

Explanation of Risks Associated with Virtual Assets and Virtual Asset-related Products 就虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品所附帶的風險作出解釋

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Notes:

- In case of any discrepancy between the English and the Chinese versions, the English version shall prevail.
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Explanation of Risks Associated with Virtual Assets and Virtual Asset-related Products

Trading in virtual assets and virtual asset-related products (VA-related Products) is highly risky and is only suitable for clients with high-risk tolerance and the financial ability to sustain losses if the trading becomes unprofitable. The risk of loss in transactions involving virtual assets or VA-related Products can be substantial. You should therefore carefully consider whether such transactions are suitable for you in light of your investment objectives, financial circumstances, your tolerance to risks and your investment experience. You should be capable of bearing a full loss of the amounts invested as a result of or in connection with trading in any virtual assets or VA-related Products and any additional loss over and above the initial amounts traded or invested that may become due and owing by you. In considering whether to trade or invest, you should inform yourself and be aware of the risks generally, and in particular should note the following general and specific risk factors which may apply to trading in any virtual assets or VA-related Products.

You must consider carefully whether the risks set out below, as well as all other applicable risks, are acceptable to you prior to any trading in virtual assets or VA-related Products. You should seek professional advice regarding your particular situation before trading in virtual assets or VA-related Products.

Besides this document, clients are also required to review and acknowledge the “Warning Statements on Complex Products” (where applicable) and the risk disclosure document entitled “Explanation of Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Derivative Products” provided by KGI Asia Limited/KGI Futures (Hong Kong) Limited before being provided with any services relating to virtual assets or allowed to trade any VA-related Products.

1. Definition of “Virtual Assets” and “VA-related Products”

“Virtual assets” or “VA” 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, crypto 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) (the “SFO”), but excludes digital representations of fiat currencies issued by central banks. A popular example of a virtual asset is the cryptocurrency, Bitcoin.

“VA-related Products” refers to investment products which: (a) have a principal investment objective or strategy to invest in virtual assets; (b) derive their value principally from the value and characteristics of virtual assets; or (c) track or replicate the investment results or returns which closely match or correspond to virtual assets.

2. General Risk Disclosures for Virtual Assets and VA-related Products

Nature of Virtual Assets: Virtual assets are not legal tender. They may not be backed by physical assets, and are not backed or guaranteed by the government. They may not have intrinsic value. Some of the virtual assets may not circulate freely or widely, and may not be listed on any secondary markets. Virtual assets are generally a high-risk asset class. You should exercise caution in relation to the trading of virtual assets and VA-related Products.

Legal & Regulatory Risk: Virtual assets are a relatively new innovation, and the markets for such assets is subject to rapid price swings, changes, and uncertainty. Changes in the regulatory or legal landscape may negatively impact the operation of a virtual asset’s network or restrict the use of such assets. The actualization of any of these risks could cause a decline in the acceptance of the virtual assets and, consequently, their values.

Furthermore, the legal and regulatory treatment of virtual assets and VA-related Products may change. Regulation of virtual assets and VA-related Products is unsettled and rapidly changing. Legal and regulatory treatment varies according to the relevant jurisdictions. The effect of regulatory and legal risk is that a virtual asset or VA-related Product 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 transaction in virtual asset or VA-related Product.

Virtual assets may or may not be “securities” as defined in the SFO and accordingly may or may not be subject to the securities laws of

Hong Kong. Investments in virtual assets and VA-related Products may not enjoy the same protection as that conferred on investments in securities under the SFO.

Price Volatility: Virtual asset investments have been subject to significant price volatility. The values of the virtual assets 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.

Virtual assets usually are not backed by any tangible assets. Such virtual assets would be merely speculative investments and their prices can fluctuate greatly within a short period of time. The virtual assets could be rendered worthless and investors may stand to lose all of their investments.

Any virtual asset 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, governmental or regulatory activity, legislative changes, suspension or cessation of support for a virtual assets 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 values of virtual assets to change significantly over a short period of time.

As such, an investment in a virtual asset or VA-related Product involves a substantial degree of risk. The value of a virtual asset or VA-related Product could decline significantly and without warning. Investors should be prepared to lose part of, or even their entire investment. The performance of a VA-related Product (i.e., ETFs, futures) may differ significantly from the performance of the underlying virtual asset itself. Any representation of past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance.

Potential Price Manipulation: Speculation regarding the potential future appreciation in prices of virtual assets and VA-related Products may artificially inflate or deflate their trading prices. Market fraud or manipulation and other fraudulent trading practices, including the intentional dissemination of false or misleading information, can, among other things, lead to a disruption of the orderly functioning of markets, resulting in significant market volatility, causing the values of virtual assets and VA-related Products to fluctuate quickly and without warning.

Lack of Secondary Markets: There is a possible absence of a liquid secondary market for certain virtual assets or VA-related Products, which could, in turn, impact the prices and liquidity of virtual assets or VA-related Products with such exposure. Furthermore, there is no guarantee of an active trading market for virtual assets or VA-related Products whether listed on an exchange or not. Furthermore, secondary markets may be subject to wide bid/ask spreads, irregular trading activity, and extended trade settlement periods during times of market stress due to a lack of market makers or authorized participants.

Unregulated Marketplace: Currently, most trading, lending, or other dealing platforms and custodians of virtual assets are unregulated and service providers for VA-related Products, including custodians and fund administrators, may be unregulated, regulated only for anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) purposes or subject to light-touch regulation. Therefore, they may not be subject to the same robust regulation as service providers in traditional financial markets and the regulators may not have jurisdiction over them. In case of disputes, seeking recourse is likely to be difficult and legal remedies may be unavailable. Any investment in virtual assets or VA-related Products is not insured or guaranteed.

Investors should be wary of the risks of trading virtual assets or VA-related Products on an unregulated platform. If the platform ceases operation, collapses, or is hacked, investors may face the possible risk of losing their entire investments held on the platform. Furthermore, due to the lack of regulation, individuals or groups may engage in fraud or market manipulation, and investors in virtual assets or VA-related Products may be more exposed to the risk of fraud, theft, and market manipulation when investing in virtual assets or VA-related Products compared to more traditional asset classes. These risks, if realized, can cause a decline in the acceptance of the virtual assets or VA-related Products, hence reducing their values.

Counterparty Risk: There is invariably a risk that one or more issuers, private buyers or sellers of virtual assets or VA-related Products or market participants of trading, lending or other virtual asset or VA-related Product dealing platforms may renege, default, or fail to honour their obligations or are unwilling or unable to abide by the terms of their agreements when effecting transactions. In the event that this risk materializes, investors and other market participants will likely incur financial losses or reductions in gains from their trading or open positions in such assets.

Risk of Loss: Investors can lose their investments in virtual assets and VA-related Products due to criminal or fraudulent activities, especially if their investments or funds are held in a "hot wallet." A hot wallet is a virtual wallet that is connected to the internet, allowing investors to store, send, and receive virtual assets. Due to their online accessibility, hot wallets are deemed to be more vulnerable to hacks and theft than cold storage methods, i.e., offline wallets.

Hacking and Technological-related Risk: Virtual assets and VA-related Products may be subject to expropriation and/or theft. Hackers may attempt to obtain unauthorized access to information and/or assets in different ways, including but not limited to malware attacks, smurfing, and spoofing, resulting in the loss of virtual assets and VA-related Products or the loss of an investor's ability to access or control their virtual assets and VA-related Products. There may be no remedy in such an event, and holders of virtual assets and VA-related Products are not guaranteed any remedy, refund, or compensation.

Additionally, virtual assets rely on various types of distributed ledger technology. Some of this technology is open source software that is built upon experimental technology, namely blockchain. There are various technological risks when transacting in virtual assets,

including, but not limited to, 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 values of relevant virtual assets, the failure of hardware, software, internet connections, the risk of malicious software introduction, cyber-attack, failure of the underlying technology, blockchain, or other networks, computer viruses, communication failures, disruptions, errors, distortions or delays, and other attacks or failures. Any such cybersecurity failures or breaches, whether involving the VA trading platform or third-party service providers, could negatively affect the virtual assets' price, liquidity, and/or tradability.

New Types of Virtual Assets: The fast-evolving blockchain and distributed ledger technologies have the potential to radically transform the financial landscape, introducing new forms of virtual assets in the market. Such assets will likely come with their own unique set of risks.

Complex Transaction Strategies: Virtual asset transactions are typically created, propagated on the network, and validated before being added to the global ledger of transactions (the blockchain). Transactions are data structures that encode the transfer of value between participants in the virtual asset's network. Market participants' engagement in more complex transaction strategies for virtual assets or VA-related Products can result in increased risk, which may impact the values of the virtual assets or VA-related Products.

Risks of assets received or held outside Hong Kong: Virtual assets and VA-related Products received or held outside Hong Kong are subject to applicable laws (if any) of the relevant overseas jurisdictions, which may be different from the SFO and the rules made thereunder (if applicable). Consequently, such assets may not enjoy the same protection (if any) as that conferred on assets received or held in Hong Kong.

3. Risks Specific to Virtual Asset Futures Contracts

Magnified Risks and Potential Losses: The risks of the underlying virtual assets (e.g., insufficient liquidity, high price volatility, and potential market manipulation) may be magnified in trading VA futures contracts by the speculative nature of the underlying virtual assets and the leverage inherent in futures contracts. Additionally, as VA futures are margin products, losses (or gains) will also be magnified. Investors may lose more than what they initially invest.

Pricing Difference: The difficulty of valuing the underlying virtual assets poses significant challenges for investors in reliably valuing VA futures contracts. Hence, the virtual asset futures price should be expected to differ from the current cash price of the virtual asset, which is sometimes referred to as the "spot" price.

Liquidity Risk: The market for virtual asset futures contracts is still developing and may be subject to periods of illiquidity. It may be challenging or impossible to buy or sell a position at the desired price during such times. Market disruptions or volatility can also make it challenging to find a counterparty willing to transact at a reasonable price and adequate size. Illiquid markets can cause losses, which could be significant and impact the price of virtual asset futures, which could reduce the correlation between the performance of virtual asset futures and the "spot" price of a virtual asset.

Virtual Asset Futures Risk: The market for virtual asset futures is less developed and hence, potentially less liquid and more volatile than futures markets that are more established. While the virtual asset futures market has grown substantially over the recent years, there can be no guarantee that this growth will continue. The price for a VA futures contract is based on several factors, including the supply and demand for the VA futures contract. Market conditions and expectations, position limits, collateral requirements, and other factors can affect the supply and demand for VA futures contracts.

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凱基證券亞洲有限公司, 其註冊辦事處位於香港灣仔港灣道十八號中環廣場四十一樓, 憑藉《證券及期貨條例》獲許進行第 1 類 (證券交易) 及第 4 類 (就證券提供意見) 受規管活動(中央編號 BKJ214)。

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就虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品所附帶的風險作出解釋

- i. 虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品的交易具有高風險，僅適用於具有高風險承受能力且在交易變得無利可圖時有承受損失的財務能力的客戶。涉及虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品的交易或會涉及重大損失風險。因此，你應根據你的投資目標、財務狀況、風險承受能力及投資經驗，仔細考慮此類交易是否適合自己。你應有能力承擔因交易任何虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品而導致或與之相關的全部投資金額損失，以及超出可能到期及欠下的初始交易或投資金額的額外損失。在考慮是否進行交易或投資時，你應提醒自己並了解一般風險，尤其應注意以下可能適用於交易任何虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品的一般及特定風險因素。
- ii. 在對虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品進行任何交易之前，你必須仔細考慮是否可接受以下列出的風險以及所有其他適用風險。在交易虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品前，你應就你的特定情況尋求專業建議。
- iii. 除本文件外，在獲提供與虛擬資產相關的任何服務或獲允許交易任何虛擬資產相關產品前，客戶亦須審閱並確認凱基證券亞洲有限公司/凱基期貨（香港）有限公司提供的「複雜產品警告聲明」（如適用）及風險披露文件「就在交易所買賣的衍生產品所附帶的風險作出解釋」。

1. 「虛擬資產」及「虛擬資產相關產品」的定義

對「虛擬資產」的提述指以數碼形式來表達價值的資產，其形式可以是數碼代幣（如功能型代幣、穩定幣，或以證券或資產作為支持的代幣）、任何其他虛擬商品、加密資產或其他本質相同的資產，不論該等資產是否構成香港法例第 571 章《證券及期貨條例》所界定的「證券」或「期貨合約」，但不包括由中央銀行發行以數碼形式來表達的貨幣。虛擬資產的知名例子為加密貨幣比特幣。

「虛擬資產相關產品」指符合以下說明的投資產品：(a)其主要投資目標或策略為投資於虛擬資產；(b)其價值主要源自虛擬資產的價值及特點；或(c)跟蹤或模擬與虛擬資產的表現緊密吻合或相應的投資結果或回報。

2. 虛擬資產的一般風險披露

虛擬資產的性質：虛擬資產並非法定貨幣。其可能並無實物支持，亦不受政府支持或擔保。其可能並無內在價值。部分虛擬資產或不會自由或廣泛流通，亦可能不會在任何二級市場上市。虛擬資產通常屬高風險資產類別。進行虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品交易時務請審慎行事。

法律及監管風險：虛擬資產為相對較新的創新，此類資產的市場涉及快速價格波動、變動及不確定性。監管或法律環境的變化可能會對虛擬資產網絡的運行產生負面影響或限制相關資產的使用。任何該等風險的實現都可能導致大眾對虛擬資產的接受度下降，從而引致其價值下跌。

此外，虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品的法律和監管處理或會發生變化。虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品的監管不穩定且瞬息萬變。法律與監管處理根據相關司法管轄區而異。監管及法律風險的影響為虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品可能因法律或監管變化而貶值或失去其全部價值。這或會影響虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品交易的價值或潛在利潤。

虛擬資產可能是或可能不是《證券及期貨條例》所定義的「證券」，因此可能是或可能不是受香港證券法的規限。投資於虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品可能無法享有《證券及期貨條例》賦予證券投資的相同保障。

價格波動：虛擬資產投資一直涉及大幅波動的價格。虛擬資產的價值或會在短時間內出現大幅波動。價格的不穩定性及不可預測的波動或會在短時間內導致重大損失。

虛擬資產通常並無任何有形資產支持。這種虛擬資產僅為投機性投資，其價格可能在短時間內大幅波動。虛擬資產或會變得一文不值，投資者或會失去所有的投資。

任何虛擬資產都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、虛擬資產性質或屬性的變化、政府或監管活動、立法變動、暫停或停止支持虛擬資產或其他交易所或服務提供商、公眾意見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的價值在短時間內發生重大變化。

因此，對虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品的投資涉及重大程度的風險。虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品的價值可能會在並無警告的情況下大幅下降。投資者應做好損失部分甚至全部投資的準備。虛擬產品相關產品（即交易所買賣基金、期貨）的表現可能與相關虛擬資產本身的表現有很大差異。任何關於以往表現的陳述，未必能夠作為日後表現的指引。

潛在的價格操縱：有關虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品價格未來可能升值的猜測或會人為抬高或降低其交易價格。市場欺詐或操縱以及其他欺詐性交易行為，包括故意傳播虛假或誤導性資訊，可能會（其中包括）導致市場有序運作的中斷，引致市場大幅波動，從而導致虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品的價值在並無警告的情況下出現快速波動。

缺乏二級市場：若干虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品可能缺乏流動性二級市場，從而可能會影響具有此類風險的虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品的價格及流動性。此外，無論是否在交易所上市，都無法保證虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品擁有活躍交易市場。此外，由於缺乏做市商或授權參與者，二級市場或會涉及廣泛的買賣差價、不規則的交易活動以及在市場壓力期間延長交易結算期。

不受監管的市場：目前，虛擬資產的大多數交易、借貸或其他交易平台及託管人不受監管，而虛擬資產相關產品的服務提供商（包括託管人及基金管理人）或不受監管，其僅會出於反洗錢及反恐融資 (AML/CFT) 目的而受監管，或受輕度管制。因此，該等產品可能不會似傳統金融市場中的服務提供商一般受到同樣嚴格監管，監管機構可能對其並無管轄權。倘發生爭議，尋求追索很可能難度較高，且可能無法獲得法律補救。對虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品的任何投資均無保險或保證。

投資者應警惕在不受監管的平台上交易虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品的風險。倘平台停止營運、倒閉或遭黑客入侵，投資者可能面臨失去其在平台上持有的全部投資的風險。此外，由於缺乏監管，個人或團體可能參與欺詐或市場操縱，虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品的投資者在投資虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品時可能較傳統資產類別更容易面臨欺詐、盜竊及市場操縱的風險。倘相關風險實現，可能會導致大眾對虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品的接受度下降，從而引致其價值下跌。

對手方風險：總會存有如下風險：一個或多個虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品的發行人、私人買家或賣家或交易、借貸或其他虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品交易平台的市場參與者可能會違背承諾、違約或未能兌現責任或在進行交易時不願或無法遵守其協議條款。倘此等風險成為現實，投資者及其他市場參與者可能會因交易此類資產或未能就其平倉而遭受財務損失或收益減少。

損失風險：由於犯罪或欺詐活動，投資者可能會失去他們對虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品的投資，尤其是倘他們的投資或資金存放在「熱錢包」中。熱錢包是連接到互聯網的虛擬錢包，允許投資者存儲、發送及接收虛擬資產。由於其線上可存取性，熱錢包被認為比冷存儲方式（即離線錢包）更容易受到黑客攻擊及盜竊。

黑客入侵及技術相關風險：虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品可能會被沒收及/或盜竊。黑客可能試圖以不同的方式在未經授權進入下獲取資料及/或資產，包括但不限於惡意軟件攻擊、smurfing 類型的拒絕服務攻擊及電子欺詐，從而導致虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品的損失或投資者失去存取或控制其虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品的能力。在此情況下可能並無補救措施，且不會保證虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品的持有人能得到任何補救、退款或賠償。

此外，虛擬資產依賴於各種類型的分散式帳本技術。其中部分技術乃基於實驗技術（即區塊鏈）的開源軟件。虛擬資產交易存在各種技術風險，包括但不限於技術存在技術缺陷、惡意攻擊、多數挖礦、基於共識或其他挖礦攻擊、共識協議或算法變更、社區或礦工支援減少、相關虛擬資產價值的快速波動、硬件、軟件、互聯網連接故障、惡意軟件引入的風險、網絡攻擊、基礎技術、區塊鏈或其他網絡的故障，電腦病毒、通訊故障、中斷、錯誤、失真或延遲，以及其他攻擊或故障。任何此類網絡安全故障或違規，無論是涉及虛擬資產交易平台或第三方服務提供商，均可能對虛擬資產的價格、流動性及/或可交易性產生負面影響。

新型虛擬資產：快速發展的區塊鏈及分散式帳本技術有潛力從根本上變革金融格局，在市場上引入新形式的虛擬資產。此類資產或會帶來其一系列獨特風險。

複雜的交易策略：虛擬資產交易通常在網絡上創建、傳播並在添加到全球交易分類帳（區塊鏈）前進行驗證。交易是對虛擬資產網絡參與者之間的價值轉移進行編碼的數據結構。市場參與者針對虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品參與更複雜的交易策略或會導致風險增加，這可能會影響虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品的價值。

在香港境外收到或持有的資產的風險：在香港境外收到或持有的虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品受相關海外司法管轄區的適用法律（如有）的約束，可能有別於《證券及期貨條例》及其項下制定的規則（倘適用）。因此，該等資產可能無法享有與在香港收到或持有的資產相同的保障（如有）。

3. 虛擬資產期貨合約的特定風險

放大的風險及潛在損失：相關虛擬資產涉及的風險（例如流動性不足、價格高度波動及潛在的市場操縱行為）可能會因相關虛擬資產的投機性質和期貨合約固有的槓桿作用而加劇。此外，由於虛擬資產期貨為保證金產品，損失（或收益）亦會被放大。投資者的損失可能超過他們初始投資金額。

定價差異：由於相關虛擬資產難以估值，因此為投資者在對虛擬資產期貨合約進行可靠估值方面帶來重大挑戰。因此，預計虛擬資產期貨價格與虛擬資產的當前現金價格（有時稱為「現貨」價格）會有差異。

流動性風險：虛擬資產期貨合約市場仍在發展中，或會出現流動性不足的時期。在此期間以理想價格買入或賣出倉位或具挑戰性或不可能實現。市場動盪或波動亦可能使尋找願意以合理價格及足夠規模進行交易的交易對手變得具挑戰性。流動性不足的市場或會造成損失，這或會對虛擬資產期貨的價格造成重大影響，然後會降低虛擬資產期貨的表現與虛擬資產的「現貨」價格之間的相關性。

虛擬資產期貨風險：與更成熟的期貨市場相比，虛擬資產期貨市場欠發達，因此流動性可能更低，波動性更大。儘管虛擬資產期貨市場近年來大幅增長，但無法保證此增長會持續。虛擬資產期貨合約的價格基於若干因素，包括虛擬資產期貨合約的供需。市場條件及預期、倉位限制、抵押品要求及其他因素會影響虛擬資產期貨合約的供需。

KGI Asia Limited, whose registered office is at 41/F Central Plaza, 18 Harbour Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong, is licensed to conduct Type 1 (dealing in securities) and Type 4 (advising on securities) regulated activities under the Securities and Futures Ordinance (CE No. BKJ214).
凱基證券亞洲有限公司，其註冊辦事處位於香港灣仔港灣道十八號中環廣場四十一樓，憑藉《證券及期貨條例》獲許進行第1類（證券交易）及第4類（就證券提供意見）受規管活動（中央編號 BKJ214）。

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凱基期貨（香港）有限公司，其註冊辦事處位於香港灣仔港灣道十八號中環廣場四十一樓，憑藉《證券及期貨條例》獲許進行第2類（期貨合約交易）及第5類（就期貨合約提供意見）受規管活動（中央編號 ADW991）。

Acknowledgement of Explanation of Risks Associated with Virtual Assets and Virtual Asset-related Products

知悉「就虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品所附帶的風險作出解釋」聲明書

| | | | |
|--------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| *To 致 | <input type="checkbox"/> KGI Asia Limited 凱基證券亞洲有限公司 | <input type="checkbox"/> KGI Futures (Hong Kong) Limited 凱基期貨(香港)有限公司 | *Date (dd/mm/yy) 日期(日/月/年) |
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Account Information

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| *Account No. 帳戶號碼 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Account Name 帳戶名稱 | | | | | | | | | | | |

客戶聲明 Client Declaration

I/We hereby acknowledge and confirm that: -

1. I/We have read and fully understood the document entitled "Explanation of Risks Associated with Virtual Assets and Virtual Asset-related Products" provided by KGIA/KGIF in a language of my/our choice (English or Chinese).
2. I/We am/are willing to accept the risks associated with trading virtual assets and virtual asset-related products.

本人/我們謹此聲明及確認:

1. 本人/我們已仔細閱讀及完全明白，由凱基證券亞洲有限公司/凱基期貨(香港)有限公司提供，並以本人/我們所選擇之語言(英文或中文)的「就虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品所附帶的風險作出解釋」。
2. 本人/我們並願意承擔交易相關虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品所帶來的潛在風險。

Authorized Signature(s) 客戶簽署

X

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| Signatories Name(s) 簽署人姓名 | |
|-------------------------------------|--|



(Must be duly signed by all authorized persons of a corporate account or all joint account holders of a joint account
必須由公司賬戶的所有授權人或所有聯名賬戶持有人正式簽署)

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| Prepared by FO: | Updated by OPP: <input type="checkbox"/> Code Setup: AGMT006 | Checked by OPA: |
| Name: | Name: | Name: |
| Date: | Date: | Date: |