



## Low Priced Securities Disclosure

### 低价证券声明

Low priced securities (priced under \$5) are associated with higher price volatility, which is more often associated with low-priced, rather than higher-priced, equity securities. Low-priced equity securities tend to trade with bid and ask spreads that make up a greater percentage of the security's price. This is especially true for newer companies whose stock is priced low and whose earnings may be more volatile. In addition, due to lower volumes, low-priced equity securities can experience large price swings during a given trading day, which translates into greater price risk. Further, low-priced equity securities may be removed from an index, which can increase the volatility and exacerbate the price risk.

Investing in low priced securities is considered speculative. Penny Stocks are generally considered stocks that are not traded on a major exchange or Nasdaq. Penny stocks are generally traded over-the-counter, on the OTC Bulletin Board or Pink Sheets. Certain issuers of low priced 'Penny Stocks' do not have an obligation to provide information to investors, and at times issuers may be delinquent on their reporting requirements to the SEC while still being available to trade. Shareholder information and prospectuses may be sparse as well. There are generally no listing requirements for Penny Stocks, whereas stocks listed on major exchanges are subject to listing requirements in terms of total assets, investor disclosures among others.

Penny stocks have not been approved or disapproved by the SEC, and the SEC has not passed judgement upon the merits, fairness, accuracy, or adequacy of information provided by the issuer, company or broker-dealer of penny stocks.

Many Penny Stocks are not DTC eligible or have had their eligibility taken away. As a result, there may be additional pass-through charges and additional fees to settle transactions. These fees can include DTC fees, deposit fees, execution fees, New York Window fees and transfer agent fees. These fees may be substantial, will increase the cost of trade execution and clearing expense, and can add up to many times the value of the trade. Customers who trade non-DTC eligible securities and Penny Stocks are responsible for and bear all additional charges. These pass-through charges may not be immediately applied to a customer account and notice of additional fees may not be received for several weeks following a transaction.

In addition, Penny Stocks are more likely to be subject to scams and investor fraud.

For more information, please see:

<https://www.sec.gov/reportspubs/investor-publications/investorpubsmicrocapstockhtm.html>

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低价证券（价格低于 5 美元）与较高的价格波动相关，这通常与低价而非高价股票证券相关。低价股本证券往往以占证券价格较大百分比的买卖差价进行交易。对于股票价格低且收益可能更不稳定的新公司来说尤其如此。此外，由于交易量较低，低价股本证券在给定交易日内可能会经历大幅价格波动，这转化为更大的价格风险。此外，低价股本证券可能会从指数中剔除，这会增加波动性并加剧价格风险。

投资低价证券被认为具有投机性。细价股通常被认为是不在主要交易所或纳斯达克交易的股票。细价股通常在场外交易，在场外交易公告板或粉单市场交易。某些低价“细价股”的发行人没有义务向投资者提供信息，有时发行人可能会拖欠向美国证券交易委员会报告的要求，但仍然可以交易。股东信息和招股说明书也可能很少。细价股一般没有上市要求，而在主要交易所上市的股票则受限于总资产、投资者披露等方面的上市要求。

细价股尚未获得 SEC 的批准或否决，SEC 也未对细价股的发行人、公司或经纪自营商提供的信息的优点、公平性、准确性或充分性做出判断。

许多细价股不符合 DTC 资格或资格已被取消。因此，可能会产生额外的转手费用和额外的交易结算费用。这些费用可能包括 DTC 费用、存款费用、执行费用、纽约窗口费用和转让代理费用。这些费用可能数额巨大，会增加交易执行成本和清算费用，加起来可能达到交易价值的数倍。交易非 DTC 合格证券和细价股的客户负责并承担所有额外费用。这些转嫁费用可能不会立即应用到客户账户，并且在交易后数周内可能不会收到额外费用的通知。

此外，细价股更容易受到诈骗和投资者欺诈。

欲了解更多信息，请参阅：

<https://www.sec.gov/reportspubs/investor-publications/investorpubsmicrocapstockhtm.html>