types of futures contracts. High margin requirements could prevent the Product from obtaining sufficient exposure to the VA futures and may adversely affect its ability to achieve its investment objective. If the Product is unable to meet its investment objective as a result of margin requirements imposed by the Product's futures broker, the Product may adversely impacted and fail to deliver the leverage/ inverse performance of the Index.
- IV. Risk of material non-correlation with spot price of VA As the Index is based upon nearest maturing monthly VA futures but not on VA spot, the performance of the Index may substantially differ from the current market or VA spot price performance Accordingly, the Product may underperform the leverage/ inverse Daily performance of the VA spot price.
- V. Long term holding risks The Product is not intended for holding longer than one day as the performance of the Product over a period longer than one day will very likely differ in amount and possibly direction from the leverage/ inverse performance of the Index over that same period (e.g. the loss may be more than X times the increase/ decrease in the Index). This effect may be more pronounced for longer holding periods and in products with larger leverage/ inverse exposure. Investors should not expect the actual percentage return of investing in the Product to be equal to X times, the leverage/ inverse percentage change in the Index for periods of longer than one day.
- VI. The effect of compounding becomes more pronounced on the Product's performance as the Index experiences volatility. With higher Index volatility, the deviation of the Product's performance from the leverage/ inverse performance of the Index will increase, and the performance of the Product will generally be adversely affected. As a result of Daily rebalancing, the Index's volatility and the effects of compounding of each day's return over time, it is even possible that the Product will lose money over time while the Index's performance falls or is flat. Investors in the Product should actively manage and monitor their investments, as frequently as daily.
- VII. Leveraged Performance of Index Investors in the Product should note that the objective and the risks inherent in the Product are not typically encountered in traditional exchange traded funds which track the "long" performance rather than leveraged performance of an index. Should the value of the VA of the Index decrease, the use of a leverage factor of X times in the Product will trigger an accelerated decrease in the value of the Product's Net Asset Value compared to the Index (which has a leverage factor of 1, i.e. no leverage). As such, Unitholders could, in certain circumstances including a bear market, face minimal or no returns, or may even suffer a complete loss, on such investments. The negative effect of compounding is more pronounced when combined with leverage and Daily rebalancing in volatile markets.
- VIII. Inverse product vs short selling risk Investing in the Product is different from taking a short position. Because of rebalancing, the return profile of the Product is not the same as that of a short position. In a volatile market with frequent directional swings, the performance of the Product may deviate from a short position.
 - IX. For inverse product, risk investment outcome of the Product is the opposite of conventional investment funds. If the value of the Index increases for extended periods, the Product will likely to lose most or all of its value. On the other hand, If the value of the Index decreases for extended periods, the Product will likely to lose most or all of its value on leverage product.

- X. The Index is a new index. The Product may be riskier than other products tracking more established indices with longer operating history. The Product is a leverage/ inverse product investing directly in VA Futures tracking the performance of a VA futures index. The Product is the first new product tracking the leverage/ inverse performance of a VA futures index in Hong Kong. The novelty and untested nature of such product and the fact that the Product is the first of its kind in Hong Kong makes the Product riskier than traditional exchange traded funds or products tracking the leveraged or inverse performance of indices with conventional underlying assets.
- XI. The Product may be subject to tracking error risk, which is the risk that its performance may not track that of the leverage/ inverse Daily performance of the Index exactly. This tracking error may result from the investment strategy used, liquidity of the market and fees and expenses as well as costs of using financial derivatives and the correlation between the performance of the Product and the Daily performance of the Index may be reduced. The Product's daily tracking difference may be higher than those of leveraged/ inverse products with conventional underlying assets. The Manager will monitor and seek to manage such risk in minimising tracking error. There can be no assurance of exact or identical replication of the performance of the Index at any time, including on an intra-day basis.
- XII. Intraday investment risk The Product is normally rebalanced at or around the close of trading of futures market on each Business Day. As such, return for investors that invest for period less than a full trading day will generally be greater than or less than the leverage/ inverse investment exposure to the Index, depending upon the movement of the Index from the end of one trading day until the time of purchase.



WARNING STATEMENT

This Product is regarded as complex product involving different types of risks, you should apply special caution to and ensure fully understand the nature of the Product and the risks associated with Product.

Trading this Product carries a high level of risk, and may not be suitable for all investors. The high degree of leverage can work against you as well as for you. Before deciding to trade the Product you should carefully consider your investment objectives, level of experience, and risk appetite. The possibility exists that you could suffer losses in excess of your deposited fund and therefore you should not invest money that you cannot afford to lose. You should fully understand and be aware of all the risks associated with trading this Product, and seek advice from an independent financial advisor if you have any doubts.

This Product is a SFC authorized product but such authorization does not imply the SFC's official recommendation or endorsement of the Product. The commercial merits or performance of the Product is not guaranteed by the SFC. The relevant offering material(s) of this Product provided by the issuer and the information on this website or via other channels have not been reviewed by the SFC or any regulatory authorities in Hong Kong. You should apply special caution to the relevant offering materials and information.

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涉及虛擬資產相關的投資產品

虛擬資產

虛擬資產是資產的數位化體現,也稱為「加密資產」或「數碼代幣」。"指的虛擬資產,可能以數字代幣的形式存在(例如實用代幣、穩定幣、以證券或其他資產為後盾的代幣),或者是其他虛擬商品、加密資產或本質上相同性質的其他資產,無論它們是否構成《第 571 章 證券及期貨條例》(SFO)下所定義的"證券"或"期貨合約",但不包括中央銀行發行的法定貨幣。

比特幣和以太幣是當前市場上最具代表性的虛擬資產。

虚擬資產期貨

虚擬資產期貨合約可讓投資者接觸數位貨幣,卻不需要實際持有虛擬資產。

它的概念類似股票指數或商品期貨合約,投資者可以就虛擬資產未來價值承擔風險,但虛擬資產價值與虛擬資產期貨合約價格之間可能不完全相關。依據協議,投資者應該使用現金而不是以虛擬資產進行實際交易,投資者在交易合約時並未擁有任何數位資產。

虛擬資產期貨合約交易的主要面向是它可以防範虛擬資產的不利價格變動和極端波動,無 論是那種的虛擬資產貨幣。數位貨幣的高度波動可讓投資者在其低價時購買資產,並且在 高價時出售,反之亦然。

由於它具備和衍生品交易的高波動性特性,投資者必須謹慎管理風險,請務必在投資前了解虛擬資產合約的基本知識。

優點:

- 虛擬資產期貨合約交易可讓人對市場押注。例如,無論虛擬資產資產價值上漲或下 跌,都可能讓人獲利。
- 虛擬資產期貨合約提供槓桿倍數。這是它的優點,因為投資者可以有許多機會接觸 資產,但是只需要花費總成本的少部分。
- 它允許對沖,可以用作對沖投資者的投資組合。

風險:

- 波動性: 高波動性對投資者而言有利有弊。判斷市場走向並不一定準確。
- 高風險: 虛擬資產期貨合約牽涉到槓桿倍數,所以它是風險最高的交易工具之一。 在某些情況下,投資者所蒙受的虧蝕可能會超過最初存入的保證金數額。如果要進 行此類交易,也要搭配穩健的風險管理策略。

投資虛擬資產期貨合約僅適合具有高風險承受能力且有足夠資產承受潛在損失的投資者, 投資者動用的資金應僅限於可以承受 損失而不至於影響其生活,並且由於不能期望每筆 交易均會獲利,故任何單筆交易應僅投入這些資金的一部分。



虛擬資產期貨及虛擬資產現貨交易買賣所基金

以上產品為虛擬資產 交易買賣所基金("ETF"),由真實持有虛擬資產-加密貨幣的基金公司發行的產品。加密貨幣 ETFs 主要是以「單一幣種」或是「多種加密貨幣資產」作為投資組合。加密貨幣的 ETF 允許投資者購買基金份額,目的是獲取指定加密貨幣價值或追蹤加密貨幣市場指數。投資者購買虛擬資產 ETF ,相當於透過 ETF 基金間接持有加密貨幣。

**虛擬資產現貨 ETFs 追蹤加密貨幣現貨價

**虛擬資產期貨 ETFs 追蹤加密貨幣期貨價

投資虛擬資產現貨、期貨以及香港虛擬資產期貨 ETF、現貨 ETF

虚擬資產現貨交易是以即時交割方式買賣比特幣和以太幣等虛擬資產的過程。換句話說, 虛擬資產可在市場參與者(買方和賣方)之間直接轉移。在現貨市場,投資者直接擁有虛擬資產,並享有合法權利,例如投票選出主要分叉或參與質押。

在期貨市場,投資者交易的是代表特定虛擬資產價值的合約。當投資者購買期貨合約時, 投資者並未擁有目標虛擬資產。投資者擁有的這份合約,表示投資者同意在一個未來日期買賣一種特定虛擬資產。因此,擁有期貨合約並不會為投資者帶來任何投票和質押等權益。同時期貨與現貨交易的風險性也大不相同。

期貨型 ETF 與其他證券不同,它們提供給投資者的是期貨合約的投資機會,而不是其他證券。 期貨合約是一種法律約束力的協議,用於在預定日期以固定價格購買或出售某種產品、資產或投資。 與現貨交易相比,期貨交易有不同的風險等級。

與監測基礎商品的現貨市場價值不同,期貨型 ETF 透過芝加哥商品交易所 (CME) 上的期貨市場追蹤期貨合約。 因此,ETF 的價值將與虛擬資產的價值不同。

在虛擬資產現貨 ETF 市場內 , 投資者交易的是持有特定虛擬資產的基金。與普通買賣基金、股票相同, 以每手交易為單位, 每手大小由 ETF 的基金發行人設定。



虛擬資產相關產品的交易風險

虚擬資產相關產品的價格會波動,有時會劇烈波動。虛擬資產相關產品的價格可能會上漲或下跌,也可能變得一文不值。買賣虛擬資產相關產品很可能會招致損失而非獲利。

虛擬資產相關產品的性質

虚擬資產相關產品並非法定貨幣。其可能並無實物資產支持,也不受任何政府支持或擔保。因此,虛擬資產相關產品難以估值,也可能根本沒有內在價值。一些虛擬資產相關產品可能不會自由或廣泛流通,也可能不會在任何二級市場上市。

根據法律,虛擬資產相關產品可能被視為,也可能不被視為"財產",此類法律不確定性可能會影響投資者在此類虛擬資產相關產品中的權益的性質和可執行性。

由於虛擬資產相關產品的去中心化性質,驗證其所有權可能存在困難。缺乏中心化的背書機構使得建立清晰的所有權記錄變得困難,從而導致複雜性和潛在的爭議。此外,虛擬資產相關產品交易的匿名性進一步增加了驗證所有權的複雜性。

虛擬資產相關產品通常為高風險資產類別。其可能屬於,也可能不屬於"證券"(定義見第 571章《證券及期貨條例》。投資者應當謹慎對待虛擬資產相關產品交易和虛擬資產相關產品本身。

涉及虛擬資產相關產品的交易不可撤銷。丟失或被盜的虛擬資產相關產品可能無法找回。 丟失或被盜的虛擬資產相關產品,一旦交易在區塊鏈上獲得驗證和記錄,通常將不可逆 轉。

對分佈式賬本技術的依賴

虛擬資產相關產品複雜的結構、新穎性和對技術特徵的依賴可能導致零售投資者合理無法 理解其條款、特徵和/或風險,因此可能屬複雜產品。投資者應當謹慎對待任何復雜產 品。

虛擬資產相關產品可能屬複雜產品

虛擬資產相關產品複雜的結構、新穎性和對技術特徵的依賴可能導致零售投資者合理無法 理解其條款、特徵和/或風險,因此可能屬複雜產品。投資者應當謹慎對待任何復雜產 品。



虛擬資產相關產品的波動性

虚擬資產相關產品的價值可能會在短時間內大幅波動。價格的不穩定和不可預測性波動可能會在短時間內導致重大損失。

任何虛擬資產相關產品可能因各種因素而貶值或失去其全部價值,包括發現不當行為、市場操縱、虛擬資產相關產品性質或屬性的變化、政府或監管活動、立法變更、暫停或停止對虛擬資產相關產品或其他交易所或服務提供商的支持、輿論或我們無法控制的其他因素。技術進步以及更廣泛的經濟和政治因素可能會導致虛擬資產相關產品的價值在短時間內發生顯著變化。

虛擬資產相關產品發行人風險

服務提供者不發行虛擬資產相關產品。虛擬資產相關產品由第三方發行。在進行虛擬資產交易之前,投資者應當仔細閱讀適用發行人提供的適用條款、信息和風險披露。

除非另有明確說明,否則適用發行人提供的發售文件、條款或產品信息均未經監管批准。 投資者應當謹慎對待此類資產的任何發行或發售。

對於任何已獲得監管機構授權的虛擬資產相關產品,授權並不意味著監管機構對該資產的任何官方推薦或認可,也不保證該資產的商業價值或其表現。

市場、流動性和轉換風險

如果虛擬資產交易以特定虛擬資產相關產品或法幣而非投資者的主要參考資產計價,則存在風險,即如果外匯市場對投資者不利,那麼在到期時或任何更早的交易中,淨收益可能會大大低於投資者的主要參考資產的初始金額,並且任何收入或收益均可能會被完全抵消。

如果特定虛擬資產相關產品的市場消失,則該虛擬資產相關產品的價值可能會下降,或完全永久消失。無法保證特定虛擬資產相關產品的市場在未來會繼續如此。這是因為虛擬資產相關產品的價值可能源於(除其他外)市場參與者持續願意交換該虛擬資產相關產品。

由於無法立即將資產出售或轉換為首選替代資產,或者在可以轉換但虧損的情況下,投資者可能會遭受損失。資產的這種流動性風險可能是由於缺乏買家、買賣活動有限或二級市場不發達造成的。無法保證接受虛擬資產相關產品作為付款的人將來會繼續如此。



如果發行外幣的國家實施的外匯管制導致所支付的外幣貶值,投資者也可能因此蒙受損 失。政府或監管機構對其控製或監管的貨幣實施的外匯管製或其他行動可能會延遲或妨礙 償還或支付應付給投資者的款項。

不享受法定保護計劃下的權利

投資者應當知悉:

- 虚擬資產交易不適用《證券及期貨條例》下設立的投資者賠償基金的追索權,除非 虚擬資產相關產品在香港交易及結算所有限公司交易,及
- 帳戶中持有的虛擬資產相關產品和法幣並非受保障存款,不受香港存款保障計劃的 保障。

這意味著與其他產品和資產類別相比,虛擬資產交易和虛擬資產相關產品受香港法律的保障水平或類型可能有所降低。

在香港境外收到或持有的資產的風險

虚擬資產相關產品的發行人和服務提供者或代表在香港境外收到或持有的虛擬資產相關產品和法幣受相關海外司法管轄區的法律約束,這些法律可能與《證券及期貨條例》及其下制定的規則不同。因此,該等資產可能無法享有與一些在香港收到或持有的資產相同的保障。

與獲授權人有關的風險

允許他人交易或操作帳戶存在重大風險,並且虛擬資產指示可能由未經適當授權的人發出。投資者接受此類操作的所有風險,並不可撤銷地免除虛擬資產相關產品的發行人和服務提供者因此類虛擬資產指示引起或與之相關的所有責任。

虚擬資產交易暫停、空投、分叉和網絡事件

在特定情況下,可能難以或無法清算虛擬資產相關產品的持倉。特定空投、分叉或網絡事件可能會迅速發生並影響產品發行人和服務提供者進行虛擬資產交易的能力。與此類事件相關的信息可能難以提前確定,並且能夠進行干預以穩定網絡的任何第三方的監督可能有限。



稅務處理和會計

一些虛擬資產交易可能受適用司法管轄區稅法和法規的約束。虛擬資產相關產品的稅務處理和會計是一個很大程度上未經檢驗的法律和實踐領域,可能會發生變化。虛擬資產相關產品的稅務處理可能因司法管轄區而異。服務提供者可能會收到稅務機關的詢問、通知、請求或傳喚,因此可能需要提供有關虛擬資產交易的特定信息。

在會計專業中,對於審計師如何執行鑑證程序以獲取足夠的審計證據證明虛擬資產相關產品的存在和所有權,並確定估值的合理性,並無公認的標準和慣例。

如果投資者不確定投資者的虛擬資產交易的稅務影響,在進行虛擬資產交易之前,投資者應當尋求獨立的專業建議。

通貨膨脹風險

由於虛擬資產相關產品的固有設計或由於分叉、空投或網絡事件,虛擬資產相關產品可能並非固定供應資產。如果創建了額外的虛擬資產相關產品,其價格可能會由於可用虛擬資產相關產品總量增加的通貨膨脹效應而下降。

集中風險

在任何時間點,一個或多個人可以直接或間接控制任何特定虛擬資產相關產品總供應的重要部分。這些持有者單獨或協同行動可能具有重大影響,並可能能夠影響虛擬資產相關產品的價格、價值或功能,或導致對以上方面產生不利影響的分叉或網絡事件。這會增加任何潛在市場操縱的風險。能夠導致網絡事件發生的人可能會做出不符合投資者作為虛擬資產相關產品持有人的最佳利益的決定。

國家風險

對於由受外國法律約束的一方發行的任何虛擬資產相關產品的交易,或在其他司法管轄區的市場(包括與國內市場正式掛鉤的市場)上進行的交易,收回投資金額以及任何利潤或收益可能會因外匯管制、債務展期、或政府或其他官方機構實施的其他行動而減少、延遲或受阻。在進行任何虛擬資產交易之前,投資者應當清楚了解與此類特定虛擬資產交易相關的任何規則或法律。

投資者當地的監管機構將無法強制執行投資者的交易所在的其他司法管轄區的監管機構或 市場的規則。在開始進行交易之前,投資者應當針對投資者的原地司法管轄區和其他相關 司法管轄區規定的不同類型的損失賠償,獲得獨立建議。如果投資者的居住國家/地區對 虛擬資產交易施加限制,服務提供者可能會被要求停止投資者對帳戶的訪問,並且可能不 被允許將虛擬資產相關產品轉回給投資者或允許投資者將虛擬資產相關產品從帳戶轉移給 投資者自己或其他人,直到監管環境允許服務提供者這樣做。



監管不確定性

所有虛擬資產交易均可能面臨法律和監管風險。目前,虛擬資產相關產品的大多數買賣、借貸和其他交易平台以及託管人均不受監管,因此可能會影響虛擬資產相關產品的價值。一些虛擬資產相關產品的法律和監管處理也可能發生變化。虛擬資產相關產品的監管不穩定,並且會迅速變化。法律和監管處理因司法管轄區而異。監管和法律風險的影響在於,任何虛擬資產相關產品均可能因法律或監管變化而貶值或失去其全部價值。這可能會影響虛擬資產交易的價值或潛在利潤。

服務提供者可能會取消或修改投資者的虛擬資產交易,限製或暫停對帳戶的訪問或任何虛 擬資產服務,以遵守適用的法律法規。

服務提供者建議投資者獲取獨立的法律、稅務和財務建議,並繼續監控有關投資者的虛擬資產相關產品和虛擬資產交易的法律和監管狀況。

利益衝突

其他虛擬資產相關產品交易服務提供商可能會作為投資者的代理人,也可能作為對投資者不利的委託人。我們或其他相關服務提供商可能會以類似於傳統交易所、另類交易系統或證券經紀商的方式促進虛擬資產相關產品的初始發放(例如首次代幣發行)、二級市場交易或兩者兼而有之。如果這些操作不在任何監管機構的管轄範圍內,便難以發現、監控和管理利益衝突。

新風險

由於虛擬資產相關產品仍是一種發展中的資產,投資者也許能夠投資新型虛擬資產相關產品。投資者也可能有機會通過更複雜的交易策略進行投資。此類投資可能會增加新的風險。

網絡安全和技術相關風險

1. 交易不可逆

虚擬資產交易具不可逆性。這意味著有關虛擬資產相關產品的意外或欺詐交易可能無法恢復。

2. 分叉和攻擊

虛擬資產相關產品可能會受到分叉或攻擊(針對網絡安全性、完整性或操作,包括網絡事件)的影響。此類事件可能會影響任何虛擬資產相關產品、網絡或平台的特性、功能、操作、使用或其他屬性。

此類事件還可能嚴重影響任何虛擬資產相關產品的價格或價值、功能和或名稱,甚至導致 與虛擬資產相關產品相關的網絡或平台關閉。此類事件可能超出發行人和服務提供者的控 制範圍,或者即使發行人和服務提供者有能力影響此類事件,他們的決定或行動也可能不 符合投資者的利益。

3. 網絡攻擊和欺詐活動

虚擬資產服務對互聯網的技術依賴會使投資者面臨的欺詐或網絡攻擊風險增加。虛擬資產相關產品、投資者的帳戶、虛擬資產服務和電子服務可能成為惡意人員的目標,他們可能試圖竊取虛擬資產相關產品或法幣,或以其他方式乾預虛擬資產交易或任何虛擬資產服務。

這包括(但不限於)通過以下方式進行干預:

- 1. 分佈式拒絕服務;
- 2. 女巫攻擊;
- 3. 網絡釣魚:
- 4. 社交工程:
- 5. 黑客攻擊;
- 6. 電腦網絡海量攻擊;
- 7. 惡意軟件;
- 8. 雙重支出;
- 9. 多數挖礦、基於共識的或其他挖礦攻擊;
- 10. 錯誤信息宣傳:
- 11. 分叉;及
- 12. 電子欺騙。

虚擬資產相關產品、投資者的帳戶、虛擬資產服務和電子服務也可能容易受到利用智能合約和其他代碼的漏洞以及人為錯誤的影響。

投資者的有限數量的虛擬資產相關產品可能存儲在熱錢包(即連接到互聯網的在線環境)中,這很容易受到黑客攻擊或網絡攻擊。導致虛擬資產相關產品交易平台被黑客入侵和虛擬資產相關產品被盜的網絡攻擊很常見。受害者可能難以從黑客或交易平台追回損失。這可能會導致重大損失和/或其他可能嚴重影響投資者的利益的影響。

上述事件可能會影響虛擬資產相關產品、投資者的帳戶、虛擬資產服務和電子服務的特性、功能、操作、使用、訪問或其他屬性。

4. 對互聯網和其他技術的依賴

虚擬資產交易嚴重依賴互聯網和其他技術。然而,互聯網的公共性意味著部分或整個互聯網可能在任何給定時間不可靠或不可用。此外,在 通過互聯網和 或其他技術傳輸數據時,可能會發生中斷、延遲、數據損壞或丟失、機密性喪失或惡意軟件傳輸的情況。上述情況可能導致投資者的虛擬資產交易不會按照投資者的虛擬資產指示在期望的時間執行,或者根本不會執行。



所有身份核實、驗證或計算機安全技術均無法保證絕對安全。

互聯網或其他電子媒介(包括但不限於電子設備、第三方電信服務提供商的服務,如手機或其他手持交易設備或交互式語音響應系統)本身是一種不可靠的通信形式,這種不可靠性可能超出我們控制範圍。

由於互聯網或其他電子媒介的公共性,通過互聯網或其他電子媒介(包括電子設備、第三方電信服務提供商的服務,如手機或其他手持交易設備或交互式語音響應系統)傳輸的任何信息(包括任何文件)、進行的任何通信或開展的任何交易可能會因數據量、互聯網流量、市場波動或錯誤數據傳輸(包括錯誤報價)或價格數據饋送停止而發生中斷、傳輸中斷、傳輸延遲。

5. 加密技術的進步

加密技術的發展包括(但不限於)人工智能和 或量子計算的進步 對所有基於加密的系統構成安全風險,包括虛擬資產相關產品、投資者的帳戶、我們的任何應用程序編程接口 (API")、虛擬資產服務和電子服務。在上述對像中使用這些技術可能會導致這些對象遭到竊取、丟失、消失、破壞、貶值或其他損害。

虚擬資產的託管風險

雖然虛擬資產現貨 ETF 的虛擬資產託管機構受證監會或金管局的監管,但不能保證其保安程序如設計般運作,或有效地保障 ETF 的資產及抵禦所有可能發生的盜竊、遺失或損失。

雖然虛擬資產託管機構須把大部分的虛擬資產存放在冷錢包 (即錢包的私鑰保存在離線環境),但為應付增設和贖回基金單位的需求,部分虛擬資產可能會暫時存放在熱錢包中(即錢包的私鑰保存在線上環境),這將較容易受到網絡攻擊的影響。

虛擬資產現貨ETF本身不會就所持有的虛擬資產提供保險安排。虛擬資產託管機構需設有補償安排,就客戶虛擬資產的潛在損失提供保障。但如發生盜竊或遺失,託管機構的補償未必足夠涵蓋虛擬資產現貨ETF的所有虛擬資產。

場外交易

一些虛擬資產服務涉及場外交易。此類交易可能會增加風險,因為可能難以清算現有持倉、確定公平價格或評估風險敞口。場外交易不如在任何公認的交易所進行的交易透明。

交易對手風險

投資者在虛擬資產交易中面臨我們的交易對手風險。在進行任何虛擬資產交易之前,投資者應當評估交易對手的信用風險,並對我們和適用產品進行適當的盡職調查。



司法管轄權風險

與特定司法管轄區相關的居民、稅務居民或人士不得進行虛擬資產交易。投資者的居住地或適用法律法規的變更可能導致投資者違反投資者的適用司法管轄區的任何法律或法規要求。

投資者有責任確保,即使適用的法律法規、投資者的住所和情況發生變化,任何虛擬資產交易也是並且仍是合法的。



虛擬資產交易所買賣基金(ETF)的特定風險

虚擬資產交易所買賣基金可能包括虛擬資產期貨交易所買賣基金、虛擬資產現貨交易所買賣基金以及其他類似的虛擬資產相關產品,這些產品通常僅向專業投資者開放

以下是與虛擬資產交易所買賣基金相關的其他特定風險:

- I. 與其他交易所買賣基金投資工具相比,虛擬資產交易所買賣基金的投資組合可能較不多元化且波動性更大,並且可能在短期或長期內大幅波動;
- II. 虚擬資產交易所買賣基金追蹤的基準指數的過往業績表現資料有限,可能無法追蹤 加密貨幣的全球市場價格:
- III. 成分指數的價格會受到成分數字資產平臺的波動影響;
- IV. 由於指數管理機構、資料提供者和/或構成數位資產平臺的電腦或其他設施的系統 故障或錯誤,可能會導致基礎指數的計算和發佈錯誤或延遲;
- V. 在虛擬資產交易所買賣基金中的份額價值可能會受到與加密貨幣價值無關的各種因素影響,包括但不限於保薦人費用、信託額外費用、流通性、加密貨幣交易暫停、加密貨幣交付、估價、處置失敗:
- VI. 虛擬資產交易所買賣基金可能因交易對手方而蒙受損失。虛擬資產交易所買賣基金 (如適用)須承受法律風險、操作風險、交易對手的流動性風險以及抵押品的託管 風險;
- VII. 虛擬資產交易所買賣基金可能面臨投資經理的策略及其實施可能無法產生預期結果 的管理風險,無法保證虛擬資產交易所買賣基金能夠追蹤其基礎虛擬資產的價格;
- VIII. 虛擬資產交易所買賣基金可能涉及對單一國家或地區的投資,並須承受該國家或地區特定的法律、政治和經濟風險。投資非香港虛擬資產交易所買賣基金可能涉及會計、披露、審計、財務標準、投資和外匯管制法規、交易所買賣基金資金移出國外的限制以及其他政府或政治限制方面的特殊風險和考慮;
 - IX. 虛擬資產交易所買賣基金可能因員工串通或欺詐、損失,包括盜竊、關鍵材料損壞、安全性漏洞或駭客攻擊、欺詐性轉讓、操作失誤,或因服務提供者,包括受託人、保薦人、信託管理人、現金託管人、主要執行代理、加密貨幣託管人失敗和破產而蒙受損失:
 - X. 虚擬資產交易所買賣基金可能不存在活躍的交易市場,投資者可能不得不在市場不 活躍時以較低的價格出售投資者的份額並蒙受損。

上述風險因素並不詳盡。有關虛擬資產交易所買賣基金的更多風險披露,投資者應參閱虛擬資產交易所買賣基金發售文件中的"風險因素"。

以下是與虛擬資產期貨 ETF 相關的特定風險:

- I. 隨著到期日的臨近,虛擬資產期貨 ETF 可能會從一張期貨合約「轉倉」至另一張到期日較後的虛擬資產期貨合約。此種「轉倉」特性可能對虛擬資產期貨 ETF 的表現造成重大的負面影響,而此種影響與虛擬資產的現貨價表現無關。商品的「現貨價」是該商品即時交付的價格,與期貨價格不同,後者代表未來某個特定日期的協定價格。
- II. 倘虛擬資產的期貨價格傾向高於虛擬資產的現貨價,虛擬資產期貨 ETF 預期將經歷 負轉倉收益率。此種轉倉成本可能甚大。期貨價格一般高於現貨價的市場被稱為

「正價差」市場。因此,倘某種商品的期貨市場處於「正價差」狀況,則該商品的期貨合約的價值將隨著時間的推移趨於下降(假設現貨價保持不變),因為較高的期貨價格將在到期時回落至較低的現貨價。維持正價差一段較長時間可能會為虛擬資產期貨 ETF 帶來重大及持續的損失。此外,視乎虛擬資產期貨 ETF 將芝商所的虛擬資產期貨轉倉的次數,正價差對虛擬資產期貨 ETF 表現的影響可能比虛擬資產期貨 ETF 倘較少次數將芝商所的虛擬資產期貨轉倉的影響更大。

- III. 較近期限與較遠期芝商所的虛擬資產期貨合約之間的價格差異通常大幅高於與其他 類型期貨合約轉倉相關的價格差異。芝商所的虛擬資產期貨過往經歷過長時間的正 價差。倘虛擬資產期貨 ETF 投資於較遠期月份的芝商所的虛擬資產期貨,則正價差 的影響亦可能更大。
- IV. 芝商所的虛擬資產期貨展現出「基差」,指相關虛擬資產的當前市場價值(「現貨」價)與現金結算的芝商所的虛擬資產期貨價格之間的差異。當現金結算的芝商所的虛擬資產期貨通常以虛擬資產當前市場價值的溢價交易時,就會出現負基差。倘負基差出現,虛擬資產期貨 ETF 對芝商所的虛擬資產期貨的投資表現通常會低於直接投資虛擬資產的表現。期貨合約的價值可能以預期之外的方式移動,特別是在不尋常的市況下,並可能導致波動性增加以及其他後果。期貨合約的市場價值變化及其相關參考資產的價值之間可能存在不完全的相關性,在市場受壓或波動的時候,此種不完全的相關性可能會被誇大。
- V. 使用芝商所的虛擬資產期貨涉及錯誤定價或不當估值的風險。芝商所的虛擬資產期貨的市場價值可能較傳統資產的期貨有更大的波動性。虛擬資產期貨 ETF 對芝商所的虛擬資產期貨估值的能力亦可能受到技術問題或定價服務或其他第三方服務供應商出現錯誤的影響。不能保證虛擬資產期貨 ETF 於任何時候均能以為其確定的價值出售或平倉芝商所的虛擬資產期貨持倉,而且虛擬資產期貨 ETF 有可能因為芝商所的虛擬資產期貨持倉以低於虛擬資產期貨 ETF 當時確定的估值的折讓價格出售或平倉而產生損失。
- VI. 由於芝商所可能會在虛擬資產期貨 ETF 單位仍未定價時開市,因此虛擬資產期貨 ETF 投資組合中芝商所的虛擬資產期貨的價值,可能會在投資者未能買賣虛擬資產 期貨 ETF 單位的日子出現改變。芝商所與聯交所的交易時段不同亦可能會增加單位 價格較其資產淨值的溢價或折讓水平。

以下是與虛擬資產期貨槓桿及反向 ETF 相關的具體風險:

虚擬資產期貨每日 (+x) 槓桿和 (-x) 反向產品

這是一種基於期貨的產品,直接投資於虛擬資產期貨,以給予該產品指數每日槓桿 (+x) 倍數和反向 (-x) 倍數的表現產品。(x = 倍數)

- I. 槓桿風險 產品將利用槓桿效應達到相等於指數回報 x 倍 (+x) 的每日回報。不論 是收益和虧損都會倍增。投資於產品的損失風險在若干情況下(包括熊市)將遠超 過不運用槓桿的基金。
- II. 反向表現的風險 產品每日跟蹤指數的反向表現。如指數的表現為正值,可能對產品的表現有負面的影響。在若干情況下(包括牛市),單位持有人可能就該等投資面臨極低回報或零回報,或甚至蒙受全盤損失。

- III. 保證金要求的風險-虛擬資產期貨的保證金要求可能大大高於許多其他類型期貨合約的保證金要求。高額的保證金要求可能使產品無法獲得足夠於虛擬資產期貨的投資,並可能對其實現投資目標的能力產生負面影響。倘產品因產品的期貨經紀規定的保證金要求而無法達致其投資目標,產品可能會受到重大影響及未能實現指數的反向表現。
- IV. 與虛擬資產的現貨價出現重大非相關性的風險-由於指數乃基於最近到期的虛擬資產期貨,而非虛擬資產本身,因此指數的表現可能與虛擬資產當前市場或現貨價格的表現大相徑庭。因此,產品的表現可能會遜於虛擬資產現貨價格的槓桿/反向每日表現。
- V. 長期持有風險 產品並非為持有超過一日而設,因為產品超過一日期間的表現無論 在數額及可能方向上都很可能與指數在同一期間的槓桿/反向表現不同(例如損失 可能超出指數增幅/减幅的 X 倍)。對於持有期較長及槓桿反向風險承擔較大的產 品,該等影響可能更為明顯。投資者不應期望投資於產品的實際回報百分比等於指 數槓桿反向百分比變化的 x 倍(超過一天)。
- VI. 在指數出現波動時,複合效應對產品的表現有更顯著的影響。在指數波動性更高時,產品的表現偏離於指數槓桿/反向表現的程度將增加,而產品的表現一般會受到不利的影響。基於每日進行重新調整、指數的波動性及隨著時間推移每日回報的複合效應,在指數的表現下跌或停滯時,產品甚至可能會隨著時間推移而損失金錢。產品的投資者應積極管理及監視其投資,頻率可高達每天一次。
- VII. 指數槓桿表現 產品投資者應注意,產品的目標及內在風險通常不會見於傳統的交易所買賣基金,有關基金跟蹤指數「長倉」表現而非槓桿表現。如指數相關證券的價值減少,產品使用槓桿因子 X 倍將觸發產品資產淨值與指數(槓桿因子為 1,即無槓桿)相比加速減少。因此,在若干情況(包括熊市)下,單位持有人可能就該等投資面臨極低回報或零回報,甚至可能遭受完全損失。在波動市場中,與槓桿及每日重新調整相結合,複合效應的負面影響更顯著。
- VIII. 反向產品相對於賣空的風險-投資於產品有別於持有短倉。由於進行重新調整,產品的回報概況與短倉並不相同。在市場波動,經常轉換投資方向的情況下,產品的表現可能偏離於持有的短倉。
 - IX. 非傳統回報模式的風險 反向產品的風險投資結果與傳統投資基金相反。若指數的價值長期上升,產品很可能喪失其大部分或全部價值。另一方面,如果是槓桿產品,指數的價值長期下降可能會因為槓桿效應而損失其大部分或全部價值。
 - X. 指數屬新指數。與其他跟蹤有較長運作歷史且較具規模的指數的產品相比,產品或 須承受較高風險。產品是直接投資於虛擬資產期貨的槓桿/反向產品,跟蹤虛擬資 產期貨指數的表現。產品為香港首個跟蹤虛擬資產期貨指數槓桿及反向表現的新產 品。該槓桿/反向產品的新穎性及未經測試的性質,以及產品是香港首個同類產品 的事實,使得產品比傳統的交易所買賣基金或跟蹤傳統相關資產指數的槓桿/反向 表現的產品風險更高。

- XI. 跟蹤誤差及相關性風險 產品可能面臨跟蹤誤差風險,即產品的表現可能無法準確 跟蹤指數的槓桿/反向每日表現。跟蹤誤差可能由所採用的投資策略、市場流動 性、費用及開支以及使用金融衍生工具的成本導致,產品表現與指數每日反向表現 之間的相關性可能會降低。本產品的每日跟蹤偏離度可能高於傳統相關資產的槓桿 /反向產品。基金經理將監察及設法管理該等風險,以盡量減低跟蹤誤差。概不能 保證在任何時間(包括日內)準確或完全複製指數的反向表現。
- XII. 即日投資風險 產品通常於各營業日期貨市場交易日結束時或前後重新調整。因此,投資時間不足整個交易日的投資者,其回報一般會大於或小於指數反向投資 比率,視乎從一個交易日結束時起直至購入之時為止的指數走勢而定。

風險警告

此產品是涉及不同類型風險的複雜產品,投資者應就此產品審慎行事。 投資者在作出投資決定前必須充分了解此產品的性質及其相關風險。

交易此產品具有高風險,可能並不適合所有投資者。此產品的高槓桿操作可能對投資者 造成有利或負面影響。在決定交易此產品前,投資者應仔細考慮投資者的投資目標、經 驗和風險偏好。投資此產品時,投資者或會蒙受大於投資金額的損失。因此,投資者必 須根據投資者個人財務實力而作出投資,不應投資投資者無法承受損失的資金。如有任 何疑問,應徵詢獨立專業意見。

此產品及其相關發行資料由發行人提供,其網站或通過其他渠道提供的有關資料未經證監會或香港任何監管機構審閱。投資者應就此產品的要約及其相關發行資料審慎行事。

投資涉及風險。過往表現數據並非未來表現的指標。此產品的價格或價值及其產生的相關收入/股息可能會波動且不受保證,亦有可能可升可跌,甚至變成毫無價值。

證監會: 證券及期貨事務監察委員會



免責聲明

- 1. 此關鍵資料文件 ("KID")由中銀國際控股有限公司或其任何子公司或關聯公司 (統稱"中銀國際集團")編制、發出、傳遞、提供或分發。
- 2. KID 的內容無意也不應構成要約或要約招攬或建議或者推薦所述產品,也不構成且不應被視為協定出售、購買、認購或投資或參與所述產品或服務的合約依據。 KID 旨在提供資料並僅供一般用途,並沒有考慮投資者的個人需要、投資目標、風險狀況及特定財務狀況及不同類型風險的複雜產品,投資者應就此產品審慎行事。投資者在作出投資決定前必須充分了解此產品的性質及其相關風險。
- 3. 儘管 KID 的內容取自被認為準確的來源,但中銀國際集團對其正確性、完整性、 及時性或準確性不作任何保證或陳述。 KID 的內容可能會不時修改,恕不另行通 知。 KID 中的任何內容均不構成投資、法律、會計、稅務或其他建議,也不代表 任何產品、服務、投資或投資策略適合任何人。在適用法律法規允許的範圍內,中 銀國際集團不對 KID 內容的任何錯誤、遺漏或不准確以及因使用或依賴 KID 而產 生的任何損失承擔責任。未經中銀國際集團事先書面同意,不得(i)以任何形 式、任何方式複印或複製 KID 的任何部分,或(ii)再分發。中銀國際集團對任 何濫用或未經授權分發 KID 的行為不承擔任何責任。
- 4. 投資涉及風險。金融產品的價格可升可跌,甚至會變成毫無價值。買賣金融產品未必一定能夠賺取利潤,反而可能會招致損失。 KID 不可能披露與產品相關的所有風險和其他重要資料。投資者在投資產品前應參閱產品的相關發售文件(包括發行文件,如有)以了解詳細資料(包括風險因素)。如投資者對上述資料或任何產品發售文件有任何疑問,投資者應在做出投資決定前尋求獨立的專業意見,特別是在確定任何產品或服務的合適性和評估投資風險時。

如KID 的中英文版本有抵觸時, 概以英文版本為准。



涉及虚拟资产相关的投资产品

虚拟资产

虚拟资产是资产的数字化体现,也称为「加密资产」或「数码代币」。"指的虚拟资产,可能以数字代币的形式存在(例如实用代币、稳定币、以证券或其他资产为后盾的代币),或者是其他虚拟商品、加密资产或本质上相同性质的其他资产,无论它们是否构成《第 571 章 证券及期货条例》(SFO)下所定义的"证券"或"期货合约",但不包括中央银行发行的法定货币。

比特币和以太币是当前市场上最具代表性的虚拟资产。

虚拟资产期货

虚拟资产期货合约可让投资者接触数字货币,却不需要实际持有虚拟资产。

它的概念类似股票指数或商品期货合约,投资者可以就虚拟资产未来价值承担风险,但虚 拟资产价值与虚拟资产期货合约价格之间可能不完全相关。依据协议,投资者应该使用现 金而不是以虚拟资产进行实际交易,投资者在交易合约时并未拥有任何数字资产。

虚拟资产期货合约交易的主要面向是它可以防范虚拟资产的不利价格变动和极端波动,无论是那种的虚拟资产货币。数位货币的高度波动可让投资者在其低价时购买资产,并且在高价时出售,反之亦然。

由于它具备和衍生品交易的高波动性特性,投资者必须谨慎管理风险,请务必在投资前了解虚拟资产合约的基本知识。

优点:

- 虚拟资产期货合约交易可让人对市场押注。例如,无论虚拟资产资产价值上涨或下 跌,都可能让人获利。
- 虚拟资产期货合约提供杠杆倍数。这是它的优点,因为投资者可以有许多机会接触资产,但是只需要花费总成本的少部分。
- 它允许对冲,可以用作对冲投资者的投资组合。

风险:

- 波动性: 高波动性对投资者而言有利有弊。判断市场走向并不一定准确。
- 高风险:虚拟资产期货合约牵涉到杠杆倍数,所以它是风险最高的交易工具之一。 在某些情况下,投资者所蒙受的亏蚀可能会超过最初存入的保证金数额。如果要进 行此类交易,也要搭配稳健的风险管理策略。

投资虚拟资产期货合约仅适合具有高风险承受能力且有足够资产承受潜在损失的投资者, 投资者动用的资金应仅限于可以承受 损失而不至于影响其生活,并且由于不能期望每笔 交易均会获利,故任何单笔交易应仅投入这些资金的一部分。



虚拟资产期货及虚拟资产现货交易买卖所基金

以上产品为虚拟资产 交易买卖所基金("ETF"),由真实持有虚拟资产-加密货币的基金公司发行的产品。加密货币 ETFs 主要是以「单一币种」或是「多种加密货币资产」作为投资组合。加密货币的 ETF 允许投资者购买基金份额,目的是获取指定加密货币价值或追踪加密货币市场指数。投资者购买虚拟资产 ETF ,相当于透过 ETF 基金间接持有加密货币。

**虚拟资产现货 ETFs 追踪加密货币现货价

**虚拟资产期货 ETFs 追踪加密货币期货价

投资虚拟资产现货、期货以及香港虚拟资产期货 ETF、现货 ETF

虚拟资产现货交易是以实时交割方式买卖比特币和以太币等虚拟资产的过程。换句话说,虚拟资产可在市场参与者(买方和卖方)之间直接转移。在现货市场,投资者直接拥有虚拟资产,并享有合法权利,例如投票选出主要分叉或参与质押。

在期货市场,投资者交易的是代表特定虚拟资产价值的合约。当投资者购买期货合约时,投资者并未拥有目标虚拟资产。投资者拥有的这份合约,表示投资者同意在一个未来日期买卖一种特定虚拟资产。因此,拥有期货合约并不会为投资者带来任何投票和质押等权益。同时期货与现货交易的风险性也大不相同。

期货型 ETF 与其他证券不同,它们提供给投资者的是期货合约的投资机会,而不是其他证券。 期货合约是一种法律约束力的协议,用于在预定日期以固定价格购买或出售某种产品、资产或投资。 与现货交易相比,期货交易有不同的风险等级。

与监测基础商品的现货市场价值不同,期货型 ETF 透过芝加哥商品交易所(CME)上的期货市场追踪期货合约。 因此,ETF 的价值将与虚拟资产的价值不同。

在虚拟资产现货 ETF 市场内 , 投资者交易的是持有特定虚拟资产的基金。与普通买卖基金、股票相同, 以每手交易为单位, 每手大小由 ETF 的基金发行人设定。



虚拟资产相关产品的交易风险

虚拟资产相关产品的价格会波动,有时会剧烈波动。虚拟资产相关产品的价格可能会上涨或下跌,也可能变得一文不值。买卖虚拟资产相关产品很可能会招致损失而非获利。

虚拟资产相关产品的性质

虚拟资产相关产品并非法定货币。其可能并无实物资产支持,也不受任何政府支持或担保。因此,虚拟资产相关产品难以估值,也可能根本没有内在价值。一些虚拟资产相关产品可能不会自由或广泛流通,也可能不会在任何二级市场上市。

根据法律,虚拟资产相关产品可能被视为,也可能不被视为"财产",此类法律不确定性可能会影响投资者在此类虚拟资产相关产品中的权益的性质和可执行性。

由于虚拟资产相关产品的去中心化性质,验证其所有权可能存在困难。缺乏中心化的背书机构使得建立清晰的所有权记录变得困难,从而导致复杂性和潜在的争议。此外,虚拟资产相关产品交易的匿名性进一步增加了验证所有权的复杂性。

虚拟资产相关产品通常为高风险资产类别。其可能属于,也可能不属于"证券"(定义见第 571 章《证券及期货条例》。投资者应当谨慎对待虚拟资产相关产品交易和虚拟资产相关产品本身。

涉及虚拟资产相关产品的交易不可撤销。丢失或被盗的虚拟资产相关产品可能无法找回。 丢失或被盗的虚拟资产相关产品,一旦交易在区块链上获得验证和记录,通常将不可逆转。

对分布式账本技术的依赖

虚拟资产相关产品复杂的结构、新颖性和对技术特征的依赖可能导致零售投资者合理无法理解其条款、特征和/或风险,因此可能属复杂产品。投资者应当谨慎对待任何复杂产品。

虚拟资产相关产品可能属复杂产品

虚拟资产相关产品复杂的结构、新颖性和对技术特征的依赖可能导致零售投资者合理无法理解其条款、特征和/或风险,因此可能属复杂产品。投资者应当谨慎对待任何复杂产品。



虚拟资产相关产品的波动性

虚拟资产相关产品的价值可能会在短时间内大幅波动。价格的不稳定和不可预测性波动可能会在短时间内导致重大损失。

任何虚拟资产相关产品可能因各种因素而贬值或失去其全部价值,包括发现不当行为、市场操纵、虚拟资产相关产品性质或属性的变化、政府或监管活动、立法变更、暂停或停止对虚拟资产相关产品或其他交易所或服务提供商的支持、舆论或我们无法控制的其他因素。技术进步以及更广泛的经济和政治因素可能会导致虚拟资产相关产品的价值在短时间内发生显著变化。

虚拟资产相关产品发行人风险

服务提供商不发行虚拟资产相关产品。虚拟资产相关产品由第三方发行。在进行虚拟资产交易之前,投资者应当仔细阅读适用发行人提供的适用条款、信息和风险披露。

除非另有明确说明,否则适用发行人提供的发售文件、条款或产品信息均未经监管批准。投资者应当谨慎对待此类资产的任何发行或发售。

对于任何已获得监管机构授权的虚拟资产相关产品,授权并不意味着监管机构对该资产的任何官方推荐或认可,也不保证该资产的商业价值或其表现。

市场、流动性和转换风险

如果虚拟资产交易以特定虚拟资产相关产品或法币而非投资者的主要参考资产计价,则存在风险,即如果外汇市场对投资者不利,那么在到期时或任何更早的交易中,净收益可能会大大低于投资者的主要参考资产的初始金额,并且任何收入或收益均可能会被完全抵消。

如果特定虚拟资产相关产品的市场消失,则该虚拟资产相关产品的价值可能会下降,或完全永久消失。无法保证特定虚拟资产相关产品的市场在未来会继续如此。这是因为虚拟资产相关产品的价值可能源于(除其他外)市场参与者持续愿意交换该虚拟资产相关产品。

由于无法立即将资产出售或转换为首选替代资产,或者在可以转换但亏损的情况下,投资者可能会遭受损失。资产的这种流动性风险可能是由于缺乏买家、买卖活动有限或二级市场不发达造成的。无法保证接受虚拟资产相关产品作为付款的人将来会继续如此。



如果发行外币的国家实施的外汇管制导致所支付的外币贬值,投资者也可能因此蒙受损失。政府或监管机构对其控制或监管的货币实施的外汇管制或其他行动可能会延迟或妨碍偿还或支付应付给投资者的款项。

不享受法定保护计划下的权利

投资者应当知悉:

- 虚拟资产交易不适用《证券及期货条例》下设立的投资者赔偿基金的追索权,除非 虚拟资产相关产品在香港交易及结算所有限公司交易;及
- 帐户中持有的虚拟资产相关产品和法币并非受保障存款,不受香港存款保障计划的保障。

这意味着与其他产品和资产类别相比,虚拟资产交易和虚拟资产相关产品受香港法律的保 障水平或类型可能有所降低。

在香港境外收到或持有的资产的风险

虚拟资产相关产品的发行人和服务提供商或代表在香港境外收到或持有的虚拟资产相关产品和法币受相关海外司法管辖区的法律约束,这些法律可能与《证券及期货条例》及其下制定的规则不同。因此,该等资产可能无法享有与一些在香港收到或持有的资产相同的保障。

与获授权人有关的风险

允许他人交易或操作帐户存在重大风险,并且虚拟资产指示可能由未经适当授权的人发出。投资者接受此类操作的所有风险,并不可撤销地免除虚拟资产相关产品的发行人和服务提供商因此类虚拟资产指示引起或与之相关的所有责任。

虚拟资产交易暂停、空投、分叉和网络事件

在特定情况下,可能难以或无法清算虚拟资产相关产品的持仓。特定空投、分叉或网络事件可能会迅速发生并影响产品发行人和服务提供商进行虚拟资产交易的能力。与此类事件相关的信息可能难以提前确定,并且能够进行干预以稳定网络的任何第三方的监督可能有限。



税务处理和会计

一些虚拟资产交易可能受适用司法管辖区税法和法规的约束。虚拟资产相关产品的税务处理和会计是一个很大程度上未经检验的法律和实践领域,可能会发生变化。虚拟资产相关产品的税务处理可能因司法管辖区而异。服务提供商可能会收到税务机关的询问、通知、请求或传唤,因此可能需要提供有关虚拟资产交易的特定信息。

在会计专业中,对于审计师如何执行鉴证程序以获取足够的审计证据证明虚拟资产相关产品的存在和所有权,并确定估值的合理性,并无公认的标准和惯例。

如果投资者不确定投资者的虚拟资产交易的税务影响,在进行虚拟资产交易之前,投资者应当寻求独立的专业建议。

通货膨胀风险

由于虚拟资产相关产品的固有设计或由于分叉、空投或网络事件,虚拟资产相关产品可能并非固定供应资产。如果创建了额外的虚拟资产相关产品,其价格可能会由于可用虚拟资产相关产品总量增加的通货膨胀效应而下降。

集中风险

在任何时间点,一个或多个人可以直接或间接控制任何特定虚拟资产相关产品总供应的重要部分。这些持有者单独或协同行动可能具有重大影响,并可能能够影响虚拟资产相关产品的价格、价值或功能,或导致对以上方面产生不利影响的分叉或网络事件。这会增加任何潜在市场操纵的风险。能够导致网络事件发生的人可能会做出不符合投资者作为虚拟资产相关产品持有人的最佳利益的决定。

国家风险

对于由受外国法律约束的一方发行的任何虚拟资产相关产品的交易,或在其他司法管辖区的市场(包括与国内市场正式挂钩的市场)上进行的交易,收回投资金额以及任何利润或收益可能会因外汇管制、债务展期、或政府或其他官方机构实施的其他行动而减少、延迟或受阻。在进行任何虚拟资产交易之前,投资者应当清楚了解与此类特定虚拟资产交易相关的任何规则或法律。

投资者当地的监管机构将无法强制执行投资者的交易所在的其他司法管辖区的监管机构或市场的规则。在开始进行交易之前,投资者应当针对投资者的原地司法管辖区和其他相关司法管辖区规定的不同类型的损失赔偿,获得独立建议。如果投资者的居住国家/地区对虚拟资产交易施加限制,服务提供商可能会被要求停止投资者对账户的访问,并且可能不被允许将虚拟资产相关产品转回给投资者或允许投资者将虚拟资产相关产品从帐户转移给投资者自己或其他人,直到监管环境允许服务提供商这样做。



监管不确定性

所有虚拟资产交易均可能面临法律和监管风险。目前,虚拟资产相关产品的大多数买卖、借贷和其他交易平台以及托管人均不受监管,因此可能会影响虚拟资产相关产品的价值。一些虚拟资产相关产品的法律和监管处理也可能发生变化。虚拟资产相关产品的监管不稳定,并且会迅速变化。法律和监管处理因司法管辖区而异。监管和法律风险的影响在于,任何虚拟资产相关产品均可能因法律或监管变化而贬值或失去其全部价值。这可能会影响虚拟资产交易的价值或潜在利润。

服务提供商可能会取消或修改投资者的虚拟资产交易,限制或暂停对账户的访问或任何虚拟资产服务,以遵守适用的法律法规。

服务提供商建议投资者获取独立的法律、税务和财务建议,并继续监控有关投资者的虚拟资产相关产品和虚拟资产交易的法律和监管状况。

利益冲突

其他虚拟资产相关产品交易服务提供商可能会作为投资者的代理人,也可能作为对投资者不利的委托人。我们或其他相关服务提供商可能会以类似于传统交易所、另类交易系统或证券经纪商的方式促进虚拟资产相关产品的初始发放(例如首次代币发行)、二级市场交易或两者兼而有之。如果这些操作不在任何监管机构的管辖范围内,便难以发现、监控和管理利益冲突。

新风险

由于虚拟资产相关产品仍是一种发展中的资产,投资者也许能够投资新型虚拟资产相关产品。投资者也可能有机会通过更复杂的交易策略进行投资。此类投资可能会增加新的风险。

网络安全和技术相关风险

1. 交易不可逆

虚拟资产交易具不可逆性。这意味着有关虚拟资产相关产品的意外或欺诈交易可能无法恢复。

2. 分叉和攻击

虚拟资产相关产品可能会受到分叉或攻击(针对网络安全性、完整性或操作,包括网络事件)的影响。此类事件可能会影响任何虚拟资产相关产品、网络或平台的特性、功能、操作、使用或其他属性。

此类事件还可能严重影响任何虚拟资产相关产品的价格或价值、功能和或名称,甚至导致与虚拟资产相关产品相关的网络或平台关闭。此类事件可能超出发行人和服务提供商的控制范围,或者即使发行人和服务提供商有能力影响此类事件,他们的决定或行动也可能不符合投资者的利益。

3. 网络攻击和欺诈活动

虚拟资产服务对互联网的技术依赖会使投资者面临的欺诈或网络攻击风险增加。虚拟资产相关产品、投资者的帐户、虚拟资产服务和电子服务可能成为恶意人员的目标,他们可能试图窃取虚拟资产相关产品或法币,或以其他方式干预虚拟资产交易或任何虚拟资产服务。

这包括(但不限于)通过以下方式进行干预:

- 1. 分布式拒绝服务;
- 2. 女巫攻击;
- 3. 网络钓鱼:
- 4. 社交工程;
- 5. 黑客攻击;
- 6. 计算机网络海量攻击;
- 7. 恶意软件;
- 8. 双重支出:
- 9. 多数挖矿、基于共识的或其他挖矿攻击;
- 10. 错误信息宣传:
- 11. 分叉;及
- 12. 电子欺骗。

虚拟资产相关产品、投资者的帐户、虚拟资产服务和电子服务也可能容易受到利用智能合约和其他代码的漏洞以及人为错误的影响。

投资者的有限数量的虚拟资产相关产品可能存储在游资包(即连接到互联网的在线环境)中,这很容易受到黑客攻击或网络攻击。导致虚拟资产相关产品交易平台被黑客入侵和虚拟资产相关产品被盗的网络攻击很常见。受害者可能难以从黑客或交易平台追回损失。这可能会导致重大损失和/或其他可能严重影响投资者的利益的影响。

上述事件可能会影响虚拟资产相关产品、投资者的帐户、虚拟资产服务和电子服务的特性、功能、操作、使用、访问或其他属性。

4. 对互联网和其他技术的依赖

虚拟资产交易严重依赖互联网和其他技术。然而,互联网的公共性意味着部分或整个互联网可能在任何给定时间不可靠或不可用。此外,在 通过互联网和 或其他技术传输数据时,可能会发生中断、延迟、数据损坏或丢失、机密性丧失或恶意软件传输的情况。上述情况可能导致投资者的虚拟资产交易不会按照投资者的虚拟资产指示在期望的时间执行,或者根本不会执行。



所有身份核实、验证或计算器安全技术均无法保证绝对安全。

互联网或其他电子媒介(包括但不限于电子设备、第三方电信服务提供商的服务,如手机或其他手持交易设备或交互式语音响应系统)本身是一种不可靠的通信形式,这种不可靠性可能超出我们控制范围。

由于互联网或其他电子媒介的公共性,通过互联网或其他电子媒介(包括电子设备、第三方电信服务提供商的服务,如手机或其他手持交易设备或交互式语音响应系统)传输的任何信息(包括任何文件)、进行的任何通信或开展的任何交易可能会因数据量、互联网流量、市场波动或错误数据传输(包括错误报价)或价格数据馈送停止而发生中断、传输中断、传输延迟。

5. 加密技术的讲步

加密技术的发展包括(但不限于)人工智能和 或量子计算的进步 对所有基于加密的系统构成安全风险,包括虚拟资产相关产品、投资者的帐户、我们的任何应用程序编程接口 (API")、虚拟资产服务和电子服务。在上述对像中使用这些技术可能会导致这些对象遭到窃取、丢失、消失、破坏、贬值或其他损害。

虚拟资产的托管风险

虽然虚拟资产现货 ETF 的虚拟资产托管机构受证监会或金管局的监管,但不能保证其保安程序如设计般运作,或有效地保障 ETF 的资产及抵御所有可能发生的盗窃、遗失或损失。

虽然虚拟资产托管机构须把大部分的虚拟资产存放在冷钱包 (即钱包的私钥保存在脱机环境),但为应付增设和赎回基金单位的需求,部分虚拟资产可能会暂时存放在游资包中 (即钱包的私钥保存在在线环境),这将较容易受到网络攻击的影响。

虚拟资产现货ETF本身不会就所持有的虚拟资产提供保险安排。虚拟资产托管机构需设有补偿安排,就客户虚拟资产的潜在损失提供保障。但如发生盗窃或遗失,托管机构的补偿未必足够涵盖虚拟资产现货ETF的所有虚拟资产。

场外交易

一些虚拟资产服务涉及场外交易。此类交易可能会增加风险,因为可能难以清算现有持仓、确定公平价格或评估风险敞口。场外交易不如在任何公认的交易所进行的交易透明。

交易对手风险

投资者在虚拟资产交易中面临我们的交易对手风险。在进行任何虚拟资产交易之前,投资者应当评估交易对手的信用风险,并对我们和适用产品进行适当的尽职调查。



司法管辖权风险

与特定司法管辖区相关的居民、税务居民或人士不得进行虚拟资产交易。投资者的居住地或适用法律法规的变更可能导致投资者违反投资者的适用司法管辖区的任何法律或法规要求。

投资者有责任确保,即使适用的法律法规、投资者的住所和情况发生变化,任何虚拟资产交易也是并且仍是合法的。



虚拟资产交易所买卖基金(ETF)的特定风险

虚拟资产交易所买卖基金可能包括虚拟资产期货交易所买卖基金、虚拟资产现货交易所买卖基金以及其他类似的虚拟资产相关产品,这些产品通常仅向专业投资者开放

以下是与虚拟资产交易所买卖基金相关的其他特定风险:

- I. 与其他交易所买卖基金投资工具相比,虚拟资产交易所买卖基金的投资组合可能较不多元化且波动性更大,并且可能在短期或长期内大幅波动;
- II. 虚拟资产交易所买卖基金追踪的基准指数的过往业绩表现数据有限,可能无法追踪 加密货币的全球市场价格:
- III. 成分指数的价格会受到成分数字资产平台的波动影响:
- IV. 由于指数管理机构、数据提供者和/或构成数字资产平台的计算机或其他设施的系统故障或错误,可能会导致基础指数的计算和发布错误或延迟;
- V. 在虚拟资产交易所买卖基金中的份额价值可能会受到与加密货币价值无关的各种因素影响,包括但不限于保荐人费用、信托额外费用、流通性、加密货币交易暂停、加密货币交付、估价、处置失败;
- VI. 虚拟资产交易所买卖基金可能因交易对手方而蒙受损失。虚拟资产交易所买卖基金 (如适用)须承受法律风险、操作风险、交易对手的流动性风险以及抵押品的托管 风险:
- VII. 虚拟资产交易所买卖基金可能面临投资经理的策略及其实施可能无法产生预期结果的管理风险,无法保证虚拟资产交易所买卖基金能够追踪其基础虚拟资产的价格;
- VIII. 虚拟资产交易所买卖基金可能涉及对单一国家或地区的投资,并须承受该国家或地区特定的法律、政治和经济风险。投资非香港虚拟资产交易所买卖基金可能涉及会计、披露、审计、财务标准、投资和外汇管制法规、交易所买卖基金资金移出国外的限制以及其他政府或政治限制方面的特殊风险和考虑;
 - IX. 虚拟资产交易所买卖基金可能因员工串通或欺诈、损失,包括盗窃、关键材料损坏、安全漏洞或黑客攻击、欺诈性转让、操作失误,或因服务提供商,包括受托人、保荐人、信托管理人、现金托管人、主要执行代理、加密货币托管人失败和破产而蒙受损失:
 - X. 虚拟资产交易所买卖基金可能不存在活跃的交易市场,投资者可能不得不在市场不 活跃时以较低的价格出售投资者的份额并蒙受损。

上述风险因素并不详尽。有关虚拟资产交易所买卖基金的更多风险披露,投资者应参阅虚拟资产交易所买卖基金发售文件中的"风险因素"。

以下是与虚拟资产期货 ETF 相关的特定风险:

- I. 随着到期日的临近,虚拟资产期货 ETF 可能会从一张期货合约「转仓」至另一张到期日较后的虚拟资产期货合约。此种「转仓」特性可能对虚拟资产期货 ETF 的表现造成重大的负面影响,而此种影响与虚拟资产的现货价表现无关。商品的「现货价」是该商品实时交付的价格,与期货价格不同,后者代表未来某个特定日期的协议价格。
- II. 倘虚拟资产的期货价格倾向高于虚拟资产的现货价,虚拟资产期货 ETF 预期将经历 负转仓收益率。此种转仓成本可能甚大。期货价格一般高于现货价的市场被称为

「正价差」市场。因此,倘某种商品的期货市场处于「正价差」状况,则该商品的期货合约的价值将随着时间的推移趋于下降(假设现货价保持不变),因为较高的期货价格将在到期时回落至较低的现货价。维持正价差一段较长时间可能会为虚拟资产期货 ETF 带来重大及持续的损失。此外,视乎虚拟资产期货 ETF 将芝商所的虚拟资产期货转仓的次数,正价差对虚拟资产期货 ETF 表现的影响可能比虚拟资产期货 ETF 倘较少次数将芝商所的虚拟资产期货转仓的影响更大。

- III. 较近期限与较远期芝商所的虚拟资产期货合约之间的价格差异通常大幅高于与其他 类型期货合约转仓相关的价格差异。芝商所的虚拟资产期货过往经历过长时间的正 价差。倘虚拟资产期货 ETF 投资于较远期月份的芝商所的虚拟资产期货,则正价差 的影响亦可能更大。
- IV. 芝商所的虚拟资产期货展现出「基差」,指相关虚拟资产的当前市场价值(「现货」价)与现金结算的芝商所的虚拟资产期货价格之间的差异。当现金结算的芝商所的虚拟资产期货通常以虚拟资产当前市场价值的溢价交易时,就会出现负基差。倘负基差出现,虚拟资产期货 ETF 对芝商所的虚拟资产期货的投资表现通常会低于直接投资虚拟资产的表现。期货合约的价值可能以预期之外的方式移动,特别是在不寻常的市况下,并可能导致波动性增加以及其他后果。期货合约的市场价值变化及其相关参考资产的价值之间可能存在不完全的相关性,在市场受压或波动的时候,此种不完全的相关性可能会被夸大。
- V. 使用芝商所的虚拟资产期货涉及错误定价或不当估值的风险。芝商所的虚拟资产期货的市场价值可能较传统资产的期货有更大的波动性。虚拟资产期货 ETF 对芝商所的虚拟资产期货估值的能力亦可能受到技术问题或定价服务或其他第三方服务供货商出现错误的影响。不能保证虚拟资产期货 ETF 于任何时候均能以为其确定的价值出售或平仓芝商所的虚拟资产期货持仓,而且虚拟资产期货 ETF 有可能因为芝商所的虚拟资产期货持仓以低于虚拟资产期货 ETF 当时确定的估值的折让价格出售或平仓而产生损失。
- VI. 由于芝商所可能会在虚拟资产期货 ETF 单位仍未定价时开市,因此虚拟资产期货 ETF 投资组合中芝商所的虚拟资产期货的价值,可能会在投资者未能买卖虚拟资产 期货 ETF 单位的日子出现改变。芝商所与联交所的交易时段不同亦可能会增加单位 价格较其资产净值的溢价或折让水平。

以下是与虚拟资产期货杠杆及反向 ETF 相关的具体风险:

虚拟资产期货每日 (+x) 杠杆和 (-x) 反向产品 这是一种基于期货的产品,直接投资于虚拟资产期货,以给予该产品指数每日杠杆 (+x) 倍数 和反向 (-x) 倍数的表现产品。(x = 倍数)

- I. 杠杆风险 产品将利用杠杆效应达到相等于指数回报 x 倍 (+x) 的每日回报。不论 是收益和亏损都会倍增。投资于产品的损失风险在若干情况下(包括熊市)将远超 过不运用杠杆的基金。
- II. 反向表现的风险 产品每日跟踪指数的反向表现。如指数的表现为正值,可能对产品的表现有负面的影响。在若干情况下(包括牛市),单位持有人可能就该等投资面临极低回报或零回报,或甚至蒙受全盘损失。

- III. 保证金要求的风险-虚拟资产期货的保证金要求可能大大高于许多其他类型期货合约的保证金要求。高额的保证金要求可能使产品无法获得足够于虚拟资产期货的投资,并可能对其实现投资目标的能力产生负面影响。倘产品因产品的期货经纪规定的保证金要求而无法达致其投资目标,产品可能会受到重大影响及未能实现指数的反向表现。
- IV. 与虚拟资产的现货价出现重大非相关性的风险-由于指数乃基于最近到期的虚拟资产期货,而非虚拟资产本身,因此指数的表现可能与虚拟资产当前市场或现货价格的表现大相径庭。因此,产品的表现可能会逊于虚拟资产现货价格的杠杆/反向每日表现。
- V. 长期持有风险 产品并非为持有超过一日而设,因为产品超过一日期间的表现无论 在数额及可能方向上都很可能与指数在同一期间的杠杆/反向表现不同(例如损失 可能超出指数增幅/减幅的 X 倍)。对于持有期较长及杠杆反向风险承担较大的产 品,该等影响可能更为明显。投资者不应期望投资于产品的实际回报百分比等于指 数杠杆反向百分比变化的 x 倍(超过一天)。
- VI. 在指数出现波动时,复合效应对产品的表现有更显著的影响。在指数波动性更高时,产品的表现偏离于指数杠杆/反向表现的程度将增加,而产品的表现一般会受到不利的影响。基于每日进行重新调整、指数的波动性及随着时间推移每日回报的复合效应,在指数的表现下跌或停滞时,产品甚至可能会随着时间推移而损失金钱。产品的投资者应积极管理及监视其投资,频率可高达每天一次。
- VII. 指数杠杆表现 产品投资者应注意,产品的目标及内在风险通常不会见于传统的交易所买卖基金,有关基金跟踪指数「长仓」表现而非杠杆表现。如指数相关证券的价值减少,产品使用杠杆因子 X 倍将触发产品资产净值与指数(杠杆因子为 1,即无杠杆)相比加速减少。因此,在若干情况(包括熊市)下,单位持有人可能就该等投资面临极低回报或零回报,甚至可能遭受完全损失。在波动市场中,与杠杆及每日重新调整相结合,复合效应的负面影响更显著。
- VIII. 反向产品相对于卖空的风险-投资于产品有别于持有短仓。由于进行重新调整,产品的回报概况与短仓并不相同。在市场波动,经常转换投资方向的情况下,产品的表现可能偏离于持有的短仓。
 - IX. 非传统回报模式的风险 反向产品的风险投资结果与传统投资基金相反。若指数的价值长期上升,产品很可能丧失其大部分或全部价值。另一方面,如果是杠杆产品,指数的价值长期下降可能会因为杠杆效应而损失其大部分或全部价值。
 - X. 指数属新指数。与其他跟踪有较长运作历史且较具规模的指数的产品相比,产品或须承受较高风险。产品是直接投资于虚拟资产期货的杠杆/反向产品,跟踪虚拟资产期货指数的表现。产品为香港首个跟踪虚拟资产期货指数杠杆及反向表现的新产品。该杠杆/反向产品的新颖性及未经测试的性质,以及产品是香港首个同类产品的事实,使得产品比传统的交易所买卖基金或跟踪传统相关资产指数的杠杆/反向表现的产品风险更高。

- XI. 跟踪误差及相关性风险 产品可能面临跟踪误差风险,即产品的表现可能无法准确跟踪指数的杠杆/反向每日表现。跟踪误差可能由所采用的投资策略、市场流动性、费用及开支以及使用金融衍生工具的成本导致,产品表现与指数每日反向表现之间的相关性可能会降低。本产品的每日跟踪偏离度可能高于传统相关资产的杠杆/反向产品。基金经理将监察及设法管理该等风险,以尽量减低跟踪误差。概不能保证在任何时间(包括日内)准确或完全复制指数的反向表现。
- XII. 即日投资风险 产品通常于各营业日期货市场交易日结束时或前后重新调整。因此,投资时间不足整个交易日的投资者,其回报一般会大于或小于指数反向投资比率,视乎从一个交易日结束时起直至购入之时为止的指数走势而定。

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