



About the Investor and Financial Education Council

The Investor and Financial Education Council (IFEC) is an independent public organisation and a subsidiary of the Securities and Futures Commission, dedicated to improving financial literacy in Hong Kong. The IFEC is supported by the four regulators and the Education Bureau. The IFEC promotes and delivers free and impartial investor and financial education resources and programmes through its consumer education platform, The Chin Family, and leads the Financial Literacy Strategy to create a conducive environment for stakeholders to deliver more quality investor and financial education to various segments of the Hong Kong population.

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Why is Key Facts Statement important?

Understanding the features and risks of a product is crucial to making an informed investment decision.

To help investors grasp the key issues of a product before investing, the Securities and Futures Commission (SFC) has enhanced the disclosure requirements for a range of investment products marketed to the public in Hong Kong, namely funds, investment-linked assurance schemes (ILAS) and unlisted structured investment products (SIP).

Product issuers must provide investors with offering documents, including Product Key Facts Statements (KFS), to meet with the enhanced requirements for the above-mentioned products.

A KFS gives a prospective investor a concise and user-friendly summary, in plain language, of the key features and risks of a product.

Standardised templates are provided by the SFC, and product issuers are required to refer to the template that is applicable to their products. This way, it should be easier for investors to compare among products of the same type and to comprehend the salient features and risks of a product.

What is common to KFS of different products?

Be it a fund, an investment-linked assurance scheme, or an unlisted structured investment product, the following sections can generally be found in the respective Product KFS:

- Name and type of product
- Name of issuer
- Quick facts
- What is this product (and how does it work)?
- What are the key risks?
- What are the fees and charges?
- Additional information



The KFS templates are for illustration only. The information and form of presentation of an actual KFS may vary from product to product, and issuer to issuer.

A KFS may be longer if the product issuer finds it necessary to provide more explanation or include illustrations (such as graphics, charts and diagrams) to help investors understand the product.



A KFS is no substitute for the full set of the offering documents. Do not rely solely on a KFS to make an investment decision. You must read the offering documents before deciding whether or not to invest in a product.

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How does KFS vary from one product to another?

Different investment products have their unique features and risk profiles. Therefore, while all Product KFS provide certain types of information as mentioned in the previous section, the KFS of each type of investment products must also contain information that is specific to its product class. Also, for funds offering both ETF class and unlisted class, a separate KFS must be prepared to contain information specific to each class.

The KFS of a fund, an investment-linked assurance scheme (ILAS) and unlisted structured investment product (SIP) mainly differ in the following aspects:



Funds

- · Ongoing charges figure
- Objectives and investment strategy
- Investment mix (optional, except for certain fund types with complex investment strategies)
- Use of derivatives/investment in derivatives
- Past performance
- · Guarantee, if any
- Fees and charges



Investment-linked assurance schemes

- Life insurance protection level
- Long term features
- Illustration to explain how does an ILAS work
- Illustration of total policy charges
- Fees and charges at policy level and underlying/reference funds level
- · How intermediaries' remuneration will be disclosed
- Cooling-off period
- Insurance company's information



Unlisted structured investment products

- Key features
- Guarantee or collateral, if any
- Scenario analysis
- How to buy the product
- · Mode of settlement
- Adjustments to the terms and conditions upon the occurrence of extraordinary events
- Cooling-off period, if any
- Whether you can sell the product before expiry
- Continuing disclosure obligations

What is in the KFS of a general fund or an active exchange-traded fund?

In the Product KFS of a general fund or an active exchange-traded fund (ETF), you will find:

Quick facts

- Listing out names of fund manager (including internal or external delegates, if any) and trustee and/or custodian, the ongoing charges figure of the fund and the computation basis, how frequently the fund deals, the minimum investment amount, dividend policy, financial year end and base currency.
- For ETF class, stock code, trading lot size, trading currency and fund website are also listed here.

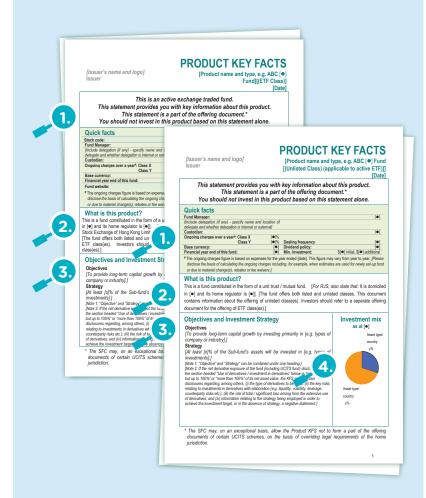
2. Product profile

- Telling you whether the fund is a unit trust or mutual fund, its domicile and home regulator and whether it offers both ETF class and unlisted class.
- For ETF class, it will indicate that its units are listed and traded on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

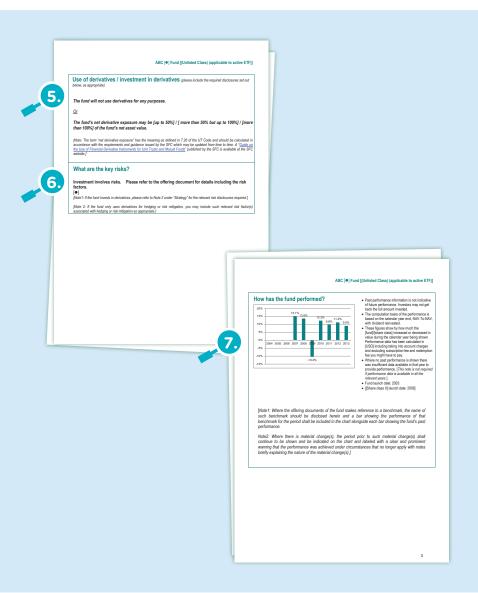
3. Objectives and investment strategy

- · Describing the objectives and investment strategy of the fund.
- 4. Investment mix (optional)
 - Showing the fund's asset allocation by country, sector or asset type.

KFS template of a general fund or an active ETF



What is in the KFS of a general fund or an active exchange-traded fund?



5. Use of derivatives/investment in derivatives

• Describing the extent of use of derivatives.

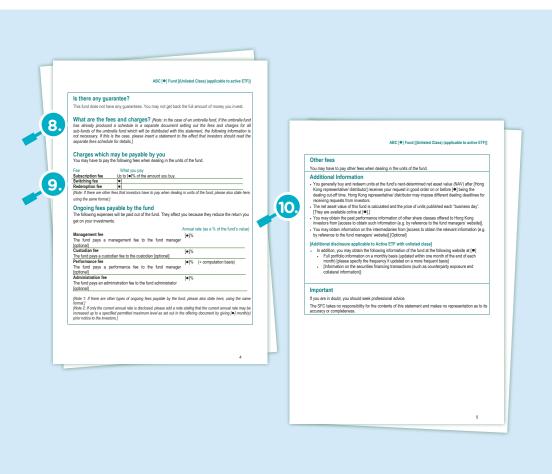
6. Key risks

• Disclosing the major risk factors based on the fund's investment strategy and the types of assets invested (including key risks relating to investments in derivatives).

7. Past performance

• Showing how much the fund (or its representative share class) (and the fund's benchmark, if applicable) has (have) changed in value over the period being shown and the computation basis.

What is in the KFS of a general fund or an active exchange-traded fund?



Guarantee, if any

 Setting out the fund does not have any guarantees and may not pay you back the full amount or any portion of the money you invested.

9. Fees and charges

- Listing out fees payable when dealing in the fund's units, including subscription fee, switching fee and redemption fee. For ETF class, it will set out the brokerage fee and other charges incurred when trading its units on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong.
- Also setting out the ongoing fees deducted directly from the fund, including management fee and performance fee (if any) charged by the fund manager, and fees charged by the custodian, trustee and/or administrator, etc.

Additional information

For unlisted class

- Indicating the dealing cut-off time for the subscription or redemption of the fund. Subscription and redemption orders received before cutoff time are generally executed at the fund's next determined net asset value (NAV).
- · Telling you where to find the fund price.
- Telling you where to obtain information about the past performance of other share classes of the fund (if any) offered to Hong Kong investors.
- For unlisted class of active ETF, showing you the fund's website address where you can find the full portfolio information (updated at least on a monthly basis), and information on securities financing transactions, if applicable.

For ETF class

Showing you the fund's website address where you can find the following information:

- Last NAV and the last NAV per unit of the fund.
- The real time or near-real time indicative NAV per unit throughout each dealing day.
- · List of participating dealers and market makers.
- Full portfolio information (updated at least on a monthly basis).
- Past performance of other share classes offered to Hong Kong investors, if any.
- Information on securities financing transactions, if applicable.

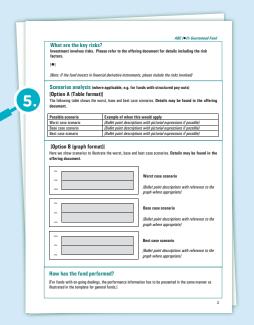
What is in the KFS of a guaranteed fund or fund with structured pay-outs?

A guaranteed fund's minimum return is usually guaranteed at a predetermined percentage of the investment sum subject to certain predetermined conditions.

A fund with structured pay-outs seeks to achieve their investment objectives by investing substantially in financial derivative instruments. These funds are passively managed and offer structured pay-outs when certain pre- determined conditions are met.

KFS template of a guaranteed fund or fund with structured pay-outs

[Issuer's name and logo]	[Produ		T KEY FACTS ABC[•]% guaranteed fund] [Date]
This s	tatement is a p	vith key information art of the offering d product based on thi	ocument. *
Quick facts			
Fund Manager: (Include delegation (if any) - specif			[•]
delegate and whether delegation is	internal or external		
Custodian: Onoping charges over a year ":	Class X (14.	[•]
	Class Y .	% Dealing frequency:	[•]
Base currency: Financial year end of this fund:		Dividend policy: Min. investment:	(●) \$(●) initial, \$(●) additional
	g charges including, for		ay vary from year to year. (Please disclose ed for newly set up fund or due to materia
in [describe instruments in w The Fund offers: • [•] % capital guarantee	hich the Fund may in at maturity (i.e. (da	west in, for example financi te])	nutual fund. The Fund may invest al derivative instruments].
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in [afect-tile instruments in we The Fund affect • [•] % capital guarantee • [•] % guaranteed coup firer a fund affecting structure primarily through investment invest]. The Fund is passively for R.S. also state that: It Objectives and Inve: Objectives [include details] Strategy [include details including any	thich the Fund may in at maturity (i.e. (da only) at (coupon dat d pay-outs: The Fun in or use of (descrip y managed and offer is domicited in [•] as stment Strate; collateral or portfole e website for the lat 3.4.	tel) et l. for example financia et l. et l	the fand's investment djective entrimment in which the fund may turn to yea.] When will you lose your money? [Include description and rele to the section headed "Scenaria" below. The first property of the section of the of the contemptr's default, the risk of the generator's debated and the
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in [descrate instruments in w. The Fund offers: • [•] S capital guarantee cought of the second of t	hich the Fand may is at maturity (i.e. the anonity at (conomity at (co	west is, for example finance test of children to achieve the initial Manager seeks to achieve the initial of Manager seeks to achieve the initial financial derivative is structural pay outs or re of the initial financial derivative is structural pay outs or re of the initial financial derivative or structural pay. In the payon of the initial financial derivative the initial financial derivative in the coupons) of the initial financial derivative that coupons) is the initial financial derivative that coupons) is the initial financial derivative that coupons) is the initial financial derivative that coupons is the init	the Fund's investment eljective extrements in solich the Fund may un to you. When will you lose your moreay? Succeeded feet-pinion and refer to the section headed "Scenarios" below. For example, include the risk of the counterparty's guaranter's defent and the risk of any getting back the risk of any getting back the



The Product KFS provides additional information that explains the specific features relevant to these funds.

1. Product profile

- Guaranteed funds: You will find what financial instruments the fund may invest in, level of the capital guarantee, and guaranteed coupon, if any.
- Funds with structured pay-outs: You will find the type(s) of financial derivatives that the fund may invest in, and the fact that the fund is passively managed and offers structured pay-outs if certain predetermined conditions are met.

2. Objectives and investment strategy

Depending on the fund's investment strategy, this section may provide
details of its structure, for example, if the fund's exposure to a particular
index is achieved through a swap arrangement, then the details of that
index as well as the swap counterparties and types of collateral (or
other investments serving similar purposes) will be included.

3. Key terms of the guarantee (only applicable to guaranteed funds)

- Identifying the name of the guarantor.
- · Describing scope of the guarantee.
- Indicating condition(s) under which the fund or guarantee will be terminated.

4. When will you lose your money?

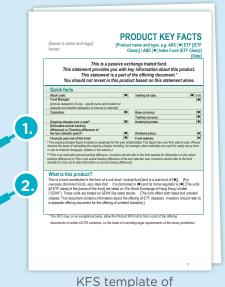
• Setting out circumstances that you may not get back the amount of money you invested, for example, the risk of counterparty's default and the risk of the guarantor's default.

5. Scenarios analysis

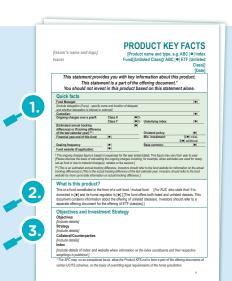
For funds offering structured pay-outs, this section tells you the
potential pay-outs under the worst-case, base-case and best-case
scenarios where appropriate.

What is in the KFS of an index fund or passive exchange-traded fund?

Since an index fund or passive exchange-traded fund (ETF) tracks or replicates the performance of an underlying index, the details of the underlying index and the index tracking strategies adopted must be described in the KFS.



an index fund or passive ETF



Ш	ABC [●] ETF [(ETF Class)] / ABC [●] index Fund (ETF Class)
	Objectives and Investment Strategy
	Objectives Anclude details!
	Strategy
3.	[Include details] Collateral/Counterparties
C.	[Include details]
	Index [Include details of index and website where information on the index constituents and their respective weightings is published.]
	Use of derivatives / investment in derivatives (please include the required disclosures set out below, as appropriate)
4.	The fund will not use derivatives for any purposes.
	<u>Or</u>
	The fund's net derivative exposure may be [up to 50%] / [more than 50% but up to 100%] / [more than 100%] of the fund's net asset value.
	Blots: The term had derivative exposure* has the meaning as defined in 7.56 of the UT Code and should be calculated in accordance with the requirements and guidance issued by the SFC which may be updated from time to time. A "quiete on the UT Code and should be requirement for Limit Trusts and Mutual Francis" published by the SFC is available at the SFC website.
	What are the key risks? Investment involves risks. Please refer to the offering document for details including the risk
5.	factors.
	Note: If the fund invests in financial derivative instruments, please include the risks involved
	process and the same and the sa

1. Quick facts

- Apart from certain key facts, this section also sets out the tracking difference of the last calendar year of the passive ETF or index fund (which is the return difference between the passive ETF or index fund and its underlying index over that year.)
- For ETF class, stock code, trading lot size, trading currency and fund website are also listed here.

2. Product profile

- Telling you whether the fund is a unit trust or mutual fund, its domicile and home regulator and whether it offers both ETF class and unlisted class.
- For ETF class, it will indicate that its units are listed and traded on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong.

3. Objectives and investment strategy

- This section tells you the details of the underlying index and what investment strategy that the fund adopts to replicate the performance of the index.
- If the index fund or passive ETF adopts a synthetic replication strategy, you will also find the selection criteria of the counterparties issuing the financial derivatives that the fund invests in and the nature of collateral (or other investments serving similar purposes), if any.

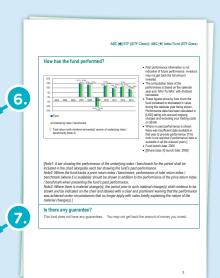
4. Use of derivatives/investment in derivatives

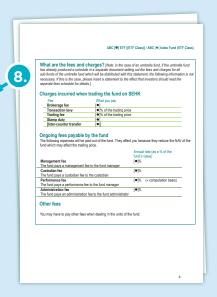
· Describing the extent of use of derivatives.

5. Key risks

 Disclosing the major risk factors based on the fund's investment strategy and the types of assets invested (including key risks relating to investments in derivatives).

What is in the KFS of an index fund or passive exchange-traded fund?





Additional Information You may obtain the biologic primoration of the fund at the folioning weeken at [et]: Less NM and note is that NM per unit of the fund at the folioning weeken at [et]: Less NM and the less NM per unit of the fund in journeys] The control of the less of the fund in journeys] Less let led application globes are and resident to the per unit throughout each Dealing Day in careful particle sharmation as a morthly base jupidine share the second base? Less let led application globes are admissful makes the second base? If the past prefunding desires and based to disaster the second based. The past prefundiness information of the share the desires of the long for mexically in the second planting lessoration guide at a counterparty exposure and collaters information [Interrupt Secondary past of the share collaters information] Important If you are an industry, you should seek professional advice. The SEC bears on responsibility for the contents of this statement and makes no representation as to its accuracy or completeness.

6. Past performance

• This section shows how much both the passive ETF or index fund (or its representative share class) and its underlying index have changed in value over the period and the computation basis.

7. Guarantee, if any

 Setting out the fund does not have any guarantees and may not pay you back the full amount or any portion of the money you invested.

8. Fees and charges

 Besides ongoing fees payable by the fund, this section also sets out relevant charges incurred when dealing in or trading the fund units depending on whether the units are from the unlisted class or ETF class.

9. Additional information

For ETF class

Showing you the fund's website address where you can find the following information:

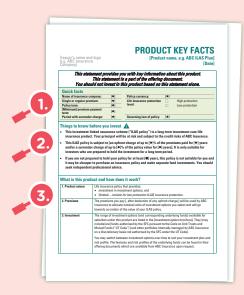
- Last net asset value (NAV) and the last NAV per unit of the fund.
- The real time or near-real time indicative NAV per unit throughout each dealing day.
- List of participating dealers and market makers.
- Full portfolio information (updated at least on a monthly basis).
- Past performance of other share classes offered to Hong Kong investors, if any.
- · The tracking difference and tracking error of the fund.
- Information on securities financing transactions, if applicable.
- Information on financial derivative instruments, if applicable.

For unlisted class

- Indicating the dealing cut-off time for the subscription or redemption
 of the fund. Subscription and redemption orders received before cutoff time are generally executed at the fund's next-determined NAV.
- Telling you where to find the fund price.
- Telling you where to obtain information about the past performance of other share classes of the fund (if any) offered to Hong Kong investors.
- For unlisted class of passive ETF, showing you the fund's website
 address where you can find the full portfolio information (updated at
 least on a monthly basis), tracking difference & tracking error of the
 fund, information on securities financing transactions and information
 of financial derivative instruments, if applicable..

What is in the KFS of an investment-linked assurance scheme?

An investment-linked assurance scheme (ILAS) is a long-term investment-cum-life insurance product. The KFS of an ILAS will disclose key features and risks prominently to help the public better understand the product, including the enhanced total policy charges illustration.



KFS template of an ILAS

Quick facts

- Listing out the basic information of the ILAS, including the name of the insurance company, single or regular premium, policy term, premium payment term, policy currency, period with surrender charge and governing law of policy.
- Indicating whether the ILAS provides high or low level of life insurance protection. High protection means the ILAS provides a death benefit of at least 150% of total premium payable before the insured reaches age 65. Otherwise, it will be regarded as low protection.

2. Things to know before you invest

- Explaining that the ILAS is an investment-cum-life insurance product and it is only suitable for investors who are prepared to hold the investment for a long term period.
- Reminding that if you are not prepared to hold the ILAS for the indicated minimum holding period, the policy is not suitable to you and there may be other lower cost options that you can consider, e.g. having a separate insurance policy and fund investments. You should seek independent professional advice.

What is this product and how does it work?

This section shows the key product profiles and provides an illustration to explain how it works:

- Product nature: It is a life insurance policy that provides investment in investment options and insurance protection.
- Premiums: The premium paid (after deduction of any upfront charges) will be used to allocate to notional units of the investment options you selected.
- Investment: A range of investment options is available for selection under the ILAS. Their corresponding underlying/reference funds* may include SFC-authorised funds or other discretionary portfolios internally managed by the insurance company. You should refer to the investment option brochure for the range of investment options available and refer to the offering documents of the underlying/reference funds for fund profiles and risk factors.
- Investment returns: Telling you that the ILAS's value is linked to the
 performance of the investment options you selected. But the return
 of the ILAS will be lower than the corresponding underlying/reference
 funds as the ILAS is subject to various fees and charges levied by the
 insurance company.
- Insurance protection: Including description of the determination of death benefit and explaining the cost of insurance.
- · Fees and charges: Listing of the various fees and charges under the ILAS.
- Bonuses: Listing out the bonuses/rebates/other similar features in which you may be entitled to.
- Partial withdrawal and early surrender: Highlighting the consequence/ impact to your policy if you make a partial withdrawal or early surrender.
 For example, you may have to pay a surrender charge which may be significant in early years and you may not get back the full amount of premium you paid as well as lose your entitlement to bonuses. You should refer to the fees and charges table for details.
- * If the insurance company invests the net premium received from the scheme participants into the funds corresponding to the investment options selected by the participants for its own asset liability management purpose, the term "underlying funds" will be used; otherwise, the insurance company should adopt the term "reference funds".

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What is in the KFS of an investmentlinked assurance scheme?

4. Key risks

 Disclosing the major risk factors based on the nature and product features of the ILAS. As an investment-cum-life insurance product, an ILAS incurs both investment risks and risks associated with the nature of an ILAS, including but not limited to credit and insolvency risks of the insurance company, no ownership over assets, limited life protection after the age of 65 (applicable to high life protection ILAS), early termination risks, market and foreign exchange risks. Also, investment options available can have very different features and risk profiles and some options may be of high risk.

5. Fees and charges

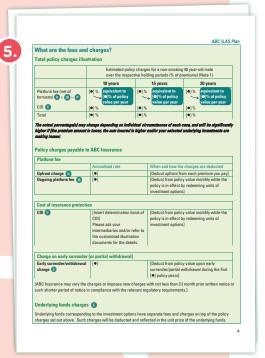
(1) Policy charges payable to the insurance company

- Total policy charges illustration: To provide a full picture of the charges at the policy level, this section uses a scenario of an insured being a non-smoking 40 year-old male to illustrate total policy charges he pays over holding periods of 10, 15 and 20 years. The total policy charges include platform fees (net of bonuses) and cost of insurance, but do not include charge on early surrender and partial withdrawal, and are expressed as a percentage of the premium paid over the respective holding periods. The calculations are based on certain assumptions. The actual percentages may change depending on individual circumstances of each case, and will be affected by the premium amount, sum insured and performance of underlying investments you selected.
- The estimated total platform fee (net of bonuses) figures over the
 respective holding periods are translated to a single all-in annual fee
 charged as a percentage of policy value per year, so that you will be
 able to know how much you are paying on average per year for such
 holding period.
- Breakdown of policy charges: Listing out the fee rates of all policy charges. In particular, apart from the platform fee and cost of insurance protection, there may be a surrender charge which could significantly reduce the amount you receive upon policy surrender in early years. Apart from the fee/charge rates, this section also discloses when and how the fees/charges are deducted.

(2) Underlying/reference fund charges

 Underlying/reference funds corresponding to the investment options have separate fees and charges on top of the policy charges. Such charges will be deducted and reflected in the unit price of the underlying/reference funds. You should refer to the offering document of the underlying/reference funds for these charges.

What are the key risks? Investment involves risks. Please refer to the principal brochure of ABC ILAS Plan for details includin the risk factors. Credit and insolvency risks - This product is an insurance policy issued by ABC Insurance. Your inve and insurance protection are subject to the credit risks of ABC Insurance No ownership over assets - All premiums you pay towards your ILAS policy, and any investments made by ABC surance in the underlying funds, will become and remain the assets of ARC Insurance. You do not have an ights or ownership over any of those assets. Your recourse is against ABC Insurance only [Limited life protection after age 65 – This ILAS policy will no longer provide high life protection when the insured reaches age 65 and the amount of death benefit payable may be significantly reduced. [Include for his protection ILAS with similar features]] Insurance benefits are at risk - As [part of] your death benefit is linked to the performance of the investr options you selected from time to time, your death benefit is subject to investment risks and market fluctuations. The death benefit payable [may be significantly less than your premiums paid] and may not be sufficient for your individual needs. Market risks – Return of this ILAS policy is contingent upon the performance of the underlying funds corresponding to the investment options you selected and therefore there is a risk of capital loss. Some investment options have higher risk - The investment options available under this product can have different features and risk profiles. Some may be of high risk. [Include risks associated with specific investr. Investment options linked to derivative funds have high exposure to financial dimay lead to a high risk of significant loss. Some investment options linked to funds that pay dividends out of capital which may result in an
immediate reduction of the funds' net asset value per unit and hence reduce the value of your ILAS policy Early termination risks - Reduction or suspension of premium contribution (during premium holiday), orwithdrawal from the policy, may significantly reduce the value of the ILAS policy while all fees and charges a still deductible. Poor performance of the underlying funds may further magnify your investment losses. If the value of your ILAS policy becomes insufficient to cover all the ongoing fees and charges, your ILAS policy may be terminated early and you could lose all your premiums paid and benefits. Foreign exchange risks - The investment returns of your ILAS policy may be subject to foreign exchange risks is some of the underlying investments may be denominated in a currency which is different from that of your [INSERT ANY OTHER KEY RISKS WHERE RELEVANT] Is there any quarantee? his II AS notice does not have any quarantees. You may not get back the full amount of premium you pay



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What is in the KFS of an investment-linked assurance scheme?



Intermediaries' remuneration

- Indicating that the intermediary will receive remuneration which will be borne out of the charges paid by you and is therefore not independent, and the intermediary should disclose in writing at the point-of-sale information about the intermediary remuneration.
- Indicating that the amount of remuneration actually receivable by the intermediary may vary from year to year and may be higher in the early policy years. You should ask for more details about intermediary remuneration before taking up an ILAS. If you ask, your intermediary should disclose the requested information to you.



Changing your mind

- This section describes how you can exercise your right to unwind or cancel your policy during the cooling-off period.
- If you cancel your policy within the cooling-off period, you may get back the amount you paid, or less if the value of the investment options chosen has gone down.



Intermediaries' remuneration

- Although you may pay nothing directly to the intermediary who sells/distributes this ILAS policy to you, your intermediary will receive remuneration which, in effect, will be borne out of the charges you pay and is therefore not independent. Your intermediary should disclose to you in writing at the point-of-sale informatic about intermediary remuneration.
- The amount of remuneration actually receivable by your intermediary may vary from year to year and may be higher in the early policy years. You should ask your intermediary before taking up your ILAS policy to know more about the remuneration that your intermediary will receive in respect of your ILAS policy. If you ask, you intermediary should disclose the requested information to you.



What if you change your mind? - Cooling-off period

- Cooling-off period is a period during which you may cancel this policy and get back your original investments (subject to market value adjustment) within the earlier of 21 calendar days immediately following the day of delivery of the policy or a notice to you or your representative. Such notices should inform you of, among other things, the availability of the policy and expiry date of the cooling-off period.
- You have to tell ABC Insurance by giving a written notice. Such notice must be signed by you and received directly by ABC Insurance at [Address of the issuer's Hong Kong Main Office]
- You may get back the amount you paid, or less if the value of the investment options chosen has gone dow

Additional information

 You should read the principal brochure of ABC ILAS Plan and the offering documents of the underlying funds, which are available from ABC Insurance upon request, for details of the product features, risks and charges.

[INSERT ANY OTHER ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT INFORMATION]

Insurance company's information

[Name of insurance company] Phone: [●]
Address: [●] Email: [●]
Website:

Importan

ABC Insurance is subject to the prudential regulation of the Insurance Authority, However, the Insurance Author does not give approval to individual insurance products, including the ABC ILAS plan referred to in this statement If you are in doubt, you should seek professional advice.

The SFC takes no responsibility for the contents of this statement and makes no representation as to its accuracy

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What is in the KFS of a structured investment product?

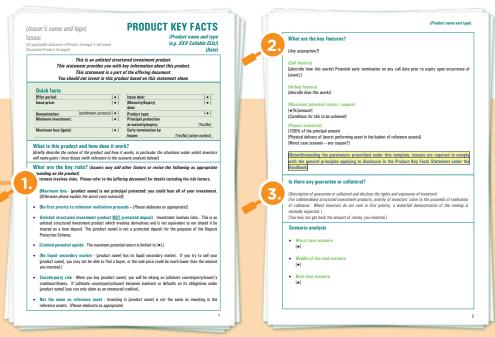
Unlisted structured investment products (SIP) involve derivatives arrangements. Popular SIP include equity-linked investments, equity-linked deposits and commodity-linked deposits. Their potential payouts are linked to the performance of the respective reference assets.

An SIP's KFS can give you a quick guide on how the structured product works and what the key risks are.

1. Key risks

Where applicable, an SIP's KFS usually contains the following risk factors:

- The product is not principal protected. You may lose all your investment in the worst-case scenario.
- You have no first priority to claim the proceeds from realisation of the collateral (if any).
- SIP are not time deposits. They are not covered by the Deposit Protection Scheme.
- The maximum potential gain is capped.
- There is usually no liquid secondary market or just limited market making arrangement. That means you may not be able to sell an SIP before maturity or the sale price could be much lower than the amount you invested.
- When you buy an SIP, you will be relying on the creditworthiness of the issuer or ultimate counterparty.
- Investing in the product is not the same as investing in the reference assets to which the product is linked.



KFS template of an SIP

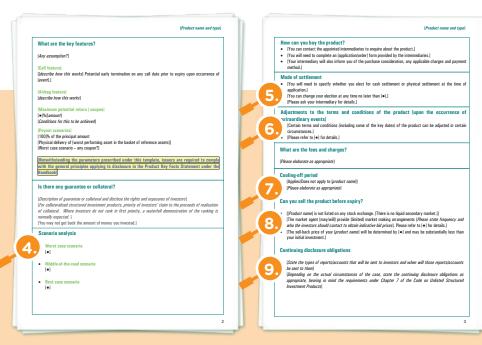
2. Key features

- Explaining special features such as call and airbag, if any.
- Telling you the maximum potential gain and the conditions for this to be achieved.
- Describing different payout scenarios, including any coupon in the worst-case scenario, and whether the product will be physically settled by delivery of the reference assets.

3. Any guarantee or collateral

- Disclosing details of guarantee or collateral, if any.
- Explaining your rights and exposures, e.g. you may not have the first priority to claim proceeds from realisation of the collateral and get back the amount of money you invested.

What is in the KFS of a structured investment product?



- 4. Scenario analysis
 - Setting out the best, middle-of-the-road and, at the very least, the worst-case scenarios.
- 5. Mode of settlement
 - Setting out cash or physical settlement upon maturity, if applicable.

6. Adjustments to product's terms and conditions

 Showing if certain terms and conditions, including some of the key dates, can be adjusted upon the occurrence of extraordinary events.

7. Cooling-off period

This section sets out if there is a post-sale cooling-off period for the product. If so, get to know the details of your cooling-off rights, including:

- How long the cooling-off period will last after placing an order
- How to exercise your cooling-off right
- How the amount of refund is calculated and the possibility of a lessthan-full refund

8. Whether you can sell the product before expiry?

- Whether there is any market-making arrangement
- If so, how frequent the market-making will be and who to contact to obtain indicative bid prices
- The possibility of a sell-back price being substantially lower than your initial investment

9. Continuing disclosure obligations

This section explains the ongoing disclosure obligations of the issuer, e.g. under the circumstances where:

- the issuer or guarantor (as the case may be) ceases to meet any of the eligibility requirements;
- there are any material adverse changes regarding the ability of the issuer (or, if applicable, guarantor or counterparty) to fulfil its obligations; or
- there is any failure of a material portion of the collateral.

Check the offering document for further information

A KFS is no substitute for the offering document which contains information necessary for prospective investors to be able to make an informed judgment of the investment. For example, a fund's offering document lists the investment objectives and restrictions, its characteristics, risk disclosure, fees, dealing procedures, conditions leading to deferral, suspension or even termination of the fund, as well as sources of further information.

Don't rely solely on a KFS, you must check the offering document for further information before deciding whether or not to invest in a product.







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