

In case of any discrepancy between the English and Chinese version of this disclosure, the English version shall prevail.

Appendix A to CFTC Rule 1.55 (c)—Generic Risk Disclosure Statement

This brief statement does not disclose all of the risks and other significant aspects of trading in futures and options. In light of the risks, you should undertake such transactions only if you understand the nature of the contracts (and contractual relationships) into which you are entering and the extent of your exposure to risk. Trading in futures and options is not suitable for many members of the public. You should carefully consider whether trading is appropriate for you in light of your experience, objectives, financial resources, and other relevant circumstances.

Futures

1. Effect of "Leverage" or "Gearing"

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.

2. Risk-reducing orders or strategies

The placing of certain orders (for example, "stop-loss" orders, where permitted, under local law, or "stop-limit" 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.

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商品期貨交易委員會(CFTC)規則 1.55 (c) 附錄 A — 一般風險披露聲明

本聲明並不涵蓋買賣期貨及期權的所有風險及其他重要事宜。就風險而言，你在進行任何上述交易前，應先瞭解將訂立的合約的性質(及有關的合約關係)和你就此須承擔的風險程度。期貨及期權買賣對很多公眾投資者都並不適合，你應就本身的投資經驗、投資目標、財政資源及其他相關條件，小心衡量自己是否適合參與該等買賣。

期貨

1. 「槓桿」效應

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。

2. 減低風險交易指示或投資策略

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。



Options

3. Variable degree of risk

Transactions in options carry a high degree of risk. Purchasers and sellers of options should familiarize themselves with the type of option (that is, put or call) which they 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.

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 future, the purchaser will acquire a futures position with associated liabilities for margin (see the section on Futures above). If the purchased options expire worthless, you will suffer a total loss of your 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.

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 unfavorably. The seller will also be exposed to the risk of the purchaser exercising the option and the seller being obligated to either settle the option in cash or to acquire or deliver the underlying interest. If the option is on a future, the seller will acquire a position in a future with associated liabilities for margin (see the section on Futures above). If the option is “covered” by the seller holding a corresponding position in the underlying interest or a future or another option, the risk may be reduced. If the option is not covered, the risk of loss can be unlimited.

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.

Additional risks common to futures and options

4. Terms and conditions of contracts

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 (for example, the circumstances under which you may become obligated 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 clearinghouse to reflect changes in the underlying interest.

期權

3. 不同風險程度

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。

購入期權的投資者可選擇抵銷或行使期權或任由期權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(參閱上文「期貨」一節)。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。

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(參閱上文「期貨」一節)。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。

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。

期貨和期權的其他常見風險

4. 合約的條款及細則

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。

5. *Suspension or restriction of trading and pricing relationships*
Market conditions (for example, illiquidity) and/or the operation of the rules of certain markets (for example, 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 future, 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.

6. *Deposited cash and property*
You should familiarize yourself with the protections accorded 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 specified legislation or local rules. In some jurisdictions, property which had been specifically identifiable as your own will be prorated in the same manner as cash for purposes of distribution in the event of a shortfall.
7. *Commission and other charges*
Before you begin to trade, you should obtain a clear explanation of all commissions, fees, and other charges for which you will be liable. These charges will affect your net profit (if any) or increase your loss.
8. *Transactions in other jurisdictions*
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 inquire 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.
9. *Currency risks*
The profit or loss in transactions in foreign-currency-denominated contracts (whether they are traded in your own or another jurisdiction) will be affected by fluctuations in currency rates where there is a need to convert from the currency denomination of the contract to another currency.
10. *Trading facilities*
Most open-outcry and 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 clearinghouse, and/or member firms. Such limits may vary: you should ask the firm with which you deal for details in this respect.

5. *暫停或限制交易及價格關係*

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「停板」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」。

6. *存放的現金及財產*

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。

7. *佣金及其他收費*

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。

8. *在其他司法管轄區進行交易*

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。

9. *貨幣風險*

以外幣計算的合約買賣所帶來的利潤或招致的虧損(不論交易是否在你本身所在的司法管轄區或其他地區進行),均會在需要將合約的單位貨幣兌換成另一種貨幣時受到匯率波動的影響。

10. *交易設施*

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。

11. Electronic trading

Trading on an electronic trading system may differ not only from trading in an open-outcry market but also from trading on other electronic trading systems. If you undertake transactions on an electronic trading system, you will be exposed to risk associated with the system, including the failure of hardware and software. The result of any system failure may be that your order is either not executed according to your instructions or is not executed at all.

12. Off-exchange transactions

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 yourself with applicable rules and attendant risks.

11. 電子交易

透過某個電子交易系統進行買賣，可能會與透過其他電子交易系統進行買賣有所不同。如果你透過某個電子交易系統進行買賣，便須承受該系統帶來的風險，包括有關系統硬件或軟件可能會失靈的風險。系統失靈可能會導致你的交易指示不能根據指示執行，甚或完全不獲執行。

12. 場外交易

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所進行的買賣的交易對手方。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，應先瞭解適用的規則和有關的風險。

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