

RISK DISCLOSURE STATEMENT OF TRADING DERIVATIVES

買賣衍生工具的風險披露聲明

This brief statement does not disclose or explain all of the risks and other significant aspects of trading in derivative products. In light of the risks, you should not engage in trading in derivatives unless you understand the nature of the transactions into which you are entering and the extent of your exposure to risk. You should carefully consider whether trading in derivatives is appropriate for you in light of your investment experience, objectives, risk appetite, financial resources and other relevant circumstances. If in doubt, you are strongly advised to seek independent and professional advice from legal, tax, financial and other professional advisers. Whilst care has been taken in the preparation of this document, no responsibility is accepted for the completeness, adequacy or accuracy of its contents. To learn more, you may visit the websites of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (<http://www.hkex.com.hk>) and the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong (<http://www.sfc.hk>).

本簡要聲明並沒有披露或解釋所有有關買賣衍生產品之風險及其他重要事項。就風險方面，除非閣下明白所投資的交易性質及閣下需承受之風險程度，否則閣下不應參與買賣衍生產品。閣下應仔細考慮本身的投資經驗，投資目標，風險承受能力，財務狀況及其他相關因素，方決定是否適合進行有關衍生產品交易。如有疑問，強烈建議閣下向法律、稅務、金融及其他專業顧問，尋求獨立及專業的意見。本公司已謹慎地編制本檔，但不會對其內容的完整性、合適性及準確性承擔任何責任。閣下可查閱香港交易及結算所有公司 (<http://www.hkex.com.hk>) 及香港證券及期貨事務監察委員會 (<http://www.sfc.hk>) 的網頁，以瞭解更多有關詳情。

General risks of trading derivative products include but are not limited to the following:

買賣衍生產品的一般風險包括但不限於以下:

Issuer default risk 發行商失責風險

In the event that a derivative product issuer becomes insolvent and defaults on their listed securities, you will be considered as unsecured creditors and will have no preferential claims to any assets held by the issuer. You should therefore pay close attention to the financial strength and credit worthiness of the issuers of derivative products.

倘若衍生產品發行商破產而未能履行其對所發行證券的責任，你只被視為無抵押債權人，對發行商任何資產均無優先索償權。因此，你須特別留意衍生產品發行商的財力及信用。

Uncollateralized product risk 非抵押產品風

Uncollateralized derivative products are not asset backed. In the event of issuer bankruptcy, you can lose your entire investment. You should read the listing/offering documents to determine if a product is uncollateralized.

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

Gearing risk 槓桿風險

Derivative products are leveraged and can change in value rapidly according to the gearing ratio relative to the underlying assets. You should be aware that the value of a derivative product may fall to zero resulting in a total loss of the initial investment.

衍生產品是杠桿產品，其價值可按相對相關資產的杠桿比率而快速改變。你須留意，衍生產品的價值可以跌至零，屆時當初投資的資金將會盡失。

Expiry considerations 有效期的考慮

Derivative products have an expiry date after which the issue may become worthless. You should be aware of the expiry time horizon and choose a product with an appropriate lifespan for your trading strategy.

衍生產品設有到期日，到期後的產品可變為毫無價值。你須留意產品的到期時間，確保所選產品尚餘的有效期能配合你的交易策略。

Extraordinary price movements 特殊價格移動

The price of a derivative product may not match its theoretical price due to outside influences such as market supply and demand factors. As a result, actual traded prices can be higher or lower than the theoretical price.

衍生產品的價格或會因為外來因素(如市場供求)而有別於其理論價，因此實際成交價可以高過亦可以低過理論價。

Foreign exchange risk 外匯風險

For transaction of derivative products with underlying assets not denominated in Hong Kong dollars you are exposed to exchange rate risk. Exchange rate fluctuations can adversely affect the underlying asset value, also affecting the price of the derivative product.

若你所買賣的衍生產品的相關資產並非以港幣為單位，將尚要面對外匯風險。貨幣兌換率的波動可對相關資產的價值造成負面影響，連帶影響衍生產品的價格。

Liquidity risk 流通量風險

Certain stock exchange requires all derivative product issuers to appoint a liquidity provider for each individual issue. The role of liquidity providers is to provide two way quotes to facilitate trading of their products. In the event that a liquidity provider defaults or ceases to fulfill its role, you may not be able to buy or sell the product until a new liquidity provider has been assigned.

某些證券交易所規定所有衍生產品發行商要為每一隻個別產品委任一名流通量提供者。流通量提供者的職責在為產品提供兩邊開盤方便買賣。如有流通量提供者失責或停止履行職責，你或不能進行買賣，直至有新的流通量提供者被委任。

Deposited cash and property 現金資產存入

You should familiarise yourself with the protections given to money or other property you deposit for domestic and foreign transactions, particularly in the event of a firm insolvency or bankruptcy. The extent to which you may recover your money or property may be governed by specific legislation or local rules. In some jurisdictions, property which had been specifically identifiable as your own will be pro-rated in the same manner as cash for purposes of distribution in the event of a shortfall. 如果你為在本地或海外進行的交易存放款項或其他財產，你應瞭解清楚該等款項或財產會獲得哪些保障，特別是在有關商號破產或無力償債時的保障。至於能追討多少款項或財產一事，可能須受限於具體法例規定或當地的規則。在某些司法管轄區，收回的款項或財產如有不足之數，則可認定屬於你的財產將會如現金般按比例分配予你。

Commission and other charges 佣金及其他收費

Before you begin to trade, you should obtain a clear explanation of all commission, fees and other charges for which you will be liable. These charges will affect your net profit (if any) or increase your loss. 在開始交易之前，你先要清楚瞭解你必須繳付的所有佣金、費用或其他收費。這些費用將直接影響你可獲得的淨利潤(如有)或增加你的虧損。

Transactions in other jurisdictions 在其他地區進行交易

Transactions on markets in other jurisdictions, including markets formally linked to a domestic market, may expose you to additional risk. Such markets may be subject to regulation which may offer different or diminished investor protection. Before you trade you should enquire about any rules relevant to your particular transactions. Your local regulatory authority will be unable to compel the enforcement of the rules of regulatory authorities or markets in other jurisdictions where your transactions have been effected. You should ask the firm with which you deal for details about the types of redress available in both your home jurisdiction and other relevant jurisdictions before you start to trade. 在其他司法管轄區的市場(包括與本地市場有正式連繫的市場)進行交易，或會涉及額外的風險。根據這些市場的規例，投資者享有的保障程度可能有所不同，甚或有所下降。在進行交易前，你應先行查明有關你將進行的該項交易的所有規則。你本身所在地的監管機構，將不能迫使你已執行的交易所在地的所屬司法管轄區的監管機構或市場執行有關的規則。有鑑於此，在進行交易之前，你應先向有關商號查詢你本身地區所屬的司法管轄區及其他司法管轄區可提供哪種補救措施及有關詳情。

Off-exchange transactions 場外交易

In some jurisdictions, and only then in restricted circumstances, firms are permitted to effect off-exchange transactions. The firm with which you deal may be acting as your counterparty to the transaction. It may be difficult or impossible to liquidate an existing position, to assess the value, to determine a fair price or to assess the exposure to risk. For these reasons, these transactions may involve increased risks. Off-exchange transactions may be less regulated or subject to a separate regulatory regime. Before you undertake such transactions, you should familiarize yourselves with applicable rules and attendant risks.

在某些司法管轄區，及只有在特定情況之下，有關商號獲准進行場外交易。為你進行交易的商號可能是你買賣中的交易對手方。在這種情況下，有可能難以或根本無法平掉既有倉盤、評估價值、釐定公平價格又或評估風險。因此，這些交易或會涉及更大的風險。此外，場外交易的監管或會比較寬鬆，又或需遵照不同的監管制度；因此，你在進行該等交易前，你應先瞭解適用的規則和有關的風險。

Trading facilities 交易設施

Electronic trading facilities are supported by computer-based component systems for the order-routing, execution, matching, registration or clearing of trades. As with all facilities and systems, they are vulnerable to temporary disruption or failure. Your ability to recover certain losses may be subject to limits on liability imposed by the system provider, the market, the clearing house and/or participant firms. Such limits may vary: you should ask the firm with which you deal for details in this respect. 電子交易的設施是以電腦組成系統來進行交易指示傳遞、執行、配對、登記或交易結算。然而，所有設施及系統均有可能會暫時中斷或失靈，而你就此所能獲得的賠償或會受制於系統供應商、市場、結算公司及／或參與者商號就其所承擔的責任所施加的限制。由於這些責任限制可以各有不同，你應向為你進行交易的商號查詢這方面的詳情。

Additional risks pertaining to particular type of derivative products

買賣特定類型的衍生權證的額外風險

Rights Issue 供股權益

For exercising and/or trading of the right issue, you have to pay attention to the deadline and other timelines. Rights issues that are not exercised will have no value upon expiry. But if you decide to let the rights lapse, then you will not need to take any action unless you want to sell the rights in the market. In that case, the rights must be sold during the specified trading period within the subscription period, after which they will become worthless. If you pass up the rights, the shareholding in the expanded capital of the company will be diluted.

倘若你要行使及/或買賣供股權益，應留意有關的期限及其他時間表。未被行使的供股權益在到期時將沒有任何價值。但若你決定不行使供股權益，除非你打算在市場上轉讓這項權利，否則無需採取任何行動。如要轉售供股權益，應留意認購期內設有指定的買賣期，在此之後供股權益將會變得毫無價值。若你決定放棄供股權益，其持股比例將會因公司增發新股而被攤薄。

Derivative Warrants 衍生權證

Time decay risk 時間損耗風險

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

假若其他情況不變，衍生權證愈接近到期日，價值會愈低，因此衍生權證不能視為長線投資工具。

Volatility risk 波幅風險

Prices of derivative warrants can increase or decrease in line with the implied volatility of underlying asset price. You should be aware of the underlying asset volatility.

衍生權證的價格可隨相關資產價格的引申波幅而升跌，你必須注意相關資產的波幅。

Callable Bull/Bear Contracts (CBBCs) 牛熊證

Mandatory call risk 強制收回風險

You should be aware of the intraday “knockout” or mandatory call feature of CBBC. A CBBC will cease trading when the underlying asset value equals the mandatory call price / level as stated in the listing/offering documents. You will only be entitled to the residual value of the terminated CBBC as calculated by the product issuer in accordance with the listing/offering documents. You should also note that the residual value can be zero.

你買賣牛熊證，必須留意牛熊證可以即日「取消」或強制收回的特色。若牛熊證的相關資產值等同上市文件/銷售文件所述的強制收回價/水準，牛熊證即停止買賣。屆時，你只能收回已停止買賣的牛熊證由產品發行商按上市文件/銷售文件所述計算出來，而剩餘價值可以是零。

Funding costs 融資成本

The issue price of a CBBC includes funding costs. Funding costs are gradually reduced over time as the CBBC moves towards expiry. The longer the duration of the CBBC, the higher the total funding costs. In the event that a CBBC is called, you will lose the funding costs for the entire lifespan of the CBBC. The formula for calculating the funding costs are stated in the listing/offering documents.

牛熊證的發行價已包括融資成本。融資成本會隨牛熊證接近到期日而逐漸減少。牛熊證的年期愈長，總融資成本愈高。倘若一天牛熊證被收回，你將損失牛熊證整個有效期的融資成本。融資成本的計算程式載於牛熊證的上市文件/銷售文件。

Equity Linked Instruments 股票掛鈎票據

Exposure to equity market 承受股本市場風險

You are exposed to price movements in the underlying security and the stock market, the impact of dividends and corporate actions and counterparty risks. You must also be prepared to accept the risk of receiving the underlying shares or a payment less than their original investment.

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

Possibilities of losing investment 賠本可能

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

如有關票據掛鈎的股票資產價格變動與你事前看法不同，你有可能要虧損部分甚至全部本金。

Price adjustment 價格調整

You should note that any dividend payment on the underlying security may affect its price and the payback of the ELI at expiry due to ex-dividend pricing. Investors should also note that issuers may make adjustments to the ELI due to corporate actions on the underlying security.

你應注意，正股因派息而出現的除息定價或會影響正股的價格，以致連帶影響股票掛鈎票據到期的償付情況。你亦應注意，發行人可能會由於正股的公司行動而對票據作出調整。

Interest rates 利息

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

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

Potential yield 準孳息計算

You should take into account the applicable fees and charges related to the purchase and sale of ELI and payment / delivery at expiry. The potential yields disseminated by the exchange/issuer normally do not take fees and charges into consideration.

你應了解買賣股票掛鈎票據以及票據到期時因收到款項或正股而涉及的費用。交易所/發行商發布的準孳息數字一般並沒有將這些費用計算在內。

Exchange-Traded Fund (ETF) 交易所買賣基金(ETF)

Market risk 市場風險

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

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

Tracking errors 追蹤誤差

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

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

Trading at discount or premium 以折讓或溢價交易

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

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

Foreign exchange risk 外匯風險

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

若你所買賣結構性產品的相關資產並非以港幣為單位，其尚要面對外匯風險。貨幣兌換率的波動可對相關資產的價值造成負面影響，連帶影響結構性產品的價格。

Liquidity risk 流通量風險

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

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

Counterparty risk involved in ETFs with different replication strategies 交易所買賣基金的不同複製策略涉及對手風險

(a) Full replication and representative sampling strategies 完全複製及選具代表性樣本策略

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

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

(b) Synthetic replication strategies 綜合複製策略

ETFs utilising a synthetic replication strategy use swaps or other derivative instruments to gain exposure to a benchmark. Currently, synthetic replication ETFs can be further categorized into two forms 採用綜合複製策略的交易所買賣基金，主要透過掉期或其他衍生工具去追蹤基準的表現。現時，採取綜合複製策略的交易所買賣基金可再分為兩種：

(i) Swap-based ETFs以掉期合約構成

- Total return swaps allow ETF managers to replicate the benchmark performance of ETFs without purchasing the underlying assets. 總回報掉期(total return swaps)讓交易所買賣基金經理可以複製基金基準的表現而不用購買其相關資產。
- Swap-based ETFs are exposed to counterparty risk of the swap dealers and may suffer losses if such dealers default or fail to honor their contractual commitments. 以掉期合約構成的交易所買賣基金需承受源自掉期交易商的交易對手風險。若掉期交易商失責或不能履行其合約承諾，基金或要蒙受損失。

(ii) Derivative embedded ETFs以衍生工具構成

- ETF managers may also use other derivative instruments to synthetically replicate the economic benefit of the relevant benchmark. The derivative instruments may be issued by one or multiple issuers. 交易所買賣基金經理也可以用其他衍生工具，綜合複製相關基準的經濟利益。有關衍生工具可由一個或多個發行商發行。
- Derivative embedded ETFs are subject to counterparty risk of the derivative instruments' issuers and may suffer losses if such issuers default or fail to honour their contractual commitments. 以衍生工具構成的交易所買賣基金需承受源自發行商的交易對手風險。若發行商失責或不能履行其合約承諾，基金或要蒙受損失。

Even where collateral is obtained by an ETF, it is subject to the collateral provider fulfilling its obligations. There is a further risk that when the right against the collateral is exercised, the market value of the collateral could be substantially less than the amount secured resulting in significant loss to the ETF. 交易所買賣基金即使取得抵押品，也需依靠抵押品提供者履行責任。此外，申索抵押品的權利一旦行使，抵押品的市值可以遠低於當初所得之數，令交易所買賣基金損失嚴重。

Futures 期貨

Effect of Leverage or Gearing 槓桿買賣的影響

Transactions in futures carry a high degree of risk. The amount of initial margin is small relative to the value of the futures contract so that transactions are “leveraged” or “geared”. A relatively small market movement will have a proportionately larger impact on the funds you have deposited or will have to deposit: this may work against you as well as for you. You may sustain a total loss of initial margin funds and any additional funds deposited with the firm to maintain your position. If the market moves against your position or margin levels are increased, you may be called upon to pay substantial additional funds on short notice to maintain your position. If you fail to comply with a request for additional funds within the time prescribed, your position may be liquidated at a loss and you will be liable for any resulting deficit. 期貨交易的風險非常高。由於期貨的開倉保證金的金額較期貨合約本身的價值相對為低，因而能在期貨交易中發揮“槓桿”作用。市場輕微的波動也會對你投入或將需要投入的資金造成大比例的影響。所以，對你來說，這種槓桿作用可說是利弊參半。因此你可能會損失全部開倉保證金及為維持本身的倉盤而向有關商號存入的額外金額。若果市況不利你所持倉盤或保證金水平提高，你會遭追收保證金，須在短時間內存入額外資金以維持本身倉盤。假如你未有在指定時間內繳付額外的資金，你可能會被迫在虧蝕情況下平倉，而所有因此出現的短欠數額一概由你承擔。

Risk-reducing orders or strategies 減低風險的策略或行動

The placing of certain orders (e.g. “stop-loss” orders, or “stoplimit” orders) which are intended to limit losses to certain amounts may not be effective because market conditions may make it impossible to execute such orders. Strategies using combinations of positions, such as “spread” and “straddle” positions may be as risky as taking simple “long” or “short” positions. 即使你採用某些旨在預設虧損限額的交易指示(如“止蝕”或“止蝕限價”指示)，也可能作用不大，因為市況可以令這些交易指示無法執行。至於運用不同持倉組合的策略，如“跨期”和“馬鞍式”等組合，所承擔的風險也可能與持有最基本的“長”倉或“短”倉同樣的高。

Terms and conditions of contracts 合約條款

You should ask the firm with which you deal about the terms and conditions of the specific futures or options which you are trading and associated obligations (e.g. the circumstances under which you may become obliged to make or take delivery of the underlying interest of a futures contract and, in respect of options, expiration dates and restrictions on the time for exercise). Under certain circumstances the specifications of outstanding contracts (including the exercise price of an option) may be modified by the exchange or clearing house to reflect changes in the underlying interest. 你應向替你進行交易的商號查詢所買賣的有關期貨或期權合約的條款及細則，以及有關責任(例如在什麼情況下你或會有責任就期貨合約的相關資產進行交收，或就期權而言，期權的到期日及行使的時間限制)。交易所或結算公司在某些情況下，或會修改尚未行使的合約的細則(包括期權行使價)，以反映合約的相關資產的變化。

Suspension or restriction of trading and pricing relationships 限制或暫停交易與價格的訂定

Market conditions (e.g. illiquidity) and/or the operation of the rules of certain markets (e.g. the suspension of trading in any contract or contract month because of price limits or “circuit breakers”) may increase the risk of loss by making it difficult or impossible to effect transactions or liquidate/offset positions. 市場情況(例如市場流通量不足)及/或某些市場規則的施行(例如因價格限制或“熔斷”措施而暫停任何合約或合約月份的交易)，都可以增加虧損風險，這是因為投資者屆時將難以或無法執行交易或平掉/抵銷倉盤。

Options 期權

Risk of trading options 買賣期權之風險

The risk of loss in trading options is substantial. In some circumstances, you may sustain losses in excess of my/our initial margin funds. Placing contingent orders, such as “stop-loss” or “stop-limit” orders, will not necessarily avoid loss. Market conditions may make it impossible to execute such orders. You may be called upon at short notice to deposit additional margin funds. If the required funds are not provided within the prescribed time, your position(s) may be liquidated. You will remain liable for any resulting deficit in your account. If you trade options, you should ensure you understand the exercise and expiration procedures and the rights and obligations upon exercise or expiry.

買賣期權之虧蝕風險可以極大。在若干情況下，你所蒙受之虧蝕可能會超過最初存入保證金數額。即使你等設定了備用指示，例如“止蝕”或“限價”等指示亦未必能夠避免損失。市場情況可能令該等指示無法執行。你可能會在短時間內被要求存入額外之保證金。假設未能在指定之時間內提供所需數額，你的未平倉合約可能會被平倉，而你仍然要對戶口內任何因此而出現之短欠數額負責。假如你買賣期權，便應熟悉行使期權及期權到期日的程式，以及你在行使期權及期權到期時的權利及責任。

Variable degree of risk不同風險程度

(a) Transactions in options carry a high degree of risk. You should familiarize themselves with the type of option (i.e. put or call) which you contemplate trading and the associated risks. You should calculate the extent to which the value of the options must increase for your position to become profitable, taking into account the premium and all transaction costs.

期權交易的風險非常高。投資者不論是購入或出售期權，均應先瞭解其打算買賣的期權類別(即認沽期權或認購期權)以及相關的風險。你應計入期權金及所有交易成本，然後計算出期權價值必須增加多少才能獲利。

(b) The purchaser of options may offset or exercise the options or allow the options to expire. The exercise of an option results either in a cash settlement or in the purchaser acquiring or delivering the underlying interest. If the option is on a futures contract, the purchaser will acquire a futures position with associated liabilities for margin. If the purchased options expire worthless, you will suffer a total loss of my/our investment which will consist of the option premium plus transaction costs. If you are contemplating purchasing deep-out-of-the-money options, you should be aware that the chance of such options becoming profitable ordinarily is remote.

購入期權的投資者可選擇抵銷或行使期權或任由期權到期。如果期權持有人選擇行使期權，便必須進行現金交收或購入或交付相關的資產。若購入的是期貨產品的期權，期權持有人將獲得期貨倉盤，並附帶相關的保證金責任。如所購入的期權在到期時已無任何價值，你將損失所有投資金額，當中包括所有的期權金及交易費用。假如你擬購入極價外期權，應注意你可以從這類期權獲利的機會極微。

(c) Selling (“writing” or “granting”) an option generally entails considerably greater risk than purchasing options. Although the premium received by the seller is fixed, the seller may sustain a loss well in excess of that amount. The seller will be liable for additional margin to maintain the position if the market moves unfavourably. The seller will also be exposed to the risk of the purchaser exercising the option and the seller will be obligated to either settle the option in cash or to acquire or deliver the underlying interest. If the option is on a futures contract, the seller will acquire a position in a futures contract with associated liabilities for margin. If the option is “covered” by the seller holding a corresponding position in the underlying interest or a futures contract or another option, the risk may be reduced. If the option is not covered, the risk of loss can be unlimited.

出售(“沽出”或“賣出”)期權承受的風險一般較買入期權高得多。賣方雖然能獲得定額期權金，但亦可能會承受遠高於該筆期權金的損失。倘若市況逆轉，期權賣方便須投入額外保證金來補倉。此外，期權賣方還需承擔買方可能會行使期權的風險，即期權賣方在期權買方行使時有責任以現金進行交收或買入或交付相關資產。若賣出的是期貨產品的期權，則期權賣方將獲得期貨倉盤及附帶的保證金責任。若期權賣方持有相應數量的相關資產或期貨或其他期權作“備兌”，則所承受的風險或會減少。假如有關期權並無任何“備兌”安排，虧損風險可以是無限大。

(d) Certain exchanges in some jurisdictions permit deferred payment of the option premium, exposing the purchaser to liability for margin payments not exceeding the amount of the premium. The purchaser is still subject to the risk of losing the premium and transaction costs. When the option is exercised or expires, the purchaser is responsible for any unpaid premium outstanding at that time.

某些國家的交易所允許期權買方延遲支付期權金，令買方支付保證金費用的責任不超過期權金。儘管如此，買方最終仍須承受損失期權金及交易費用的風險。在期權被行使又或到期時，買方有需要支付當時尚未繳付的期權金。

Terms and conditions of contracts 合約的條款及細則

You should ask you about the terms and conditions of the specific options which you are trading and associated obligations (e.g. the circumstances under which you may become obliged to make or take delivery of the underlying interest, expiration dates and restrictions on the time for exercise). Under certain circumstances the specifications of outstanding contracts (including the exercise price of an option) may be modified by the exchange or clearing house to reflect changes in the underlying interest.

你應向替你進行交易的商號查詢所買賣的有關期權合約的條款及細則，以及有關責任(例如在什麼情況下你或會有責任就相關資產進行交收、期權的到期日及行使的時間限制)。交易所或結算公司在某些情況下，或會修改尚未行使的合約的細則(包括期權行使價)，以反映合約的相關資產的變化。

Suspension or restriction of trading and pricing relationships 暫停或限制交易及價格關係

Market conditions (e.g. illiquidity) and/or the operation of the rules of certain markets (e.g. the suspension of trading in any contract or contract month because of price limits or “circuit breakers”) may increase the risk of loss by making it difficult or impossible to effect transactions or liquidate/offset positions. If you have sold options, this may increase the risk of loss. Further, normal pricing relationships between the underlying interest and the futures, and the underlying interest and the option may not exist. This can occur when, for example, the futures contract underlying the option is subject to price limits while the option is not. The absence of an underlying reference price may make it difficult to judge “fair value”.

市場情況(例如市場流通量不足)及／或某些市場規則的施行(例如因價格限制或“熔斷”措施而暫停任何合約或合約月份的交易)，都可以增加虧損風險，這是因為投資者屆時將難以或無法執行交易或平掉／抵銷倉盤。如果你等賣出期權後遇到這種情況，你須承受的虧損風險可能會增加。此外，相關資產與期貨之間以及相關資產與期權之間的正常價格關係可能並不存在。例如，期貨期權所涉及的期貨合約須受價格限制所規限，但期權本身則不受其規限。缺乏相關資產參考價格會導致投資者難以判斷何謂“公平價格”。