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 issuer documents with electronic
 in China Connect Securities has been
 conducted pursuant to a program
 (including the Qualified Domestic
 Institutional Investor Program, if
 applicable) approved by any other
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 (including the Qualified Domestic
 Institutional Investor Program, if
 applicable) approved by any other
 Offering Document that has been
 provided to me/us by the Bank which set
 out material terms, associated obligations,
 underlying assumptions, pricing basis
 product specific risks factors and other.

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<p>(ETFs) and Leased and Inverse Products. More information can be found in Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited ("HKEX") website (www.hkex.com.hk) and Securities and Futures Commission ("SFC") website (www.sfc.hk).</p> <p>1.Risks Involved in Trading Derivative Warrant and Callable Bull/Bear Contracts (CBBCs)</p> <p>a.Issuer default risk</p> <p>In the event that a Derivative Warrant and CBBCs issuer becomes insolvent and defaults on their listed securities, investors will be considered as unsecured creditors and will have no preferential claims to any assets held by the issuer. Investors should therefore pay close attention to the financial strength and credit worthiness of Derivative Warrants and CBBCs issuers.</p> <p>b.Uncollateralised product risk</p> <p>Uncollateralised Derivative Warrants and CBBCs are not asset backed. In the event of issuer bankruptcy, investors can lose their entire investment. Investors should read the listing documents to determine if a product is uncollateralised.</p> <p>c.Gearing Risk</p> <p>Derivative Warrants and CBBCs are leveraged and can change in value rapidly according to the gearing ratio relative to the underlying assets. Investors should be aware that the value of a Derivative Warrants and CBBCs may fall to zero resulting in a total loss of the initial investment.</p> <p>d.Expiry considerations</p> <p>Derivative Warrants and CBBCs have an expiry date after which the issue may become worthless. Investors should be aware of the expiry time horizon and choose a product with an appropriate lifespan for their trading strategy.</p> <p>e.Extraordinary price movements</p> <p>The price of a Derivative Warrants and CBBCs 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.</p> <p>f.Foreign exchange risk</p> <p>Investors trading Derivative Warrants and CBBCs 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 Derivative Warrants and CBBCs price.</p> <p>g.Liquidity risk</p> <p>HKEX requires all Derivative Warrants and CBBCs 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, investors may not be able to buy or sell the product until a new liquidity provider has been assigned.</p> <p>Additional Risks Involved in Trading Derivative Warrants</p> <p>h.Time decay risk</p> <p>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.</p> <p>i.Volatility risk</p> <p>Prices of derivative warrants can increase or decrease in line with the implied volatility of underlying asset price. Investors should be aware of the underlying asset volatility.</p> <p>Additional Risks Involved in Trading CBBCs</p> <p>j.Mandatory call risk</p> <p>Investors trading CBBCs should be aware of their intraday "knockout" or mandatory call feature. A CBBC will cease trading when the underlying asset value equals the mandatory call price/cease as stated in the listing documents. Investors will only be entitled to the residual value of the terminated CBBC, as calculated by the product issuer in accordance with the listing documents. Investors should also note that the residual value can be zero.</p> <p>k.Funding costs</p> <p>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, investors will lose the funding costs for the entire lifespan of the CBBC. The formula for calculating the funding costs is stated in the listing documents.</p> <p>l.Trading of CBBC close to Call Price</p> <p>When the underlying asset is trading close to the Call Price, the price of a CBBC may be more volatile with wider spreads and uncertain liquidity. CBBC may be called at any time and trading will be terminated as a result.</p> <p>However, the trade inputted by the investor may still be executed and confirmed by the Exchange Participants after the mandatory call event since there may be some time lapse between the mandatory call event time and suspension of the CBBC. Cancelled. Therefore, investors should be aware of the risk and ought to apply special caution when the CBBC is trading close to the Call Price.</p> <p>m.CBCC with overseas underlying assets</p> <p>Investors trading CBCC with overseas underlying assets are exposed to an exchange rate risk as the price and cash settlement amount of the CBCC are converted from a foreign currency into Hong Kong dollars. Exchange rates between currencies are determined by forces of supply and demand in the foreign exchange markets which are affected by various factors.</p> <p>Besides, CBCC issued on overseas underlying assets may be called outside the Exchange's trading hours. In such case, the CBCC will be terminated from trading on the Exchange in the next trading session or soon after the issuer has notified the Exchange about the occurrence of the mandatory call event.</p>	<p>2.Risks Involved in Trading Derivative Warrant and Callable Bull/Bear Contracts (CBBCs)</p> <p>a.Market Risk</p> <p>An ETF is a specific security that is typically made up of groups of different securities. The value of an ETF is determined by the price of the underlying assets. Therefore, NAV may change over time.</p> <p>b.Tracking error</p> <p>Tracking error is the difference between the actual return of an ETF and the return of the underlying assets. It is caused by various factors, including the ETF's management fees, the ETF's tracking index, and the ETF's underlying assets. Therefore, NAV may change over time.</p> <p>c.Trading at a discount</p> <p>An ETF may trade at a discount to its net asset value (NAV) due to various factors, including the ETF's management fees, the ETF's tracking index, and the ETF's underlying assets. Therefore, NAV may change over time.</p> <p>d.Passive investment</p> <p>ETFs are typically designed to track the performance of a specific index or basket of securities. They do not actively manage the portfolio, which means they may not be able to take advantage of market opportunities. Therefore, NAV may change over time.</p> <p>e.Risks related to the underlying assets</p> <p>An ETF's performance is directly linked to the performance of its underlying assets. If the underlying assets perform poorly, the ETF's value will also decline. Therefore, NAV may change over time.</p> <p>f.Foreign exchange risk</p> <p>Investors trading ETFs with underlying assets denominated in foreign currencies are exposed to foreign exchange risk. Currency rate fluctuations can adversely affect the value of the underlying assets, which in turn affects the ETF's value. Therefore, NAV may change over time.</p> <p>g.Liquidity Risk</p> <p>ETFs may face liquidity risk if the underlying assets are illiquid or if the ETF's trading volume is low. This can lead to wider bid-ask spreads and may make it difficult for investors to buy or sell the ETF. Therefore, NAV may change over time.</p> <p>h.Counterparty risk</p> <p>ETFs may face counterparty risk if the issuer or the underlying assets are not financially sound. This can lead to the ETF's value declining or even becoming worthless. Therefore, NAV may change over time.</p> <p>i.Swap risk</p> <p>ETFs may use swaps to hedge or speculate on the value of their underlying assets. Swaps are financial contracts that can be used to transfer risk between two parties. If one party fails to fulfill its obligations under a swap, the other party may suffer a loss. Therefore, NAV may change over time.</p> <p>j.Synthetic risk</p> <p>ETFs may use synthetic replication to track the performance of their underlying assets. Synthetic replication involves using derivatives, such as futures and swaps, to replicate the return of the underlying assets. This can be more complex and costly than direct replication, and it may also be more susceptible to market manipulation. Therefore, NAV may change over time.</p> <p>k.Total return</p> <p>The total return of an ETF is the sum of its capital appreciation and its income. It is a measure of the overall performance of the ETF. Therefore, NAV may change over time.</p> <p>l.Derivative risk</p> <p>ETFs may use derivatives to hedge or speculate on the value of their underlying assets. Derivatives are financial contracts that can be used to transfer risk between two parties. If one party fails to fulfill its obligations under a derivative, the other party may suffer a loss. Therefore, NAV may change over time.</p> <p>m.Institutional risk</p> <p>ETFs may be subject to institutional risk if the issuer or the underlying assets are not financially sound. This can lead to the ETF's value declining or even becoming worthless. Therefore, NAV may change over time.</p>
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	<p>Disclaimer:</p> <p>This Section does not disclose all risks and features of the exchange-traded derivative products mentioned herein which are traded on the HKEX. It is for general reference and information purposes only and has not taken into account of your personal circumstances. The information herein regarding exchange-traded derivative products is based on the information from sources which the Bank believes to be reliable but which has not been verified independently. For more detailed information regarding financial derivative products, you can refer to the websites of HKEX (www.hkex.com.hk/eng/index.htm) and SFC (www.sfc.hk/sfc/html/en/).</p> <p>The Bank makes no representations or warranties, expressed or implied, as to the completeness or accuracy of the contents in this section. The Bank and its affiliates accept no responsibility for any loss, damage, liability or consequence whatsoever arising from or in connection with the reliance upon or use of this document by anybody.</p> <p>Before making any investment decision, I/we should read carefully the applicable terms and conditions, offering documents and any other relevant documentation in relation to the product and transaction contemplated. I/we should not deal in any exchange-traded derivative products unless I/we understand the nature of the product, its risks and the extent of the exposure to risks. Consideration should also be given to my/our own investment experience, objectives, financial position, risk tolerance level, particular circumstances and needs amongst the others. My/Our investment decision may also be affected by other factors whether in relation to the product, the transaction, product suitability, matters relating to legal, tax, financial, accounting or otherwise. I/We should make my/our own assessment and are strongly advised to obtain independent professional advice in case of doubt or where necessary.</p> <p>This Section does not and shall not in any event constitute, nor is it intended to be nor should it be construed or deemed as offer or solicitation to invest in any investment products. Neither does or shall this document in any event constitute or be deemed as an investment advice or recommendation. The Bank and its affiliates shall not be responsible for any loss caused by the investment in any products mentioned herein.</p> <p>This Section is not intended to be distributed to persons in any jurisdictions or countries that will violate the law or regulation, and it is not intended to be used by such persons.</p>
<p>...ed for all investors.</p> <p>...change traded ...ties.</p> <p>...are the same</p> <p>...ncing interval, ...will make the L&I ...in amount and ...underlying index ...in a volatile</p> <p>...and the effects of ...be leveraged ...reases or is flat, ...ver time while the</p> <p>...policies on a daily ...regulatory ...rebalancing</p> <p>...shortly before the ...the short interval ...and higher</p> <p>...when the market ...its return during a ...return of the</p>	<p>Please note that the above amendments to "Terms and Conditions for One Account" shall be binding on you if you continue to use or retain the relevant account(s) and/or services on or after the Effective Date.</p> <p>Please also note that we may not be able to continue providing the relevant services to you if you do not accept the above amendments to "Terms and Conditions for One Account".</p> <p>For enquiries or if you would like to request for a copy of "Terms and Conditions for One Account", please contact our branch staff or visit our website. Should you have any enquiries, please feel free to contact our branch staff or call +2887 6767.</p> <p>China CITIC Bank International Limited June 2023</p> <p>If there is any discrepancy between the English and Chinese version of this notice, the English version shall prevail.</p>

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