



輝立証券(香港)有限公司

証券客戶協議補充:

條款	修訂內容	生效日期
附表 2 - 3.1	處理香港股票交易及公開招股時的任何機構，包括但不限於上市公司及其子公司、滬港通有關機構、深港通有關機構、中央結算有限公司、及向發行人、發行人的股份過戶登記處、證監會、聯交所及其他的有關各方。	1/3/2022
附表 2 - 3.2	(xi) 根據不時生效的聯交所及證監會規則和規定，包括但不限於上市公司及其子公司、滬港通有關機構、深港通有關機構、中央結算有限公司、及向發行人、發行人的股份過戶登記處、證監會、聯交所及其他的有關各方披露及轉移您/ 汝等的個人資料（包括客戶識別信息及券商客戶編碼）	1/3/2022
附表 10	<p style="text-align: center;">香港証券交易及新股認購協議</p> <p>處理個人資料作為於香港聯合交易所交易的一部分</p> <p>您/ 汝等明白並同意，輝立証券(香港)有限公司（統稱“輝立証券”）為了向您/ 汝等提供與在香港聯合交易所（聯交所）上市或買賣的証券相關的服務，以及為了遵守不時生效的聯交所與證券及期貨事務監察委員會（證監會）的規則和規定，輝立証券可收集、儲存、處理、使用、披露及轉移與您/ 汝等有關的個人資料（包括您/ 汝等的客戶識別信息及券商客戶編碼）。在不限制以上的內容的前提下，當中包括:</p> <p>(a) 根據不時生效的聯交所及證監會規則和規定，向聯交所及/ 或證監會披露及轉移您/ 汝等的個人資料（包括客戶識別信息及券商客戶編碼）；</p> <p>(b) 允許聯交所：(i)收集、儲存、處理及使用您/ 汝等的個人資料（包括客戶識別信息及券商客戶編碼），以便監察和監管市場及執行《聯交所規則》；(ii)向香港相關監管機構和執法機構（包括但不限於證監會）披露及轉移有關資料，以便他們就香港金融市場履行其法定職能；及(iii)為監察市場目的而使用有關資料進行分析；</p> <p>(c) 允許證監會：(i)收集、儲存、處理及使用您/ 汝等的個人資料（包括客戶識別信息及券商客戶編碼），以便其履行法定職能，包括對香港金融市場的監管、監察及執法職能；及(ii)根據適用法例或監管規定向香港相關監管機構和執法機構披露及轉移有關資料；及</p> <p>(d) 向香港中央結算有限公司（香港結算）提供券商客戶編碼以允許香港結算：(i)從聯交所取得、處理及儲存允許披露及轉移給香港結算屬於您/ 汝等的客戶識別信息，及向發行人的股份過戶登記處轉移您/ 汝等的客戶識別信息，以便核實您/ 汝等未就相關股份認購進行重複申請，以及便利首次公開招股抽籤及首次公開招股結算程序；及(ii)處理及儲存您/ 汝等的客戶識別信息，及向發行人、發行人的股份過戶登記處、證監會、聯交所及其他公開招股的有關各方轉移您/ 汝等的客戶識別信息，以便處理您/ 汝等對有關股份認購的申請，或為載於公開招股發行人的招股章程的任何其他目的。</p> <p>您/ 汝等亦同意，即使您/ 汝等其後宣稱撤回同意，輝立証券在您/ 汝等宣稱撤回同意後，仍可繼續儲存、處理、使用、披露或轉移您/ 汝等的個人資料以作上述用途。</p> <p>您/ 汝等如未能向輝立証券提供個人資料或上述同意，可能意味著輝立証券不會或不能夠再（視情況而定）執行您/ 汝等的交易指示或向您/ 汝等提供証券相關服務，惟出售、轉出或提取您/ 汝等現有的証券持倉（如有）除外。</p> <p>備註：本條文所述的“券商客戶編碼”及“客戶識別信息”具有《證券及期貨事務監察委員會持牌人或註冊人操守準則》第 5.6 段所界定的含義。</p>	1/3/2022
附表 3 - 30	<p>30. 與投資虛擬資產相關產品的風險</p> <p>對虛擬資產相關產品進行任何交易前，客戶必須仔細考慮可否接受以下列出的風</p>	1/7/2022

險以及所有其他適用的風險。

虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品(“虛擬產品”)對投資者造成重大風險，當中部份是因虛擬資產本身的固有性質與特點所致，而另一部份則源自虛擬資產交易平台或投資組合管理公司的營運。

(i) 流通性、波動性及估值

虛擬資產一般欠缺實體資產支持或政府擔保，亦不具實際價值。一些虛擬資產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。虛擬資產/虛擬產品亦可缺少二級市場給投資者交易。某些虛擬資產類別並沒有普遍接納的估值原則。

虛擬資產或虛擬產品的價值可能會在短時間內大幅波動。這意味著虛擬資產或虛擬產品的價格可能會上漲或下跌，並可能變得毫無價值。投資者將損失部分或全部資金。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、法律變更、暫停或停止支持對於虛擬資產/虛擬產品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。

二級市場上的價格會因供求而受到影響，及具有短暫和波動的性質。如果虛擬資產的資金池規模細而零散，投資者所面對的波動性便可能進一步擴大。

(ii) 網絡保安及穩妥保管資產

交易平台營運者及投資組合管理公司可能將客戶資產存放在線上錢包內(即存於有互聯網介面的網上環境)，而線上錢包容易受黑客入侵。網絡攻擊導致黑客入侵虛擬資產交易平台及虛擬資產遭盜取的情況普遍。受害人可能難以向黑客或交易平台追討損失，其金額可高達數億港元。鑑於可供選擇的合資格保管人有限，虛擬資產基金面對獨有的挑戰；而可供選擇的解決方案亦可能並非完全有效。

涉及虛擬資產的交易是不可撤銷的。丟失或被盜的虛擬資產可能無法找回。一旦交易經過驗證並記錄在區塊鏈上，虛擬資產的丟失或被盜通常將不可逆轉。

(iii) 市場廉潔穩健

與受規管的股票交易所不同，虛擬資產的市場仍處於萌芽階段，及可能不在一套受認可及具透明度的規則下運作。運作中斷、市場操縱及違規活動時有發生，而這些情況均會造成投資者損失。

(iv) 利益衝突

虛擬資產交易平台營運者可能同時擔當客戶的代理人及主事人。虛擬資產交易平台像傳統交易所、另類交易系統或證券經紀商那樣，可利便虛擬資產的首次分銷(如首次代幣發行)及/或二級市場交易。若這些營運者不在任何監管機構的監察範圍內，利益衝突便難以被偵測、監察及管理。及在交易、借貸或其他交易平台上存在價格操縱風險。

(v) 監管不充分和不一致

虛擬資產/虛擬產品可能不受監管金融產品相關的法規的約束，包括但不限於發牌要求、審計、交易報告要求、反洗錢規則、市場操縱規則、市場誠信原則。因此，虛擬資產/虛擬產品市場特別容易受到操縱和欺詐的影響，這可能對虛擬資產/虛擬產品的價格產生負面影響。

在會計的專業範疇內不一定有協訂標準與行業慣例，說明核數師應以何種方式進行保證/估值程序，從而就虛擬資產是否確實存在及其擁有權取得足夠的審計證據，及確定估值的合理性。

(vi) 欺詐

虛擬資產可能被用作為欺詐投資者的手段。虛擬資產交易 平台營運者或投資組合管理公司在允許虛擬資產在其平 台上買賣或為其投資組合投資虛擬資產之前，可能未進行 足夠的產品盡職審查。結果，投資者可能成為欺詐的受害者並損失其投資。

(vii) 缺乏對虛擬資產 / 虛擬產品的健全規則和保護

不僅虛擬資產本身，虛擬資產的交易、借貸、交易平台和託管人在某些國家可能不受監管。政府或監管機構可能不會提供任何保證和保障。 投資新型虛擬資產或投資新市場參與者的複雜交易策略產品可能會產生新的不可預見風險。

此外，虛擬資產/虛擬產品可能缺乏健全的監管體系。由於虛擬資產/虛擬產品 的不斷演變和發展，全球監管機構在為虛擬資產/虛擬產品建立健全監管體系方面可能面臨重大困難。

(viii) 虛擬資產/虛擬產品含違約風險和/或對手風險

違約風險能來自發行人未能按約定付款。在市場低迷時期，發行人能因無法履行承諾而違約。

對手風險是指交易方未能履行其金融合同義務。

虛擬資產期貨合約的相關風險

虛擬資產期貨合約下的虛擬資產價格可能極為波動，這可能由於流動性不足引起。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。

期貨合約的高度槓桿化性質亦令投資者所面對的風險倍增。此外，虛擬資產或虛擬資產期貨合約的複雜性和固有風險可能會令一般投資者難以明白和理解。

不時有報道指出，銷售或買賣虛擬資產期貨合約的平台涉及操縱市場和違規活動。虛擬資產交易平台的交易規則可能並不清晰及公平。部分平台曾經被投資者批評，指其在期貨合約的生命周期內改變交易規則，例如中止買賣或取消交易，導致投資者蒙受重大損失。

由於虛擬產品是一種相對較新的資產類別，可能存在尚未識別的額外風險。由於波動性和未知的風險性質，只有在客戶準備接受損失其投資於虛擬產品的所有資金的風險時，客戶才應投資於虛擬產品。



Phillip Securities (Hong Kong) Limited

Supplement to the Client Services Agreement:

Clause	Amended Content	Implementation Date
Sch 2 – 3.1	Any person when processing your Hong Kong securities trading and IPO application, including but not limited to the issuer, the issuer's share registrar, SSE, SZSE, the SFC, SEHK and any other party involved for the purposes of processing your transaction/ application.	1/3/2022
Sch 3 – 3.2	(xii) disclosing and transferring your personal data (including CID and BCAN(s)) to the issuer, the issuer's share registrar, SSE, SZSE, the SFC, SEHK and any other party involved in accordance with the rules and requirements of SEHK and the SFC in effect from time to time	1/3/2022
Sch 10	<p style="text-align: center;">Hong Kong Securities Trading and IPO Application Agreement</p> <p>Processing of Personal Data as part of Trading on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong</p> <p>You acknowledge and agree that Phillip Securities (Hong Kong) Limited (“PSHK”) may collect, store, process, use, disclose and transfer personal data relating to you (including your CID and BCAN(s)) as required for us to provide services to you in relation to securities listed or traded on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong (SEHK) and for complying with the rules and requirements of SEHK and the Securities and Futures Commission (SFC) in effect from time to time. Without limiting the foregoing, this includes –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) disclosing and transferring your personal data (including CID and BCAN(s)) to SEHK and/or the SFC in accordance with the rules and requirements of SEHK and the SFC in effect from time to time;(b) allowing SEHK to: (i) collect, store, process and use your personal data (including CID and BCAN(s)) for market surveillance and monitoring purposes and enforcement of the Rules of the Exchange of SEHK; and (ii) disclose and transfer such information to the relevant regulators and law enforcement agencies in Hong Kong (including, but not limited to, the SFC) so as to facilitate the performance of their statutory functions with respect to the Hong Kong financial markets; and (iii) use such information for conducting analysis for the purposes of market oversight; and(c) allowing the SFC to: (i) collect, store, process and use your personal data (including CID and BCAN(s)) for the performance of its statutory functions including monitoring, surveillance and enforcement functions with respect to the Hong Kong financial markets; and (ii) disclose and transfer such information to relevant regulators and law enforcement agencies in Hong Kong in accordance with applicable laws or regulatory requirements.(d) providing BCAN to Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited (HKSCC) allowing HKSCC to: (i) retrieve from SEHK (which is allowed to disclose and transfer to HKSCC), process and store your CID and transfer your CID to the issuer's share registrar to enable HKSCC and/ or the issuer's share registrar to verify that you have not made any duplicate applications for the relevant share subscription and to facilitate IPO balloting and IPO settlement; and (ii) process and store your CID and transfer your CID to the issuer, the issuer's share registrar, the SFC, SEHK and any other party involved in the IPO for the purposes of processing your application for the relevant share subscription or any other purpose set out in the IPO issuer's prospectus. <p>You also agree that despite any subsequent purported withdrawal of consent by you, your personal data may continue to be stored, processed, used, disclosed or transferred for the above purposes after such purported withdrawal of consent.</p> <p>Failure to provide us with your personal data or consent as described above may mean that PSHK will not, or will no longer be able to, as the case may be, carry out your trading instructions or provide you with securities related services (other than to sell, transfer out or withdraw your existing holdings of securities, if any).</p> <p>Note: The terms “BCAN” and “CID” used in this clause shall bear the meanings as defined in paragraph 5.6 of the Code of Conduct for Persons Licensed by or Registered with the Securities and Futures Commission.”</p>	1/3/2022

You must consider carefully whether the risks set out below, as well as all other applicable risks, are acceptable to the Customer prior to any transaction on virtual assets related products.

Virtual assets or virtual assets related products (“VA”) pose significant risks to investors. Some of these risks are inherent in the nature and characteristics of the virtual assets themselves and others stem from the operations of platforms or portfolio managers.

(i) Liquidity, volatility and valuation

Virtual assets are generally not backed by any physical assets or guaranteed by the government. They have no intrinsic value. Some of the virtual assets may not circulate freely or widely, and may not be listed on any secondary markets. There may be lack of secondary markets for investors to trade virtual assets or VA. There may not have any generally accepted valuation principles governing certain types of virtual assets.

The value of the virtual assets or VA may fluctuate significantly over a short period of time. This means there is a high risk that the price of virtual assets or VA may move up or down, and may become valueless. Investor will lose some or all of your money. 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 amendment, suspension or cessation of support for a virtual assets/VA or other exchanges or service providers, public opinions, or other factors outside of our control.

Prices on the secondary market are driven by supply and demand and are short-term and volatile by nature. The volatility faced by investors may be further magnified where liquidity pools for virtual assets are small and fragmented.

(ii) Cybersecurity and safe custody of assets

Trading platform operators and portfolio managers may store clients' assets in hot wallets (ie, online environments which provide an interface with the internet). These can be prone to hacking. Cyber-attacks resulting in the hacking of virtual asset trading platforms and thefts of virtual assets are common. Victims may have difficulty recovering losses from hackers or trading platforms, which can run to hundreds of millions of Hong Kong dollars. Virtual asset funds face a unique challenge due to the limited availability of qualified custodian. Available solutions may not be totally effective.

Transactions involving virtual assets are irrevocable. Lost or stolen virtual assets may be irretrievable. Once a transaction has been verified and recorded on a blockchain, loss or stolen virtual assets generally will not be reversible.

(iii) Market integrity

Unlike regulated stock exchanges, the market for virtual assets is nascent and may not operate under a set of recognised and transparent rules. Outages are not uncommon, as are market manipulative and abusive activities, and these all result in investor losses.

(iv) Conflicts of interest

Virtual asset trading platform operators may act as agents for clients as well as principals. Virtual asset trading platforms may facilitate the initial distribution of virtual assets (e.g., initial coin offerings), facilitate secondary market trading, or both, as in a traditional exchange, alternative trading system or securities broker. If these operators are not under the purview of any regulator, it would be difficult to detect, monitor and manage conflicts of interest and has a risk of price manipulation on trading, lending or other dealing platforms.

(v) Inadequate and inconsistent regulation

Virtual assets/VA may not be subject to regulations associated with a

regulated financial product, including, but not limit to, licensing requirement, audit, trade reporting requirements, anti-money laundering rules, market manipulation rules, market integrity principle. The markets for virtual assets/VA are therefore especially susceptible to manipulation and fraud which can have a negative impact on the price of virtual assets/VA.

Among the accounting profession body, there may not be an agreed standards and practices for auditor to perform assurance and valuation procedures to obtain sufficient audit evidence for the existence and ownership of virtual assets, and ascertain the reasonableness of the valuations.

(vi) Fraud

Virtual assets may be used as a means to defraud investors.

Virtual asset trading platform operators or portfolio managers may not have conducted sufficient product due diligence before allowing virtual assets to be traded on their platforms or investing in a virtual asset for their portfolios. As a result, investors may become victims of fraud and lose their investments.

(vii) Absence of robust regulations and protection on virtual assets/VA

Not only virtual assets itself, trading, lending, dealing platforms and custodians of virtual assets may be unregulated in some countries. There may not have any guarantees and safeguards provided by Government or regulatory bodies. New unforeseen risks may arise from investing in new types of virtual assets or investing in new market participants' complex transaction strategies products.

Moreover, there may be an absence of a robust regulatory system for virtual assets/VA. Global regulatory bodies may face difficulties on developing a robust regulatory system for virtual assets/VA due to the continuing evolution and development of virtual assets/VA.

(viii) Virtual assets/VA contains default risks and/or counterparty risks.

Default risk could come from the issuer's failure to make payments as agreed. At time of market downturn, an issuer may default due to their inability to fulfil their commitments.

Counterparty risk refers to the failure of the trading party in fulfilling their financial contractual obligations.

Risks of entering into virtual asset futures contracts

The prices of the virtual assets which underlie these futures contracts fluctuate, sometimes dramatically. This may be due to insufficient liquidity. The difficulty in valuing the underlying virtual assets will in turn pose significant challenges for investors in reliably valuing virtual asset futures contracts.

Investors are exposed to amplified risks due to the highly leveraged nature of futures contracts. Moreover, the complexities and inherent risks of virtual assets and/or virtual asset futures contracts are likely to be difficult for the average investor to understand. From time to time, there have been reports of market manipulative and abusive activities on platforms offering or trading virtual asset futures contracts. Such platforms may not have clear and fair trading rules. Some platforms have been criticised by investors for changing their trading rules during the life of futures contracts, for instance, halting trades or rolling back transactions and causing significant losses to investors.

As VA is a relatively new class of asset, there may be additional risk which have not been identified and mentioned. Due to volatility and unknown risk nature, the Customer should only invest in VA if the Customer are prepared to accept the risk of losing all the monies they have invested in VA.