



Low Priced Securities Disclosure

低價證券聲明

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 bare 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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低價證券（價格低於 5 美元）與較高的價格波動相關，這通常與低價而非高價股票證券相關。低價股本證券往往以佔證券價格較大百分比的買賣差價進行交易。對於股票價格低且收益可能更不穩定的新公司來說尤其如此。此外，由於交易量較低，低價股本證券在給定交易日內可能會經歷大幅價格波動，這轉化為更大的價格風險。此外，低價股本證券可能會從指數中剔除，這會增加波動性並加劇價格風險。

投資低價證券被認為具有投機性。細價股通常被認為是不在主要交易所或納斯達克交易的股票。細價股通常在場外交易，在場外交易公告板或粉單市場交易。某些低價“細價股”的發行人沒有義務向投資者提供信息，有時發行人可能會拖欠向美國證券交易委員會報告的要求，但仍然可以交易。股東信息和招股說明書也可能很少。細價股一般沒有上市要求，而在主要交易所上市的股票則受限於總資產、投資者披露等方面的上市要求。

細價股尚未獲得 SEC 的批准或否決，SEC 也未對細價股的發行人、公司或經紀自營商提供的信息的優點、公平性、準確性或充分性做出判斷。

許多細價股不符合 DTC 資格或資格已被取消。因此，可能會產生額外的轉手費用和額外的交易結算費用。這些費用可能包括 DTC 費用、存款費用、執行費用、紐約窗口費用和轉讓代理費用。這些費用可能數額巨大，會增加交易執行成本和清算費用，加起來可能達到交易價值的數倍。交易非 DTC 合格證券和細價股的客戶負責並承擔所有額外費用。這些轉嫁費用可能不會立即應用到客戶賬戶，並且在交易後數週內可能不會收到額外費用的通知。

此外，細價股更容易受到詐騙和投資者欺詐。

欲了解更多信息，請參閱：

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