

Important Notice to Customers for Mutual Fund Investment Services

Important Notes:

Mutual funds are investment products and some may involve derivatives. The investment decision is yours but you should not invest in a mutual fund unless the intermediary who sells it to you has explained to you that the product is suitable for you having regard to your financial situation, investment experience and investment objectives.

This Important Notice to customers for Mutual Fund Investment Services is issued by China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation Limited ("the Bank"). It is designed to help customers fully consider important information which they should know before investing in mutual funds through the Bank. This Important Notice should be read carefully. Customers should ask questions and take independent advice if desired. Customers are also advised to read this Important Notice in conjunction with the Terms and Conditions for Investment Services, Risk Disclosure Statements for Investment Services, latest Schedule of Service Fees, and any other documents provided to them in relation to our mutual fund investment services.

1. What is a "Mutual Fund"?

A Mutual Fund is a kind of collective investment schemes, which makes arrangement for property in any form (including cash) with the purpose of creating an opportunity for the participants to share profits or income through purchasing, holding, managing or selling relevant assets such as equities, bonds, currencies, etc. Collective investment schemes generally have the following features:

- Participants will not engage in the daily management of the assets of such schemes.
- Contributions from participants and the profit and income paid to the participants of such schemes will be aggregated.

2. What should I consider when buying Mutual Funds?

When making a decision on what mutual funds to buy, customers should understand the features and risk of the relevant funds and assess whether the funds are suitable for them in light of their investment experience, investment objective, financial resources, investment horizon, risk tolerance level, and all other relevant circumstances. Apart from the above, other factors such as the fund manager (including his or her fund experience, his or her reputation, his or her historical track records, etc.) and authorization status of the fund should be considered. Customers should also avoid excessive investment in any single type of investment so as to prevent undue asset concentration risk.

If customers are in doubt or do not fully understand a transaction, they should refrain from entering into the transaction or obtain financial advice from an independent financial advisor before making the investment decision.

3. Key Risks of investing in Mutual Funds

Before making a decision to invest in mutual funds, customers should pay attention to the risk factors which include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Customers should note any potential loss (including transaction cost) if the holding period is short.
- Mutual fund investment is not the same as placing a bank deposit and thus should not be considered as alternative of normal time deposit.
- Different funds involve different risks. Some funds such as leveraged funds, structured funds, hedge funds, fund investing in emerging market and/or financial derivative instrument, etc, may be subject to additional / higher risks. Customers should read carefully the related risk factors set out in the offering document of the relevant fund.
- General risks involved in mutual fund investment include but not limited to market risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, political risk and policy risk. The fund which invests in bonds is also exposed to risks involved in bonds, including but not limited to default or credit risk, interest rate risk, exchange rate risk and liquidity risk. Customers may refer to the Risk Disclosure Statements for Investment Services for details.
- Past performance may not be indicative of or guarantee future performance and the prices of fund may go up as well as down. Customers may lose part or all of his / her investment principal.
- For a fund which involves derivatives, investments of the fund are subject to, among other risks, counterparty and credit risks of the issuers of such derivatives. Insolvency of and/or default in payment by counterparty in a derivative transaction with the fund would adversely affect the value of the fund's assets and the fund's ability to meet its payment obligations.
- For a guaranteed fund, customers should understand the credit risk of the fund's guarantor, i.e. if a credit event or default (such as bankrupt or liquidation) occurs on the guarantor, the customers may lose part or all of their investment principal and guaranteed coupons. Besides, only if the customers hold the fund until the distribution date of guaranteed coupons could they receive the guaranteed coupons; and only if the customers hold the fund

until the maturity date could they have the principal protected. If the customers redeem the fund before the maturity date, the redemption price may go up as well as down.

- For funds investing in RMB products and/or funds denominated in RMB (the “**RMB funds**”), customers should pay attention to the related risks, including but not limited to:

- RMB currency risk: RMB is subject to the PRC government's control (for example, exchange restrictions). Besides, there is no guarantee that RMB will not depreciate. If customers convert Hong Kong Dollar or any other currencies into RMB so as to invest in RMB denominated investment products and subsequently convert the RMB redemption proceeds back into Hong Kong Dollar or any other currencies, you may suffer a loss if RMB depreciates against Hong Kong Dollar or other currencies.

For RMB products which are not denominated in RMB or with underlying investments which are not RMB-denominated, customers should note that such products will be subject to multiple currency conversion costs involved in making investments and liquidating investments, as well as the RMB exchange rate fluctuation and bid/offer spreads when assets are sold to meet redemption requests and other capital requirements (e.g. settling operating expenses).

- Credit risk of counterparties: RMB funds are exposed to the credit / insolvency risk of issuers of RMB income instruments and bank deposits that the funds may invest in. Such RMB income instruments and bank deposits that the funds invest in are typically unsecured debt obligations and are not supported by any collateral. The funds will be fully exposed to the credit / insolvency risk of its counterparties as an unsecured creditor. The financial market of Mainland China is at an early stage of development, and most of the RMB income instruments are and will be unrated.
- Limited pool of investments: Meanwhile, the RMB funds may only invest in RMB income instruments issued or distributed outside Mainland China. When the PRC regulations allow the funds to invest in RMB denominated fixed rate or floating rate debt instruments issued in Mainland China, the funds may in future make such investment. The quantity of RMB income instruments issued or distributed outside Mainland China is currently limited. The funds may hold a significant portion of assets in bank deposits if there are not sufficient choices of RMB income instruments for the funds to invest in. This may adversely affect the funds' return and performance.
- Liquidity risk: The RMB funds are subject to liquidity risk as there is currently no regular trading and no active secondary market for RMB income instruments. The funds may suffer losses in trading such instruments. The bid and offer spread of the price of RMB income instruments may be large, so the funds may incur significant trading and realization costs and may suffer losses accordingly.
- Possibility of not receiving RMB upon redemption: For funds with significant portion of non-RMB denominated underlying investments, customers should note that there is a possibility of not receiving the full amount in RMB upon redemption. This may be the case if the issuer is not able to obtain sufficient amount of RMB in a timely manner due to the exchange controls and restrictions applicable to the currency.
- There is no guarantee of dividend or distribution payments during the period when the customers hold the fund units and there is also no guarantee of the repayment of principal.

- For **RMB Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors (“RQFII”) funds**, customers should pay attention to the related risks, including but not limited to:

- An RQFII fund is an investment fund, not a bank deposit. Investment involves risks. Customers should read carefully the related risk factors set out in the offering document. Customers should seek for independent and professional / financial / tax advice if needed.
- There is no guarantee of repayment of principal and dividend payment.
- Past performance may not be indicative of nor guarantee future results and the prices of fund investment may go up as well as down. Customers may lose part or all of his / her investment principal.
- Risks relating to the RQFII regime: The RQFII policy and rules have only been recently announced, there may be uncertainty as to their implementation and they are subject to change and interpretation by Mainland authorities. These uncertainty and change may adversely impact an RQFII fund.
- Risk relating to Mainland markets: RQFII funds invest in a single country, (namely, Mainland China) and therefore the concentration of RQFII funds' investment in securities and bonds issued in China may result in greater volatility than portfolios with broad-based global investments. Investing in China may be subject to higher political, tax, economic, foreign exchange, liquidity and regulatory risks than in more developed economies or markets. Please also take note of the market / investment risk that the underlying investments may also fall in value and customers may suffer loss even if RMB appreciates.
- Mainland China tax risk: There are risks and uncertainties associated with current Chinese tax laws applicable to investments made by an RQFII fund. Though some RQFII funds may have made tax provision in the potential tax liability, the provision may not be sufficient or may be excessive. Any shortfall may have to be covered by the funds' assets and may adversely affect the fund's asset value.
- Currency Risk: Customers converting a local currency (namely, Hong Kong Dollar) to take up units of an RQFII fund are exposed to fluctuations in the RMB exchange rate, as well as exposure to Mainland China's exchange controls and restrictions.
- RMB currency risk: RMB is subject to the PRC government's control (for example, exchange restrictions). Besides, there is no guarantee that RMB will not depreciate. If customers convert Hong Kong

Dollar or any other currencies into RMB so as to invest in RMB denominated investment products and subsequently convert the RMB redemption proceeds back into Hong Kong Dollar or any other currencies, you may suffer a loss if RMB depreciates against Hong Kong Dollar or other currencies.

- For **RMB Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors (“RQFII”) funds that invests substantially in RMB bonds or other debt instruments issued in Mainland**, customers should pay attention to the related additional risks, including but not limited to:

- **Interest rate risk:** Any increase in interest rates or changes in macro-economic policies on the Mainland (including monetary and fiscal policies) may adversely impact the value of the fund’s portfolio of bonds or debt instruments.
- **Credit risk:** Investment in bonds or debt instruments is subject to credit risks of issuers which may not be able to make timely payments of principal and/or interest. In the event of a default or credit rating downgrading of the issuers of the bonds or debt instruments held by the funds, valuation of the fund’s portfolio may become more difficult and customers may suffer substantial loss. RQFII funds may encounter difficulties or delays in enforcing their rights against bond or debt instrument issuers who will generally be incorporated on the Mainland and therefore not be subject to the laws of Hong Kong.
- **Risk of investing in Mainland bond markets and of unrated or below investment grade bonds:** Some of the bonds or debt instruments held by RQFII funds may be rated below investment grade or may not be rated by any rating agency of an international standard. They are generally subject to higher degree of credit risk and lower degree of liquidity, which may result in greater fluctuation in their values and net asset value.
- **Risks associated with local Mainland credit ratings:** Some of the bonds or debt instruments held by RQFII funds may have been assigned an investment grade rating by a local credit rating agency in Mainland. However, the local rating process may lack transparency and rating standards may be significantly different from that adopted by internationally recognized credit rating agencies.
- **Liquidity risk:** Mainland’s bond market is still in a stage of development and the bid and offer spread of RMB bonds may be high, RQFII funds may incur significant trading costs and may even suffer losses when selling such investments. In the absence of a regular and active secondary market, RQFII funds may not be able to sell its bond or debt instrument holdings at prices the fund manager considers advantageous and may need to hold the bonds until maturity. If sizable redemption requests are received, the fund may need to liquidate its listed bonds or debt instruments at a discount to satisfy such requests and the funds may suffer loss as a result.

- For **funds investing in mainland China equities**, customers should pay attention to the related risks, including but not limited to:

- **Market volatility risk:** As an emerging market, mainland China has a higher market volatility compared to other developed markets.
- **Macro-economic risk:** The economic slowdown of mainland China in recent years has raised the concern about its growth outlook, and the potential circumstance is sometimes described as “hard landing”.
- **Liquidity risk:** The A-Share market is dominated by retail investors, whose participation rate is up to 81%. As the market is not fully open to all investors, it is sensitive to the changes in policies and liquidity in China. Some investors will gauge the risks caused by potential changes in liquidity and policies with the Shanghai Interbank Offered Rate (SHIBOR), sovereign bond yields and the open market operations of the People’s Bank of China.
- **Currency risk:** Hong Kong and overseas investor who holds a local currency other than RMB will be exposed to currency risk if he/she invests in a RMB product due to the need for the conversion of the local currency into RMB. During the conversion, currency conversion costs will be incurred. Even if the price of the RMB asset remains the same when you purchase it and when you redeem / sell it, you will still incur a loss when you convert the redemption / sale proceeds into local currency if RMB has depreciated. Changes in the exchange rates of RMB will affect the profits and debts etc of businesses. Such effects will be more significant to companies engaging in exports and having debts denominated in RMB.

- For **Mainland funds authorized by the China Securities Regulatory Commission and have received the Securities and Futures Commission (the “SFC”) authorization under the Mainland-Hong Kong Mutual Recognition of Funds (MRF) scheme** for public offering in Hong Kong (“Recognised Mainland Funds”), customers should pay attention to the related additional risks, including but not limited to:

1. **Risks associated with the MRF arrangement**

- MRF Funds investment is not bank deposit and involves risks. Customers should read carefully the related risk factors set out in the offering document. Customers should seek for independent and professional / financial / tax advice if needed.
- **Investment risk:** The Fund is an investment fund. There is no guarantee of the repayment of principal or payment of dividend or distribution. Further, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to achieve its investment objectives and there is no assurance that the stated strategies can be successfully implemented.
- **Quota restrictions:** The Mainland-Hong Kong Mutual Recognition of Funds (MRF) scheme is subject to an overall quota restriction. Subscription of units in the Fund may be suspended at any time if such quota is used up.

- Failure to meet eligibility requirements: If a Recognised Mainland Fund ceases to meet any of the eligibility requirements under the MRF, it may not be allowed to accept new subscriptions. In the worst scenario, the SFC may even withdraw its authorization for the Fund to be publicly offered in Hong Kong for breach of eligibility requirements. There is no assurance that the Fund can satisfy these requirements on a continuous basis.
 - Mainland tax risk: Currently, certain tax concessions and exemptions are available to the Fund and/or its investors under the MRF regime. There is no assurance that such concessions and exemptions or Mainland tax laws and regulations will not change. Any change to the existing concessions and exemptions as well as the relevant laws and regulations may adversely affect the Fund and/or its investors and they may suffer substantial losses as a result.
 - Different market practices: Market practices in the Mainland and Hong Kong may be different. In addition, operational arrangements of Recognised Mainland Funds and other public funds offered in Hong Kong may be different in certain ways. For example, subscriptions or redemption of units of the Fund may only be processed on a day when both Mainland and Hong Kong markets are open, or it may have different cut-off times or dealing day arrangements versus other SFC-authorized funds. Investors should ensure that they understand these differences and their implications.
2. Concentration risk / Mainland market risk
- The Fund invests primarily in securities related to the Mainland market and may be subject to additional concentration risk. Investing in the Mainland market may give rise to different risks including political, policy, tax, economic, foreign exchange, legal, regulatory and liquidity risks.
 - The investment of some Funds may be concentrated in the securities of a single issuer or several issuers.
3. RMB currency and conversion risks
- RMB is currently not freely convertible and is subject to exchange controls and restrictions.
 - Non-RMB based investors are exposed to foreign exchange risk and there is no guarantee that the value of RMB against the investors' base currencies (for example HKD) will not depreciate. Any depreciation of RMB could adversely affect the value of investor's investment in the Fund.
 - Investors may not receive RMB upon redemption of investments and/or dividend payment or such payment may be delayed due to the exchange controls and restrictions applicable to RMB.
4. Mainland equity risk [for equity funds / mixed funds]
- Market risk: The Fund's investment in equity securities is subject to general market risks, whose value may fluctuate due to various factors, such as changes in investment sentiment, political and economic conditions and issuer-specific factors.
 - Volatility risk: High market volatility and potential settlement difficulties in the Mainland equity markets may also result in significant fluctuations in the prices of the securities traded on such markets and thereby may adversely affect the value of the Fund.
 - Liquidity risk: Securities markets in Mainland China may be less liquid than other developed markets. The Fund may suffer substantial losses if it is not able to dispose of investments at a time it desires.
 - High valuation risk: The stocks listed on the Mainland stock exchanges may have a higher price-earnings ratio. Such high valuation may not be sustainable.
 - Policy risk: Securities exchanges in Mainland typically have the right to suspend or limit trading in any security traded on the relevant exchange. The government or the regulators may also implement policies that may affect the financial markets. All these may have a negative impact on the Fund.
 - Risk associated with small-capitalisation / mid-capitalisation companies: The stock of small-capitalisation / mid-capitalisation companies may have lower liquidity and their prices are more volatile to adverse economic developments than those of larger capitalisation companies in general.
5. Mainland debt securities risk [for bond funds / mixed funds]
- Volatility and liquidity risks: The Mainland debt securities markets may be subject to higher volatility and lower liquidity compared to more developed markets. The prices of securities traded in such markets may be subject to fluctuations.
 - Counterparty risk: The Fund is exposed to the credit/default risk of issuers of the debt securities that the Fund may invest in.
 - Interest rate risk: Investment in the Fund is subject to interest rate risk. In general, the prices of debt securities rise when interest rates fall, whilst their prices fall when interest rates rise.
 - Downgrading risk: The credit rating of a debt instrument or its issuer may subsequently be downgraded. In the event of such downgrading, the value of the Fund may be adversely affected. The Manager may or may not be able to dispose of the debt instruments that are being downgraded.
 - Credit rating agency risk: The credit appraisal system in the Mainland and the rating methodologies employed in the Mainland may be different from those employed in other markets. Credit ratings given

by Mainland rating agencies may therefore not be directly comparable with those given by other international rating agencies.

- Risk associated with urban investment bonds: The Fund may invest in urban investment bonds. Urban investment bonds are issued by local government financing vehicles (“LGFVs”), such bonds are typically not guaranteed by local governments or the central government of the Mainland. In the event that the LGFVs default on payment of principal or interest of the urban investment bonds, the Fund could suffer substantial loss and the net asset value of the Fund could be adversely affected.
- Risk associated with asset-backed securities: The Fund may invest in asset-backed securities (including asset-backed commercial papers) which may be highly illiquid and prone to substantial price volatility. These instruments may be subject to greater credit, liquidity and interest rate risk compared to other debt securities. They are often exposed to extension and prepayment risks and risks that the payment obligations relating to the underlying assets are not met, which may adversely impact the returns of the securities.
- Risk associated with debt securities which are rated BB+ or below by a Mainland credit rating agency or unrated: The Fund may invest in debt securities rated BB+ or below by a Mainland credit rating agency or unrated. Such securities are generally subject to lower liquidity, higher volatility and greater risk of loss of principal and interest than high-rated debt securities.

6. Risks associated with unlisted / enhanced index funds

- Passive investment risk: The Fund is passively managed and the Manager may not have the discretion to adapt to market changes due to the inherent investment nature of the Fund. Falls in the index are expected to result in corresponding falls in the value of the Fund.
- Tracking error risk: The Fund may be subject to tracking error risk, which is the risk that its performance may not track that of the index exactly. This tracking error may result from the investment strategy used, and fees and expenses. The Manager will monitor and seek to manage such risk in minimizing tracking error. There can be no assurance of exact or identical replication at any time of the performance of the index.
- Index-related risk: There may be errors in index data which may not be identified or corrected for a period of time. This may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its unit holders. Index provider may change the securities which comprise the index from time to time and the securities may be delisted. The SFC may withdraw authorization of the Fund if the index is no longer considered acceptable. Investors should note that any licensing conditions (including indemnity given to the index provider, if any) for using the index and the contingency plan in the event of cessation of the availability of the index may cause adverse impact on Fund and its unit holders.
- Different fund classification [applicable to enhanced index funds]: The fund classification and names used by Recognised Mainland Funds (including the Fund) may be different from those that are customarily used in Hong Kong. The Fund is an “enhanced index fund” in the Mainland. An “enhanced index fund” aims to outperform its designated benchmark by investing a portion of its assets in securities that closely match the performance of an index and actively managing the remaining portion. The Fund is different from a typical SFC-authorized passively managed index tracking fund in Hong Kong and should be regarded as actively managed/general equity fund in Hong Kong. Investors should read the offering documents to understand the investment strategy deployed by the Fund.

- For funds investing primarily in high-yield bonds, customers should pay attention to the related additional risks, including but not limited to:
 - Higher credit risk: Since high-yield bonds are typically rated below investment grade or are unrated, high-yield bonds are often subject to a higher risk of issuer default. This may adversely affect the return and performance of funds investing primarily in high-yield bonds.
 - Vulnerability to economic cycles: During economic downturns, high-yield bonds typically fall more in value than investment grade bonds as customers become more risk averse and default risk rises. This may significantly affect the return and performance of funds investing primarily in high-yield bonds.
 - Capital growth risk: A high-yield bond fund may have fees and/or dividends paid out of capital. As a result, the capital that the fund has available for investment in the future and capital growth may be reduced.
 - Dividend distributions: A high-yield bond fund may not distribute dividends, but instead reinvesting the dividends into the fund or alternatively. The investment manager may have discretion on whether or not to make any distribution out of income and/or capital of the fund. Also, a high distribution yield does not imply a positive or high return on the total investment.
 - Concentration of investments: The investments of a high-yield bond fund may be concentrated in particular type(s) of specialized debt or a specific geographical region or sovereign securities.

The risk disclosures set out above are not meant to be exhaustive. For risk factors specific to a particular fund, please refer to the offering documents for details.

4. Our Mutual Fund Investment Services

- Customers should be the citizen(s)/national(s)/resident(s) who are eligible to subscribe to the relevant mutual fund as allowed in the trust deed and/or offering documents.

- The Bank will at all time endeavor to offer a range of investment products to the customer at his / her instruction or having considered the information provided by the customer to the Bank in respect of his/her investment preference or personal circumstances for his/her reference. The decision to invest in specific products will be at the customer's decision, but the bank will provide product information to assist the customer in making his/her own investment decisions.
- The Bank's prevailing buying/selling rate will be applied for the transactions involving foreign exchange.
- The Bank is not obliged to act on a customer's instruction nor submit the subscription / redemption / switching / transfer application to the fund house before it has completed its internal verification and other procedures that it deems in its absolute discretion necessary or desirable in relation to the application. The price quoted by the fund house after such submission may be very different from that as at the date of this instruction and acknowledge that such time gap could be longer than what have been expected.
- The cut-off time for mutual fund trading is different for different funds and trading channel, and maybe earlier than that set out in relevant fund offering document. Orders received after the cut-off time will be treated as if received on the following business day. The Bank has discretion to change the cut-off time subject to specified situations. Customers are advised to inquire the details before trading.
- For orders received by the Bank after the cut-off time of the relevant funds prescribed by the Bank, it will be forwarded to the relevant fund manager on the next business day for processing according to the relevant dealing procedures of the funds.
- All trading orders shall be subject to final acceptance, allotment and/or approval by the relevant fund house.
- The minimum subscription / redemption / switching amount and the minimum unit holding requirements of each fund may be based on the requirements set out in respective fund offering document and/or the requirement of the Bank (subject to change by the Bank at any time without any notice). Customers are advised to inquire the details before trading.
- For the fees and charges of the mutual fund investment services of the Bank, please refer to Schedule of Service Fees (General Banking Services) and other fees and charges' information as advised by the Bank to customers from time to time.
- Mutual fund units are held in the name of a nominee of the Bank on behalf of customers. Although customers hold the beneficial interest in their fund units, they are not regarded as the "legal owners" of their fund units in legal perspective and fund managers have no direct legal responsibilities towards them.
- Please note that where the securities in customers' Mutual Fund Account(s) are held by the Associated Entity of the Bank, such securities are held by CCB International Asset Management Limited.

5. Other Important information

- Mutual fund transaction shall be completed by the Bank in the capacity as customers' agent.
- CCB Securities Limited, CCB International Asset Management Limited, CCB Principal Asset Management Company Limited and CCB Principal Asset Management (Hong Kong) Company Limited are affiliates of the Bank.
- In case China Construction Bank Corporation, the parent company of China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation Limited, and/or its affiliates or subsidiaries may act in different roles, capacity or functions in connection with the Fund (e.g. custodian, trustee, etc), customers should note the potential and actual conflict of interest when considering whether to subscribe/redeem the Fund through the Bank because of the economic interests received by us or our group companies in this/these role(s), capacity(ies) or function(s) may be adverse to your interests in the concerned Fund.
- The Bank is not the product issuer of the mutual funds. In respect of an eligible dispute (as defined in the Terms of Reference for the Financial Dispute Resolution Centre in relation to the Financial Dispute Resolution Scheme) arising between the Bank and the customer out of the selling process or processing of the related transaction, the Bank will enter into a Financial Dispute Resolution Scheme process with the customer; however any dispute over the contractual terms of the products should be resolved directly between the product issuer, the fund manager (as the case maybe) and the customer.
- The authorization status of the fund means whether the fund has been authorized by the SFC will be disclosed to the customer at the time of subscription and switching. Customer may also refer to the offering documents of the relevant funds for details. SFC's authorization is not a recommendation or endorsement of a fund nor does it guarantee the commercial merits of a fund or its performance. It does not mean that the fund is suitable for all investors nor is it an endorsement of its suitability for any particular investor or class of investors. Please refer to section 6 for information specific to unauthorized funds.
- Subscription / redemption / management / custodian fees may be charged by fund house, please refer to the offering documents including the product key facts statement (KFS) for details of the fees and charges associated with the respective Fund.

- Switching fee is a handling fee charged by the Bank in respect of switching of funds under the same fund house. Customers will not be required to pay the switching fee charged by the relevant fund (if any) according to the prospectus of the relevant fund. The aforesaid applies to the term “Switching Fee” as stated in other customer correspondences issued by the Bank, including forms, confirmations, notices, advices and statements, etc.
- The Bank or any of its associates receive from the fund manager full rebate of actual net subscription fee on fund subscription and switching fee paid by you. The customer acknowledges and agrees that the Bank or its associates may retain for the benefit of the Bank any rebate, discount and/or benefits in any forms (including but not limited to the training or other events offered by the fund manager having considered the factors such as transaction situation), which may receive in connection with the issuance of units and other dealings with respect to the Fund.
- Where trailer fees receivable are calculated pursuant to the distribution agreement as a specified percentage of management fees, the Bank will disclose the maximum percentage of trailer fees receivable in the following manner:
“The Bank or any of its associates will receive from [Fund House] up to x% of [Fund Name]’s annual management fees as ongoing commission every year throughout the term of your investment.”
- Where the trailer fees receivable are calculated based on x% of AUM pursuant to the distribution agreement, the Bank will disclose the maximum percentage of trailer fees receivable in the following manner:
“The Bank or any of its associates will receive from [Fund House] up to x% of your investment in [Fund Name] as ongoing commission every year throughout the term of your investment. This is paid out of [Fund House]’s management fees receivable from [Fund Name].”
- For certain funds subscribed / redeemed / switched or under other circumstances, customers’ applications may be partially accepted or even totally rejected, and the final accepted settlement details will be shown on the confirmation, monthly statement and transaction records in online banking accordingly, with (for subscription only) refund credited to your settlement account / (for redemption only) the rejected part kept in your fund account.
- The execution of the switching-in and switching-out orders of the funds under the same fund house is subject to dealing and settlement arrangements of relevant funds as stated in respective offering documents and relevant documents provided by the Bank from time to time. Please refer to the offering documents and the relevant documents provided by the Bank from time to time for details. In the circumstances where switching-in and switching-out orders of the funds under the same fund house cannot be completed on the same day due to different dealing and settlement arrangement between the relevant funds and/or additional restrictions imposed to the relevant funds by the fund house, there may be a time gap between the execution of the switch-out order and switch-in order and you may be subject to market risk as a result of the fund price fluctuation during the time gap.
- When the index circuit breaker is triggered during a normal trading day at Shanghai Stock Exchange, Shenzhen Stock Exchange and China Financial Futures Exchange and lasts until 15:00 and the trading is not resumed on the same day, all of the subscriptions and redemptions on Mainland funds under the Mainland-Hong Kong Mutual Recognition of Funds Scheme placed on the same dealing day will be canceled. In addition, when the index circuit breaker is triggered, the Fund Manager may delay the fund redemption payment in accordance with the fund contract of each of the Funds.
- The Bank is NOT an independent intermediary because:
 1. The Bank receives fees, commissions, or other monetary benefits from other parties (which may include product issuers) in relation to the Bank’s distribution of investment products to you. For details, you should refer to the Bank’s disclosure on monetary benefits which the Bank is required to deliver to you prior to or at the point of entering into any transaction in investment products;
 - and/or
 2. The Bank receives non-monetary benefits from other parties, or has close links or other legal or economic relationships with issuers of products that the Bank may distribute to you.

6. Information Specific to Mutual Funds Not Authorized By the SFC

- Mutual funds must be authorized by the SFC before they can be marketed to the public in Hong Kong unless a statutory exemption applies to their offering documents. By authorization, the SFC seeks to ensure that adequate information is provided in the offering documents of the product for investors to make informed investment decisions. Authorized funds must also meet certain basic structural requirements (e.g. appointment of a qualified fund manager and an independent trustee / custodian in the case of an authorized fund).
- An unauthorized fund refers to the fund which has not been authorized by the SFC and is not subject to the regulation of the SFC. Thus, its structures and operations may not be governed by any rules or regulations in Hong Kong and its offering document may not be vetted by any regulatory authorities in Hong Kong. Nevertheless, some unauthorized funds may be regulated by a foreign regulator. In view of the above, customers who consider buying a fund not authorized by the SFC, should exercise extreme caution and assure your understanding of the product (including its structures, operations, features, risk factors, whether it is regulated in Hong Kong or in any overseas jurisdictions, etc.)

- Under the Bank's policy, unauthorized funds are only sold to those customers who are Professional Investors as defined under the Securities and Futures Ordinance and agree to be treated as such. Therefore, it is not offered to all customers of the Bank.
- Investing in the fund not authorized by the SFC may involve additional risks. For certain unauthorized funds, their offering document may be provided in English only. Therefore, customers should be proficient in English or have sought independent professional adviser and fully understand the information as provided in the relevant fund offering document (including the risk factors stated therein) in details before buying such products.

7. **Our Contact**

Customers may contact us through any of the following manners if there are any enquiries on our Mutual Fund Investment Services:

- Visit any of our branches
- Call our Investment Hotline at (852) 2903 8343
- Visit our Web site at www.asia.ccb.com
- Reach your designated Relationship Manager

China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation Limited

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基金投資服務之客戶重要通知

重要提示:

基金乃投資產品而部分涉及金融衍生工具。投資決定是由閣下自行作出的，但閣下不應投資在有關基金，除非中介人於銷售該產品時已向閣下解釋經考慮閣下的財務情況、投資經驗及目標後，該產品是適合閣下的。

此基金投資服務之客戶重要通知乃由中國建設銀行(亞洲)股份有限公司(「銀行」)發行，以幫助客戶透過銀行投資基金前，充分考慮他們需要知道的重要信息。請詳細閱讀此重要通知，如有需要，應提出問題及尋求獨立意見。銀行亦建議客戶一併閱讀此重要通知及「投資服務之條款和條件」、「投資服務之風險披露聲明」、最新的「服務收費表」及其他提供予客戶有關銀行基金投資服務之文件。

一、甚麼是「基金」？

「基金」是集合投資計劃(Collective Investment Scheme)的其中一類，是就任何形式的財產(包括現金)作出安排，目的或效益是透過購入、持有、管理或出售相關資產例如股份、債券、貨幣等，為計劃參與人提供分享利潤或收入的機會。一般而言，集合投資計劃有下列特點：

- 參與者不會參與該等計劃之相關資產的日常運作。
- 參與者的供款以及該等計劃向參與者支付的利潤及收入均匯集處理。

二、投資基金時應考慮甚麼？

在作出基金投資決定之前，客戶需了解相關基金之特性及風險並考慮客戶的投資經驗、投資目標、財務情況、投資年期、投資接受程度及其他相關因素後，以評估該產品是否適合客戶的。除此以外，客戶應考慮其他因素例如基金經理(包括其經驗、名聲、過往記錄等)及基金的認可狀況。客戶亦須防止偏重投資於個別投資產品類別以避免資產集中風險。

如客戶對某一交易存有疑問或並不完全了解，則客戶不應訂立該交易，或應在作出基金投資決定之前尋求獨立財務顧問之意見。

三、投資基金之主要風險

在作出基金投資決定之前，客戶需留意以下風險因素，包括但不限於：

- 如果持貨的時期較短，客戶應注意要包括交易成本在內的潛在損失。
- 基金投資並非銀行存款，因此不應被視為普通定期存款的替代品。
- 不同基金涉及不同的風險。一些基金，如槓桿基金、結構性基金、對沖基金、投資於新興市場及/或金融衍生工具的基金等，可能會承受額外或更高的風險。客戶應仔細參閱有關之銷售文件內有關的風險因素。
- 基金投資涉及的一般風險包括但不限於市場風險、利率風險、流通量風險、政治風險及政策風險。投資於債券的基金亦涉及與債券相關的風險，包括但不限於失責/信貸風險、利率風險、匯率風險及流通量風險。該等風險的詳情，客戶可參閱「投資服務之風險披露聲明」。
- 基金的過去表現，並不一定反映或保證其將來的表現，而基金價格可升可跌，因此有可能令客戶損失部分或全部投資本金。
- 對涉及金融衍生工具的基金而言，該基金的投資須承受該等金融衍生工具的發行人之交易對手風險及信貸風險，以及其他風險。與該基金交易的交易對手周轉不靈及/或不履行付款責任會對該基金資產的價值及該基金償付責任的能力有不利的影響。
- 客戶買保證基金需明白有關保證人的信貸風險，如果保證人出現信貸或失責事件(例如倒閉或清盤)，可能令客戶損失部分或全部投資本金及保證票息。另外，只有在保證票息派發日前仍持有此基金才可獲派保證票息；而只有持有此基金直至到期日才有本金保證。如果客戶在到期日前贖回基金，贖回價則可升可跌。
- 對投資人民幣產品及/或以人民幣計價之基金〔「**人民幣基金**」〕而言，客戶需留意有關風險，包括但不限於：
 - **人民幣貨幣風險**：人民幣受中華人民共和國政府的管制(例如，外匯限制)。此外，人民幣也存在貶值風險。閣下倘若以港幣或任何其他貨幣兌換人民幣用作投資人民幣計值投資產品，一旦人民幣貶值，閣下其後兌換人民幣贖回款項成港幣或其他貨幣時將承受損失。

若人民幣產品或其相關投資不是以人民幣計價，客戶應注意該等產品可能因買入或賣出這些產品或其相關投資而涉及多重貨幣兌換費用，並且受人民幣匯率波動，以及為應付贖回投資的要求與其他資本需求(例如支付營運開支)而須沽售資產時所出現的買入與賣出差價所影響。

- 交易對手的信貸風險：人民幣基金承受其所投資的人民幣收益工具及銀行存款的發行人的信貸/無償債能力風險。基金投資的人民幣收益工具及銀行存款主要為無抵押償還債項，並沒有任何抵押品支持。基金作為其交易對手的無抵押債權人，須完全承受該等交易對手的信貸/無償債能力風險。中國大陸金融市場現處於發展起步階段，大部份人民幣收益工具未被或將不會被評級。
- 有限的投資工具：與此同時，人民幣基金可能只投資於中國大陸以外發行或分銷的人民幣收益工具，當中國大陸的法規容許基金投資於以人民幣為面值，並於中國大陸發行的定息或浮息債務工具，基金才可能於將來作出此方面的投資。現時於中國大陸以外發行或分銷的人民幣收益工具數量有限。倘若可供的人民幣收益工具選擇不足夠，基金可能因此而持有大量銀行存款，這可能對基金的回報及表現有負面影響。
- 資金周轉風險：鑑於人民幣收益工具現時並無定期交易及活躍的二手市場，人民幣基金存在資金周轉的風險，故此，基金可能會因投資該等工具而招致虧損。人民幣收益工具的買價和賣價的差價可能很大，因此，基金可能承擔重大的交易及變現成本及可能因此而招致虧損。
- 贖回投資時未必可收回人民幣：對非人民幣相關投資佔人民幣產品較大比重的基金，客戶應注意在贖回產品時未必可以全數收回人民幣。上述情況可能源於人民幣兌換限制及外匯管制而令發行商未能及時取得足夠人民幣金額。
- 基金不就客戶於持有基金單位期間的股息及派發金額作出擔保，亦不會擔保可收回本金。

■ 對人民幣合格境外機構投資者("RQFII") 基金而言，客戶需留意有關風險，包括但不限於：

- RQFII 基金屬於投資基金產品，並非銀行存款，投資涉及風險，客戶應仔細參閱有關之銷售文件內有關的風險因素。並在有需要時尋求獨立專業/金融/稅務意見。
- 基金在償還本金及派發股息方面並無保證。
- 基金的過去表現不一定反映或保證其將來的表現，而基金投資價格可升可跌，因此有可能令客戶損失部分或全部投資本金。
- 與 RQFII 制度有關的風險：RQFII 的政策屬於新規則，在執行上可能涉及不明朗因素，而且這些政策及規則仍有待內地當局詮釋，並可能修改。這些不確定因素及改變或對 RQFII 基金造成不利影響。
- 與內地市場有關的風險：RQFII 基金投資於單一經濟體系(即中國內地)，因此存在集中風險，其波動性可能高於一些廣泛地投資於環球市場之投資組合的基金。投資於中國可能承受更高的政治、稅務、經濟、外匯、流通性及監管等風險，與投資於發展較成熟的經濟體系或市場有所不同。請注意市場或投資風險，即使人民幣升值，其相關投資亦可能價值下跌及蒙受損失。
- 中國大陸稅務風險：目前適用於 RQFII 基金的投資項目的中國稅務法例存在風險及不明朗因素。雖然部分 RQFII 基金已就可能涉及的稅務責任撥備，但撥備金額可能不足亦可能過多，而之間的差額可能會以基金的資產來補足，這或許會削弱基金的資產價值。
- 貨幣風險：客戶將本地貨幣(即港元)兌換至人民幣以買入 RQFII 基金時，需承受人民幣的匯率波動及中國內地外匯管制的風險。
- 人民幣貨幣風險：人民幣受中華人民共和國政府的管制(例如，外匯限制)。此外，人民幣也存在貶值風險。閣下倘若以港幣或任何其他貨幣兌換人民幣用作投資人民幣計值投資產品，一旦人民幣貶值，閣下其後兌換人民幣贖回款項成港幣或其他貨幣時將承受損失。

■ 對主要投資於在內地發行的人民幣債券及其他債務票據的 RQFII 基金而言，客戶需留意有關額外風險，包括但不限於：

- 利率風險：當利率上升或內地宏觀經濟政策轉變(包括貨幣政策及財政政策)時，可能會對基金的投資組合所持有的債券或債務票據的價值構成負面影響。
- 信貸風險：投資債券或債務票據時，客戶須承受發行商的信貸風險，發行商可能無法如期支付本金及/或利息。如果基金所投資的債券或債務票據的發行商違責，又或者被調低信用評級，可能較難就基金的投資組合估值，客戶或會因此蒙受重大損失。債券或債務票據的發行商一般在內地成立，並不受制於香港法例，RQFII 基金對發行商行使權利時或會遇到困難或延誤。
- 投資中國債券市場及未被評級或低於投資級別債券的風險：部分 RQFII 基金所持有的債券或債務票據可能被評為低於投資級別，或從未被符合國際標準的評級機構進行評估。其信貸風險一般較高，流通量則較低，令基金的價值及資產淨值變得較波動。
- 內地評級標準的相關風險：內地信貸評級機構可能對部分 RQFII 基金所持有的債券或債務票據發出投資級別的評級，但內地的評級機制可能缺乏透明度，其評級標準亦可能與國際認可的評級機構的標準有很大差異。
- 流通風險：中國的債券市場仍處於發展階段，人民幣債券的買賣差價會較闊，當基金經理出售這類產品時，或須支付較高的交易成本甚至蒙受損失。由於 RQFII 基金缺乏固定及活躍的二手市場，基金經理未必能以有利價錢出售基金所持有的債券及債務票據，因而基金經理或需持有該等債券直至到期日。假如 RQFII 基金收到大量贖回申請，基金或需將所持有的債券及債務票據折現，以應付贖回要求，這將可能導致基金蒙受損失。

■ 對投資於中國大陸證券之基金而言，客戶需留意有關風險，包括但不限於：

- **市場波動風險：**內地屬於新興市場，相對其他已發展市場，有較高的市場波幅。
 - **宏觀經濟風險：**在過去數年，中國經濟面對增長放緩的情況，引起中國經濟增長前景的憂慮。市場也不時用「硬著陸」來形容中國經濟可能出現的困局。
 - **流動性風險：**A 股市場主要由散戶主導，散戶參與比例達到 81%，加上市場並未全面開放，因此會較受中國的政策及資金流動性的影響。部分投資者會用上海銀行同業拆息的息率、國債息率及人民銀行公開市場操作，來探測潛在的資金流動性及政策的轉變等風險。
 - **貨幣風險：**香港及海外的投資者若以人民幣以外的本地貨幣投資人民幣資產，由於要將本地貨幣轉換為人民幣，便需承受匯率風險。在匯兌過程中，將會牽涉轉換貨幣的成本。即使該人民幣資產的價格不變，於轉換貨幣的過程中，如果人民幣貶值，亦會有所損失。人民幣的匯價改變會對公司盈利、債務等造成影響，尤其是對出口業和以人民幣作為債務計價的公司會有較顯注影響。
- **對投資於獲中國證券監督管理委員會認可，且於內地與香港基金互認安排（「基金互認」）的框架下獲證券及期貨事務監察委員會（「證監會」）認可於香港公開銷售的中國內地基金（「獲認可內地基金」）而言，客戶需留意有關額外風險，包括但不限於：**
1. **與基金互認有關的風險**
 - 獲認可內地基金的投資並非銀行存款，投資涉及風險，客戶應仔細參閱有關之銷售文件內有關的風險因素。並在有需要時尋求獨立專業/金融/稅務意見。
 - 投資風險：本基金為投資基金。概不保證可收回本金或支付紅利或分派。此外，概不保證本基金將可實現其投資目標，亦不保證可成功施行所述策略。
 - 額度限制：基金互認有整體額度限制。相關基金單位之認購有機會因其額度用盡而被終止。
 - 基金不能符合基金互認的資格要求：如獲認可內地基金不再符合基金互認的資格要求，則可能不被允許接受新的認購申請。在最壞情況下，證監會可因有關基金未能符合資格要求，而取消其於香港公開銷售的認可。現時不能確保基金能持續地符合基金互認的資格要求。
 - 內地的稅務風險：目前，根據基金互認制度，本基金及／或其投資者可享有若干稅務寬減及豁免。概不保證該等寬減及豁免或內地稅務法律及法規不會變更。現有寬減及豁免以及相關法律及法規的任何改變更可能對本基金及／或其投資者造成不利影響，而彼等可能因此蒙受重大損失。
 - 中港兩地市場慣例的差異：中港兩地的市場慣例可能存在差異。此外，獲認可內地基金與於香港公開銷售的其他基金於操作安排上亦可能存有差異。例如，基金可能只於中、港兩地市場均為營業日的日子，接受認購或贖回的申請，或其截數時間或交易日亦有可能與其他證監會認可的基金不一致。投資者必須明白此等差異及其影響。
 2. **集中風險 / 中國內地市場風險**
 - 基金主要投資於內地市場的相關證券，並可能面對額外的集中風險。在內地市場的投資可能產生不同的風險包括政治，政策，稅務，經濟，外匯，法律，監管和流動性風險。
 - 某些基金的投資可能集中在單一的發行人或幾個發行人的證券。
 3. **人民幣匯率風險及其兌換風險**
 - 人民幣現時不可自由兌換並受到外匯管制和限制。
 - 非以人民幣作為基礎貨幣的投資者暴露於外匯風險，也不能保證人民幣的價值對投資者的基礎貨幣（例如港元）不會貶值。人民幣貶值對於投資者投資的基金價值將可能造成不利影響。
 - 由於人民幣所受的外匯管制及限制，投資者於贖回投資和/或基金公司派息時，可能不能收回人民幣，或有關人民幣的付款可能會被推遲。
 4. **中國內地股票風險 [適用於股票基金 / 混合型基金]**
 - 市場風險：基金投資於股票需承受一般市場風險，由於各種因素，其價值可能會產生波動，如投資氣氛的改變，政治及經濟狀況和針對個別發行人的因素。
 - 波動的風險：大幅的市場波動及內地股票市場潛在的結算困難，亦可能會導致於這類市場交易的證券價格顯著波動，從而可能對基金的價值產生不利影響。
 - 流動性風險：中國內地證券市場的流動性可能較其他發達市場低。如果本基金不能在其需要時出售投資，其可能遭受巨大損失。
 - 高股票估值風險：於內地證券交易所上市的股票可能具有較高的市盈率；而該高估值或不可持續。
 - 政策風險：內地的證券交易所一般有權暫停或限制任何證券交易。政府或監管機構亦有可能推出政策，對金融市場造成影響。所有這些因素將可能對基金產生負面影響。
 - 與小型/中型市值公司有關的風險：相比大型市值公司，一般而言，小型/中型市值公司的股票流動性相對較低，並於不利的經濟環境下，其價格波動性將相對較大。

5. 中國內地債務證券風險 [適用於債務證券基金 / 混合型基金]

- 波動性及流動性風險：相比起已發展的市場，內地債務證券市場可能具有更高的波動性和較低的流動性。在這樣的市場上交易的證券價格可能會較波動。
- 交易對手風險：基金所投資的債務證券，將導致基金需承受債券發行人的信貸/違約風險。
- 利率風險：基金的投資需承受利率風險。一般而言，當利率下降時，債券的價格上升，而當利率上升時，債券的價格則下跌。
- 被下調信貸評級的風險：債務工具或其發行人的信貸評級將有可能被下調。在這種降級的情況下，基金的價值可能會受到不利影響。基金經理亦可能無法變賣被降級的債務工具。
- 信貸評級機構的風險：在內地採用的信貸評級體制及評級方法可能與其他市場的不一樣。內地評級機構發出的信貸評級可能因此無法與其他國際評級機構的評級作直接比較。
- 與城鎮投資債券相關的風險：基金有可能投資於城鎮投資相關債券，城鎮投資債券是由地方政府融資平台發行，這類債券通常不是由地方政府或內地中央政府保證。於有關地方政府融資平台未能支付本金或利息的情況下，基金可能會遭受巨大損失並對基金的淨資產值可能有不利的影響。
- 與資產抵押證券相關的風險：基金可投資於資產抵押證券（包括資產抵押商業票據）。資產抵押證券可能非常不流通且容易出現大幅價格波動。相比於其他債務證券，這些工具可能需承受更大的信貸，流動性及利率風險。此等資產抵押證券經常面對延遲及提前還款及還款責任沒有履行的風險，這將對證券收益構成不利的影響。
- 與被內地信貸評級機構評為 BB + 或以下或沒有評級的債務證券相關的風險：基金可能投資於被內地信貸評級機構評為 BB + 或以下或沒有評級的債務證券。相對於較高信貸評級的債務證券，這些證券一般而言是流動性較低，波動性較高以及本金和利息損失的機會較大。

6. 與非上市指數基金 / 增強型指數基金有關的風險

- 被動投資風險：由於基金固有的投資性質，基金為被動式管理且基金經理可能對於適應市場的變化沒有自主性。指數的下跌預計會導致基金的價值出現相應跌幅。
- 追蹤指數的誤差風險：基金可能會承受追蹤指數誤差風險，基金的表現可能無法與追蹤的指數完全吻合。追蹤指數誤差可能由所使用的投資策略、費用及開支造成。基金經理將監察並盡量控制減低追蹤指數誤差的風險。基金的表現與其複製的指數表現並不可保證於任何時間內均精確一致。
- 與指數有關的風險：指數的數據可能出現誤差，而此等誤差有可能於一段時間內不被識別或不被更正。這可能會對基金及其單位持有人構成不利影響。指數供應商可能會不時改變指數內的證券，且指數內的證券亦可能被終止上市。如果該基金所複製的指數不再被認可，證監會可以撤銷該基金的認可。這類指數被終止的情況。投資者應注意基金被許可使用有關指數的情況（包括給予指數提供商的補償，如有），以及在被停止使用有關指數的情況下的應急計劃，將可能會導致對基金及其單位持有人產生不利影響。
- 不同的基金分類 [適用於增強型指數基金]：由獲認可內地基金(包括本基金)所使用的基金分類和名稱可能與那些習慣在香港使用的不同。於內地該基金為“增強型指數基金”。“增強型指數基金”旨在透過將其部分資產投資於與指數表現接近的證券，並積極地管理其他剩餘部分，從而獲得較其基準指數有更好表現的回報。該基金與典型經證監會認可的被動式管理追蹤指數基金不同，此等基金在香港應被視為積極管理 / 普通股票型基金。投資者應閱讀有關銷售文件，以了解基金的部署投資策略。

■ 對主要投資於高息債券之基金而言，客戶需留意有關額外風險，包括但不限於：

- 較高的信貸風險：由於高息債券的評級通常低於投資級別或不獲評級，因此高息債券涉及的發債機構違責風險往往較高。這可能對主要投資於高息債券之基金的回報及表現有負面影響。
- 受制於經濟周期的轉變：在經濟下滑時，由於客戶會較為審慎，不願承擔風險及違責風險加劇，高息債券價值的跌幅往往會較投資級別債券為大。這可能對主要投資於高息債券之基金的回報及表現有重大影響。
- 資本增長風險：高息債券基金可能會以資本來支付費用及/或股息。此可能令基金可供日後投資的資金減少，削弱資本增長。
- 股息分派：高息債券基金可能不會派息，取而代之的是將股息再投資在基金上，又或投資經理可能有酌情權決定是否動用基金的收入及/或資本作分派之用。此外，分派收益高並不意味總投資可取得正回報或高回報。
- 集中投資：高息債券基金的投資可能集中於某特定種類的專門性債項或某特定地區市場或主權證券。

上文所載的風險披露並非所有有關風險的全部，就指定基金的風險因素，請參閱有關銷售文件。

四、銀行之基金投資服務

- 客戶必須是相關基金信託條約及/或銷售文件內所述合資格認購基金之公民/持有國籍人士/居民。

- 銀行將按照客戶的指示，或考慮客戶所提供予銀行之個人投資取向或其個人狀況的資料，嘗試提供一系列投資產品供客戶參考。投資於個別產品的決定乃客戶自行的投資決定，銀行會提供個別產品的資料以協助客戶自行作出投資決定。
- 銀行現時的買賣匯率將適用於須作外匯兌換之交易上。
- 銀行在未完成所有內部核實或其他確認有關申請所需之謹慎及理應的程序之前，並不一定要負擔執行客戶的指示或向基金公司遞交認購/贖回/轉換/轉戶基金申請的責任。於遞交上述之指示後，基金公司所提供的報價可能與發出指示時之價格有相當的差別；且確認基金公司提供有關報價所需的周期可能比所預期更長。
- 銀行基金買賣的截數時間均根據不同的基金以及不同的買賣渠道而定，或會較有關基金的銷售文件內所列的為早。截數時間之後所收到的買賣指示將會在下一個工作天處理，銀行有權因應特定的情況而更改截數時間，客戶應於買賣前查詢有關詳情。
- 如交易指示於銀行為有關基金所定之交易時段之截止時間後才被銀行接收，根據有關基金之交易程序，該項交易指示將會於該基金之下一個交易日才被有關基金公司處理。
- 所有買賣指示一切以有關基金公司之最後接納、分配及/或批核為準。
- 每隻基金的認購/贖回/轉換交易最低金額以及最低單位持有要求或需要根據有關基金的銷售文件內所列的要求及/或銀行的要求而定(銀行可不時更改而毋須另行通知)。客戶應於買賣前查詢有關詳情。
- 有關銀行收取的基金投資服務的費用，請參閱「服務收費表」(一般銀行服務)及銀行不時提供客戶之其他收費資料。
- 基金單位將會以銀行以代理人身份代客戶持有。雖然客戶擁有基金單位之受益權，於法律上他們並非基金單位之「合法擁有人」，基金經理亦對其沒有直接的法律責任。
- 請注意倘客戶戶口內之證券由銀行之聯繫實體所持有，則該等證券乃由建銀國際資產管理有限公司代客戶持有。

五、其他重點資料

- 基金交易由銀行作為客戶的代理人進行。
- 建行證券有限公司、建銀國際資產管理有限公司、建信基金管理有限責任公司和建信資產管理(香港)有限公司是銀行之關聯公司。
- 當考慮是否經由銀行認購/贖回有關基金時，如果中國建設銀行股份有限公司，(中國建設銀行(亞洲)股份有限公司之母公司)及/或其聯屬公司或子公司就有關基金涉及不同的角色或功能(例如保管人，信託人等)，客戶應注意當中潛在和實際的利益衝突。這是因為銀行或銀行的集團公司就所涉及的角色或功能的經濟收益，可能不利於你在有關基金的利益。
- 銀行不是基金之產品發行商。對於銀行與客戶之間因銷售過程或處理有關交易而產生的合資格爭議(定義見金融糾紛調解計劃的金融糾紛調解的中心職權範圍)，銀行會與客戶進行金融糾紛調解計劃程序；然而，對於產品的合約條款的任何爭議應由產品發行商，基金經理(視情況而定)與客戶直接解決。
- 基金的認可狀況，即基金是否已獲證監會認可將於客戶認購及轉換基金時向客戶披露。詳情客戶亦可參閱有關基金之銷售文件。證監會認可不等如對該基金作出推介或認許，亦不是對該基金的商業利弊或表現作出保證，更不代表該基金適合所有客戶，或認許該基金適合任何個別客戶或任何類別的客戶。有關未獲證監會認可基金的資料，詳情請參閱第六部份。
- 基金公司可能收取認購費 / 贖回費 / 管理費 / 託管費，有關基金的收費詳情，請參閱有關基金的銷售文件，包括「產品資料概要」。
- 轉換費是於同一基金公司下的基金進行轉換交易時，銀行所收取的手續費。客戶毋須支付於相關基金說明書內列明的轉換費(如有)。上述轉換費一詞適用於由銀行發出予客戶的各種相關文件，包括表格，確認書，通知書及月結單等。
- 銀行或其任何有聯繫者會從基金經理收取閣下認購基金所支付之淨認購費及轉換費的全數回扣。客戶確認及同意銀行或其有聯繫者可為著銀行利益，保留其因單位發行及與任何基金有關連的其他交易而收取的任何回扣，折扣及/或任何形式之利益(包括但不限於基金經理按交易情況等因素所提供之培訓與其他活動)。
- 如依據分銷協議，可收取的佣金是以管理費的某個指明百分率計算，銀行將按以下方式披露可收取的佣金的最高百分率：
“銀行或其任何有聯繫者會從[基金公司]最多收取[基金名稱]的年度管理費的 x%，作為銀行在閣下的整段投資期間內每年持續收取的佣金。”
- 如依據分銷協議，可收取的佣金是以受管理資產的 x%計算，銀行將按以下方式披露可收取的佣金的最高百分率：

“銀行或其任何有聯繫者會從[基金公司]最多收取閣下於[基金名稱] 的投資的 x%，作為銀行在閣下的整段投資期間內每年持續收取的佣金。此費用乃從[基金公司]就 [基金名稱]可收取的管理費中撥付。”

- 部分基金於認購 / 贖回 / 轉換或其他情況下，客戶的申請可能只有部分被接納，甚至全部被拒絕接納，而最終接納結算詳情會顯示在確認書、月結單及網上銀行交易記錄，而(認購交易適用)退款將存入閣下的相應結算帳戶 / (贖回交易適用)不被接納的部分會保留在閣下的基金帳戶內。
- 同一基金公司下的轉出和轉入基金指示之執行會受制於相關基金之銷售文件及銀行不時提供之文件中所列明的交易及交收安排。詳情請參閱相關發行文件及銀行不時提供之文件。當同一基金公司下的轉換指示因各相關基金之間不同的交易及交收安排及(或)基金公司對相關基金的額外限制而不能於同一日完成時，這可能令轉出和轉入基金指示之執行出現時間差距及客戶可能需承受於時間差距間出現的基金價格波動而產生的市場風險。
- 如上海證券交易所、深圳證券交易所及中國金融期貨交易所正常交易日發生指數熔断且持續至 15:00 及當日不再恢復交易，當交易日提出的內地與香港基金互認安排框架下內地基金之申購及贖回申請將全部取消。此外，當發生指數熔断時，基金管理人可能根據基金合同的約定延緩支付基金贖回款項。
- 銀行並非獨立的中介人，理由如下：
 1. 銀行有收取由其他人士（可能包括產品發行人）就銀行向閣下分銷投資產品而提供的費用、佣金或其他金錢收益。詳情請參閱銀行按規定在訂立任何投資產品交易前或在訂立任何投資產品交易時須向閣下提供的金錢收益披露；
 - 及 / 或
 2. 銀行有收取由其他人士提供的非金錢收益，或與銀行可能向閣下分銷的產品的發行人有緊密聯繫或其他法律或經濟關係。

六、有關未獲證監會認可基金的資料

- 除非產品的銷售文件獲法定豁免，否則基金必須獲得證監會認可，方可向香港公眾銷售。證監會透過認可投資產品，致力確保有關產品的銷售文件已提供足夠資料，讓投資者作出有根據的投資決定。獲認可的基金也必須符合基本的結構性規定(例如，認可基金便必須委任合資格基金經理及獨立受託人/保管人)。
- 未獲認可基金指有關基金未獲證監會認可及不受證監會監管。所以，基金的架構及運作，亦可能不受本港任何法規規管，而銷售文件也可能未經任何香港的監管機構審批。然而，亦有部份未獲認可基金或受其他海外監管機構監管。因此，當客戶考慮購買未獲證監會認可基金時，應極度謹慎並確保其對產品的了解(包括其結構、運作、特點、風險因素、是否受香港或任何海外監管機構監管等)。
- 根據銀行政策，未獲認可基金只可銷售予證券及期貨條例下的專業投資者並同意被視為專業投資者之客戶。所以，未獲認可基金並不會銷售予銀行全部客戶。
- 投資於未獲證監會認可基金涉及額外風險。若干未獲認可基金之銷售文件可能只具英文版本。所以，客戶應精通英文，或已尋求獨立專業顧問的意見，並在認購有關產品前，完全明白有關基金銷售文件的詳細內容(包括當中所載之風險因素)。

七、聯絡我們

客戶對銀行的基金投資服務有任何意見，可透過以下任何一個途徑聯絡我們：

- 親臨我們任何一間分行
- 致電銀行的投資熱線 (852) 2903 8343
- 瀏覽銀行網站 www.asia.ccb.com
- 聯絡你的指定客戶經理

中國建設銀行(亞洲)股份有限公司

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