Heng An
Standard Life
恒安標準人壽

Virtual Assets Experience and Knowledge Assessment Form
虛擬資產經驗及知識評估表格

Application/Policy No. 投保書/保單編號	Name of (Proposed) Policy Owner (準)保單持有人姓名	Name of (Proposed) Life Insured (準)保單受保人姓名
Financial Adviser License No. 理財顧問牌照號碼	Name of Financial Adviser 理財顧問姓名	Name of Insurance Broker Firm 保險經紀公司名稱

Important Notes
重要提示

(1) This form is intended to serve the following purposes:
- i) Act as training materials for you to obtain the basic knowledge of virtual assets ("VA") and VA-related products;
- ii) Explain the risks associated with virtual assets and VA-related products; and
- iii) Assess whether you are suitable for investing in virtual assets and VA-related products.

本表格是用於以下目的:
- i) 作為培訓材料, 協助閣下獲得虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品的基本知識;
- ii) 解釋與虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品所附帶的風險; 及
- iii) 評估閣下是否適合投資虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品。

(2) The results of this assessment derive from information that you have provided to us. They are not an offer to sell or solicitation for an offer to buy any financial products and services and they should not be considered as investment advice. Heng An Standard Life (Asia) Limited (the "Company") accepts no responsibility or liability as to the accuracy or completeness of the information given.
本問卷根據閣下所提供的資料而得出結果。本問卷不可視為對任何投資產品及服務的銷售或購買邀請, 亦不應作為投資意見予以考慮。恒安標準人壽(亞洲)有限公司 (「貴公司」/「本公司」) 對所提供資料的準確性及完整性並不負上義務或責任。

(3) The purchase of virtual asset products by Chinese Mainland Visitors* is not accepted.
不接受內地訪客*購買虛擬資產產品。

*Chinese Mainland Visitors refer to individuals who hold a People's Republic of China Resident Identity Card, except those can provide another photo-bearing identity document showing possession of another country nationality.
內地訪客指持有中華人民共和國居民身份證的個人, 但不包括能夠提供顯示擁有其他國家國籍的其他帶照片身份證件的個人。

(4) The purchase of virtual asset products by customers from sanctioned countries* is not accepted.
不接受來自受制裁國家*的客戶購買虛擬資產產品。

*Sanctioned countries refer to those countries which are enforced under the Company's Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Counter-Terrorism Financing (CTF) frameworks.
制裁國家指的是在本公司反洗錢(AML)和反恐怖主義融資(CTF)框架下受到執法限制的國家。

(5) The purchase of virtual asset products by customers who meet any of the following criteria is not accepted.
不接受符合以下任何一項條件的客戶購買虛擬資產產品。

1. Age is 66 or above 年滿66歲或以上
2. Education Level is Primary or below 教育程度為小學或以下
3. No Regular Income 沒有固定收入

Part I – Understanding on Virtual Assets and VA-related Products
第一部份 – 認識虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品

Virtual Assets 虛擬資產

Virtual assets (VA) refer to digital representations of value which may be in the form of digital tokens, including utility tokens, stablecoins, security or asset-backed tokens, virtual commodities and crypto-assets, 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 but exclude digital representations of fiat currencies issued by central banks. A prominent example of a virtual asset is the cryptocurrency Bitcoin.
虛擬資產(VA)是指以數碼形式來表達價值的資產，其形式可以是數碼代幣，包括功能型代幣、穩定幣、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，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。虛擬資產的著名例子為加密貨幣比特幣。

Example of Digital Tokens

Cryptocurrency: A decentralized digital currency usually designed for use on the Internet, such as Bitcoin, Ethereum, etc.

Utility Token: A special type of cryptographic token designed to serve a specific use case within the relevant ecosystem. Basically, utility tokens grant users the right to perform certain actions on a specific blockchain network or decentralized application.

Non-fungible Tokens (NFTs): Virtual Assets that often exist in the form of digital art and collectibles.

數碼代幣的例子

加密貨幣：通常是為在互聯網上使用而設計的去中心化數字貨幣，例如比特幣、以太坊、等等。

功能型代幣：一種特殊類型的加密代幣，旨在為相關生態系統中的特定用例提供服務。基本上，功能型代幣授予用戶在特定區塊鏈網絡或去中心化應用程序上執行某些操作的權利。

非同質化代幣 (NFT)：通常以數字藝術和收藏品形式存在的虛擬資產。

Risk of Virtual Assets

No Intrinsic value: Virtual assets generally do not have any intrinsic value and are not backed by any government, bank or physical assets to support their value or purchasing power. Their prices mainly rely on investor confidence and market demand and supply. Speculative trades around virtual assets are common, and the market may not be transparent. Prices of virtual assets are easily affected by market rumours and celebrity shilling.

Highly Volatile: Bitcoin is the most popular virtual asset, and its price has been on a roller coaster ride since it first debuted in 2009. Though it often hits headlines and becomes market focus due to huge price gains, Bitcoin has experienced massive plunges in the past. Other virtual assets are even more volatile and some even recorded total losses.

Liquidity Risk and Market Manipulation: Globally, there are various virtual assets. The scale and number of users of many virtual assets are not large, and trading may not be active, leading to liquidity risk and potential market manipulation.

Trading Platforms: Virtual asset trading platforms are generally operated by private companies, with only a few being regulated, and most are located overseas. If these platforms cease to operate or collapse or are hacked, investors may lose some or all of the virtual assets held on these platforms, and it may be difficult for them to seek recourse or recover the losses. Moreover, different jurisdictions may have different stances on these emerging assets. Virtual asset trading platforms may be unregulated or only subject to light regulation (i.e. subject to none or minimal investor protection measures) in different jurisdictions and there may not be sufficient protection for investors.

Wallet Security: In recent years, hacks and scams involving virtual assets have been increasing, especially for hot wallets connected to the internet. Investors may incur significant losses in such cases. Besides, investors could lose all their virtual assets if their devices are infected by virus or if they lose their private key.

Illegal Activities: Due to the high anonymity of virtual assets, they could be used by criminals for money laundering or funding of terrorist activities. Additionally, virtual assets are increasingly being used as a medium for scams.

Other Risks: Virtual assets are innovative products and their future development is unpredictable, thus their acceptance and demand may move in a different direction. Governments may change their regulatory policies or tighten regulations for virtual assets and their activities, affecting the development and prices of virtual assets. If the encryption algorithms of virtual assets are compromised in the future, it could create uncertainties regarding the security of the entire virtual asset system.

虛擬資產的風險

沒有內在價值：虛擬資產一般沒有內在價值，也沒有任何政府、銀行或實物擔保，以支持其價值或購買力，價格走勢很大程度取決於投資者信心，或虛擬資產本身的供求。由於有很多人以投機心態進行虛擬資產交易，加上市場未必具透明度，虛擬資產價格很容易受到市場傳聞及名人效應所影響。

價格十分波動：比特幣可說是最具代表性的虛擬資產，自2009年面世至今，價格經常大起大跌。雖然比特幣經常因價格大升成為市場及媒體焦點，但過去也經歷過大幅暴跌。其他虛擬資產的波幅更高，甚至有不少失敗清零的例子。

流動性風險及市場操控：全球目前有不同的虛擬資產，當中很多規模及用戶數量並不大，交投也不活躍，容易構成流通性風險，及出現市場操控情況。

交易平台風險：虛擬資產交易平台一般由私人公司營運，當中只有少數受監管，而且大部分均設於海外。一旦交易平台停止運作、倒閉或被黑客入侵，投資者可能會損失部分或全部存放於交易平台的虛擬資產，相關損失可能難以提出申索或追討。此外，不同地區政府對這類新興資產有不同的取態，虛擬資產交易平台在不同地區可能不受監管或只有輕度監管 (即沒有或只有很少投資者保障措施)，未必有足夠的投資者保障。

錢包保安：近年與虛擬資產相關的黑客攻擊及欺詐個案有上升趨勢 (特別是連接到互聯網的熱錢包)，投資者可能因而嚴重損失。另外，設備受病毒感染或遺失私鑰，也可能導致投資者損失所有虛擬資產。

犯罪行為：由於虛擬資產具有極高匿名性，因此不少罪犯會在犯罪過程中，借助虛擬資產進行洗黑錢，或為恐怖活動集資等活動。此外，近年亦愈來愈多騙徒利用虛擬資產進行詐騙。

其他風險：虛擬資產屬創新產品，未來發展難以估計，其認受性及需求可能逆轉。此外，各國政府對這類新興資產及相關活動的政策可能會改變或加強監管，亦可能影響虛擬資產的未來發展，或對價格構成影響。科技發展也可能帶來未知的風險，假若虛擬資產的加密算法將來被破解，可能對整個虛擬資產系統的安全帶來不確定性。

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Bitcoin 比特幣

Bitcoin is a decentralized cryptocurrency that operates on a peer-to-peer network, using a consensus-driven initiative and open-source code, with blockchain technology serving as the primary underlying technology. The term "Bitcoin" was first introduced by Satoshi Nakamoto in a paper published on October 31, 2008, which also marked the creation of the Bitcoin Founding Block on January 3, 2009. In most countries, Bitcoin is regarded as a virtual commodity rather than a currency by central banks, government agencies, and academics.
比特幣是一種基於去中心化採用點對點網路、共識主動性與開放原始碼以區塊鏈作為底層技術的加密貨幣。「比特幣」一詞，最早是由一名叫中本聰於2008年10月31日發表的論文中提出，隨後比特幣創世區塊於2009年1月3日誕生。在大部分國家、央行、政府機關、學術界則將比特幣視為虛擬商品，而不認為是貨幣。

The Key Characteristics of Bitcoin

Decentralization: Bitcoin transactions operate without the control of central or authoritative institutions. This decentralization is facilitated by a network of computers (nodes) that validate and record transactions on the blockchain. This eliminates the need for reliance on traditional financial institutions for Bitcoin transactions and providing greater autonomy and trustlessness.

Encryption and Security: Bitcoin transactions are secured by cryptographic algorithms and recorded on the blockchain, making them highly secure and difficult to alter and protect the privacy of transactions. Transactions are conducted through public key encryption and digital signatures, ensuring the authenticity and tamper resistance of transactions.

Existence as Non-Physical: Bitcoin is a cryptocurrency invented and developed by an unknown programmer or group. It can be transferred electronically and used to pay for goods and services from merchants that accept it. Unlike traditional currencies, Bitcoin does not have the backing of any banks, governments, or issuers. In Hong Kong, Bitcoin is regarded as a virtual commodity rather than legal tender.

比特幣的基本特點

去中心化：比特幣的交易是在沒有中央機構或權威機構掌控下進行的。這種去中心化是由在區塊鏈上驗證和記錄交易的電腦（節點）網絡促成的。這消除了比特幣交易對傳統金融機構的依賴，提供了更大的自主性和不可信性。

加密和安全性：比特幣交易由加密算法保護交易的安全性和隱私，並記錄在區塊鏈上，使其高度安全且難以篡改。交易是通過公開密鑰加密和數位簽名來進行的，確保交易的真實性和不可篡改性。

非以實物方式存在：比特幣是由不知名的程式設計師或團體所發明和開發的加密貨幣。它可以通過電子方式轉移，並用於支付接受它的商家的商品和服務。與傳統貨幣不同，比特幣沒有任何銀行、政府或發行機構的支持。在香港，比特幣被視為虛擬商品而非法定貨幣。

Creation of Bitcoin

The creation of Bitcoin is achieved through a process called "mining". Mining refers to the process of verifying and recording Bitcoin transactions by solving mathematical problems, while obtaining a certain amount of new Bitcoin as a reward.

Basic Steps in Bitcoin Creation

1. **Verification of Transactions:** Nodes in the Bitcoin network (also known as miners) collect and verify pending transactions. These transactions include the transfer of Bitcoin between users and other Bitcoin-related operations.
2. **Packaging of Transactions:** Verified transactions are packaged into a dataset called a "block". Each block contains multiple transaction records and a data structure called a "block header."
3. **Solving Proof of Work:** Miners need to solve a complex mathematical problem, which is usually set in the block header. This problem requires miners to continuously try different numbers (called "Nonce") to find a number combination that meets certain conditions. This process requires a significant amount of computational power and time.
4. **Mining Reward:** When a miner successfully finds a number combination that meets the conditions, they can add the block to the blockchain and receive a certain amount of Bitcoin as a reward. This reward is pre-determined and continuously decreases over time.
5. **Expansion of the Blockchain:** Once a block is successfully mined and added to the blockchain, other miners begin to validate that block and continue mining the next block on top of it. This way, the blockchain continuously expands, with new blocks being added to the end of the chain.

The purpose of this mining process is to maintain the security and trustworthiness of the Bitcoin network while creating new Bitcoin.

比特幣的產生

比特幣的產生是通過一個稱為「挖礦」的過程來實現的。挖礦是指通過解決數學問題來驗證和記錄比特幣交易，同時獲得一定數量的新比特幣作為獎勵。

產生比特幣的基本步驟

1. **驗證交易：**比特幣網絡中的節點（亦稱為礦工）收集和驗證待處理的交易。這些交易包括用戶之間的比特幣轉移，以及其他與比特幣相關的操作。
2. **打包交易：**驗證的交易被打包成一個稱為「區塊」的數據集合。每個區塊包含多個交易記錄以及一個稱為「區塊頭」的數據結構。
3. **解決工作量證明：**礦工需要解決一個複雜的數學問題，這個問題通常是在區塊頭中設置的。這個問題要求礦工通過不斷嘗試不同的數字（稱為「Nonce」）來找到符合一定條件的數字組合。這個過程需要大量的計算能力和時間。
4. **挖礦獎勵：**當一個礦工成功地找到符合條件的數字組合時，他就可以將這個區塊添加到區塊鏈中，並獲得一定數量的比特幣作為獎勵。這個獎勵是預先設定的，並且隨著時間的推移而不斷減少。
5. **區塊鏈的擴展：**一旦一個區塊被成功挖出並添加到區塊鏈中，其他礦工就會開始驗證這個區塊，並在其上繼續挖礦下一個區塊。這樣，區塊鏈不斷擴展，新的區塊不斷地被添加到鏈的末尾。

這個挖礦過程的目的是維護比特幣網絡的安全性和可信性，同時創造新的比特幣。

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Virtual Asset Wallets 虛擬資產錢包

A virtual asset account, also referred to as a cryptocurrency account, is a specialized financial instrument that facilitates the purchase, sale, and storage of cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin, Ethereum, and others. This account is typically offered by online brokers or cryptocurrency exchanges and is designed to manage your cryptocurrency holdings.
虛擬資產賬戶也稱為加密貨幣賬戶，是一種專門的金融工具，方便購買、銷售和儲存比特幣、以太坊等加密貨幣。此帳戶通常由線上經紀商或加密貨幣交易所提供，旨在管理閣下持有的加密貨幣。

Public Key and Private Key

Virtual asset wallets are comprised of two primary components: private and public keys. The public key functions as the address of the virtual asset on the blockchain, akin to a bank account number, and can be publicly disclosed for the purpose of receiving virtual assets. In contrast, the private key serves as the password that validates ownership of the virtual assets, enabling the holder of the private key to transfer their virtual assets to another address. A private key can generate the public key through algorithms, but the public key cannot be used in reverse to generate the private key. This process ensures the security of both the private key and the virtual assets. Virtual assets are built on decentralized systems, meaning they are not controlled by a central authority that can keep a record of ownership. If users lose or have their private key stolen, they may no longer be able to access or use their virtual assets. Therefore, users should exercise due diligence by safeguarding their private keys with backup measures.

Due to the length and complexity of private keys, some virtual asset wallets generate a set of "mnemonic" phrases, typically comprising 12 to 24 English words, to facilitate record-keeping and memorization. Notably, mnemonic phrases constitute an alternative form of private key and necessitate secure storage. Users are advised to save them in handwritten format and to store them in a secure location, avoiding screenshots or photographs.

Public keys and private keys are stored in virtual asset wallets protected by a set of passwords. Virtual asset wallets can be broadly classified as cold wallets and hot wallets.

公鑰與私鑰

虛擬資產錢包由兩個主要部分組成：私鑰和公鑰。公開密鑰的功能是作為虛擬資產在區塊鏈上的地址，類似於銀行賬戶號碼，可以為了接收虛擬資產而公開披露。相反，私密金鑰則作為密碼，用來驗證虛擬資產的所有權，使私密金鑰的持有者能夠將其虛擬資產轉移至另一個地址。私鑰可以通過演算法計算出公鑰，但公鑰不能反過來計算出私鑰。此過程確保私鑰和虛擬資產的安全性。虛擬資產建立在分散的系統上，這意味著它們不受中央機構的控制，中央機構可以保存所有權的記錄。如果使用者遺失或被竊私密金鑰，他們可能無法再存取或使用其虛擬資產。因此，使用者應盡應盡的努力，透過備份措施保護其私人密碼匙。

由於私人密碼匙的長度和複雜性，一些虛擬資產錢包製作了一組「助記詞」，通常包括 12 到 24 個英文單詞，以方便記錄和記憶。值得注意的是，記憶短語構成了私密金鑰的另一種形式，需要安全儲存。建議使用者以手寫格式儲存，並存放在安全的地方，避免截圖或拍照。

公鑰及私鑰儲存在虛擬資產錢包之內，並以密碼保護，主要可以分為冷錢包與熱錢包兩類。

Cold Wallets and Hot Wallets

Cold wallets: refer to hardware devices that are not connected to the network, and most of them look like USB hard drives, car remote keys or credit cards. They store the private keys offline, offering better protection for virtual assets.

Hot wallets: refer to the storage method of virtual assets connected to the network. The advantage is that users do not need to purchase additional devices, and they can skip the steps of connecting to the network for each transaction like cold wallets. It is more convenient to send and receive virtual assets. However, any programs/devices that connect to the internet share the same risk, that is, once the computer or mobile phone is invaded by viruses or malware, the private keys inside may be stolen. There are two types of common hot wallets:

Software wallet: is a software application. After downloading and installing it on a computer or mobile device, the private key can be generated.

Trading platform-based wallets: are storage services provided by virtual asset trading platforms. The difference between these wallets and software hot wallets is that the trading platforms hold and manage private keys on behalf of the customers, allowing users to quickly deposit and withdraw their virtual assets. Since users of trading platform-based wallets do not have control over the private key, they may lose their virtual assets if the trading platform is hacked, collapses or ceases operation, especially most trading platforms are currently unregulated and may be located overseas.

冷錢包與熱錢包

冷錢包：指沒有連接網絡的硬體裝置，外形大多類似USB硬碟、汽車遙控鑰匙或信用卡。它們以離線方式儲存虛擬資產的私鑰，安全性較高。

熱錢包：指連接網絡的虛擬資產儲存方式，好處是用戶毋須購買額外的裝置，交易時亦毋須像冷錢包一樣每次連接網絡，收發虛擬資產會較為方便。不過，任何連接網絡的程式或裝置都有同一風險，就是一旦電腦或手機被病毒或惡意軟件入侵，當中的私鑰便有機會被盜取。常見的熱錢包有以下兩類：

軟件錢包：是一套軟件程式，用戶以電腦或流動裝置下載及安裝後，就可以產生私鑰。

交易平台錢包：是由虛擬資產交易平台提供的儲存服務，它與軟件錢包的分別是交易平台會代客戶持有及管理私鑰，讓用戶可以快速地存取虛擬資產。但由於交易平台錢包的用戶沒有私鑰的控制權，若平台停止運作、倒閉或被黑客入侵，用戶可能失去儲存在平台的虛擬資產，特別是現時大部分虛擬資產交易平台都不受監管及設於海外。

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Virtual Asset-related Products 虛擬資產相關產品

Virtual asset-related products are investment products that meet the following criteria:

(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;
(c) track or replicate the investment results or returns which closely match or correspond to virtual assets.

虛擬資產相關產品即符合以下準則的投資產品：

(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；
(c) 追蹤或模擬虛擬資產的表現以達致近乎吻合或相稱的投資結果或回報。

Examples of virtual asset-related products:

Virtual Asset Futures: Virtual asset futures are derivative instruments used to trade virtual assets, such as cryptocurrencies. Futures contracts are agreements between buyers and sellers to trade assets at a specific price on a specified future date. The concept of virtual asset futures is similar to traditional futures in the financial markets, but the underlying asset is a virtual asset instead of traditional assets like stocks or commodities.

Virtual asset futures allow investors to trade virtual assets through contracts without actually owning the assets. Buyers of these contracts anticipate an increase in virtual asset prices, while sellers expect prices to decline. Through futures trading, investors can profit from price fluctuations.

Exchanges for virtual asset futures provide market liquidity and trading platforms where investors can engage in trading. These platforms often offer leverage trading, allowing investors to make large trades with relatively small capital.

Virtual Asset Futures ETF: The Virtual Asset Futures ETF (VAF) is an exchange-traded fund (ETF) that aims to track the performance of the virtual asset futures market. Investors can participate in the virtual asset futures market indirectly through the ETF, without having to trade actual futures contracts. This allows investors to benefit from investment returns related to that market.

The investment strategy of virtual asset futures ETF is to track specific virtual asset futures indices, such as Bitcoin futures index or Ethereum futures index.

As with other types of ETFs, the trading and pricing of virtual asset futures ETFs occurs on exchanges. Investors can buy and sell ETFs directly on the exchange, just like trading regular stocks. This provides virtual asset futures ETFs with high liquidity and price transparency. Investors can also enjoy greater convenience in asset settlement, trading costs, and liquidity. However, investors should also understand how virtual asset futures ETFs operate, including their methods of tracking indices and fee structures.

虛擬資產相關產品的例子:

虛擬資產期貨：虛擬資產期貨是一種用於交易虛擬資產（如加密貨幣）的衍生工具。期貨合約是買賣雙方在未來指定日期以特定價格進行資產交易的協議。虛擬資產期貨的概念類似於金融市場上的傳統期貨，但其基礎資產是虛擬資產，而不是股票或商品等傳統資產。

虛擬資產期貨允許投資者在不實際擁有虛擬資產的情況下通過合約進行交易。這些合約的買方預期虛擬資產價格會上升，而賣方則預期價格會下降。通過期貨交易，投資者可以從價格波動中獲利。

虛擬資產期貨的交易所提供市場流動性和交易平台，投資者可以在這些平台上進行交易。這些平台通常提供杠桿交易，允許投資者以相對較小的資本投入進行大額交易。

虛擬資產期貨ETF：虛擬資產期貨 ETF (VAF) 是一種交易所買賣基金 (ETF)，旨在追蹤虛擬資產期貨市場的表現。投資者可以通過 ETF 間接參與虛擬資產期貨市場，而無需交易實際的期貨合約。這樣，投資者就可以從與該市場相關的投資回報中獲益。

虛擬資產期貨ETF的投資策略是追踪特定虛擬資產期貨指數，例如比特幣期貨指數或以太坊期貨指數。

與其他類型的 ETF 一樣，虛擬資產期貨 ETF 的交易和定價在交易所進行。投資者可以直接在交易所買賣 ETF，就像買賣普通股票一樣。這為虛擬資產期貨 ETF 提供了高流動性和價格透明度。投資者也可以在資產結算、交易成本和流動性方面享受更大的便利。然而，投資者也應了解虛擬資產期貨 ETF 的運作方式，包括其追蹤指數的方法和費用結構。

Reference: The Investor and Financial Education Council (IFEC), https://www.ifec.org.hk/
參考資料：投資者及理財教育委員會 (投委會), https://www.ifec.org.hk/

Part II – Risk Disclosure Statement for Virtual Assets and VA-related Products
第二部份 – 關於虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品的風險披露聲明

(1) Trading in virtual assets and VA - related products is highly risky and is only suitable for customers 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.
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，閣下應根據閣下的投資目標、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。閣下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，閣下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。

(2) 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.
在對虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品進行任何交易之前，閣下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，閣下應就閣下的特定情況尋求專業建議。

(3) Please note that this Risk Disclosure Statement only describes some of the principal risks and is not an exhaustive list of all possible risks. Therefore, before entering into a transaction, you should ensure that you clearly understand the exact nature of the transaction, how it operates, the risks to which you are exposed and the potential losses you may sustain as a result. This Risk Disclosure Statement also does not cover the tax implications or other legal consequences of any transaction you enter into.
請注意，本風險披露聲明僅說明某些主要風險，並非詳盡無遺地列舉所有可能的風險。因此，在進行某項交易之前，閣下應確保已清楚明白該項交易的確實性質、運作方式、閣下需承受的風險，以及閣下可能因此承受的損失。本風險披露聲明不包括閣下所進行的任何交易涉及的稅務問題或其他法律上的後果。

(4) Warning Statements on Complex Products (where applicable)

- Complex products carry significant risks and you should exercise caution before investing
- You may lose your entire invested amount or more than the invested amount (if applicable)
- For Complex Products where offering documents or information have not been reviewed by the Securities and Futures Commission ("SFC"), you are advised to exercise caution when evaluating the offer
- SFC authorization of a Complex Product does not imply an official recommendation or endorsement, nor does it guarantee the product's commercial merits or performance
- Past performance of a Complex Product is not an indicator of future performance
- Before investing, thoroughly review the offering documents and relevant materials to understand the product's nature, features, and risks of a Complex Product. It is advised to seek independent professional advice and ensure you have sufficient net worth to be able to assume the risks and bear the potential losses of trading the product

複雜產品警告聲明(如適用)

- 複雜產品具有重大風險，閣下在投資前需謹慎行事
- 閣下可能會損失全部投資金額，或在某些情況下損失可能超過投資金額(如適用)
- 對於銷售文件或資訊未獲證券及期貨事務監察委員會(「證監會」)審查的複雜產品，建議閣下在評估相關要約時保持謹慎
- 證監會對複雜產品的認可並不代表其獲監管機構推介或認許，亦不保證產品的商業價值或表現
- 產品的過去表現並非未來表現的指標
- 在投資前，請仔細閱讀複雜產品的銷售文件及相關資料，以了解產品的性質、特點和風險。建議尋求獨立的專業意見，並確保閣下擁有足夠的淨資產來承擔交易該產品的風險和潛在的損失的財務能力

General Risk Disclosure for Virtual Assets and VA-related Products 虛擬資產的一般風險披露

(1) **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.

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。

(2) **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.

Virtual assets may or may not be considered as "property" under the law, and such legal uncertainty may affect the nature and enforceability of customers' interest in such virtual assets.

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。

根據法律，虛擬資產可能會或可能不會被視為「財產」，而這項在法律上的不確定性或會影響客戶在該虛擬資產中的權益的性質和可執行性。

(3) **Ownership of Virtual Assets:**
With nature and uncertainty with the legal status of virtual assets, it might encounter difficulties in verifying the ownership of virtual assets.

虛擬資產的擁有權：
由於虛擬資產的性質和法律地位的不確定性，虛擬資產的擁有權可能難以核實。

(4) **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.

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。

(5) **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.

Part II – Risk Disclosure Statement for Virtual Assets and VA-related Products
第二部份 – 關於虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品的風險披露聲明

Virtual Asset-related Products 虛擬資產相關產品

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。

(6) **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.

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。

(7) **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.

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。

(8) **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.

對手方風險：
總會存有以下風險：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。

(9) **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.

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。

Part II – Risk Disclosure Statement for Virtual Assets and VA-related Products
第二部份 – 關於虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品的風險披露聲明

Virtual Asset-related Products 虛擬資產相關產品

(10) **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.

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。

(11) **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.

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。

(12) **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.

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。

(13) **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.

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）。

Part III – Virtual Asset Knowledge Assessment
第三部份 – 虛擬資產知識評估

I have acquired knowledge and experience of virtual assets via the below:
本人從以下途徑已獲得對虛擬資產之知識及經驗:
(Please choose the applicable option(s). You may choose more than one option.)
(請選擇適用之選項, 可選多於一項)

☐ I have executed five or more transactions in virtual assets or VA-related products in the past 3 years
本人於過去三年曾執行五次或以上虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品的交易
(*Please provide the relevant document as proof, e.g. Contract Notes, Statements, etc.)
(*請提供相關文件證明, 例如:成交單據、戶口結單等等)

☐ I have current or previous work experience related to virtual assets or VA-related products
本人於現時或過去擁有與虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品有關的工作經驗
(*Please provide the relevant information / document as proof)
(*請提供相關資料／文件證明)

☐ I have attended training or courses in relation to virtual assets or VA-related products
本人曾接受或修讀虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品的相關培訓或課程
(*Please provide the relevant document as proof, e.g. certificate etc.)
(*請提供相關文件證明, 例如:證書、等等)

☐ Complete the training provided by the Company in Part I of this form
完成由本公司於此表格第一部份提供的培訓
Please complete "Part IV – Virtual Asset Knowledge Questionnaire"
請完成「第四部份 – 虛擬資產知識問卷」

☐ Without relevant knowledge
沒有相關知識
(Will not be able to buy or sell virtual assets or VA-related products)
(不能買賣虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品)

*** Note 註:**
If you could not provide the relevant document / information as supporting, please complete "Part IV – Virtual Asset Knowledge Questionnaire".
如果閣下未能提供相關文件/資料證明, 請完成「第四部份–虛擬資產知識問卷」。

Part IV – Virtual Asset Knowledge Questionnaire
第四部分–虛擬資產知識問卷

(1) Which of the following is NOT a type of virtual asset?
以下哪項不是虛擬資產?
- ☐ Bitcoin 比特幣
- ☐ Gold 黃金
- ☐ Ethereum 以太坊
- ☐ Non-fungible token (NFT) 非同質化代幣

(2) Which of the following is NOT the characteristics of Bitcoin?
以下哪一項不是比特幣的基本特點?
- ☐ Decentralization 去中心化
- ☐ Securitization 證券化
- ☐ Encryption and Security 加密和安全性
- ☐ Existence as Non-Physical 非以實物方式存在

(3) Bitcoin will use cryptographic techniques to ensure the security and privacy of transactions?
比特幣將使用加密技術來確保交易的安全性和隱私性?
- ☐ Yes 是
- ☐ No 否

(4) What is a blockchain?
什麼是區塊鏈?
- ☐ A type of virtual asset 虛擬資產的一種類型
- ☐ A physical storage device for cryptocurrencies 一種用於加密貨幣的物理存儲設備
- ☐ A decentralized digital ledger for recording transactions 一個用於記錄交易的去中心化數字分類帳
- ☐ An exchange platform for virtual asset trading 虛擬資產交易的交易平台

Part IV – Virtual Asset Knowledge Questionnaire
第四部分–虛擬資產知識問卷

(5) What is the process of "mining" in the context of cryptocurrencies?
在談及加密貨幣時，什麼是「挖礦」的過程？

- ☐ Extracting physical assets from the ground 從地底下開採實體資產
- ☐ Solving complex mathematical problems to validate transactions 解決複雜的數學問題以驗證交易
- ☐ Creating new virtual assets through an initial coin offering (ICO) 通過首次代幣發行 (ICO) 創建新的虛擬資產
- ☐ Exchanging virtual assets for fiat currencies 交換虛擬資產為法定貨幣

(6) Which one is the core technology of cryptocurrency?
下面哪一項加密貨幣的核心技術？

- ☐ Artificial Intelligence 人工智能
- ☐ Blockchain 區塊鏈
- ☐ 5th Generation Mobile Networks 第五代行動通訊技術
- ☐ Big Data 大數據

(7) What is the purpose of a private key in a virtual asset wallet?
在虛擬資產錢包中，私鑰的用途是什麼？

- ☐ To publicly display the owner's address 公開顯示擁有者的地址
- ☐ To encrypt and secure the wallet data 加密和保護錢包數據
- ☐ To prove ownership and authorize transactions 證明所有權並授權交易
- ☐ To generate a mnemonic phrase for backup purposes 生成助記詞以進行備份

(8) Which type of wallet is NOT connected to the internet?
哪種錢包與互聯網無關？

- ☐ Cold wallet 冷錢包
- ☐ Hot wallet 熱錢包
- ☐ Software wallet 軟件錢包
- ☐ Exchange wallet 交易所錢包

(9) What does an exchange-traded fund (ETF) do in the context of virtual assets?
在虛擬資產的背景下，交易所交易基金 (ETF) 的作用是什麼？

- ☐ Allows users to trade virtual assets on a decentralized exchange 允許用戶在去中心化交易所上交易虛擬資產
- ☐ Tracks the performance of virtual asset futures markets 追蹤虛擬資產期貨市場的表現
- ☐ Facilitates peer-to-peer transactions of virtual assets 促進點對點的虛擬資產交易
- ☐ Provides storage and security for virtual assets 為虛擬資產提供存儲和安全性

(10) Please identify the risks of virtual assets
請確認哪項屬於虛擬資產的風險

- ☐ Liquidity Risk 流動性風險
- ☐ Has no intrinsic value, price could be extremely volatile 沒有內在價值,價值十分波動
- ☐ Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing 洗黑錢或為恐怖活動集資
- ☐ Risk of Potential Market Manipulation 潛在的市場操縱行為風險
- ☐ All of the above 以上皆是

Part V – Personal Information Collection Statement
第五部份 – 個人資料收集聲明

I, the (Proposed) Policy Owner of the above policy, hereby acknowledge and confirm that:
本人，上述保單的(準)保單持有人，謹此聲明及確認:

(1) I confirm that I have read and understood the Personal Information Collection Statement ("PICS") of Heng An Standard Life (Asia) Limited ("the Company"). I agree that the Company may collect, use, store, process, disclose, transfer and otherwise share our personal data in accordance with the terms of the PICS. For the latest version of PICS, it can be downloaded from the Company website (https://www.hengansl.com.hk) or available upon request.
本人確認已閱讀及明白恒安標準人壽(亞洲)有限公司 ("貴公司") 的個人資料收集聲明。本人同意貴公司可依照本聲明的條款收集、使用、儲存、處理、披露、轉移及以其他方式分用吾等的個人資料。有關最新版本的個人資料收集聲明，可於貴公司網站上(https://www.hengansl.com.hk) 下載或向恒安標準人壽(亞洲)有限公司索取。

(2) I hereby declare that any personal data provided by me to the Company (whether by way of this application or otherwise) which is in relation to a third party not being myself has been obtained by me in compliance with the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance, and the relevant third party has explicitly agreed to the disclosure of his/her personal data to the Company for the purposes set out in the PICS. I agree to indemnify and hold harmless to the Company against all losses, liability and costs which the Company may incur or suffer as a result of, or in connection with, any breach of my declaration contained in this paragraph.
本人謹此聲明，任何由本人向貴公司提供 (不論是透過本申請或其他方式提供) 有關第三者 (而非本人) 的個人資料乃是以符合個人資料 (私隱) 條例規定的手法取得，而有關第三者已明確同意向貴公司披露其個人資料作「個人資料收集聲明」所述的用途。本人同意彌償及確保貴公司免受因本人違反於本文下的聲明而產生或引致的任何損失、責任或費用。

Part VI – Declaration of (Proposed) Policy Owner
第六部份 – (準)保單持有人聲明

I, the (Proposed) Policy Owner, hereby acknowledge and confirm that:
本人，上述保單的(準)保單持有人，謹此聲明及確認:

(1) The above information provided is true and complete. I also understand that the Company relies on the above information provided to assess whether I have acquired knowledge of virtual assets or VA-related products, in order to comply with relevant guidelines issued by the Securities and Futures Commission ("SFC").
上述資料完全真實及完整，並明白貴公司將根據上述資料評估本人是否擁有對虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品方面的知識，以符合證券及期貨事務監察委員會（「證監會」）發布的相關指引。

(2) I understand that the provision of information in this form is voluntary for the purpose of my virtual asset knowledge assessment. If I fail to provide the information, this assessment will not be processed.
本人明白於本表格上提供資料為評估本人對虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品方面的知識是自願的。倘本人未能提供有關資料，是次之評估將不獲處理。

(3) I have read and fully understood the information in "Part I – Understanding on Virtual Assets and VA-related Products" provided by the Company in a language of my choice (English or Chinese).
本人已仔細閱讀及完全明白，由貴公司提供，並以本人所選擇之語言（英文或中文）的「第一部分–認識虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品」。

(4) I have read and fully understood all the risks mentioned in "Part II – Risks Associated with Virtual Assets and VA -related Products", provided by the Company in a language of my choice (English or Chinese). I acknowledge that if I have any questions in relation to this form, I should seek independent professional advice. I further acknowledge that this form may not cover all risks associated with virtual assets or VA-related products and I shall make my own assessment and ensure that I have sufficient net worth to assume the risks and bear the potential losses in respect of the virtual assets or VA-related products I trade with.
本人已仔細閱讀及完全明白，由貴公司提供，並以本人所選擇之語言（英文或中文）並載於此表格「第二部分–虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品所附帶的風險」。本人確認假若本人對該表格有任何疑問，本人應當尋求獨立專業意見。本人並且確認該表格不能披露投資虛擬資產及虛擬資產相關產品可能涉及的所有風險，與及本人須就投資這些產品作出本人自己的判斷，並確保本人擁有充分的淨資產以承擔風險及潛在的損失。

(5) I am willing to accept the risks associated with trading virtual assets and virtual asset-related products.
本人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。

(6) The Company will assess my knowledge of virtual assets or VA-related products according to the information provided or answers to "Part IV – Virtual Asset Knowledge Questionnaire" if applicable. If I do not fulfil the assessment criteria, the Company could not provide any trading services in relation to virtual assets or VA-related products to me according to relevant guidelines issued by the SFC.
貴公司將根據本人提供的資訊或「第四部分－虛擬資產知識問卷」的回答（如適用）評估本人對虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品的方面的知識。如果本人未能符合評估標準，根據證監會發布的相關指引，貴公司無法向本人提供任何與虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品相關的交易服務。

(7) I agree that the answers and the assessment result arising from this form will be applied to all applicable policies that I have with the Company. Such practice will be revoked in case I do not hold any applicable policies with the Company. In such case, I will be required to comply with the then Company administrative rules and guidelines if I want to use the trading services in relation to virtual assets or VA-related products again.
本人同意本表格的答案和評估結果將適用於本人在貴公司持有的所有適用保單。如果本人在貴公司不再持有適用的保單，則此處理將被撤銷。在此情況下，如果本人想再次使用與虛擬資產或虛擬資產相關產品有關的交易服務，則必須遵循貴公司當時的行政規則及指引。

Part VII - Signatory
第七部份 - 簽署

Signature of (Proposed) Policy Owner (準)保單持有人簽署	Signature of Financial Adviser 理財顧問簽署
Full Name of Financial Adviser 理財顧問姓名	Sign Date (YYYY/MM/DD) 簽署日期 (年/月/日)

The Chinese version of this assessment is for guidance only. Should there be any inconsistency between the meaning of the words or terms of the English version and Chinese version of this assessment, the meaning of the English version will prevail.
此評估內之中文字句純屬參考。在解釋此評估內任何字句時，若其中文意思與英文意思有不一致，則以英文為準。

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