

Dual Currency Investment

Investment product is not a deposit, the product carries risk, investor should act prudently.

This product is a high risk investment product without principal protection. You may suffer principal loss due to market movement. You need to fully understand the risks involved and invest cautiously.

Dual Currency Investments are short-term investment products for investors with exposure to two currencies. It is a non-principal protected investment product.

you need to decide the investment amount, the investment tenor, strike price, and another alternate currency that you are comfortable receiving your investment in. A part or all of the return that you will receive represents the premium for the option that you sold to the bank.

You can earn an enhanced yield and at maturity, the Principal Amount and Return Amount will be paid in either the Investment Currency or the Alternate Currency (an Alternate Currency pre-defined by you), converted at the pre-selected foreign exchange ("Strike") rate.

Key Risks

Principal at Risk

Liquidity Risk

Foreign Exchange Risk

Principal and Return Risk

Customer's own due diligence

Choice of Strike Rate

An example

Note:The hypothetical scenarios set forth below are for illustrative purposes only, and are not representative of historical, actual or future performance.

You place USD 50,000 in a 30-day Dual Currency Investment. You choose AUD as the Alternate Currency.

Investment Currency	USD
Alternate Currency	AUD
Principal Amount	USD 50,000
Tenor	30 Days
Strike	0.9350
Potential Yield (p.a)	10.00%

Scenario One

At the maturity Date:

If the prevailing market rate at expiry is above the Strike rate, say 0.9400, you will receive your principal and return in USD.

Principal: USD 50,000

Return: $\text{USD } 50,000 \times 10.00\% \times 30 / 360 = \text{USD } 416.67$

Total: USD 50,416.67

Scenario Two

At the maturity Date:

If the prevailing market rate at expiry is equal to or below the Strike rate, say 0.9300, you will receive your principal and return in AUD converted at the Strike rate and if taking "Spot rate at maturity = 0.9300" as an example

Principal: USD 50,000

Return in Investment Currency:

$\text{USD } 50,000 \times 10.00\% \times 30 / 360 = \text{USD } 416.67$

Maturity Payment to customer:

$\text{USD } 50,416.67 / 0.9350 = \text{AUD } 53,921.57$

If you decide to convert the AUD back to USD immediately at the prevailing market exchange rate, you will experience a principal loss:

$\text{AUD } 53,921.57 \times 0.9300 = \text{USD } 50,147.06$

Scenario Three (Worst case scenario)

At the maturity Date:

If the prevailing market rate at expiry is equal to or below the Strike rate, say 0.8000, you will receive your principal and return in AUD converted at the Strike rate and if taking "Spot rate at maturity = 0.8000" as an example

Principal: USD 50,000

Return in Investment Currency:

$\text{USD } 50,000 \times 10.00\% \times 30 / 360 = \text{USD } 416.67$

Maturity Payment to customer:

$\text{USD } 50,416.67 / 0.9350 = \text{AUD } 53,921.57$

If you decide to convert the AUD back to USD immediately at the prevailing market exchange rate, you will experience a principal loss:

$\text{AUD } 53,921.57 \times 0.8000 = \text{USD } 43,167.26$

Principal loss = USD 6,862.74

If you decide to hold the AUD, you may suffer much more losses, if the AUD further depreciates against USD.