

FULLGOAL GLOBAL FUND SERIES

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

28 July 2025

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS

Important: If you are in doubt about the contents of this Explanatory Memorandum, you should seek independent professional financial advice.

This Explanatory Memorandum comprises information relating to Fullgoal Global Fund Series (“**Fund**”) and its sub-funds (“**Sub-Funds**”). The Fund is an open-ended unit trust established as an umbrella unit trust under the laws of Hong Kong by a trust deed dated 7 April 2025 (“**Trust Deed**”) between BOCI-Prudential Trustee Limited (“**Trustee**”) as trustee and Fullgoal Asset Management (HK) Limited (“**Manager**”) as manager.

The Manager accepts full responsibility for the accuracy of the information contained in this Explanatory Memorandum and the Product Key Facts Statement of each Sub-Fund, and confirms, having made all reasonable enquiries, that to the best of its knowledge and belief there are no other facts the omission of which would make any statement in this Explanatory Memorandum or the Product Key Facts Statement misleading. However, neither the delivery of this Explanatory Memorandum and the Product Key Facts Statement nor the offer or issue of Units shall under any circumstances constitute a representation that the information contained in this Explanatory Memorandum or the Product Key Facts Statement is correct as of any time subsequent to the date of publication. This Explanatory Memorandum and the Product Key Facts Statement may from time to time be updated.

Distribution of this Explanatory Memorandum must be accompanied by a copy of the Product Key Facts Statement of each Sub-Fund and the latest available audited annual report of the Fund and the Sub-Fund(s) (if any) and any subsequent unaudited interim financial report. Units of the Sub-Fund(s) are offered on the basis only of the information contained in this Explanatory Memorandum, the Product Key Facts Statement and (where applicable) the above mentioned audited annual financial reports and unaudited interim financial report. Any information given or representations made by any dealer, salesman or other person and (in either case) not contained in this Explanatory Memorandum or the Product Key Facts Statement should be regarded as unauthorised and accordingly must not be relied upon.

Hong Kong Authorisation and Approval

The Fund and the Sub-Fund(s) have been authorised by the SFC pursuant to section 104 of the SFO. The SFC’s authorisation is not a recommendation or endorsement of the Fund and the Sub-Fund(s) nor does it guarantee the commercial merits of the Fund and the Sub-Fund(s) or their performance. It does not mean the Fund or the Sub-Fund(s) is suitable for all investors nor is it an endorsement of its suitability for any particular investor or class of investors.

Selling restrictions

General: No action has been taken to permit an offering of Units of the Sub-Fund(s) or the distribution of this Explanatory Memorandum or the Product Key Facts Statement in any jurisdiction other than Hong Kong where action would be required for such purposes. Accordingly, this Explanatory Memorandum or the Product Key Facts Statement may not be used for the purpose of an offer or solicitation in any jurisdiction or in any circumstances in which such offer or solicitation is not authorised. Further, Units of the Sub-Fund(s) may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, to any persons for reoffering or resale, in any jurisdiction where such action is not authorised. Receipt of this Explanatory Memorandum or the Product Key Facts Statement does not constitute an offer of Units of the Sub-Fund(s) in those jurisdictions in which it is illegal to make such an offer.

United States: In particular, potential investors should note the following:-

- (a) the Units have not been registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933 (as amended) and, except in a transaction which does not violate such Act, may not be directly or indirectly offered or sold in the United States of America, or any of its territories or possessions or areas subject to its jurisdiction, or for the benefit of a US Person (as defined in Regulation S under such Act); and
- (b) the Fund and the Sub-Fund(s) have not been and will not be registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940 as amended.

Potential applicants for Units should inform themselves as to (a) the possible tax consequences, (b) the legal requirements and (c) any foreign exchange restrictions or exchange control requirements which they might encounter under the laws of the countries of their incorporation, citizenship, residence or domicile and which might be relevant to the subscription, holding or disposal of Units.

Some of the information in this Explanatory Memorandum is a summary of corresponding provisions in the Trust Deed. Investors should refer to the Trust Deed for further details.

Investment involves risk and investors should note that losses may be sustained on their investment. There is no assurance that the investment objective of the respective Sub-Fund will be achieved. Investors should read the Explanatory Memorandum, particularly the section headed “Risk Factors”, and the section headed “Specific Risk Factors” in the relevant Appendix, before making their investment decisions.

Please note that this Explanatory Memorandum must be read together with the relevant Appendix and/or Addendum to this Explanatory Memorandum which relate to a specific Sub-Fund of the Fund. The Appendix and/or Addendum set out the details relating to the Sub-Fund (which may include, without limitation, specific information on the Sub-Fund and additional terms, conditions and restrictions applicable to the Sub-Fund). The provisions of an Appendix and/or an Addendum supplement this Explanatory Memorandum.

Enquiries

Investors may contact the Manager for any enquiries or complaints in relation to the Fund and any Sub-Fund. To contact the Manager, investors may either:

- write to the Manager (address at 19/F, 33 Des Voeux Road Central, Central, Hong Kong until 31 July 2025 and at Suites 2601 & 2608, Two Exchange Square, 8 Connaught Place, Central, Hong Kong from 1 August 2025 onwards); or
- call the Manager at telephone number at +852 3713 3000 during normal business hours.

The Manager will handle or channel to the relevant party any enquiries or complaints from investors and revert to the investors accordingly.

Further Information

Investors may access the website of the Manager at www.fullgoal.com.hk for further information on the Fund and the Sub-Fund(s), including this Explanatory Memorandum and the Product Key Facts Statement, annual and semi-annual financial reports and latest Net Asset Values. This website has not been reviewed by the SFC.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Heading</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
DIRECTORY OF PARTIES	1
DEFINITIONS.....	2
THE FUND.....	9
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE FUND	10
MANAGER	10
TRUSTEE AND REGISTRAR	10
CUSTODIAN	11
ADMINISTRATOR	12
AUTHORISED DISTRIBUTORS	12
AUDITORS	13
OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS.....	13
INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS	14
INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES	14
INVESTMENT AND BORROWING RESTRICTIONS	14
BREACH OF INVESTMENT AND BORROWING RESTRICTIONS	14
SECURITIES LENDING, SALE AND REPURCHASE AND REVERSE REPURCHASE TRANSACTIONS	14
LIQUIDITY RISK MANAGEMENT	14
RISK FACTORS	17
INVESTING IN THE FUND.....	38
CLASSES OF UNITS	38
INITIAL OFFER.....	38
MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION LEVEL	38
SUBSEQUENT SUBSCRIPTION	38
ISSUE PRICE.....	38
SUBSCRIPTION CHARGE.....	39
MINIMUM INITIAL SUBSCRIPTION AMOUNT AND MINIMUM SUBSEQUENT SUBSCRIPTION AMOUNT	39
APPLICATION PROCEDURES.....	39
PAYMENT PROCEDURES	40
GENERAL.....	41
RESTRICTIONS ON ISSUE.....	41
REDEMPTION OF UNITS	43
REDEMPTION OF UNITS	43
REDEMPTION PRICE.....	43
REDEMPTION CHARGE.....	43
MINIMUM REDEMPTION AMOUNT AND MINIMUM HOLDING AMOUNT.....	44
REDEMPTION PROCEDURES	44
PAYMENT OF REDEMPTION PROCEEDS	45
RESTRICTIONS ON REDEMPTION	46
COMPULSORY REDEMPTION OF UNITS	47
CONVERSION	48
CONVERSION OF UNITS	48
SWITCHING FEE.....	48
CONVERSION PROCEDURES	49
RESTRICTIONS ON CONVERSION	50
VALUATION AND SUSPENSION	51

CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE	51
ADJUSTMENT OF PRICES	53
FISCAL CHARGES ADJUSTMENTS ARE MADE WITH A VIEW TO PROTECTING THE INTERESTS OF UNITHOLDERS. THE MANAGER WILL CONSULT THE TRUSTEE PRIOR TO ANY SUCH ADJUSTMENT.....	54
SUSPENSION	54
DISTRIBUTION POLICY	57
ACCUMULATION CLASSES.....	57
DISTRIBUTION CLASSES	57
FEES AND EXPENSES.....	59
MANAGEMENT FEE	59
PERFORMANCE FEE	59
GENERAL.....	59
TRUSTEE FEE.....	59
CUSTODIAN AND ADMINISTRATOR FEE.....	59
NOTICE FOR FEE INCREASE	60
ESTABLISHMENT COSTS	60
GENERAL EXPENSES.....	60
TRANSACTIONS WITH CONNECTED PERSONS, CASH REBATES AND SOFT DOLLARS.....	61
TAXATION.....	63
HONG KONG TAXATION	63
OTHER JURISDICTION(S).....	64
AUTOMATIC EXCHANGE OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNT INFORMATION	64
GENERAL INFORMATION.....	66
FINANCIAL REPORTS	66
PUBLICATION OF PRICES.....	66
TERMINATION OF FUND OR A SUB-FUND.....	66
TRUST DEED.....	67
VOTING RIGHTS	68
TRANSFER OF UNITS.....	68
ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING REGULATIONS.....	68
CONFLICTS OF INTEREST	69
FACSIMILE OR ELECTRONIC INSTRUCTIONS.....	71
FORFEITURE OF UNCLAIMED PROCEEDS OR DISTRIBUTIONS	71
MARKET TIMING	71
CERTIFICATION FOR COMPLIANCE WITH FATCA OR OTHER APPLICABLE LAWS.....	71
POWER TO DISCLOSE INFORMATION TO TAX AUTHORITIES	72
DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION.....	72
UNITHOLDER NOTICE	72
SCHEDULE 1 - INVESTMENT AND BORROWING RESTRICTIONS.....	74
SCHEDULE 2 - SUMMARY OF POLICY OF SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS.....	87
SCHEDULE 3 – COLLATERAL VALUATION AND MANAGEMENT POLICY	89
APPENDIX 1 – FULLGOAL INVESTMENT GRADE BOND FUND.....	92

DIRECTORY OF PARTIES

Manager

Fullgoal Asset Management (HK) Limited
(until 31 July 2025)
19/F, 33 Des Voeux Road Central
Hong Kong;
(from 1 August 2025 onwards)
Suites 2601 & 2608, Two Exchange Square, 8
Connaught Place, Central, Hong Kong

Trustee and Registrar

BOCI-Prudential Trustee Limited
Suites 1501-1507&1513-1516,15/F
1111 King's Road
Taikoo Shing
Hong Kong

Directors of the Manager

CHEN Ge
CHOW Yuk Sing
LI Xiaowei
LIN Zhi Song
LU Wenjia
ZHU Shaoxing
ZHANG Feng
ZHANG Lixin
ZHANG Peng

Custodian

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited
14/F Bank of China Tower,
1 Garden Road,
Central,
Hong Kong

Administrator

BOCI-Prudential Trustee Limited
Suites 1501-1507&1513-1516,15/F
1111 King's Road
Taikoo Shing
Hong Kong

Solicitors to the Manager

Deacons
5/F, Alexandra House
18 Chater Road
Central
Hong Kong

Auditors

KPMG
8th Floor, Princes Building
10 Chater Road, Central
Hong Kong

DEFINITIONS

The defined terms used in this Explanatory Memorandum have the following meanings:-

“AEOI”	one or more of the following, as the context requires: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) FATCA;(b) the OECD Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in Tax Matters – the Common Reporting Standard and any associated guidance;(c) any intergovernmental agreement, treaty, regulation, guidance, standard or other agreement between the Hong Kong government (or any government body in Hong Kong) and any other jurisdiction (including any government bodies in such jurisdiction), entered into in order to comply with, facilitate, supplement or implement the legislation, regulations, guidance or standards described in (a) and (b) above; and(d) any legislation, regulations or guidance in Hong Kong that give effect to the matters outlined in the preceding (a) to (c) above
“Accounting Date”	31 December in each year or such other date or dates in each year as the Manager may from time to time select in respect of any Sub-Fund and notify to the Trustee and the Unitholders of such Sub-Fund. The first Accounting Date of the Fund is 31 December 2025 and the first Accounting Date of a Sub-Fund is specified in the relevant Appendix
“Accounting Period”	a period commencing on the date of establishment of the Fund or the relevant Sub-Fund (as the case may be) or on the date next following an Accounting Date of the relevant Sub-Fund and ending on the next succeeding Accounting Date for such Sub-Fund or the termination date of such Sub-Fund
“Administrator”	unless otherwise stated in the relevant Appendix for a particular Sub-Fund, BOCI-Prudential Trustee Limited or such other person, firm or corporation appointed to act and for the time being acting as administrator of the Fund and/or one or more Sub-Fund(s)
“Amortisation Period”	in relation to the Fund and/or a Sub-Fund, such period as specified in the relevant Appendix over which establishment costs of the Fund and/or such Sub-Fund will be amortised
“Appendix”	in relation to a Sub-Fund, the appendix containing specific information in relation to the Sub-Fund or a Class or Classes of Units in relation thereto which is enclosed with this Explanatory Memorandum and which forms part of this Explanatory Memorandum
“Application Form”	the prescribed application form for the subscription of Units and for the avoidance of doubt, the Application Form does not form part of this Explanatory Memorandum

“Authorised Distributor”	any person appointed by the Manager to distribute Units of some or all of the Sub-Funds to potential investors
“Base Currency”	in relation to a Sub-Fund, means the currency of account of the Sub-Fund as specified in the relevant Appendix
“Business Day”	a day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) on which banks in Hong Kong are open for normal banking business or such other day or days as the Trustee and the Manager may agree from time to time, provided that where as a result of a number 8 typhoon signal, black rainstorm warning or other similar event, the period during which banks in Hong Kong are open on any day is reduced, such day shall not be a Business Day unless the Manager and the Trustee determine otherwise
“Cancellation Fee”	cancellation fee of such amount as the Manager and the Trustee may from time to time determine to represent the administrative costs involved in processing the application for such Units being cancelled which, if applicable to a Sub-Fund, will be specified in the relevant Appendix
“China” or “PRC”	the People’s Republic of China
“CIBM”	the China Interbank Bond Market
"Class"	any class of Units in issue in relation to a Sub-Fund
“Class Currency”	in relation to a Class in a Sub-Fund, means the currency of account of such Class as specified in the relevant Appendix
“Code”	the Overarching Principles Section and Section II- Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds of the SFC Handbook for Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds, Investment-Linked Assurance Schemes and Unlisted Structured Investment Products or any handbook, guideline and code issued by the SFC, as may be amended from time to time
“connected person”	<p>in relation to a company, means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any person or company beneficially owning, directly or indirectly, 20% or more of the ordinary share capital of that company or able to exercise, directly or indirectly, 20% or more of the total votes in that company; or (b) any person or company controlled by a person who or which meets one or both of the descriptions given in (a); or (c) any member of the group of which that company forms part; or (d) any director or officer of that company or of any of its connected persons as defined in (a), (b) or (c) above
“Conversion Form”	the prescribed conversion form for the conversion of Units and for the avoidance of doubt, the Conversion Form does not form part of this Explanatory Memorandum

“Custodian”	unless otherwise stated in the relevant Appendix for a particular Sub-Fund, Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited, or such other person, firm or corporation appointed to act and for the time being acting as custodian of the Fund and/or one or more Sub-Fund(s).
“Decimal Places”	in relation to a Sub-Fund, means such decimal places as the Manager determines and as specified in the relevant Appendix
“Explanatory Memorandum”	this Explanatory Memorandum including the Appendices, as each may be amended, updated or supplemented from time to time
“Fund”	Fullgoal Global Fund Series
“Government and other public securities”	any investment issued by, or the payment of principal and interest on, which is guaranteed by a government, or any fixed-interest investment issued by its public or local authorities or other multilateral agencies
“HK\$” or “HKD”	Hong Kong Dollars, the lawful currency of Hong Kong
“HKFRS”	Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards
“Hong Kong”	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC
“Initial Offer Period”	in relation to a Sub-Fund or a Class or Classes of Units, such period as the Manager may determine for the purpose of making an initial offer of Units of such Sub-Fund or such Class or Classes and as specified in the relevant Appendix (if applicable)
“Initial Offer Price”	the price per Unit during the Initial Offer Period as determined by the Manager and as specified in the relevant Appendix (if applicable)
“Investment Delegate”	an entity that has been delegated the investment management function of all or part of the assets of a Sub-Fund, the details of which are as specified in the relevant Appendix (if applicable)
“IOP Deadline”	4:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) on the last Business Day of the Initial Offer Period of a Sub-Fund or a particular Class of Units or such other time on such Business Day or such other day as the Manager and the Trustee may from time to time determine and as specified in the relevant Appendix
“Issue Price”	the issue price of a Unit of a particular Class after the expiry of the Initial Offer Period calculated in accordance with the Trust Deed and as described below under <i>“Investing in the Fund - Issue Price”</i>
“Mainland” or “Mainland China”	all customs territory of the PRC
“Manager”	Fullgoal Asset Management (HK) Limited, in its capacity as the manager of the Fund and its Sub-Funds or such other entity as may be

	appointed from time to time as the manager of the Fund and its Sub-Funds
“Minimum Initial Subscription Amount”	the minimum initial investment for Units in a Sub-Fund or a Class of Units and as specified in the relevant Appendix
“Minimum Holding Amount”	the minimum number or value of Units of any Sub-Fund or Class of Units which must be held by any Unitholder and as specified in the relevant Appendix
“Minimum Redemption Amount”	the minimum number or value of Units of any Sub-Fund or Class of Units to be redeemed by any Unitholder in respect of a partial redemption of Units and as specified in the relevant Appendix
“Minimum Subscription Level”	the total minimum subscription amount, if applicable, to be received on or prior to the close of the Initial Offer Period and as specified in the relevant Appendix
“Minimum Subsequent Subscription Amount”	the minimum additional subscriptions for Units in a Sub-Fund or a Class of Units and as specified in the relevant Appendix
“Net Asset Value”	in relation to a Sub-Fund means the net asset value of such Sub-Fund or, as the context may require, of a Class of Units or a Unit of such Sub-Fund or a Unit of the Class or Classes relating to such Sub-Fund, calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed and as summarised below under <i>“Valuation and Suspension - Calculation of Net Asset Value”</i>
“Payment Period”	such period as the Manager with the approval of the Trustee may determine within which payment for Units issued for cash after the Initial Offer Period for such Units is due, and as specified in the relevant Appendix
“QFI”	the qualified foreign investor(s) approved pursuant to the relevant PRC laws and regulations, as may be promulgated and/or amended from time to time, including qualified foreign institutional investors (QFII) and RMB qualified foreign institutional investors (RQFII).
“Qualified Exchange Traded Funds”	exchange traded funds that are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) authorized by the SFC under 8.6 or 8.10 of the Code; or (b) listed and regularly traded on internationally recognized stock exchanges open to the public (nominal listing not accepted) and either (i) the principal objective of which is to track, replicate or correspond to a financial index or benchmark, which complies with the applicable requirements under 8.6 of the Code; or (ii) the investment objective, policy, underlying investments and product features of which are substantially in line with or comparable with those set out under 8.10 of the Code

“Redemption Charge”	the redemption charge (if any) payable upon redemption of Units and as specified in the relevant Appendix
“Redemption Day”	in relation to a Sub-Fund, or, as the context may require, of a particular Class relating to a Sub-Fund, such Business Day or such other day or days as the Manager and the Trustee may from time to time determine, either generally or in respect of a particular Class or Classes of Units, for effecting any requests for redemption of Units in that Sub-Fund or the relevant Class or Classes and as specified in the relevant Appendix
“Redemption Deadline”	in relation to a Redemption Day, such time by which a redemption request in respect of a Sub-Fund or a Class of Units must be received either on such Redemption Day or on such other Business Day or day as the Manager and the Trustee may from time to time determine generally or in relation to any particular jurisdiction in which Units of that Sub-Fund or the relevant Class may from time to time be sold and as specified in the relevant Appendix
“Redemption Form”	the prescribed redemption form for the redemption of Units and for the avoidance of doubt, the Redemption Form does not form part of this Explanatory Memorandum
“Redemption Price”	the price at which Units will be redeemed as determined in accordance with the Trust Deed and as described below under <i>“Redemption of Units - Redemption Price”</i>
“Refund Period”	10 Business Days from the relevant Subscription Day or close of the relevant Initial Offer Period (as the case may be) or such other period as specified in the relevant Appendix within which subscription moneys in respect of an application which was rejected or a Sub-Fund or a Class of Units which was not launched will be returned to the relevant applicant
“Registrar”	BOCI-Prudential Trustee Limited in its capacity as registrar of the Fund and the Sub-Funds
“RMB”	Renminbi, the lawful currency of the PRC
“REITs”	real estate investment trusts
“reverse repurchase transactions”	transactions whereby a Sub-Fund purchases securities from a counterparty of sale and repurchase transactions and agrees to sell such securities back at an agreed price in the future
“sale and repurchase transactions”	transactions whereby a Sub-Fund sells its securities to a counterparty of reverse repurchase transactions and agrees to buy such securities back at an agreed price with a financing cost in the future
“securities financing transactions”	collectively securities lending transactions, sale and repurchase transactions and reverse repurchase transactions

“Securities Market”	any stock exchange, over-the-counter market or other organised securities market that is open to the international public and on which such securities are regularly traded
“securities lending transactions”	transactions whereby a Sub-Fund lends its securities to a security-borrowing counterparty for an agreed fee
“Semi-Annual Accounting Date”	30 June in each year or such other date or dates in each year as the Manager may from time to time select in respect of any Sub-Fund and notify to the Trustee and the Unitholders of such Sub-Fund. The first Semi-Annual Accounting Date of the Fund is 30 June 2025 and the first Semi-Annual Accounting Date of a Sub-Fund is specified in the relevant Appendix
“SFC”	the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong
“SFO”	the Securities and Futures Ordinance, Laws of Hong Kong (Chapter 571), as amended
“Sub-Fund”	a separate pool of assets of the Fund that is invested and administered separately
“Subscription Charge”	the subscription charge (if any) payable on the issue of Units and as specified in the relevant Appendix
“Subscription Day”	in relation to a Sub-Fund, or, as the context may require, of a particular Class relating to a Sub-Fund, such Business Day or such other day or days as the Manager and the Trustee may from time to time determine, either generally or in respect of a particular Class or Classes of Units, for effecting any requests for subscription of Units in that Sub-Fund or the relevant Class or Classes and as specified in the relevant Appendix
“Subscription Deadline”	in relation to a Subscription Day, such time by which an application for subscription in respect of a Sub-Fund or a Class of Units must be received either on such Subscription Day or on such other Business Day or day as the Manager and the Trustee may from time to time determine generally or in relation to any particular jurisdiction in which Units of that Sub-Fund or the relevant Class may from time to time be sold and as specified in the relevant Appendix
“substantial financial institution”	an authorized institution as defined in section 2(1) of the Banking Ordinance (Chapter 155 of Laws of Hong Kong) or a financial institution which is on an ongoing basis subject to prudential regulation and supervision, with a minimum net asset value of HK\$2 billion or its equivalent in foreign currency
“Switching Fee”	the switching fee (if any) payable on the conversion of Units and as specified in the relevant Appendix

“Trust Deed”	the trust deed dated 7 April 2025 establishing the Fund and entered into by the Manager and the Trustee (as amended from time to time)
“Trustee”	BOCI-Prudential Trustee Limited, in its capacity as trustee of the Fund and its Sub-Funds or such other entity as may be appointed from time to time as the trustee of the Fund and its Sub-Funds
“Unit”	a unit in a Sub-Fund
“Unitholder”	a person registered as a holder of a Unit
“U.S.”	United States of America
“US\$” or “USD”	US Dollars, the lawful currency of the United States of America
“Valuation Day”	each Business Day on which the Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund and/or the Net Asset Value of a Unit or a Class of Unit falls to be calculated and in relation to each Subscription Day or Redemption Day (as the case may be) of any Class or Classes of Units means either such Subscription Day or Redemption Day (as the case may be) or such other Business Day or day as the Manager and the Trustee may from time to time determine, either generally or in relation to a particular Sub-Fund or Class of Units, and as specified in the relevant Appendix
“Valuation Point”	the close of business in the last relevant market to close on a relevant Valuation Day or such other time on that day or such other day as the Manager and the Trustee may determine from time to time either generally or in relation to a particular Sub-Fund or Class of Units and as specified in the relevant Appendix

THE FUND

The Fund is an open-ended unit trust established as an umbrella fund pursuant to the Trust Deed and governed by the laws of Hong Kong. All Unitholders are entitled to the benefit of, are bound by and deemed to have notice of the provisions of the Trust Deed.

The Fund is organised as an umbrella fund and details of each of its current Sub-Fund(s) and/or their respective Class or Classes of Units are set out in the relevant Appendix. Subject to any applicable regulatory requirements and approvals, the Manager may in its sole discretion create further Sub-Funds or determine to issue additional Classes or multiple Classes in relation to each Sub-Fund in the future.

Each Sub-Fund is established as a separate trust under the Trust Deed, and the assets of each Sub-Fund will be invested and administered separately from the assets of, and shall not be used to meet liabilities of, the other Sub-Fund(s).

The Base Currency of a Sub-Fund will be set out in the relevant Appendix. Each Class of Units within a Sub-Fund will be denominated in the Class Currency thereof, which may be the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund to which such Class relates or such other currency of account as specified in the relevant Appendix.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE FUND

Manager

The Manager of the Fund is Fullgoal Asset Management (HK) Limited.

The Manager is a limited liability company organised under the laws of Hong Kong. It is licensed by the SFC to carry on type 1 (dealing in securities), type 4 (advising on securities) and type 9 (asset management) regulated activities under the Part V of SFO with CE number AZX665.

The Manager undertakes the management of the assets of the Fund. The Manager may appoint one or more Investment Delegates and delegate any of its management functions in relation to assets of specific Sub-Funds to such Investment Delegates subject to prior SFC approval. In the event that an Investment Delegate is appointed by the Manager in respect of an existing Sub-Fund, at least one month's prior notice will be given to Unitholders of such Sub-Fund and this Explanatory Memorandum and/or the relevant Appendix will be updated to include such appointment.

The Manager may appoint other investment advisors to provide investment advisory service to any of the Sub-Fund(s) from time to time and, unless otherwise stated in the relevant Appendix for a Sub-Fund, the remuneration of such investment advisors will be borne by the Manager from the management fee.

The Manager may delegate its asset valuation, pricing and other functions to others in accordance with the Trust Deed. Unless otherwise stated in an Appendix for a Sub-Fund, the Manager has delegated its asset valuation and pricing functions in respect of the Fund and the Sub-Fund(s) to the Administrator.

The Manager shall not be exempted from or indemnified against any liability imposed under the laws of Hong Kong or for breach of trust through fraud or negligence for which it may be liable in relation to its duties, or be indemnified against such liability by Unitholders or at Unitholders' expense.

Trustee and Registrar

BOCI-Prudential Trustee Limited has been appointed as the Trustee and Registrar of the Fund. BOCI-Prudential Trustee Limited is a registered trust company in Hong Kong and is licensed by SFC for carrying on Type 13 (Providing Depositary Services for Relevant CISSs) regulated activity.

BOCI-Prudential Trustee Limited is a joint venture of BOC Group Trustee Company Limited (owned by BOC International Holdings Limited and Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited) and Prudential Corporation Holdings Limited.

Under the Trust Deed, the Trustee shall take into custody or under its control all the investments, cash and other assets forming part of the assets of each Sub-Fund and hold them in trust for the Unitholders of the relevant Sub-Fund in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed and, to the extent permitted by law, shall register cash and registrable assets in the name of or to the order of the Trustee and such investments, cash and other assets of the relevant Sub-Fund shall be dealt with as the Trustee may think proper for the purpose of providing for the safe keeping thereto. The Trustee may, from time to time appoint such person or persons (including a connected person) as custodian, co-custodians, delegate, nominee or agent in respect of the whole or any part of the assets of any Sub-Fund and may empower any such person to appoint, with the prior consent in writing of the Trustee, sub-custodians, nominees, agents and/or delegates. The fees and expenses of such custodian, co-custodian, sub-

custodians, nominees, agents, delegates or any persons appointed by the Trustee in relation to the relevant Sub-Fund shall be paid out of the relevant Sub-Fund.

The Trustee shall (A) exercise reasonable care, skill and diligence in the selection, appointment and ongoing monitoring of agent, nominee, delegate, custodian, co-custodian or sub-custodian which are appointed for the custody and/or safekeeping of any of the investments, cash, assets or other property comprised in the Sub-Fund of the Fund (each a “**Correspondent**”); and (B) be satisfied that each Correspondent retained remains suitably qualified and competent on an ongoing basis to provide the relevant services to the Fund or any Sub-Fund. Provided that the Trustee has discharged its obligations set out in (A) and (B) the Trustee shall not be liable for any act, omission, insolvency, liquidation or bankruptcy of any Correspondent that is not a connected person of the Trustee. The Trustee shall remain liable for any act or omission of any Correspondent that is a connected person of the Trustee as if the same were the act or omission of the Trustee.

The Trustee shall not be responsible for any act or omission, insolvency, liquidation or bankruptcy of Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V., Clearstream Banking, S.A. or any other recognised or central depositary or clearing and settlement system in relation to any investment deposited with such central depositary or clearing and settlement system.

Under the Trust Deed, the Trustee and its directors, officers, employees, delegates and agents shall be entitled for the purpose of indemnity against any actions, proceedings, liabilities, costs, claims, damages, expenses (including all reasonable legal, professional and other similar expenses) or demands to which it may be put or asserted against or which it may incur or suffer, whether directly or indirectly, or which are or may be imposed on the Trustee in performing its obligations, duties or functions, or exercising its powers, authorities or discretions under the Trust Deed or relating to a Sub-Fund to have recourse to the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund or any part thereof but shall not have a right of recourse to the assets of any other Sub-Fund. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Trustee shall not be exempted from or indemnified against any liability imposed under the laws of Hong Kong (including under the Trustee Ordinance) or for breach of trust through fraud or negligence for which it may be liable in relation to its duties, or be indemnified against such liability by Unitholders or at Unitholders' expense.

The Manager is solely responsible for making investment decisions in relation to the Fund and/or each Sub-Fund. The Trustee shall take reasonable care to ensure that the investment and borrowing limitations set out under the section headed “**Investment Considerations**” and any specific investment and borrowing limitations as set out in the relevant Appendix as they relate to a Sub-Fund and the conditions under which such Sub-Fund is authorised pursuant to the SFO are complied with and save for the aforesaid, the Trustee is not responsible and has no liability for any investment decision made by the Manager.

The Trustee is not responsible for the preparation or issue of this Explanatory Memorandum other than the disclosures on the profiles of the Trustee as set out herein.

As the Registrar of the Fund in respect of the Sub-Fund(s), BOCI-Prudential Trustee Limited is responsible for maintaining the register of Unitholders.

Custodian

The Custodian of the Fund is Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited.

The Custodian was incorporated in Hong Kong on 16 October 1964. As a locally incorporated licensed bank, it was re-structured to the present form since 1 October 2001 by combining the businesses of 10

of the 12 banks in Hong Kong originally belonging to the Bank of China Group.

The Custodian is the second largest banking group in Hong Kong. It offers a full range of banking services, including global custody and also fund-related services for institutional clients.

Pursuant to the custodian agreement, the Custodian will act as the custodian of the Sub-Fund's assets, which will be held directly by the Custodian or through its agents, sub-custodians, or delegates pursuant to the custodian agreement.

Administrator

BOCI-Prudential Trustee Limited, the Trustee, will also be the Administrator of the Fund. Please refer to the section headed “*Management and Administration of the Fund – Trustee and Registrar*” for the profile of the Administrator.

The Administrator is responsible for the general administration of the Sub-Fund, which includes functions such as:

- (a) processing subscriptions and redemptions of Units;
- (b) determining the Net Asset Value and the Net Asset Value per Unit;
- (c) preparing and maintaining the Sub-Fund's financial and accounting records and statements; and
- (d) assisting in preparing the financial statements of the Fund.

Authorised Distributors

The Manager may appoint one or more Authorised Distributor(s) to market, promote, sell and/or distribute Units of one or more Sub-Fund(s), and to receive applications for subscription, redemption and/or conversion of Units.

Where application for Units is made by an applicant through an Authorised Distributor, Units may be registered in the name of the Authorised Distributor or a nominee company of the Authorised Distributor. As a result of this arrangement, the applicant will be dependent on the person in whose name the applicant's Units are registered to take action on his/her behalf. As the Authorised Distributor (or its nominee) is the Unitholder of the relevant Sub-Fund, the Manager and the Trustee shall not be responsible for any arrangements between the relevant applicant and the Authorised Distributor regarding the subscription, holding and redemption of Units and any related matters, as well as any costs or losses that may arise therefrom. The Manager will, however, take reasonable care in the selection and appointment of Authorised Distributor(s).

Investors who apply for subscription, redemption and/or conversion of Units through Authorised Distributor(s) should note that such Authorised Distributor(s) may impose earlier dealing deadlines for receiving instructions for subscriptions, redemptions or conversions. Investors should pay attention to the arrangements of the Authorised Distributor(s) concerned.

The Manager may pay or share any of the fees received by it (including any Subscription Charge, Redemption Charge, Switching Fee and management fees) with such Authorised Distributors. For the avoidance of doubt, any fees, costs and expenses payable to the Authorised Distributor(s) arising out of any advertisement or promotional activities in connection with the Fund or the Sub-Fund(s) will not be paid from the assets of the Fund or the Sub-Fund(s).

Auditors

The Manager has appointed KPMG to act as the Auditors of the Fund and the Sub-Fund(s). The Auditors are independent of the Fund, the Manager, the Investment Delegate(s), the Administrator, the Registrar, and the Trustee.

Other Service Providers

The Trustee or the Manager may appoint other service providers to provide services in respect of a Sub-Fund. Details of such other service providers (if any) are set out in the relevant Appendix.

INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective and policies of each Sub-Fund and specific risks, as well as other important details, are set forth in the Appendix hereto relating to the Sub-Fund.

There may not be any fixed asset allocation by geographical locations for certain Sub-Funds. The expected asset allocations for a Sub-Fund (if any) are for indication only. In order to achieve the investment objectives, the actual asset allocations may in extreme market conditions (such as economic downturn or political turmoil in the markets in which a substantial portion of the assets of a Sub-Fund is invested or changes in legal or regulatory requirements or policies) vary significantly from the expected asset allocations.

Investment and Borrowing Restrictions

The Trust Deed sets out restrictions and prohibitions on the acquisition of certain investments by the Manager and borrowing restrictions. Unless otherwise disclosed in the relevant Appendix, each of the Sub-Funds is subject to the investment restrictions and borrowing restrictions set out in Schedule 1 to this Explanatory Memorandum.

Breach of Investment and Borrowing Restrictions

If the investment and borrowing restrictions for a Sub-Fund are breached, the Manager shall as a priority objective take all steps as are necessary within a reasonable period of time to remedy the situation, taking due account of the interests of the Unitholders of the relevant Sub-Fund.

Securities Lending, Sale and Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Transactions

Where it is disclosed in the relevant Appendix, a Sub-Fund may engage in securities lending, sale and repurchase and/or reverse repurchase transactions. A Sub-Fund may engage in securities lending, sale and repurchase and/or reverse repurchase transactions provided that they are in the best interests of Unitholders of the relevant Sub-Fund to do so and the associated risks have been properly mitigated and addressed. Information on a Sub-Fund's securities financing transactions will be included in the annual report of the Sub-Fund. A summary of the policy of the Manager in relation to securities financing transactions is set out in Schedule 2 to this Explanatory Memorandum.

Liquidity Risk Management

Governance

Liquidity risk is the risk that a particular position cannot be easily unwound or offset due to insufficient market depth or market disruptions; or that the relevant Sub-Fund's financial obligations (such as investor redemptions) cannot be met. An inability to sell a particular investment or portion of the relevant Sub-Fund's assets may have a negative impact to the value of a Sub-Fund and to the relevant Sub-Fund's ability to meet its investment objectives. Additionally, an inability to sell a Sub-Fund's assets may have negative implications for investors being able to redeem in a timely fashion, and also to investors who remain invested in the Sub-Fund.

The Manager has established a liquidity risk management policy which enables it to identify, monitor and manage the liquidity risks of a Sub-Fund and to ensure that the liquidity profile of the investments

of a Sub-Fund will facilitate compliance with the Sub-Fund's obligation to meet redemption requests. Such policy seeks to achieve fair treatment of Unitholders and safeguards the interests of remaining Unitholders in case of sizeable redemptions and mitigate against systemic risk by taking into account the Sub-Fund's liquidity terms, asset class liquidity, and the regulatory requirements.

The Manager is supported by a risk management team which is functionally independent from the day-to-day investment management personnel to implement the liquidity risk management policy. This policy enables the risk management team to assess, review and decide on an ongoing basis, in conjunction with the Manager, any necessary course of action at short notice to deal with large redemption or structurally stressed market conditions, via employing one or more of the liquidity risk management tools outlined below where necessary.

Liquidity risk management policy

The Manager's liquidity risk management policy takes into account the investment strategy, liquidity profile of the holdings, market liquidity, the cost to transact in various market conditions, the redemption policy, dealing frequency, ability to meet redemption and respond to outside flows. In this respect, the Manager and the risk management team will: (i) consider the liquidity of holdings, market liquidity and liquidity requirements of the Sub-Fund and (ii) perform ongoing liquidity risk assessment through quantitative and qualitative evaluations (e.g. considering the relevant Sub-Fund's dealing arrangements, investment strategy, underlying assets' liquidity profile, time to maturity and time of issuance, bid-ask spreads, transaction costs, projected fund flows, and historical subscription and redemption patterns).

The liquidity risk management policy includes details on periodic stress testing carried out by the Manager to manage the liquidity risk of a Sub-Fund under normal and exceptional market conditions. The Manager will perform periodic stress testing on an ongoing basis to ensure that the liquidity profile of each Sub-Fund is appropriate to facilitate compliance with each Sub-Fund's obligation to meet redemption requests in an orderly manner. Any significant adverse results from stress testing and on liquidity risk related issues are escalated to the Manager's chief executive officer and compliance officer with appropriate actions properly documented. In the event a position fails to meet the minimum liquidity or in an escalation of exceptions, the Manager shall take measures to remove the underlying asset from the relevant Sub-Fund's portfolio, as well as to evaluate, when necessary, the need for (and available) tools which may be employed to generate additional liquidity, and the operational feasibility of processes to execute extraordinary measures in order to meet redemption requests.

The liquidity risk management policy is reviewed periodically from time to time, but in any event at least once every year.

These measures seek to ensure fair treatment and transparency for all investors.

Liquidity risk management tools

Under the Manager's liquidity risk management policy, the Manager may utilise the following liquidity risk management tools to manage liquidity risks:

- implementation of and maintaining appropriate practices to limit redemptions to allow them to be proceeded in an orderly manner, such as, in consultation with the Trustee, imposing redemption gates of up to 10% of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund;

- borrowing for the account of a Sub-Fund an amount not exceeding 10% of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund on any dealing day for the purposes of paying redemption proceeds on a redemption of Units;
- suspension of redemption of Units of any Sub-Fund, in consultation with the Trustee, during any period in which the determination of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund is suspended; and
- in calculation of the Issue Price and the Redemption Price, add fiscal and purchase charges or deduct fiscal and sales charges, to protect the interest of remaining Unitholders. As a result of such adjustment, the Issue Price or the Redemption Price, (as the case may be) will be higher or lower than the Issue Price or the Redemption Price (as the case may be) which otherwise would be if such adjustment has not been made.

In practice, the Manager will consult the Trustee before the use of any liquidity risk management tools. Unitholders should note that there is a risk that the tools may be ineffective to manage liquidity and redemption risk. The use of liquidity risk management tools may impact on the investors' ability to redeem investments on a Redemption Day.

These measures seek to ensure fair treatment and transparency for all investors.

The above liquidity risk management policies are subject to ongoing review by the Manager, taking into account the results of the liquidity risk assessment and stress testing as set out above, as well as the changing market conditions.

RISK FACTORS

Investors should consider the following risks and any additional risk(s) relating to any specific Sub-Fund, contained in the relevant Appendix, before investing in any of the Sub-Funds. Investors should note that the decision whether or not to invest remains with them. If investors have any doubt as to whether or not a Sub-Fund is suitable for them, they should obtain independent professional advice.

Risk of not achieving investment objective

There is no assurance that the investment objective of the respective Sub-Fund will be achieved. Whilst it is the intention of the Manager to implement strategies which are designed to meet the investment objective and minimise potential losses, there can be no assurance that these strategies will be successful. It is possible that an investor may lose a substantial proportion or all of its investment in a Sub-Fund. As a result, each investor should carefully consider whether he can afford to bear the risks of investing in the relevant Sub-Fund.

General investment risk

Investments involve risks. There is no guarantee of the repayment of principal. Investment in a Sub-Fund is not in the nature of a deposit in a bank account and is not protected by any government, government agency or other guarantee scheme which may be available to protect the holder of a bank deposit account. There is no guarantee that in any time period, particularly in the short term, a Sub-Fund's portfolio will achieve appreciation in terms of capital growth. Each Sub-Fund is subject to market fluctuations and to the risks inherent in all investments. A Sub-Fund's investment portfolio may fall in value due to any of the key risk factors set out in this Explanatory Memorandum and the Appendix for the relevant Sub-Fund. The price of Units of any Sub-Fund and the income from them may go down as well as up and therefore an investor may suffer losses on the investor's investment in the relevant Sub-Fund.

Market risk

Market risk includes such factors as changes in economic environment, consumption pattern, lack of publicly available information of investments and their issuers and investors' expectations, which may have significant impact on the value of the investments. Usually, emerging markets tend to be more volatile than developed markets and may experience substantial price volatility. Market movements may therefore result in substantial fluctuations in the Net Asset Value per Unit of the relevant Sub-Fund. The price of Units and the distributions from them (if any) may go down as well as up.

There can be no assurance that an investor will achieve profits or avoid losses, significant or otherwise. The value of investments and the income derived from such investments may fall as well as rise and investors may not recoup the original amount invested in the Sub-Funds. In particular, the value of investments may be affected by uncertainties such as international, political and economic developments or changes in government policies. In falling equity markets, there may be increased volatility. Market prices in such circumstances may defy rational analysis or expectation for prolonged periods of time, and can be influenced by movements of large funds as a result of short-term factors, counter-speculative measures or other reasons and as a result, may have adverse impact to the relevant Sub-Fund and its investors.

Equity investment risk

A Sub-Fund may invest directly or indirectly in equity securities. Investing in equity securities may offer a higher rate of return than those investing in short term and longer term debt securities. However, the risks associated with investments in equity securities may also be higher, because the investment performance of equity securities depends upon factors which are difficult to predict. As a result, the market value of the equity securities that it invests in may go down as well as up. Factors affecting the equity securities are numerous, including but not limited to changes in investment sentiment, political environment, economic environment, issuer-specific factors, and the business and social conditions in local and global marketplace. Securities exchanges typically have the right to suspend or limit trading in any security traded on the relevant exchange; a suspension will render it impossible to liquidate positions and can thereby expose the relevant Sub-Fund to losses.

Volatility risk

Prices of securities may be volatile. Price movements of securities are difficult to predict and are influenced by, among other things, changing supply and demand relationships, governmental trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control policies, national and international political and economic events, and the inherent volatility and potential settlement difficulties of the market place. A Sub-Fund's value will be affected by such price movements and could be volatile, especially in the short-term.

Risk relating to small-capitalisation and/or mid-capitalisation companies

A Sub-Fund may invest in the securities of small-capitalisation and/or mid-capitalisation companies. Investing in these securities may expose such Sub-Fund to risks such as greater market price volatility, less publicly available information, lower liquidity and greater vulnerability to fluctuations in the economic cycle than those of larger capitalisation companies in general. Their prices are also more volatile to adverse economic developments than those of larger capitalisation companies in general.

Risk of investing in IPO securities

A Sub-Fund may invest in initial public offers ("IPOs") securities. The prices of securities involved in initial public offers ("IPOs") are often subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than more established securities. There is the risk that there are inadequate trading opportunities generally or allocations for IPOs which the Manager wishes or is able to participate in. Furthermore, the liquidity and volatility risks associated with investments or potential investments in IPO securities may be difficult to assess, due to the lack of trading history of such IPO securities. These risks may have adverse impact on the relevant Sub-Fund and its investors.

Risks relating to debt securities

- ***Credit risk***

Investment in bonds or other debt securities involve credit/default risk of the issuers and if applicable, the guarantors. An issuer or a guarantor suffering an adverse change in its financial condition could lower the credit quality of a security, leading to greater price volatility of the security. A lowering of the credit rating of a security, its issuer or its guarantor may also affect the security's liquidity, making it more difficult to sell. A Sub-Fund's investment is also subject to the risk that issuers, and if applicable, guarantors may not make timely payments on principal and/or interests of the securities they issue or guarantee. If the issuers and/or guarantors of any of the securities in which the Sub-Fund's assets are invested default, the performance of the Sub-Fund will be adversely affected.

The debt securities that a Sub-Fund invests in may be offered on an unsecured basis without collateral. In such circumstances, the relevant Sub-Fund will rank equally with other unsecured creditors of the relevant issuer. As a result, if the issuer becomes bankrupt, proceeds from the liquidation of the issuer's assets will be paid to holders of the relevant fixed income instrument issued by it only after all secured claims have been satisfied in full. The relevant Sub-Fund is therefore fully exposed to the credit/insolvency risk of its counterparties as an unsecured creditor.

A Sub-Fund may hold cash and deposits in banks or other financial institutions and the extent of governmental and regulatory supervision may vary. The Sub-Fund might suffer a significant or even total loss in the event of insolvency of the banks or financial institutions.

- *Credit ratings risk*

The ratings of debt securities by Moody's Investor Services, Standard & Poor's and Fitch's are a generally accepted barometer of credit risk. They are, however, subject to certain limitations from an investor's standpoint and do not guarantee the creditworthiness of the security, their issuer and/or guarantor at all times. The rating of an issuer and/or guarantor is heavily weighted by past performance and does not necessarily reflect probable future conditions. Rating agencies might not always change their credit rating of an issuer and/or guarantor in a timely manner to reflect events that could affect the issuer's and/or guarantor's ability to make scheduled payment on their obligations. In addition, there may be varying degrees of difference in credit risk of securities within each rating category.

- *Credit rating downgrading risk*

The credit rating assigned to a security, an issuer or a guarantor may be re-evaluated and updated based on recent market events or specific developments. As a result, investment grade securities may be subject to the risk of being downgraded to below investment grade securities. Similarly, an issuer or a guarantor having an investment grade rating may be downgraded, for example, as a result of deterioration of its financial conditions. In the event of downgrading in the credit ratings of a security, an issuer or a guarantor relating to a security, a Sub-Fund's investment value in such security may be adversely affected. The Manager may or may not dispose of the securities, subject to the investment objectives of the relevant Sub-Fund. In the event of investment grade securities being downgraded to below investment grade securities and such securities continued to be held by the Sub-Fund, the Sub-Fund will also be subject to the below investment grade securities risk outlined in the following paragraph.

- *Below investment grade and unrated securities risk*

A Sub-Fund may invest in securities which are below investment grade or which are unrated. Investors should note that such securities would generally be considered to have a higher degree of counterparty risk, credit risk and liquidity risk than higher rated, lower yielding securities and may be subject to greater fluctuation in value and higher chance of default. If the issuer of securities defaults, or such securities cannot be realised, or perform badly, investors may suffer substantial losses. The market for these securities may be less active, making it more difficult to sell the securities. Valuation of these securities is more difficult and thus the relevant Sub-Fund's prices may be more volatile.

The value of lower-rated or unrated corporate bonds may be affected by investors' perceptions. When economic conditions appear to be deteriorating, below investment grade or unrated

corporate bonds may decline in market value due to investors' heightened concerns and perceptions over credit quality.

- *Risk associated with collateralised and/or securitised products (such as asset backed securities, mortgage backed securities and asset backed commercial papers)*

A Sub-Fund may invest in collateralised and/or securitised products (such as asset backed securities, mortgage backed securities and 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 may be 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.

- *Interest rate risk*

Changes in interest rates may affect the value of a debt security as well as the financial markets in general. Debt securities (such as bonds) are more susceptible to fluctuation in interest rates and may fall in value if interest rates change. Generally, the prices of debt securities rise when interest rates fall, whilst their prices fall when interest rates rise. Longer term debt securities are usually more sensitive to interest rate changes. If the debt securities held by a Sub-Fund fall in value, the Sub-Fund's value will also be adversely affected.

- *Valuation risk*

The value of debt securities that a Sub-Fund invests may be subject to the risk of mispricing or improper valuation, i.e. operational risk that the debt securities are not priced properly. Valuations of quoted or listed debt securities are primarily based on the valuations from independent third party sources where the prices are available. However, in the case where independent pricing information may not be available such as in extreme market conditions or break down in the systems of third party sources, the value of such debt securities may be based on certification by such firm or institution making a market in such investment as may be appointed for such purpose by the Manager after consultation with the Trustee. Valuations in such circumstance may involve uncertainty and judgemental determination.

In the event of adverse market conditions where it is not possible to obtain any reference quotation from the market at the relevant time of valuation, the latest available quotations of the relevant debt securities may be used to estimate the fair market value. Alternatively, the Manager after consultation with the Trustee may, permit some other method of valuation to be used to estimate the fair market value of such debt securities including the use of quotation of other debt securities with very similar attributes. Such valuation methodology may not equal to the actual liquidation price due to liquidity and size constraints. If valuation is proven to be incorrect, this will affect the Net Asset Value calculation of the relevant Sub-Fund.

The valuation of unlisted debt securities is more difficult to calculate than listed debt securities. Normally, unlisted debt securities are valued at their initial value thereof equal to the amount expended out of the relevant Sub-Fund in the acquisition thereof (including in each case the amount of the stamp duties, commissions and other acquisition expenses) provided that the value of any such unlisted debt securities shall be determined on a regular basis by a professional person approved by the Trustee as qualified to value such unlisted debt securities. Such professional person may, with the approval of the Trustee, be the Manager. Such professional person may value the unlisted debt securities by reference to the prices of other

comparable unlisted debt securities. The trading of unlisted debt securities may not be transparent and the prices of unlisted debt securities may not be openly displayed. There is a risk that such professional person is not aware of all the trading in unlisted debt securities and may use prices which may be historical only and may not reflect recent trading in the debt securities concerned. In such circumstance, the valuation of the unlisted debt securities may not be accurate as a result of incomplete price information. This would have impact on the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund.

- *Unlisted debt securities risk*

The debt securities in which a Sub-Fund invests may not be listed on a stock exchange or a securities market where trading is conducted on a regular basis. Even if the debt securities are listed, the market for such securities may be inactive and the trading volume may be low. The bid and offer spreads of the price of such securities may be large and the relevant Sub-Fund may incur significant trading costs. In the absence of an active secondary market, the relevant Sub-Fund may need to hold the debt securities until their maturity date. If sizeable redemption requests are received, the relevant Sub-Fund may need to liquidate its investments at a substantial discount in order to satisfy such requests and the relevant Sub-Fund may suffer losses in trading such securities.

Risk of investing in convertible bonds

A convertible bond is a hybrid between debt and equity, permitting holders to convert the bond into shares in the company issuing the bond at a specified future date. As such, convertible bonds will be exposed to equity risks, in addition to the risks of debt securities generally, and may be subject to greater volatility than straight bond investments. Investments in convertible bonds are subject to the same interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and prepayment risk associated with comparable straight bond investments.

Risk of investing in other funds

A Sub-Fund may invest in underlying funds which are not regulated by the SFC. In addition to the expenses and charges charged by such Sub-Fund, investor should note that there are additional fees involved when investing into these underlying funds, including fees and expenses charged by investment manager of these underlying funds as well as fees payable by the relevant Sub-Fund during its subscription to or redemption from these underlying funds. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that 1) the liquidity of the underlying funds will always be sufficient to meet redemption request as and when made; and 2) investment objective and strategy will be successfully achieved despite the due diligence procedures undertaken by the Manager and the selection and monitoring of the underlying funds. These factors may have adverse impact on the relevant Sub-Fund and its investors. If a Sub-Fund invests in an underlying fund managed by the Manager or connected person of the Manager, potential conflict of interest may arise. Please refer to the section headed “***General Information - Conflicts of Interest***” for details under the circumstances.

Borrowing risk

The Trustee, on the instruction of the Manager, may borrow for the account of a Sub-Fund for various reasons, such as facilitating redemptions or to acquire investments for the account of the relevant Sub-Fund. Borrowing involves an increased degree of financial risk and may increase the exposure of the relevant Sub-Fund to factors such as rising interest rates, downturns in the economy or deterioration in the conditions of the assets underlying its investments. There can be no assurance that the relevant Sub-

Fund will be able to borrow on favourable terms, or that the relevant Sub-Fund's indebtedness will be accessible or be able to be refinanced by the relevant Sub-Fund at any time.

Risk associated with equity markets in Asia Pacific (excluding Japan)

High market volatility and potential settlement difficulties in the markets may also result in significant fluctuations in the prices of securities traded on such markets and may thereby adversely affect the value of a Sub-Fund. Securities exchanges in Asia Pacific (excluding Japan) may 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 and thus the relevant Sub-Fund.

Emerging markets risk

Certain countries in which a Sub-Fund may invest are considered as emerging markets. Investments in emerging markets will be sensitive to any change in political, social or economic development in the region. Many emerging countries have historically been subject to political instability which may affect the value of securities in emerging markets to a significant extent. As emerging markets tend to be more volatile than developed markets, any holdings in emerging markets are exposed to higher levels of risk such as market risk, custody risk and settlement risk.

The securities markets of some of the emerging countries in which a Sub-Fund's assets may be invested are not yet fully developed which may, in some circumstances, lead to a potential lack of liquidity. The securities markets of developing countries are not as large as the more established securities markets and have a substantially lower trading volume. Investment in such markets will be subject to risks such as market suspension, restrictions on foreign investment and control on repatriation of capital.

There are also possibilities of nationalisation, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, foreign exchange control, political changes, government regulation, social instability or diplomatic developments which could affect adversely the economies of emerging markets or the value of the Sub-Funds' investments. In addition, it may be difficult to obtain and enforce a judgment in a court in an emerging country.

Underlying investments of emerging market funds may also become illiquid which may constrain the Manager's ability to realise some or all of the portfolio. Accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and disclosure requirements applicable to some countries in which a Sub-Fund may invest may differ from those applicable in developed countries, for example, less information is available to investors and such information may be out of date.

Sovereign debt risk

Certain developing countries and certain developed countries are especially large debtors to commercial banks and foreign governments. Investment in debt obligations issued or guaranteed by governments or their agencies of such countries may involve a high degree of risk such as social, political and economic risks. The willingness or ability of a governmental entity to repay principal and interest due in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow situation, the extent of its foreign reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due and the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole.

Governmental entities may also be dependent on expected disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies and others agencies abroad to reduce principal and arrearage on their debts. However, failure to implement economic reforms or achieve a required level of economic performance or repay debts when due may result in the cancellation of these third parties' commitments to

continuously lend funds to a governmental entity, which may further impair such debtor's ability or willingness to service its debt on a timely basis.

In case of default, holders of sovereign debt (including a Sub-Fund) may be requested to participate in the restructuring of such debt and to extend further loans to the relevant governmental entities. In addition, a Sub-Fund may invest in securities issued or guaranteed by the government of a country with a sovereign credit rating below investment grade. The performance and value of the Sub-Fund could deteriorate should there be any adverse credit events in the sovereign, in particular if there is downgrading of the sovereign credit rating or a default or bankruptcy of a sovereign occurs. There are no bankruptcy proceedings by which sovereign debt on which a governmental entity has defaulted may be recovered in whole or in part.

Concentration risk

A Sub-Fund may invest only in a specific country/region/sector/asset class. A Sub-Fund's portfolio may not be well diversified in terms of the number of holdings and the number of issuers of securities that the Sub-Fund may invest in. Such Sub-Fund may be adversely affected by or depend heavily on the performance of those securities. Investors should also be aware that such Sub-Fund is likely to be more volatile than a broad-based fund, such as a global or regional equity or bond fund, as the Sub-Fund will be more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from the limited number of holdings or from adverse conditions, such as economic, political, policy, foreign exchange, liquidity, tax, legal or regulatory events, in the respective country/region/sector/asset class in which the Sub-Fund invests.

Settlement risk

Settlement procedures in emerging countries are frequently less developed and less reliable and may involve the relevant Sub-Fund's delivery of securities, or transfer of title to securities, before receipt of payment for their sale. A Sub-Fund may be subject to a risk of substantial loss if a securities firm defaults in the performance of its responsibilities. A Sub-Fund may incur substantial losses if its counterparty fails to pay for securities such Sub-Fund has delivered, or for any reason fails to complete its contractual obligations owed to such Sub-Fund. On the other hand, significant delays in settlement may occur in certain markets in registering the transfer of securities. Such delays could result in substantial losses for a Sub-Fund if investment opportunities are missed or if a Sub-Fund is unable to acquire or dispose of a security as a result.

Custodial risk

Custodians or sub-custodians may be appointed in local markets for purpose of safekeeping assets in those markets. Where a Sub-Fund invests in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems are not fully developed, the assets of the Sub-Fund may be exposed to custodial risk. In case of liquidation, bankruptcy or insolvency of a custodian or sub-custodian, the Sub-Fund may take a longer time to recover its assets. In extreme circumstances such as the retroactive application of legislation and fraud or improper registration of title, the Sub-Fund may even be unable to recover all of its assets. The costs borne by a Sub-Fund in investing and holding investments in such markets will be generally higher than in organised securities markets.

Counterparty risk

Counterparty risk involves the risk that a counterparty or third party will not fulfil its obligations to a Sub-Fund. A Sub-Fund may be exposed to the risk of a counterparty through investments such as over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives, securities financing transactions, cash deposit and debt securities

(including bonds). To the extent that a counterparty defaults on its obligations and a Sub-Fund is prevented from exercising its rights with respect to the investment in its portfolio, a Sub-Fund may experience a decline in the value and incur costs associated with its rights attached to the security. The Sub-Fund may sustain substantial losses as a result.

Currency and foreign exchange risk

A Sub-Fund may also issue Classes denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency of that Sub-Fund. A Sub-Fund may be invested in part in assets quoted in currencies other than its Base Currency or the relevant Class Currency. The performance of such Sub-Fund will therefore be affected by changes in exchange rate controls (if any) and movements in the exchange rate between the currencies in which the assets are held and the Base Currency of such Sub-Fund or the relevant Class Currency. Since the Manager aims to maximise returns for such Sub-Fund in terms of its Base Currency, investors in such Sub-Fund may be exposed to additional currency risk. These risks may have adverse impact on the relevant Sub-Fund and its investors.

A Sub-Fund may, in part, seek to offset the risks associated with such exposure through foreign exchange transactions. The markets in which foreign exchange transactions are effected are highly volatile, highly specialised and highly technical. Significant changes, including changes in liquidity and prices, can occur in such markets within very short periods of time, often within minutes. Foreign exchange trading risks include, but are not limited to, exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and potential interference by foreign governments through regulation of local exchange markets, foreign investment, or particular transactions in foreign currency. These risks may have adverse impact on the relevant Sub-Fund and its investors.

Any changes in exchange control regulations may cause difficulties in the repatriation of funds. Dealings in a Sub-Fund may be suspended if the relevant Sub-Fund is unable to repatriate funds for the purpose of making payments on the redemption of Units. For further details on suspension of dealings in a Sub-Fund, please refer to the section headed “***Valuation and Suspension - Suspension***” below.

RMB risk associated with RMB-denominated classes

A Sub-Fund may offer RMB-denominated classes. 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 (e.g. USD or HKD) will not depreciate. Any depreciation of RMB could adversely affect the value of investor’s investment in the RMB-denominated classes of the relevant Sub-Fund.

Although offshore RMB (CNH) and onshore RMB (CNY) are the same currency, they trade at different rates. Any divergence between CNH and CNY may adversely impact investors. RMB is currently not freely convertible and is subject to exchange controls and restrictions. Under exceptional circumstances, payment of redemptions and/or dividend payment in RMB may be delayed due to the exchange controls and restrictions applicable to RMB.

China market risk

A Sub-Fund investing in the China market is subject to the risks of investing in emerging markets generally and the risks specific to the China market.

Since 1978, the Mainland China government has implemented economic reform measures which emphasise decentralisation and the utilisation of market forces in the development of the Chinese economy, moving from the previous planned economy system. However, many of the economic

measures are experimental or unprecedented and may be subject to adjustment and modification. Any significant change in Mainland China's political, social or economic policies may have a negative impact on investments in the China market.

The regulatory and legal framework for capital markets and joint stock companies in the Mainland China may not be as well developed as those of developed countries. Chinese accounting standards and practices may deviate significantly from international accounting standards. The settlement and clearing systems of the Chinese securities markets may not be well tested and may be subject to increased risks of error or inefficiency.

Investors should also be aware that changes in the Mainland China taxation legislation could affect the amount of income which may be derived, and the amount of capital returned, from the investments of the relevant Sub-Fund. Laws governing taxation will continue to change, which may apply retrospectively, and may contain conflicts and ambiguities.

Risk associated with investment made through the QFI regime

In respect of a Sub-Fund which may invest in Mainland China through the QFI regime, the Sub-Fund's ability to make the relevant investments or to fully implement or pursue its investment objective and strategy is subject to the applicable laws, rules and regulations (including restrictions on investments and repatriation of principal and profits) in Mainland China, which are subject to change and such change may have potential retrospective effect.

The relevant Sub-Fund may suffer substantial losses if the approval of the QFI status is being revoked/terminated or otherwise invalidated as the Sub-Fund may be prohibited from trading of relevant securities and repatriation of the Sub-Fund's monies, or if any of the key operators or parties (including QFI custodian/broker) is bankrupt/in default and/or is disqualified from performing its obligations (including execution or settlement of any transaction or transfer of monies or securities).

Risk associated with CIBM

Market volatility and potential lack of liquidity due to low trading volume of certain fixed income securities in the CIBM market may result in prices of certain debt securities traded on such market fluctuating significantly. A Sub-Fund investing in such market is therefore subject to liquidity and volatility risks. The bid and offer spreads of the prices of such securities may be large, and the relevant Sub-Fund may therefore incur significant trading and realisation costs and may even suffer losses when selling such investments.

To the extent that a Sub-Fund transacts in the CIBM market, it may also be exposed to risks associated with settlement procedures and default of counterparties. The counterparty which has entered into a transaction with the relevant Sub-Fund may default in its obligation to settle the transaction by delivery of the relevant security or by payment for value.

For investments via the direct access regime and/or Bond Connect, the relevant filings, registration with the PBOC and account opening have to be carried out via an onshore settlement agent, offshore custody agent, registration agent or other third parties (as the case may be). As such, a Sub-Fund is subject to the risks of default or errors on the part of such third parties.

Investing in the CIBM via direct access regime and/or Bond Connect is also subject to regulatory risks. The relevant rules and regulations on these regimes are subject to change which may have potential retrospective effect. In the event that the relevant Mainland Chinese authorities suspend account

opening or trading on the CIBM, a Sub-Fund's ability to invest in the CIBM will be adversely affected. In such event, the relevant Sub-Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective will be negatively affected.

In addition, there is limited specific guidance by the Mainland tax authorities on the treatment of income tax and other tax categories payable in respect of trading in the CIBM by foreign institutional investors via the Bond Connect. By investing in the CIBM, a Sub-Fund may be at risk of being subject to Mainland Chinese taxes. There is a possibility that the current tax laws, rules, regulations and practice in Mainland China and/or the current interpretation or understanding thereof may change in the future and such change(s) may have retrospective effect. The relevant Sub-Fund could become subject to additional taxation that is not anticipated as at the date hereof or when the relevant investments are made, valued or disposed of. Any of those changes may reduce the income from, and/or the value of, the relevant investments in the relevant Sub-Fund.

Risk associated with Stock Connect

The relevant rules and regulations on the Stock Connect are subject to change which may have potential retrospective effect. The Stock Connect is subject to quota limitations. Where a suspension in the trading through the programme is effected, a Sub-Fund's ability to invest in China securities or access the PRC market through the programme will be adversely affected. In such event, the Sub-Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective could be negatively affected.

Risk associated with instruments with loss-absorption features

The Sub-Fund may invest in instruments with loss-absorption features which typically include terms and conditions specifying that the instrument is subject to greater risk of being written off, written down, or converted to ordinary shares on the occurrence of a trigger event (i.e. when the issuer, or the resolution entity if the issuer is not a resolution entity, is near or at the point of non-viability; or when the issuer's capital ratio falls to a specified level) compared to traditional debt instruments. Instruments with loss-absorption features may include total loss-absorbing capacity eligible instruments, contingent convertible debt securities, senior non-preferred debt and instruments which qualify as Additional Tier 1 or Tier 2 capital instruments as defined in the Banking (Capital) Rules.

The occurrence of trigger events are likely to be outside of the issuer's control. Such trigger events are complex and difficult to predict and may result in a significant or total reduction in the value of such instruments.

In the event of the activation of a trigger, there may be potential price contagion and volatility to the entire asset class. Debt instruments with loss-absorption features may also be exposed to liquidity, valuation and sector concentration risk.

Please also refer to the risk factors headed "**Risks associated with investment in contingent convertible bonds**" and "**Risk associated with investment in senior non-preferred debts**" below for further details on the risks relating to contingent convertible bonds and senior non-preferred debts, which are examples of the debt instruments with loss-absorption features that the Sub-Fund may invest in.

Risks associated with investment in contingent convertible bonds

The Sub-Fund may invest in contingent convertible bonds, commonly known as CoCos, which are highly complex and are of high risk. CoCos are hybrid capital securities that absorb losses when the

capital of the issuer falls below a certain level. Upon the occurrence of the trigger event, CoCos may be converted into shares of the issuer (potentially at a discounted price as a result of the deterioration in the financial condition of the issuing company), or may be subject to the permanent write-down to zero of the principal investment and/or accrued interest such that the principal amount invested may be lost on a permanent or temporary basis. Coupon payments on CoCos are discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time.

Contingent convertible bonds are risky and highly complex instruments. Coupon payments on contingent convertible bonds are discretionary and may at times also be ceased or deferred by the issuer. Trigger events can vary but these could include the capital ratio of the issuing company falling below a certain level, or the share price of the issuer falling to a particular level for a certain period of time. Contingent convertible bonds are also subject to additional risks specific to their structure including:

Trigger level risk: Trigger levels differ and determine exposure to conversion risk. It might be difficult for the Manager to anticipate the trigger events that would require the debt to convert into equity or write down to zero of principal investment and/or accrued interest. Trigger events may include: (i) a reduction in the issuing bank's Core Tier 1/Common Equity Tier 1 (CT1/CET1) ratio or other ratios; (ii) a regulatory authority, at any time, making a subjective determination that an institution is "non-viable", i.e. a determination that the issuing bank requires public sector support in order to prevent the issuer from becoming insolvent, bankrupt or otherwise carry on its business and requiring or causing the conversion of the contingent convertible bonds into equity or write down, in circumstances that are beyond the control of the issuer; or (iii) a national authority deciding to inject capital.

Coupon cancellation: Coupon payments on some contingent convertible bonds are entirely discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time. The discretionary cancellation of payments is not an event of default and there are no possibilities to require re-instatement of coupon payments or payment of any passed payments. Coupon payments may also be subject to approval by the issuer's regulator and may be suspended in the event there are insufficient distributable reserves. As a result of uncertainty surrounding coupon payments, contingent convertible bonds may be volatile and their price may decline rapidly in the event that coupon payments are suspended.

Capital structure inversion risk: Contrary to the classic capital hierarchy, the Sub-Fund investing in contingent convertible bonds may suffer a loss of capital while equity holders do not, for example, when the loss absorption mechanism of a high trigger/write-down of a contingent convertible bond is activated. This is contrary to the normal order of the capital structure where equity holders are expected to suffer the first loss.

Call extension risk: Some contingent convertible bonds are issued as perpetual instruments and only callable at predetermined levels upon approval of the competent regulatory authority. It cannot be assumed that these perpetual contingent convertible bonds will be called on a call date. Contingent convertible bonds are a form of permanent capital. The Sub-Fund investing in contingent convertible bonds may not receive return of principal as expected on call date or indeed at any date.

Conversion risk: Trigger levels differ between specific contingent convertible bonds and determine exposure to conversion risk. It might be difficult at times for the Manager to assess how the contingent convertible bonds will behave upon conversion. In case of conversion into equity, the Manager might be forced to sell these new equity shares subject to the investment strategy of the Sub-Fund. Given the trigger event is likely to be an event depressing the value of the issuer's common equity, this forced sale may result in the Sub-Fund experiencing some losses.

Valuation and write-down risk: Contingent convertible bonds often offer attractive yield which may be viewed as a complexity premium. The value of contingent convertible bonds may need to be reduced due to a higher risk of overvaluation of such asset class on the relevant eligible markets. Therefore, the Sub-Fund may lose the entire investment value or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than the original investment.

Market value fluctuations due to unpredictable factors: The value of contingent convertible bonds is unpredictable and will be influenced by many factors including, without limitation (i) creditworthiness of the issuer and/or fluctuations in such issuer's applicable capital ratios; (ii) supply and demand for the contingent convertible bonds; (iii) general market conditions and available liquidity; and (iv) economic, financial and political events that affect the issuer, its particular market or the financial markets in general.

Liquidity risk: In certain circumstances finding a buyer ready to invest in contingent convertible bonds may be difficult and the Sub-Fund may have to accept a significant discount to sell it.

Sector concentration risk: Contingent convertible bonds are issued by banking and insurance institutions. Investment in contingent convertible bonds may lead to an increased sector concentration risk. The performance of the Sub-Fund with investment in contingent convertible bonds may therefore be affected to a larger extent by the overall condition of the financial services industry than for the funds following a more diversified strategy.

Subordinated instruments: Contingent convertible bonds will, in the majority of circumstances, be issued in the form of subordinated debt instruments in order to provide the appropriate regulatory capital treatment prior to a conversion. Accordingly, in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of an issuer prior to a conversion having occurred, the rights and claims of the holders of the contingent convertible bonds, such as the Sub-Fund, against the issuer in respect of or arising under the terms of the contingent convertible bonds shall generally rank junior to the claims of all holders of unsubordinated obligations of the issuer.

Novelty and untested nature: The structure of contingent convertible bonds is innovative yet untested. In a stressed environment, when the underlying features of these instruments will be put to the test, it is uncertain how they will perform.

Risk associated with investment in senior non-preferred debts

The Sub-Fund may invest in senior non-preferred debts. While these instruments are generally senior to subordinated debts, they may be subject to write-down upon the occurrence of a trigger event and will no longer fall under the creditor ranking hierarchy of the issuer. This may result in total loss of principal invested.

Derivative and structured product risk

A Sub-Fund may invest in derivatives such as options, futures and convertible securities, and in depositary receipts, participation rights and potentially through other instruments which are linked to the performance of securities or indices such as participation notes, equity swaps and equity linked notes, which are sometimes referred to as "structured products". Investment in these instruments can be illiquid, if there is no active market in these instruments. Such instruments are complex in nature. Therefore there are risks of mispricing or improper valuation and possibilities that these instruments do not always perfectly track the value of the securities, rates or indices they are designed to track.

Improper valuations can result in increased payments to counterparties or a loss in the value of the relevant Sub-Fund.

These instruments will also be subject to insolvency or default risk of the issuers or counterparties and over-the-counter markets risk. In addition, investment through structured products may lead to a dilution of performance of such Sub-Funds when compared to a fund investing directly in similar assets. Besides, many derivative and structured products involve an embedded leverage. This is because such instruments provide significantly larger market exposure than the money paid or deposited when the transaction is entered into, so a relatively small adverse market movement could expose the relevant Sub-Fund to the possibility of a loss exceeding the original amount invested. Therefore, exposure to financial derivative instruments may lead to high risk of significant loss by the relevant Sub-Fund.

Over-the-counter markets risk

OTC markets are subject to less governmental regulation and supervision of transactions (in which many different kinds of financial derivative instruments and structured products are generally traded) than organised exchanges. In addition, many of the protections afforded to participants on some organised exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of an exchange clearing house, may not be available in connection with transactions carried out on OTC markets. Therefore, a Sub-Fund entering into transactions on OTC markets will be subject to the risk that its direct counterparty will not perform its obligations under the transactions and that a Sub-Fund will sustain substantial losses as a result.

In addition, certain instruments traded on the OTC markets (such as customised financial derivatives and structured products) can be illiquid. The market for relatively illiquid investments tends to be more volatile than the market for more liquid investments. These risks may have adverse impact on the relevant Sub-Fund and its investors.

Hedging risk

The Manager is permitted, but not obliged, to use hedging techniques such as using futures, options and/or forward contracts to attempt to offset market and currency risks. There is no guarantee that hedging techniques will fully and effectively achieve their desired result. The success of hedging much depends on the Manager's expertise and hedging may become inefficient or ineffective. This may have adverse impact on the relevant Sub-Fund and its investors.

While a Sub-Fund may enter into such hedging transactions to seek to reduce risks, unanticipated changes in currency, interest rates and market circumstances may result in a poorer overall performance of a Sub-Fund. A Sub-Fund may not obtain a perfect correlation between hedging instruments and the portfolio holdings being hedged. Such imperfect correlation may prevent the intended hedge or expose the relevant Sub-Fund to risk of loss.

Any expenses arising from such hedging transactions, which may be significant depending on prevailing market conditions, will be borne by the relevant Sub-Fund in relation to which they have been incurred.

Liquidity risk

Some of the markets in which a Sub-Fund invests may be less liquid and more volatile than the world's leading stock markets and this may result in the fluctuation in the price of securities traded on such markets. Certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell, and this would affect the relevant Sub-Fund's

ability to acquire or dispose of such securities at their intrinsic value. As a result, this may have adverse impact on the relevant Sub-Fund and its investors.

Difficulties in valuation of investments

Securities acquired on behalf of a Sub-Fund may subsequently become illiquid due to events relating to the issuer of the securities, market and economic conditions and regulatory sanctions. In cases where no clear indication of the value of a Sub-Fund's portfolio securities is available (for example, when the secondary markets on which a security is traded has become illiquid) the Manager may apply valuation methods to ascertain the fair value of such securities.

In addition, market volatility may result in a discrepancy between the latest available issue and redemption prices for the Sub-Fund and the fair value of the Sub-Fund's assets. To protect the interest of investors, the Manager may, after consultation with the Trustee, adjust the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund or the Units, if in the circumstances it considers that such adjustment is required to reflect more accurately the fair value of the Sub-Fund's assets.

Valuation of a Sub-Fund's investments may involve uncertainties and judgmental determinations, and independent pricing information may not at all times be available. If such valuations should prove to be incorrect, the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund may be adversely affected.

Pricing adjustments risk

Subscriptions or redemptions may dilute a Sub-Fund's assets due to dealing and other costs associated with the trading of underlying securities. In order to counter this impact, prices may be adjusted to reflect (i) the difference between the last traded price (or mean between the last available bid and asked prices) of the investments of the relevant Sub-Fund and the latest available asked price or bid price (as the case may be) of such investment and (ii) fiscal charges to protect the interests of Unitholders. Consequently, investors will subscribe (redeem) at a higher Issue Price (lower Redemption Price). Investors should note that the occurrence of events which may trigger adjustment of prices is not predictable. It is not possible to accurately predict how frequent such adjustments of prices will need to be made. Adjustments may be greater than or less than the actual price difference and actual fiscal charges incurred. If the adjustments made are less than the actual price difference and actual fiscal charges incurred, the difference will be borne by the Sub-Fund. If the adjustments made are greater than the actual price difference and actual fiscal charges incurred, the subscribing (redeeming) investor will have to bear an allowance for such price difference and fiscal charges greater than the actual price difference and fiscal charges incurred as a result of his subscription (redemption) activity, by subscribing (redeeming) at a higher Issue Price (lower Redemption Price). Investors should also be aware that adjustment of prices may not always, or fully, prevent the dilution of the Sub-Fund's assets.

Restricted markets risk

A Sub-Fund may invest in securities in jurisdictions (including China) which may impose limitations or restrictions on foreign ownership or holdings. In such circumstances, the relevant Sub-Fund may be required to make investments in the relevant markets directly or indirectly. In either case, legal and regulatory restrictions or limitations may have adverse effect on the liquidity and performance of such investments due to factors such as limitations on fund repatriation, dealing restrictions, adverse tax treatments, higher commission costs, regulatory reporting requirements and reliance on services of local custodians and service providers.

Legal, tax and regulatory risk

Legal, tax and regulatory changes could occur in the future. For example, the regulatory or tax environment for derivative instruments is evolving, and changes in their regulation or taxation may adversely affect the value of derivative instruments. Changes to the current laws and regulations will lead to changes in the legal requirements to which the relevant Sub-Fund may be subject, and may adversely affect the relevant Sub-Fund and its investors.

Risk of termination

The Fund or a Sub-Fund may be terminated in certain circumstances which are summarised under the section “**General Information - Termination of Fund or a Sub-Fund**”, including where, on any date, the aggregate Net Asset Value of all Units of the Fund or a Sub-Fund outstanding shall be less than such amount as disclosed in that section. In the event of the termination of a Sub-Fund, such Sub-Fund would have to distribute to the Unitholders their pro rata interest in the assets of the Sub-Fund. It is possible that at the time of such sale or distribution, certain investments held by the relevant Sub-Fund will be worth less than the initial cost of acquiring such investments, resulting in a loss to the Unitholders. Moreover, any organisational expenses (such as establishment costs) with regard to the relevant Sub-Fund that had not yet been fully amortised would be debited against the Sub-Fund’s assets at that time.

Risks associated with securities financing transactions

A Sub-Fund which engages in securities financing transactions will be subject to the following risks:

Risk relating to securities lending transactions

Securities lending transactions may involve the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities lent out in a timely manner. In this event, the relevant Sub-Fund could experience delays in recovering its securities and may possibly incur a capital loss. The value of the collateral may fall below the value of the securities lent out.

Risk relating to sale and repurchase transactions

A Sub-Fund may enter into sale and repurchase transactions with respect to securities. Sale and repurchase transactions involve credit risk to the extent that the Sub-Fund’s counterparties may avoid such obligations in bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings, thereby exposing the relevant Sub-Fund to unanticipated losses. The amount of credit risk incurred by the relevant Sub-Fund with respect to a particular sale and repurchase transaction will depend in part on the extent to which the obligation of the Sub-Fund’s counterparty is secured by sufficient collateral. In the event of the failure of the counterparty with which collateral has been placed, the relevant Sub-Fund may suffer loss as there may be delays in recovering collateral placed out or the cash originally received may be less than the collateral placed with the counterparty due to inaccurate pricing of the collateral or market movements.

Risk relating to reverse repurchase transactions

A Sub-Fund may enter into reverse repurchase transactions. If the seller of securities to the Sub-Fund under a reverse repurchase transaction defaults on its obligation to repurchase the underlying securities, as a result of its bankruptcy or otherwise, the relevant Sub-Fund will seek to dispose of such securities, which action could involve costs or delay. If the seller becomes insolvent and subject to liquidation or reorganisation under applicable bankruptcy or other laws, the relevant Sub-Fund’s ability to dispose of the underlying securities may be restricted or the Sub-Fund may have difficulty in realising collateral. It is possible, in a bankruptcy or liquidation scenario, that the relevant Sub-Fund may not be able to substantiate its interest in the underlying securities.

In the event of the failure of the counterparty with which cash has been placed, the relevant Sub-Fund may suffer loss as there may be delay in recovering cash placed out or difficulty in realising collateral or proceeds from the sale of the collateral may be less than the cash placed with the counterparty due to inaccurate pricing of the collateral or market movements.

In addition, if a seller defaults on its obligation to repurchase securities under a reverse repurchase transaction, the relevant Sub-Fund may suffer a loss to the extent that it is forced to liquidate its position in the market, and proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities may be less than the cash placed with the counterparty due to inaccurate pricing of the collateral or market movements.

Risk associated with collateral management and re-investment of cash collateral

Where a Sub-Fund enters into a securities financing transaction or an OTC derivative transaction or securities financing transaction, collateral may be received from or provided to the relevant counterparty.

Notwithstanding that a Sub-Fund may only accept non-cash collateral which is highly liquid, the relevant Sub-Fund is subject to the risk that it will be unable to liquidate collateral provided to it to cover a counterparty default. The relevant Sub-Fund is also subject to the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events.

Where cash collateral received by a Sub-Fund is re-invested, the relevant Sub-Fund will be exposed to the risk of a failure or default of the issuer of the relevant security in which the cash collateral has been invested.

Where collateral is provided by a Sub-Fund to the relevant counterparty, in the event of the insolvency of the counterparty, the relevant Sub-Fund may become subject to the risk that it may not receive the return of its collateral or that the collateral may take some time to return if the collateral becomes available to the creditors of the relevant counterparty.

Finance charges received by a Sub-Fund under a securities lending transaction may be reinvested in order to generate additional income. Similarly cash collateral received by a Sub-Fund may also be reinvested in order to generate additional income. In both circumstances, the relevant Sub-Fund will be exposed to market risk in respect of any such investments and may incur a loss in reinvesting the financing charges and cash collateral it receives. Such a loss may arise due to a decline in the value of the investment made. A decline in the value of investment of the cash collateral would reduce the amount of collateral available to be returned by the relevant Sub-Fund to the securities lending counterparty at the conclusion of the securities lending contract. The relevant Sub-Fund would be required to cover the difference in value between the collateral originally received and the amount available to be returned to the counterparty, thereby resulting in a loss to the relevant Sub-Fund.

Under a sale and repurchase transaction, the relevant Sub-Fund retains the economic risks and rewards of the securities which it has sold to the counterparty and therefore is exposed to market risk in the event that it must repurchase such securities from the counterparty at the pre-determined price if that pre-determined price is higher than the value of the securities at the time of repurchase. If the Sub-Fund chooses to reinvest the cash collateral received under the sale and repurchase transaction, it is also subject to market risk arising in respect of such investment.

If the additional income which is generated through finance charges imposed by a Sub-Fund on the counterparty of a reverse repurchase transaction is reinvested, the relevant Sub-Fund will assume market risk in respect of such investments.

Dividend paying equities risk

There can be no guarantee that the securities that a Sub-Fund invests in, and which have historically paid dividends, will continue to pay them or to pay them at the current rates in the future. A reduction on or discontinuation of dividend payments may have a negative impact on the value of the relevant Sub-Fund's holdings in these securities and, consequently, the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund.

Distributions risk

Where a Sub-Fund has Distribution Classes, distributions may be made in respect of the Distribution Classes. However, unless otherwise specified in this Explanatory Memorandum and/or in the relevant Appendix, there is no guarantee that such distributions will be made nor will there be a target level of distributions payout. A positive distribution yield does not imply a positive or high return.

Subject to the disclosure in the relevant Appendix, distributions may be paid out of the capital of a Sub-Fund or out of gross income while charging all or part of a Sub-Fund's fees and expenses to the capital of the Sub-Fund, resulting in an increase in distributable income for the payment of dividends by the Sub-Fund and therefore, the Sub-Fund may effectively pay distributions out of capital. The Manager may distribute out of the capital of a Sub-Fund if the net distributable income attributable to the relevant Distribution Class during the relevant period is insufficient to pay distributions as declared. **Investors should note that the payment of distributions out of capital or effectively out of capital represents a return or a withdrawal of part of the amount they originally invested or capital gain attributable to that amount. Distributions will result in an immediate decrease in the Net Asset Value of the relevant Units.**

Where a Sub-Fund has Accumulation Classes, the Manager does not intend to pay distributions for such Accumulation Classes. Accordingly, an investment in the Accumulation Classes may not be suitable for investors seeking income returns for financial or tax planning purposes.

Where a Sub-Fund has classes of Units hedged to a currency other than the Base Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund (each a "**Hedged Class**"), the distribution amount and Net Asset Value of the Hedged Classes may be adversely affected by differences in the interest rates of the Class Currency of the Hedged Classes and the relevant Sub-Fund's Base Currency, resulting in an increase in the amount of distribution that is paid out of capital and hence a greater erosion of capital than other non-hedged classes of Units.

Cross-Class liability

Multiple Classes of Units may be issued in relation to a Sub-Fund pursuant to the Trust Deed, with particular assets and liabilities of that Sub-Fund attributable to particular Classes. Where the liabilities of a particular Class exceed the assets pertaining to that Class, creditors pertaining to one class may have recourse to the assets attributable to other Classes. Although for the purposes of internal accounting, a separate account will be established for each Class, in the event of an insolvency or termination of that Sub-Fund (i.e. when the assets of that Sub-Fund are insufficient to meet its liabilities), all assets will be used to meet that Sub-Fund's liabilities, not just the amount standing to the credit of any individual Class. However, the assets of that Sub-Fund may not be used to satisfy the liabilities of another Sub-Fund.

Creation of Sub-Funds or New Classes of Units

Additional Sub-Funds or additional Classes of Units which may have different terms of investment may be established in the future without the consent of, or notification to existing Unitholders. In particular, such additional Sub-Funds or additional Classes may have different terms with regard to fees.

Non-compliance with HKFRS

The annual and interim financial reports of each Sub-Fund will be prepared in accordance with the HKFRS. Investors should note that the valuation rules described in the section headed “***Valuation and Suspension – Calculation of Net Asset Value***” below may not necessarily comply with HKFRS. Under HKFRS, investments should be valued at fair value, and bid and ask pricing is considered to be representative of fair value for long and short listed investments respectively. However, under the valuation basis described in the section headed ***Valuation and Suspension – Calculation of Net Asset Value***” below, listed investments are expected to be valued normally at the last traded price or closing price instead of bid and ask pricing as required under HKFRS.

The cost of establishment of each Sub-Fund will be amortised over the Amortisation Period. Investors should note that this policy of amortisation is not in accordance with HKFRS. However, the Manager has considered the impact of such non-compliance and do not expect this issue to materially affect the results and Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund. Further, the Manager believes that this policy is fairer and more equitable to the initial investors.

US Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

Sections 1471 – 1474 of the US Internal Revenue Code (the “**IRS Code**”) of 1986, as amended (referred to as the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act or “**FATCA**”), impose rules with respect to certain payments paid to certain foreign (i.e. non-US) financial institutions (“**FFI**”), such as the Fund and the Sub-Funds, including interest and dividends from securities of US issuers and gross proceeds from the sale of such securities. All such payments may be subject to FATCA withholding at a 30% rate, unless the recipient of the payment satisfies certain requirements intended to enable the US Internal Revenue Service (“**IRS**”) to identify US persons (under the definition in the IRS Code) with direct or indirect interests in such payments. To avoid the 30% withholding tax under FATCA, certain FFIs, such as the Fund and the Sub-Funds (and, generally, other investment funds organised outside the US), generally would be required to register with the IRS directly to obtain a Global Intermediary Identification Number (“**GIIN**”) and enter into an agreement (an “**FFI Agreement**”) with the IRS under which it will agree to identify its direct or indirect account holders who are US persons and report certain information concerning such US account holders to the IRS.

In general, an FFI which does not enter into an FFI Agreement or comply with the relevant FATCA regulations, and is not otherwise exempt may face a 30% withholding tax on “withholdable payments” derived from US source, including dividends, interest, certain derivative payments and certain other fixed, determinable, annual or periodical (“**FDAP**”) income made to such FFI on or after 1 July 2014. In addition, starting from 1 January 2019, gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of certain property, such as sales proceeds of property and returns of principal derived from stocks and debt obligations generating US source dividends or interest, will also be treated as “withholdable payments.” Moreover, it is expected that a 30% withholding tax on foreign passthru payments will commence at the later of 1 January 2019 or the date of the publication of the relevant regulations defining the term foreign passthru payment.

The Hong Kong government has entered into a Model 2 intergovernmental agreement (“**IGA**”) with the US for the implementation of FATCA. Under such Model 2 IGA, FFIs in Hong Kong (such as the

Fund and the Sub-Funds) would be required to register with the IRS and comply with the terms of FFI Agreement. Otherwise they may be subject to a 30% withholding tax on relevant US-sourced payments made to them.

It is expected that FFIs in Hong Kong (such as the Fund and the Sub-Funds) complying with the terms of an FFI Agreement (i) will generally not be subject to the above described 30% withholding tax; and (ii) will generally not be required to withhold tax on payments made to non-consenting US accounts (i.e. certain accounts of which the holders do not consent to FATCA reporting and disclosure to the IRS) or close those non-consenting US accounts (provided that information regarding such account holders is reported to the IRS in aggregate), but may be required to withhold tax on withholdable payments made to non-participating FFIs.

As at the date hereof, the Manager has registered with the IRS as a sponsoring entity for the Fund and the Sub-Fund(s) with a GIIN of RUF0AU.99999.SL.344 and has agreed to perform, on behalf of the sponsored entities, all due diligence, withholding, reporting and other FATCA-related requirements. The Fund and the Sub-Fund(s) are considered as sponsored entities of the Manager and will be regarded as Non-Reporting Hong Kong FFI and treated as a registered deemed-compliant FFI.

The Manager will endeavour to satisfy the requirements imposed under FATCA to avoid any withholding tax. In the event that the Fund and/or any Sub-Fund is not able to comply with the requirements imposed by FATCA and the Fund and/or such Sub-Fund does suffer FATCA withholding tax on its investments as a result of non-compliance, the Net Asset Value of the Fund and/or that Sub-Fund may be adversely affected and the Fund and/or such Sub-Fund may suffer significant loss as a result.

In the event a Unitholder (an account holder) does not provide the requested information and/or documentation, whether or not that actually leads to non-compliance by the Fund and/or the relevant Sub-Fund, or a risk of the Fund and/or the relevant Sub-Fund being subject to withholding tax under FATCA, the Manager on behalf of the Fund and/or each of such relevant Sub-Fund reserves the right to take any action and/or pursue all remedies at its disposal including, without limitation, (i) reporting the relevant information of such Unitholder to the IRS; (ii) withholding or deducting from such Unitholder's redemption proceeds or distributions to the extent permitted by applicable laws and regulations; and/or (iii) deeming such Unitholder to have given notice to redeem all his Units in the relevant Sub-Fund. The Manager in taking any such action or pursuing any such remedy shall act in good faith and on reasonable grounds.

Each Unitholder and prospective investor should consult with his own tax advisor as to the potential impact of FATCA in his own tax situation and the potential impact on the Fund and its Sub-Funds.

Conflicts of interest; other activities of the manager

Various potential and actual conflicts of interest may arise from the overall investment activities of the Manager and its connected persons for their own accounts and the accounts of others. The Manager and its connected persons may invest for their own accounts and for the accounts of clients in various instruments that have interests different from or adverse to the instruments that are owned by the relevant Sub-Fund. For more information, please refer to the section headed “***General Information - Conflicts of Interest***”.

Effect of substantial redemptions

Substantial redemptions by Unitholders within a short period of time could require the relevant Sub-Fund to liquidate securities and other positions more rapidly than would otherwise be desirable, possibly reducing the value of its assets and/or disrupting its investment strategy. Further, it may be impossible to liquidate a sufficient amount of securities to meet redemptions because a significant part of the portfolio at any given time may be invested in securities for which the market is or has become illiquid. Reduction in the size of the relevant Sub-Fund could make it more difficult to generate a positive return or to recoup losses due to, among other things, reductions in the Sub-Fund's ability to take advantage of particular investment opportunities or decreases in the ratio of its income to its expenses.

Sustainability risk

The Sub-Funds may be exposed to sustainability risks from time to time. A sustainability risk refers to an environmental, social or governance (“ESG”) event or condition that could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of investments. The universe of sustainability events or conditions is very broad, and their relevance, materiality and impact on investments will depend on a number of factors such as asset location and/or sector. Depending on the circumstances, examples of sustainability risks can include but are not limited to physical environmental risks, climate change transition risks, supply chain disruptions, improper labor practices, lack of board diversity and corruption. If they materialize, sustainability risks can reduce the value of a Sub-Fund and could have a material impact on the performance and returns of the relevant Sub-Fund.

The Manager may integrate the review of sustainability risks into the investment process, as relevant, to the nature and risk of investment opportunities, by reference to factors such as location and/or sector.

Climate-related risk

The underlying companies in which a Sub-Fund invests may have investments that are located in areas which are subject to climate-related risks. Any investments located in coastal regions may be affected by any future increases in sea levels or in the frequency or severity of hurricanes and tropical storms, whether such increases are caused by global climate changes or other factors. There may be significant physical effects of climate change that have the potential to have a material effect on the underlying company's business and operations. Physical impacts of climate change may include: increased storm intensity and severity of weather (e.g., floods or hurricanes); sea level rise; and extreme temperatures. As a result of these physical impacts from climate-related events, a Sub-Fund may be vulnerable to the following: risks of property damage to the relevant Sub-Fund's investments; indirect financial and operational impacts from disruptions to the operations of the relevant Sub-Fund's investments from severe weather; increased insurance premiums and deductibles or a decrease in the availability of coverage, for investments in areas subject to severe weather; decreased net migration to areas in which investments are located, resulting in lower than expected demand for the products and services of the investments; increased insurance claims and liabilities; increase in energy cost impacting operational returns; changes in the availability or quality of water or other natural resources on which the business depends; decreased consumer demand for consumer products or services resulting from physical changes associated with climate change (e.g., warmer temperature or decreasing shoreline could reduce demand for residential and commercial properties previously viewed as desirable); incorrect long-term valuation of an equity investment due to changing conditions not previously anticipated at the time of the investment; and economic distributions arising from the foregoing.

For further information on the Manager's governance arrangement for oversight of climate-related risks, please refer to the Manager's website at www.fullgoal.com.hk. Investors should note that the aforesaid website has not been reviewed by the SFC.

In view of the above, investment in any Sub-Fund should be regarded as long term in nature. The Sub-Funds are, therefore, only suitable for investors who can afford the risks involved. Investors should refer to the relevant Appendix for details of any additional risks specific to a Sub-Fund.

INVESTING IN THE FUND

Classes of Units

Different classes of Units may be offered for each Sub-Fund. Although the assets attributable to a Sub-Fund will form one single pool, each class of Units may be denominated in a different Class Currency or may have a different charging structure with the result that the Net Asset Value attributable to each Class of Units of a Sub-Fund may differ. In addition, each Class of Units may be subject to different Minimum Initial Subscription Amount, Minimum Subsequent Subscription Amount, Minimum Holding Amount and Minimum Redemption Amount. Investors should refer to the relevant Appendix for the available Classes of Units and the applicable minimum amounts.

Initial Offer

Units of a Sub-Fund or a Class in a Sub-Fund will be offered for the first time at the Initial Offer Price during the Initial Offer Period of such Sub-Fund or such Class as specified in the relevant Appendix.

Minimum Subscription Level

The offering of a Class of Units or a Sub-Fund may be conditional upon the Minimum Subscription Level (if applicable) being received on or prior to the close of the Initial Offer Period.

In the event that the Minimum Subscription Level of a Class of Units or a Sub-Fund is not achieved or the Manager is of the opinion that it is not in the commercial interest of investors or not feasible, as a result of adverse market conditions or otherwise, to proceed with the relevant Class of Units or Sub-Fund, the Manager may in its discretion extend the Initial Offer Period for the relevant Class of Units or Sub-Fund or determine that the relevant Class of Units or the relevant Sub-Fund and the Class or Classes of Units relating to it will not be launched. In such event, the relevant Class of Units or the Sub-Fund and the Class or Classes of Units relating to it shall be deemed not to have commenced.

Notwithstanding the aforesaid, the Manager reserves the discretion to proceed with the issue of Units of the relevant Class of Units or Sub-Fund even if the Minimum Subscription Level has not been achieved.

Subsequent Subscription

Units are available for subscription on each Subscription Day after the expiry of the Initial Offer Period.

Issue Price

After the close of the Initial Offer Period, the Issue Price per Unit for any Class of a Sub-Fund on a Subscription Day will be calculated by reference to the Net Asset Value per Unit of that Class as at the Valuation Point on the Valuation Day in respect of that Subscription Day (for further details see “*Valuation and Suspension - Calculation of Net Asset Value*” below).

In calculating the Issue Price, the Manager may, under the circumstances disclosed in the section “*Valuation and Suspension – Adjustment of Prices*” below, impose such amount (if any) as the Manager may estimate as an appropriate allowance to reflect (i) the difference between the last traded price (or the mean between the last available bid and asked prices) of the investments of the relevant Sub-Fund and the latest available asked price of such investments and (ii) fiscal and purchase charges (including any stamp duty, other taxes, duties or governmental charges, brokerage, bank charges,

transfer fees, or registration fees) which would be incurred for the account of the relevant Sub-Fund in investing an amount equal to that Net Asset Value per Unit. For further details, please see “**Valuation and Suspension – Adjustment of Prices**” below.

The Issue Price shall be rounded down to the nearest Decimal Places. Any amount corresponding to such rounding will accrue to the relevant Sub-Fund.

Subscription Charge

The Manager, its agents or delegates may charge a Subscription Charge on the issue of each Unit of a percentage of either (i) the Initial Offer Price or the Issue Price, as the case may be, of such Unit or (ii) the total subscription amount received in relation to an application, as the Manager may at its discretion determine. The maximum and current rate of Subscription Charge (if any) and the manner in which it will be imposed are specified in the relevant Appendix. For the avoidance of doubt, a lower maximum rate of Subscription Charge may be imposed in relation to the issue of Units of a Sub-Fund as compared to other Sub-Funds and also in relation to different Classes of Units of a Sub-Fund.

Subject to the applicable requirements of the Code, the Manager may at any time increase the rate of Subscription Charge of a Class of Units or a Sub-Fund. The Manager will inform investors of any such increase as soon as reasonably practicable.

The Manager may on any day differentiate between applicants or Classes of Units as to the amount of the Subscription Charge. The Subscription Charge will be retained by or paid to the Manager, its agents or delegates for their own absolute use and benefit.

Minimum Initial Subscription Amount and Minimum Subsequent Subscription Amount

Details of any Minimum Initial Subscription Amount and Minimum Subsequent Subscription Amount applicable to a Class of Unit or a Sub-Fund are set out in the relevant Appendix.

The Manager has the discretion to waive, change or accept an amount lower than the Minimum Initial Subscription Amount or Minimum Subsequent Subscription Amount from time to time, whether generally or in a particular case.

Application Procedures

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant Appendix, applications for subscription of Units may be made to the Administrator by completing the Application Form and sending it by post or by facsimile, at the business address or facsimile number on the Application Form, or by SWIFT to the Administrator, or through such other means, including approved electronic transmission, as may be permitted by the Manager (where such means are in accordance with the SFC’s requirements) and such applications should contain such information as may be specified from time to time by the Manager or their delegates, provided that, if so requested by the Administrator, the originals shall follow promptly, or may be given to Authorised Distributor(s) for onward transmission to the Administrator. The Manager, the Administrator and/or the Authorised Distributor(s) may request further supporting documents and/or information to be provided together with the Application Form. The Application Form is available from the Administrator and/or the Authorised Distributors.

In respect of Application Forms and subscription moneys in cleared funds which are received on or before the IOP Deadline, Units will be issued following the close of the Initial Offer Period. If Application Forms and/or application monies in cleared funds are received after the IOP Deadline, the

relevant applications shall be carried forward to the next Subscription Day and shall be dealt with at the Issue Price at such Subscription Day, provided that the Manager may, in the event of system failure which is beyond the reasonable control of the Manager or events of natural disaster and after taking into account the interests of other Unitholders of the relevant Sub-Fund, exercise its discretion to accept an application received after the IOP Deadline (if any).

Following the close of the Initial Offer Period, an Application Form received by the Administrator by the Subscription Deadline of a Subscription Day will be dealt with on that Subscription Day. If an application for Units is received after the Subscription Deadline in respect of a Subscription Day then the application will be held over until the next Subscription Day provided that the Manager may in the event of system failure which is beyond the reasonable control of the Manager or events of natural disaster and with the approval of the Trustee after taking into account the interest of other Unitholders of the relevant Sub-Fund, exercise its discretion to accept an application in respect of a Subscription Day which is received after the Subscription Deadline if it is received prior to the Valuation Point relating to that Subscription Day. Notwithstanding the aforesaid, where in the Trustee's reasonable opinion, the Trustee's operational requirements cannot support accepting any such application, the Manager shall not exercise its discretion to accept any application.

The application procedures (including cut off times) may vary depending on the Authorised Distributor through whom an investor chooses to subscribe for Units. Investors should consult the relevant Authorised Distributor before placing orders in any Sub-Fund.

Payment Procedures

Payment for Units subscribed for cash during the Initial Offer Period and the Subscription Charge (if any) is due in cleared funds by the IOP Deadline. Following the close of the Initial Offer Period, payment for Units and the Subscription Charge (if any) is due at the expiry of the Payment Period.

If payment in full in cleared funds has not been received by the IOP Deadline or the relevant Payment Period (or such other period as the Manager may determine and disclose to the applicants), the Manager may (without prejudice to any claim in respect of the failure of the applicant to make payment when due) cancel any Units which may have been issued in respect of such application for subscription and the Manager must cancel the issue of the relevant Units if the Trustee so requires.

Upon such cancellation, the relevant Units shall be deemed never to have been issued and the applicant shall have no right to claim in respect thereof against the Manager or the Trustee, provided that: (i) no previous valuations of the relevant Sub-Fund shall be re-opened or invalidated as a result of the cancellation of such Units; (ii) the Manager and the Trustee may charge the applicant a Cancellation Fee to represent the administrative costs involved in processing the application for such Units from such applicant; and (iii) the Manager and the Trustee may require the applicant to pay (for the account of the relevant Sub-Fund in respect of each Unit so cancelled) the amount (if any), by which the Issue Price of each such Unit exceeds the Redemption Price of such Unit on the day of cancellation (if such day is a Redemption Day for the relevant class of Units) or the immediately following Redemption Day plus interest on such amount until receipt of such payment by the Trustee.

Payments for Units should be made in the Base Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund or where one or more Classes are issued in respect of a Sub-Fund, payment for Units of a Class should be made in the Class Currency of such Class. Subject to the agreement of the Manager, payment in other freely convertible currencies may be accepted. Where amounts are received in a currency other than the relevant Base Currency or Class Currency (as the case may be), they will be converted into the relevant Base Currency or Class Currency (as the case may be) at the cost of the relevant applicant and the

proceeds of conversion (after deducting the costs of such conversion) will be applied in the subscription of Units in the relevant Sub-Fund or Class. Any conversion to the relevant Base Currency or Class Currency (as the case may be), will be at the prevailing market rate (whether official or otherwise) which the Manager deems appropriate in the circumstances having regard to any premium or discount which may be relevant and to costs of exchange. Conversion of currency may be made at a premium or discount in exceptional circumstances such as where there is a huge fluctuation in the exchange rate. Currency conversion will be subject to availability of the currency concerned. Save for any liability imposed under the laws of Hong Kong or for breach of trust through fraud or negligence of the Trustee or the Manager, none of the Manager, the Trustee or their respective agents or delegates will be liable to any Unitholder or any person for any loss suffered by such Unitholder arising from such currency conversion.

All payments should be made by direct transfer or telegraphic transfer (or other manner as may be agreed by the Manager). Any costs of transfer of subscription moneys to a Sub-Fund will be payable by the applicant.

All application moneys must originate from an account held in the name of the applicant. No third party payments shall be accepted. The applicant should provide sufficient evidence as to the source of payment as the Manager and the Trustee may from time to time require.

No money should be paid to an intermediary in Hong Kong who is not licensed or registered to carry on Type 1 Regulated Activity (dealing in securities) under Part V of the SFO.

General

The Manager has an absolute discretion to accept or reject in whole or in part any application for Units.

If an application is rejected (either in whole or in part) or the Manager determines that the relevant Class of Units or the relevant Sub-Fund and the Class or Classes of Units related to it will not be launched, subscription moneys (or the balance thereof) will be returned within the Refund Period without interest and after deducting any of out-of-pocket fees and charges incurred by the Manager, the Administrator and the Trustee by telegraphic transfer to the bank account from which the moneys originated at the risk and expense of the applicant or in such other manner as the Manager and the Trustee may from time to time determine. Save for any liability imposed under the laws of Hong Kong or for breach of trust through fraud or negligence of the Trustee, the Administrator or the Manager, none of the Manager, the Trustee or their respective delegates or agents will be liable to the applicant for any loss the applicant suffers as a result of the rejection or delay of any application.

Units issued by the Fund will be held for investors in registered form. Certificates will not be issued. A contract note will be issued upon acceptance of an applicant's application and the receipt of cleared funds and will be forwarded to the applicant (at the risk of the person entitled thereto). In case of any error in a contract note, applicants should contact the relevant intermediaries or the Authorised Distributor promptly for rectification.

Fractions of a Unit (rounded down to the Decimal Places) may be issued. Any amount corresponding to such rounding will accrue to the relevant Sub-Fund.

Restrictions on Issue

No Units of a Sub-Fund or a Class will be issued where the determination of the Net Asset Value of that Sub-Fund or Class and/or the allotment or issuance of Units of that Sub-Fund or Class is suspended

(for further details see “***Suspension***” below) or when the Manager determines, with prior notification to the Trustee, that subscriptions for such Sub-Fund or Class of Units are closed.

REDEMPTION OF UNITS

Redemption of Units

Subject to the restrictions (if any) as specified in the relevant Appendix, any Unitholder may redeem his Units on any Redemption Day in whole or in part. Save where there is a suspension of the determination of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund or Class and/or the redemption of Units of the relevant Sub-Fund or Class, a redemption request once given cannot be revoked without the consent of the Manager.

Redemption Price

Units redeemed on a Redemption Day will be redeemed at the Redemption Price calculated by reference to the Net Asset Value per Unit of the relevant Class as at the Valuation Point on the Valuation Day in respect of that Redemption Day (for further details, see “*Valuation and Suspension - Calculation of Net Asset Value*” below).

In calculating the Redemption Price, the Manager may, under the circumstances disclosed in the section “*Valuation and Suspension – Adjustment of Prices*” below, deduct such amount (if any) as the Manager may estimate as an appropriate allowance to reflect (i) the difference between the last traded price (or the mean between the last available bid and asked prices) of the investments of the relevant Sub-Fund and the latest available bid price of such investments and (ii) fiscal and sale charges (including stamp duty, other taxes, withholdings, duties or governmental charges, brokerage, bank charges or transfer fees) which would be incurred for the account of the relevant Sub-Fund in realising assets or closing out positions to provide funds to meet any redemption request. For further details, please see “*Valuation and Suspension – Adjustment of Prices*” below.

The Redemption Price shall be rounded down to the Decimal Places. Any amount corresponding to such rounding will accrue to the relevant Sub-Fund.

If at any time during the period from the time as at which the Redemption Price is calculated and the time at which redemption proceeds are converted out of any other currency into the Base Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund or the Class Currency of the relevant Class there is an officially announced devaluation or depreciation of that currency, the amount payable to any relevant redeeming Unitholder may be reduced as the Manager considers appropriate to take account of the effect of that devaluation or depreciation.

Redemption Charge

The Manager may charge a Redemption Charge on the redemption of Units of a percentage of either (i) the Redemption Price per Unit; or (ii) the total redemption amount in relation to a redemption request, as the Manager may at its discretion determine. The maximum and current rate of Redemption Charge (if any) and the manner in which it will be imposed are specified in the relevant Appendix. For the avoidance of doubt, a lower maximum rate of Redemption Charge may be imposed in relation to the redemption of Units of a Sub-Fund as compared to other Sub-Funds and also in relation to different Classes of Units of a Sub-Fund.

The Manager may increase the rate of Redemption Charge payable for a Sub-Fund or a Class of Units up to or towards the maximum rate as provided in the relevant Appendix of the Sub-Fund by giving at least one month’s prior written notice to the Unitholders, subject to the applicable requirements of the

Code. The maximum rate of Redemption Charge of a Sub-Fund or a Class of Units may be increased subject to the prior approval of the SFC.

For the purpose of calculating the Redemption Charge payable on a partial redemption of a Unitholder's holding, Units subscribed earlier in time are deemed to be redeemed prior to Units subscribed later in time unless the Manager and the Trustee agree otherwise.

The Redemption Charge will be deducted from the amount payable to a Unitholder in respect of the redemption of Units. The Redemption Charge will be retained by or paid to the Manager for its own absolute use and benefit or, if so stated in the relevant Appendix, retained by the relevant Sub-Fund. Where the Redemption Charge is retained by the Manager, it may at its discretion, pay all or part of the Redemption Charge to its agents or delegates. The Manager shall be entitled to differentiate between Unitholders or Classes of Units as to the amount of the Redemption Charge (within the maximum rate of Redemption Charge).

Minimum Redemption Amount and Minimum Holding Amount

Details of any Minimum Redemption Amount and Minimum Holding Amount applicable to a Class of Unit or a Sub-Fund are set out in the relevant Appendix.

If a redemption request will result in a Unitholder holding Units of a Sub-Fund or a Class less than the Minimum Holding Amount for that Sub-Fund or Class, the Manager may deem such request to have been made in respect of all Units of the relevant Sub-Fund or Class held by that Unitholder.

The Manager has the discretion to waive, change or accept an amount lower than the Minimum Redemption Amount or Minimum Holding Amount from time to time, whether generally or in a particular case.

Redemption Procedures

Applications for redemption of Units may be made to the Administrator or the Authorised Distributor(s) by completing the Redemption Form and sending it by post or by facsimile or by SWIFT to the Administrator at the business address or facsimile number on the Redemption Form or by such other means, including by approved electronic transmission, as may be permitted by the Manager (where such means are in accordance with the SFC's requirements) provided that, if so requested by the Administrator, the originals shall follow promptly, or may be given to Authorised Distributor(s) for onward transmission to the Administrator. The Redemption Form is available from the Administrator and/or the Authorised Distributors.

A Redemption Form received by the Administrator by the Redemption Deadline of a Redemption Day will be dealt with on that Redemption Day. If an application for redemption of Units is received after the Redemption Deadline in respect of a Redemption Day then the application will be held over until the next Redemption Day provided that the Manager may in the event of system failure which is beyond the reasonable control of the Manager or events of natural disaster and with the approval of the Trustee after taking into account the interest of other Unitholders of the relevant Sub-Fund, exercise its discretion to accept a redemption request in respect of a Redemption Day which is received after the Redemption Deadline if it is received prior to the Valuation Point relating to that Redemption Day. Notwithstanding the aforesaid, where in the Trustee's reasonable opinion, the Trustee's operational requirements cannot support accepting any such redemption request, the Manager shall not exercise its discretion to accept any redemption request.

A request for redemption once given cannot be revoked without the consent of the Manager.

The redemption procedures may vary depending on the Authorised Distributor through whom an investor chooses to redeem Units. Investors should consult the relevant Authorised Distributor before placing redemption orders in any Sub-Fund.

Payment of Redemption Proceeds

Redemption proceeds will normally be paid by direct transfer or telegraphic transfer in the Base Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund or the Class Currency of the relevant Class of Units to the pre-designated bank account of the Unitholder (at his risk and expense). No third party payments will be permitted. Any bank charges associated with the payment of such redemption proceeds will be borne by the redeeming Unitholder.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant Appendix relating to a Sub-Fund and subject to the approval of the Manager, and to applicable limits on foreign exchange, redemption proceeds can be paid in a currency other than the relevant Base Currency or Class Currency. Redemption proceeds may be paid in a currency other than the relevant Base Currency or Class Currency if so requested by the relevant redeeming Unitholders and agreed by the Manager. In addition, the Manager may after consultation with the Trustee but, without the consent of the relevant redeeming Unitholders, pay redemption proceeds in a currency other than the relevant Class Currency if due to any foreign exchange control or restriction or regulatory requirement or policy, the relevant Class Currency is not available or not sufficient for payment of the redemption proceeds.

Where redemption proceeds are paid in a currency other than the relevant Base Currency or Class Currency, whether at the request of the relevant redeeming Unitholders or because the relevant Class Currency is not available or not sufficient due to foreign exchange control or restriction or regulatory requirement or policy or any other cause, they will be converted from the relevant Base Currency or Class Currency at the cost of the relevant redeeming Unitholders. Any conversion from the relevant Base Currency or Class Currency, will be at the prevailing market rate (whether official or otherwise) which the Manager deems appropriate in the circumstances having regard to any premium or discount which may be relevant and to costs of exchange. The cost of currency conversion (including but not limited to any bank charges and charges for telegraphic transfer) will be deducted from the redemption proceeds. Conversion of currency may be made at a premium or discount in exceptional circumstances such as where there is a huge fluctuation in the exchange rate. Save for any liability imposed under the laws of Hong Kong or for breach of trust through fraud or negligence of the Trustee or the Manager, none of the Manager, the Administrator, the Trustee or their respective agents or delegates will be liable to any Unitholder or any person for any loss suffered by such Unitholder arising from such currency conversion.

Redemption proceeds will be paid as soon as practicable but in any event not exceeding one calendar month after the later of (i) the relevant Redemption Day and (ii) the day on which the Administrator receives the duly completed Redemption Form and such other documents and information as the Trustee, the Manager and/or the Administrator may require, unless the market(s) in which a substantial portion of investments is made is subject to legal or regulatory requirements (such as foreign currency controls) thus rendering the payment of the redemption money within the aforesaid time period not practicable. In such case, payment of redemption proceeds may be deferred, but the extended time frame for payment should reflect the additional time needed in light of the specific circumstances in the relevant market(s).

The Manager or the Trustee, as the case may be, may, in its absolute discretion, delay payment to the Unitholder until (a) if required by the Trustee, the Manager or the Administrator, the original of the Redemption Form duly signed by the Unitholder has been received; (b) where redemption proceeds are to be paid by telegraphic transfer, the signature of the Unitholder (or each joint Unitholder) has been verified to the satisfaction of the Trustee (or the Administrator on behalf of the Trustee); and (c) the Unitholder has produced all documents or information required by the Trustee, the Manager and/or the Administrator for the purpose of verification of identity or that are necessary to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including anti-money laundering law and regulation.

The Manager or the Trustee, as the case may be, may, refuse to make a redemption payment to a Unitholder if either the Manager or the Trustee suspects or is advised that (i) such payment may result in a breach or violation of any anti-money laundering law or other laws or regulations by any person in any relevant jurisdiction; or (ii) such refusal is necessary or appropriate to ensure compliance by the Fund, the Manager, the Administrator, the Trustee or other service providers with any such laws or regulations in any relevant jurisdiction.

If the Manager or the Trustee is required or entitled by any applicable laws, regulations, direction or guidance, or by any agreement with any tax or fiscal authority to make withholdings from any redemption moneys payable to the Unitholder, the amount of such withholdings shall be deducted from the redemption moneys otherwise payable to such person, provided that the Manager or the Trustee is acting in good faith and on reasonable grounds.

Save for any liability imposed under the laws of Hong Kong or for breach of trust through fraud or negligence of the Trustee, the Administrator, or the Manager, neither the Manager, the Administrator, nor the Trustee nor their agents shall be liable for any loss caused by any refusal or delay in making payment as a result of delay in receipt of proceeds of realisation of the investments of the relevant Sub-Fund.

The Trust Deed also provides for payment of redemption proceeds, in whole or in part, in specie with the consent of the relevant Unitholder.

Restrictions on Redemption

No Units of a Sub-Fund or a Class may be redeemed where the determination of the Net Asset Value of that Sub-Fund or Class and/or the redemption of Units of that Sub-Fund or Class is suspended (for further details see “*Valuation and Suspension - Suspension*” below).

With a view to protecting the interests of all Unitholders of a Sub-Fund, the Manager may, after consultation with the Trustee limit the number of Units of such Sub-Fund redeemed on any Redemption Day (whether by sale to the Manager or by cancellation of Units) to 10% of the total Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund. In this event, the limitation will apply pro rata so that all Unitholders of the relevant Sub-Fund who have validly requested to redeem Units of the same Sub-Fund on that Redemption Day will redeem the same proportion of such Units of that Sub-Fund. Any Units not redeemed (but which would otherwise have been redeemed) will be carried forward for redemption, subject to the same limitation, and will have priority on the next succeeding Redemption Day and all following Redemption Days (in relation to which the Manager has the same power) until the original request has been satisfied in full. If requests for redemption are so carried forward, the Manager will inform the Unitholders concerned as soon as reasonably practicable and within 3 Business Days of such Redemption Day.

Compulsory redemption of Units

If the Manager or the Trustee reasonably suspects that Units of any Class are owned directly, indirectly or beneficially by any person:

- (a) in contravention of any laws or requirements of any country, any governmental authority or any stock exchange on which such Units are listed;
- (b) in circumstances (whether directly or indirectly affecting such person and whether taken alone or in conjunction with any other persons, connected or not, or any other circumstances appearing to the Manager or the Trustee to be relevant) which in its/their opinion might result in the relevant Sub-Fund, the Fund, the Trustee, the Administrator and/or the Manager incurring any liability to taxation or requiring registration with any regulatory authority or suffering any other pecuniary disadvantage or would subject the Manager, the Administrator, the Trustee, the Fund or any Sub-Fund to any additional regulation which the Sub-Fund, the Fund, the Trustee and/or the Manager might not otherwise have incurred or suffered or been subject to; or
- (c) in breach of any eligibility requirements for the relevant Class set out in the relevant Appendix,

the Manager or the Trustee may, acting in good faith and in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations:

- (i) give notice requiring the relevant Unitholder to transfer the Units to a person who would not be in contravention of the above restrictions within 30 days of the date of the notice;
- (ii) deem receipt of a redemption request from the relevant Unitholder in respect of such Units; or
- (iii) take such other actions as it reasonably believes is required by applicable laws or regulations.

Where the Manager or the Trustee has given such notice and the Unitholder has failed to either (i) transfer the relevant Units within 30 days of the date of the notice, or (ii) establish to the satisfaction of the Manager or the Trustee (whose judgment is final and binding) that the relevant Units are not held in contravention of any of the restrictions set out above, the Unitholder is deemed to have given a redemption request in respect of the relevant Units on the expiry of 30 days from the date of the notice.

CONVERSION

Conversion of Units

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant Appendix, Unitholders shall be entitled (subject to such limitations as the Manager may impose after consulting with the Trustee) to convert all or part of their Units of any Class relating to a Sub-Fund (the “**Existing Class**”) into Units of any other Class in the same Sub-Fund or into Units of another Sub-Fund (the “**New Class**”) available for subscription or conversion provided that no Units may be converted if to do so would result in a holding of less than the minimum holding of Units of the Existing Class or the New Class. A request for conversion will not be effected if as a result the relevant Unitholder would hold less than the Minimum Holding Amount of the Existing Class or the New Class, or is prohibited from holding Units of the New Class. Unless the Manager otherwise agrees, Units of a Class can only be converted into Units of a Class with substantially the same features as the Class from which the Unitholders wishes to convert.

In addition, specific limitations or restrictions may apply when a Unitholder intends to convert his Units into another Class or Sub-Fund. The relevant limitations or restrictions (if any) will be set out in the Appendix for the relevant Sub-Fund.

Switching Fee

A Switching Fee may be charged by the Manager in respect of each Unit of the New Class to be issued upon such conversion of a percentage of –

- (i) the Issue Price per Unit of the New Class as at the Valuation Point on the Valuation Day at which the Issue Price of such Units is ascertained; or
- (ii) the total amount being converted into,

as the Manager may at its discretion determine.

The maximum and current rate of Switching Fee (if any) and the manner in which it will be imposed are specified in the relevant Appendix. For the avoidance of doubt, a lower maximum rate of Switching Fee may be imposed in relation to the conversion of Units of a Sub-Fund as compared to other Sub-Funds and also in relation to different Classes of Units of a Sub-Fund.

The Switching Fee shall be deducted from the amount reinvested into the Sub-Fund relating to Units of the New Class and shall be retained by or paid to the Manager for its own absolute use and benefit.

Where the Switching Fee is levied pursuant to paragraph (i) above, Units of the Existing Class will be converted into Units of the New Class in accordance (or as nearly as may be in accordance) with the following formula:-

$$N = \frac{(E \times R \times F)}{S + SF}$$

Where the Switching Fee is levied pursuant to paragraph (ii) above, Units of the Existing Class will be converted into Units of the New Class in accordance (or as nearly as may be in accordance) with the following formula:-

$$N = \frac{(E \times R \times F - SF)}{S}$$

Where in either case:-

N is the number of Units of the New Class to be issued, provided that amounts lower than the smallest fraction of a Unit of the New Class shall be ignored and shall be retained by the Sub-Fund relating to the New Class.

E is the number of Units of the Existing Class to be converted.

F is the currency conversion factor determined by the Manager for the relevant Subscription Day of the New Class as representing the effective rate of exchange between the Class Currency of Units of the Existing Class and the Class Currency of Units of the New Class.

R is the Redemption Price per Unit of the Existing Class applicable on the relevant Redemption Day less any Redemption Charge imposed by the Manager.

S is the Issue Price per Unit for the New Class applicable on the Subscription Day for the New Class coincident with or immediately following the relevant Redemption Day for the Existing Class PROVIDED THAT where the issue of Units of the New Class is subject to the satisfaction of any conditions precedent to such issue then S shall be the Issue Price per Unit of the New Class applicable on the first Subscription Day for the New Class falling on or after the satisfaction of such conditions.

SF is a Switching Fee (if any).

If there is, at any time during the period from the time as at which the Redemption Price per Unit of the Existing Class is calculated up to the time at which any necessary transfer of funds from the Sub-Fund to which the Existing Class relates (“**Original Sub-Fund**”) to the Sub-Fund to which the New Class relates takes place, a devaluation or depreciation of any currency in which any investment of the Original Sub-Fund is denominated or normally traded, the Manager may at its discretion reduce the Redemption Price as the Manager consider appropriate to take account of the effect of that devaluation or depreciation and in such event the number of Units of the New Class to be allotted to any relevant Unitholder shall be recalculated in accordance with the relevant formula set out above as if that reduced Redemption Price had been the Redemption Price ruling for redemptions of Units of the Existing Class on the relevant Redemption Day.

Conversion Procedures

Applications for conversion of Units may be made to the Administrator by completing the Conversion Form and sending it by post or by facsimile or by SWIFT to the Administrator at the business address or facsimile number on the Conversion Form or by such other means, including by approved electronic transmission, as may be permitted by the Directors (where such means are in accordance with the SFC’s requirements) provided that, if so requested by the Administrator, the originals shall follow promptly, or may be given to Authorised Distributor(s) for onward transmission to the Administrator. The Conversion Form is available from the Administrator and/or the Authorised Distributor(s).

Conversion Forms which are received by the Administrator by the Redemption Deadline applicable to the Existing Class or such later time as the Manager may think fit on a Redemption Day (but prior to the Valuation Point relating to the relevant Redemption Day) in relation to such Existing Class will be dealt with on that Redemption Day and Conversion Forms received after such time will be dealt with

on the following Redemption Day in relation to such Existing Class. Conversion Forms may not be withdrawn without the consent of the Manager.

Depending on the Valuation Point of the relevant Sub-Fund and the time required to remit the conversion money, the day on which investments are converted into the New Class may be later than the day on which investments in the Existing Class are converted out or the day on which the instruction to convert is given.

Restrictions on Conversion

Units shall not be converted during any period when the determination of the Net Asset Value of any relevant Sub-Fund is suspended (for further details see “*Valuation and Suspension - Suspension*” below) or when the Manager determines, with prior notification to the Trustee that subscriptions for Units of the New Class are closed.

VALUATION AND SUSPENSION

Calculation of Net Asset Value

The Net Asset Value of each Sub-Fund, Net Asset Value per Unit and where applicable the Net Asset Value of each Class of Units and the Net Asset Value per Unit of each Class will be calculated in accordance with the Trust Deed as at the Valuation Point on each Valuation Day.

The Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund shall be calculated by valuing the assets of such Sub-Fund in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed and deducting the liabilities attributable to such Sub-Fund in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed. The Trust Deed provides among others that:-

(a) Listed Investments

The value of any investment (including a unit, share or other interest in a collective investment scheme quoted, listed, traded or normally dealt in on a Securities Market but excluding a unit, share or other interest in an unlisted collective investment scheme or a commodity) quoted, listed, traded or normally dealt in on a Securities Market shall at the discretion of the Manager be calculated by reference to the last traded price or closing price as calculated and published by the Securities Market (which, in the opinion of the Manager, provides the principal Securities Market for such investment) or (if no last traded price or closing price is available) midway between the latest available market dealing offer price and the latest available market dealing bid price on which the investment is quoted, listed, traded or normally dealt in for such amount of such investment at or immediately preceding the Valuation Point, as the Manager may consider in the circumstances to provide a fair criterion, provided that:-

- (i) If the Manager in its discretion considers that the prices ruling on a Securities Market other than the principal Securities Market provide in all the circumstances a fairer criterion of value in relation to any such investment, it may, after consultation with the Trustee, adopt such prices.
- (ii) If an investment is quoted, listed or normally dealt in on more than one Securities Market, the Manager shall adopt the price or, as the case may be, middle quotation on the Securities Market which, in its opinion and after consultation with the Trustee, provides the principal market for such investment.
- (iii) For an investment where only a single external pricing source is available, the price shall be obtained independently for that source as the Manager may, after consultation with the Trustee, deem appropriate.
- (iv) In the case of any investment which is quoted, listed or normally dealt in on a Securities Market but in respect of which, for any reason, prices on that Securities Market may not be available at any relevant time, the value thereof shall be certified by such firm or institution making a market in such investment as may be appointed for such purpose by the Manager after consultation with the Trustee.
- (v) Where there is no Securities Market, all calculations based on the value of investments quoted by any person, firm or institution making a market in that investment (and if there shall be more than one such market maker then such particular market maker as the Manager, in consultation with the Trustee, may determine) shall be made by reference to the mean of the latest bid and asked price quoted thereby.
- (vi) There shall be taken into account interest accrued on interest-bearing investments up to (and including) the date as at which the valuation is made, unless such interest is included in the quoted or listed price.

(b) Unquoted Investments

The value of any investment (other than an interest in an unlisted collective investment scheme or a commodity) which is not quoted, listed or normally dealt in on a Securities Market shall be the initial value thereof equal to the amount expended out of the relevant Sub-Fund in the acquisition thereof (including in each case the amount of the stamp duties, commissions and other acquisition expenses) provided that the value of any such unquoted investments shall be determined on a regular basis by a professional person approved by the Trustee as qualified to value such unquoted investment. Such professional person may, with the approval of the Trustee, be the Manager.

(c) Cash, Deposits etc.

Cash, deposits and similar investments shall be valued at their face value (together with accrued interest) unless, in the opinion of the Manager after consultation with the Trustee, any adjustment should be made to reflect the value thereof.

(d) Collective Investment Scheme

The value of each unit, share or other interest in any collective investment scheme (other than a unit, share or other interest in a collective investment scheme quoted, listed, traded or normally dealt in on a Securities Market) shall be the net asset value per unit, share or other interest as at the same day the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund is calculated, or if such collective investment scheme is not valued as at the same day, the last published net asset value per unit, share or other interest in such collective investment scheme (where available) or (if the same is not available) the latest available bid price for such a unit, share or other interest at or immediately preceding the Valuation Point.

If no net asset value, bid and offer prices or price quotations are available, the value of each unit, share or other interest shall be determined from time to time in such manner as the Manager, in consultation with the Trustee, shall determine.

(e) Other Valuation Methods

Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) to (d) above, the Manager may, after consultation with the Trustee, adjust the value of any investment or permit some other method of valuation to be used if, having regard to currency, applicable rate of interest, maturity, marketability and other considerations it deems relevant, it considers that such adjustment or use of such other method is required to reflect the fair value thereof.

For instance, where the market value of an investment is unavailable or where the Manager reasonably believes that no reliable price exists or the most recent price available does not reflect a price the relevant Sub-Fund would expect to receive upon the current sale of the investment, the Manager may value the investment at a price which the Manager believes reflects a fair and reasonable price for that investment in the prevailing circumstances.

(f) Conversion to Base Currency

The value (whether of a borrowing or other liability, an investment or cash) otherwise than in the Base Currency of a Sub-Fund shall be converted into the Base Currency at the prevailing market rate (whether official or otherwise) which the Manager shall deem appropriate in the

circumstances having regard to any premium or discount which may be relevant and to costs of exchange. Conversion of currency may be made at a premium or discount in exceptional circumstances such as where there is a huge fluctuation in the exchange rate.

(g) Reliance on Price Data and Information provided through Electronic Price Feeds etc

Subject as provided below, when calculating the Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund, price data and other information in relation to the value of any investment or the cost price or sale price thereof provided through electronic price feeds, mechanised or electronic systems of price or valuation, or valuation or pricing information which is provided by any valuer, third party valuation agent, intermediary or other third party appointed or authorised to provide valuations or pricing information of the investments or the assets of the Sub-Fund may be relied upon without verification, further enquiry or liability notwithstanding that the prices so used are not the last traded prices or closing prices.

(h) Appointment of a Third Party for Valuation

Where a third party is engaged in the valuation of the assets of a Sub-Fund, the Manager shall exercise reasonable care, skill and diligence in the selection, appointment and ongoing monitoring of such third party in ensuring such entity possesses the appropriate level of knowledge, experience and resources is commensurate with the valuation policies and procedures for such Sub-Fund. The valuation activities of such third party shall be subject to ongoing supervision and periodic review by the Manager.

Investors should note that, under HKFRS, investments should be valued at fair value and also that, under HKFRS, bid and offer pricing is considered to be representative of the fair value of investments. However, the valuation basis described above may deviate from the HKFRS which may lead to a different valuation had the valuation been performed in accordance with HKFRS. The Manager has considered the impact of such non-compliance and do not expect this issue to affect the results and Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund materially. To the extent that the valuation basis adopted by the relevant Sub-Fund deviates from HKFRS, the Manager may make necessary adjustments in the annual financial statements for the financial statements to be in compliance with HKFRS.

Net Asset Value per Unit of a Class

In order to determine the Net Asset Value of a Unit of a Class of a Sub-Fund, the Net Asset Value attributable to such Class shall be divided by the number of Units of that Class in issue immediately prior to the relevant Subscription Day or Redemption Day (as the case may be) for such Class of Units.

The Manager may, after consultation with the Trustee, arrange for a revaluation of the Net Asset Value of a Unit of any Class if it considers that the Net Asset Value per Unit of the relevant Class calculated in relation to any Subscription Day or Redemption Day (as the case may be) does not accurately reflect the true value of such Unit. Any revaluation will be made on a fair and equitable basis.

Adjustment of Prices

Fiscal charge adjustments

In calculating the Issue Price, the Manager may make adjustments including adding (i) the difference between the last traded price (or the mean between the last available bid and asked prices) of the investments of the relevant Sub-Fund and the latest available asked price of such investments and (ii)

fiscal and purchase charges (see “*Investing in the Fund – Issue Price*” above). Also, in calculating the Redemption Price, the Manager may make adjustments including deducting (i) the difference between the last traded price (or the mean between the last available bid and asked prices) of the investments of the relevant Sub-Fund and the latest available bid price of such investments and (ii) fiscal and sale charges (see “*Redemption of Units – Redemption Price*” above). As a result of such adjustment, the Issue Price or the Redemption Price (as the case may be) will be higher or lower than the Issue Price or the Redemption Price (as the case may be) which otherwise would be if such adjustment has not been made.

The Manager will only make such adjustments to the Issue Price and Redemption Price with a view to protecting the interests of Unitholders under exceptional circumstances as determined by the Manager from time to time. The Manager will consult the Trustee prior to any adjustment in the Issue Price or Redemption Price and such adjustment would only be made where the Trustee has no objection to it.

Exceptional circumstances for adjusting the Issue Price or Redemption Price may include (a) the aggregate net transactions (either net subscriptions or net redemptions) in Units having exceeded a pre-determined threshold set by the Manager from time to time; and/or (b) extreme market conditions which may have an unfavourable impact on the interests of existing Unitholders. In such circumstances the Net Asset Value per Unit of the relevant Class may be adjusted by an amount (not exceeding 3% of that Net Asset Value) which reflects the dealing costs that may be incurred by the relevant Sub-Fund and the estimated difference between the last traded price (or the mean between the last available bid and asked prices) of the investments of the relevant Sub-Fund and the latest available bid or asked price of such investments.

For the avoidance of doubt,

- (a) the Issue Price and Redemption Price, prior to any adjustment, will be determined with reference to the same Net Asset Value per Unit of the relevant Class;
- (b) it is not the intention of the Manager to adjust the Issue Price upwards and the Redemption Price downwards on a day which is both a Subscription Day and a Redemption Day; and
- (c) any adjustment in the Issue Price or Redemption Price must be made on a fair and equitable basis and in the best interest of Unitholders.

Fiscal charges adjustments are made with a view to protecting the interests of Unitholders. The Manager will consult the Trustee prior to any such adjustment.

Suspension

The Manager may, after consultation with the Trustee, having regard to the best interests of Unitholders, declare a suspension of the determination of the Net Asset Value of any Sub-Fund or of any Class of Units and/or the issuance, conversion and/or the redemption of Units for the whole or any part of any period during which:-

- (a) there is a closure (other than customary weekend and holiday closing) of or the restriction or suspension of trading on any commodities market or Securities Market on which a substantial part of the investments of that Sub-Fund is normally traded or a breakdown in any of the means normally employed in ascertaining the prices of investments or the Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund or the Issue Price or Redemption Price per Unit;

- (b) for any other reason the prices of investments held or contracted for by the Manager for the account of that Sub-Fund cannot, in the opinion of the Manager after consultation with the Trustee, reasonably, promptly or fairly be ascertained;
- (c) circumstances exist as a result of which, in the opinion of the Manager after consultation with the Trustee, it is not reasonably practicable to realise a substantial part of the investments held or contracted for the account of that Sub-Fund or it is not possible to do so without seriously prejudicing the interests of Unitholders of Units of the relevant Sub-Fund;
- (d) the remittance or repatriation of funds which will or may be involved in the realisation of, or in the payment for, a substantial part of the investments of that Sub-Fund or the issue or redemption of Units of the relevant Class is delayed or cannot, in the opinion of the Manager after consultation with the Trustee, be carried out promptly at normal rates of exchange;
- (e) when a breakdown in the systems and/or means of communication usually employed in ascertaining the value of any of the investments or other assets of that Sub-Fund or the Net Asset Value of that Sub-Fund or the Issue Price or Redemption Price per Unit takes place or when for any other reason the value of any of the investments or other assets of that Sub-Fund or the Net Asset Value of that Sub-Fund or the Issue Price or Redemption Price per Unit cannot in the opinion of the Manager after consultation with the Trustee reasonably or fairly be ascertained or cannot be ascertained in a prompt or accurate manner;
- (f) when, in the opinion of the Manager after consultation with the Trustee, such suspension is required by law or applicable legal process;
- (g) where that Sub-Fund is invested in one or more collective investment schemes and the realisation of interests in any relevant collective investment scheme(s) (representing a substantial portion of the assets of the Sub-Fund) is suspended or restricted;
- (h) when the business operations of the Manager, the Administrator or the Trustee or any of their delegates in relation to the operations of that Sub-Fund are substantially interrupted or closed as a result of or arising from a force majeure event;
- (i) when the Unitholders or the Manager have resolved or given notice to terminate that Sub-Fund or to carry out a scheme of amalgamation involving that Sub-Fund; or
- (j) such other circumstance or situation exists as set out in the Appendix of that Sub-Fund.

If a suspension is declared, during such a period of suspension –

- (a) where the suspension is in respect of the determination of the Net Asset Value, there shall be no determination of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund and the Net Asset Value per Unit of that Sub-Fund (or a Class thereof) (although an estimated Net Asset Value may be calculated and published) and any applicable issue or request for conversion or redemption of Units shall be similarly suspended. If a request for subscription, conversion or redemption of Units are received by the Manager during a period of suspension and not withdrawn, such request shall be treated as if it were received in time to be dealt with on the Subscription Day or the Redemption Day (as the case may be) next following the end of the said suspension and dealt with accordingly;

- (b) where the suspension is in respect of the allotment or issue, conversion and/or the redemption of Units, there shall be no allotment, issue, conversion and/or redemption of Units. For the avoidance of doubt, the allotment, issue, conversion or redemption of Units may be suspended without suspending the determination of the Net Asset Value.

A suspension shall take effect forthwith upon the declaration thereof until the Manager shall declare the suspension at an end, except that the suspension shall terminate in any event on the day following the first Business Day on which (i) the condition giving rise to the suspension shall have ceased to exist; and (ii) no other condition under which suspension is authorised shall exist.

Whenever the Manager declares such a suspension it shall immediately after any such declaration notify the SFC of such suspension and shall, immediately after any such declaration and at least once a month during the period of such suspension, publish on the Manager's website at www.fullgoal.com.hk or in any other appropriate manner that such declaration has been made. Investors should note that the aforesaid website has not been reviewed by the SFC.

DISTRIBUTION POLICY

The distribution policy adopted by a Sub-Fund is set out in the relevant Appendix of such Sub-Fund. A Sub-Fund may offer Classes of Units that accumulate income (“**Accumulation Classes**”) or pay regular distributions out of net distributable income or capital or gross income of such Sub-Fund (“**Distribution Classes**”), which are described in detail further below.

Accumulation Classes

No distribution is intended to be made in respect of Accumulation Classes. Therefore, any net income and net realised capital gains attributable to Units of the Accumulation Classes will be reflected in their respective Net Asset Value.

Distribution Classes

For Distribution Classes, the Manager will determine the dividend policy including the distribution amount, the dividend payment date and frequency at which dividend may be paid as it considers appropriate. However, unless otherwise specified in the relevant Appendix, there is neither a guarantee that such distributions will be made nor will there be a target level of distributions payment.

The Manager will also have the discretion to determine if and to what extent distributions will be paid out of net income and/or capital attributable to the relevant Distribution Class. The Manager may also, in its absolute discretion, distribute gross income and charge all or part of the Sub-Fund’s fees and expenses attributable to the relevant Distribution Class to the capital attributable to the relevant Distribution Class as the Manager considers appropriate, resulting in an increase in distributable income for the payment of dividends by the Sub-Fund in respect of the relevant Distribution Class and therefore, the Sub-Fund may effectively pay dividends out of capital.

In the event that the net distributable income attributable to the relevant Distribution Class during the relevant period is insufficient to pay distributions as declared, the Manager may in its discretion determine such dividends be paid from capital and/or effectively out of capital. Payment of dividends out of capital or effectively out of capital amounts to a return or withdrawal of part of an investor’s original investment or from any capital gains attributable to that original investment. Any distributions involving payment of dividends out of a Sub-Fund’s capital or payment of dividends effectively out of a Sub-Fund’s capital may result in an immediate reduction of the Net Asset Value per Unit of the relevant Distribution Class.

The composition of the distributions (i.e. the relative amounts/percentages paid out of (i) net distributable income and (ii) capital) for the last 12 months are available from the Manager on request and also on the Manager’s website www.fullgoal.com.hk. Investors should note that the aforesaid website has not been reviewed by the SFC.

Distributions of a Distribution Class declared, if any, shall be distributed among the Unitholders of the relevant Distribution Class rateably in accordance with the number of Units held by them on the record date as determined by the Manager in respect of the corresponding distribution. For the avoidance of doubt, only Unitholders whose names are entered on the register of Unitholders on such record date shall be entitled to the distribution declared in respect of the corresponding distribution.

Distributions may be paid in cash by default or may be applied to subscribe for additional Units in the relevant Class of the relevant Sub-Fund at the option of the Unitholder as indicated in its Application Form. Unitholders may change their distribution option by giving such period of written notice as may

be agreed with the Manager and the Administrator. Any payment of distributions in cash will normally be paid by telegraphic transfer in the Class Currency of the relevant Distribution Class to the pre-designated bank account of the Unitholder (at the Unitholder's risk and expense). No third party payments will be permitted.

The Manager may amend the dividend policy. Where required by the SFC or the Code, the Manager will obtain the SFC's prior approval and/or give prior notice to Unitholders of any such amendment.

FEES AND EXPENSES

Management Fee

The Manager is entitled to receive in respect of a Sub-Fund (or any Class thereof), a management fee calculated and accrued as at the Valuation Point on each Valuation Day and payable monthly in arrears as a percentage of the Net Asset Value of such Sub-Fund (or such Class) as at each Valuation Day at the rates as specified in the relevant Appendix subject to a maximum fee as specified in the relevant Appendix.

Performance Fee

The Manager may charge a performance fee in respect of a Sub-Fund (or any Class thereof), payable out of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund (or the relevant Class). If a performance fee is charged, further details will be disclosed in the Appendix for the relevant Sub-Fund, including the current rate of the performance fee payable and the basis of calculation of such fee.

General

Unless otherwise stated in the relevant Appendix, the Manager is also entitled to receive and retain the Subscription Charges, Redemption Charges or Switching Fees, on the issue, redemption or conversion of any Units, at the rates as specified in the relevant Appendix.

The Manager reserves the right to waive or rebate any fees to which it is entitled, whether in part or in full and whether in respect of a particular investor or generally.

The Manager may share any fees it receives with any person(s) as it deems appropriate.

Trustee Fee

The Trustee is entitled to receive a fee which is charged as a percentage of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund on each Valuation Day, at the rates specified in the relevant Appendix and subject to a minimum monthly fee (if any) as specified in the relevant Appendix. The Trustee's fee is calculated and accrued as at the Valuation Point on each Valuation Day and payable monthly in arrears out of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund. The fee payable to the Trustee is subject to a maximum rate as specified in the Appendix.

The Trustee is also entitled to receive a fee for acting as Registrar. It is also entitled to receive various transaction, processing, valuation fees and other applicable fees as agreed with the Manager from time to time and to be reimbursed by the relevant Sub-Fund for all out-of-pocket expenses (including any sub-custody fees and expenses) properly incurred by it in the performance of its duties.

Custodian and Administrator Fee

The Custodian and the Administrator are also entitled to receive various safekeeping, transaction and processing fees and other applicable service fees as agreed (if applicable) with the Trustee from time to time and to be reimbursed by the relevant Sub-Fund for all out-of-pocket expenses (including sub-custody fees and expenses) properly incurred by the Custodian and/or the Administrator in the performance of their respective duties.

Notice for Fee Increase

Unitholders shall be given not less than one month's prior notice should there be any increase of the management fee, performance fee or Trustee's fee.

Establishment Costs

The establishment costs of the Fund and the initial Sub-Fund are of such amount as set out in the Appendix of the initial Sub-Fund and will be borne by the initial Sub-Fund. The establishment costs will be amortised over the Amortisation Period. Where subsequent Sub-Funds are established in the future, the Manager may determine that the unamortised establishment costs of the Fund or a part thereof may be re-allocated to such subsequent Sub-Funds.

The establishment costs and payments incurred in the establishment of subsequent Sub-Funds are to be borne by the Sub-Fund to which such costs and payments relate and amortised over the Amortisation Period.

Investors should also note that under HKFRS, establishment costs should be expensed as incurred and that amortisation of the expenses of establishing Sub-Funds is not in accordance with HKFRS; however, the Manager has considered the impact of such non-compliance and has considered that it will not have a material impact on the financial statements of Sub-Funds. To the extent that the accounting basis adopted by a Sub-Fund deviates from HKFRS, the Manager may make necessary adjustments in the annual financial statements for the financial statements to be in compliance with HKFRS.

General Expenses

Each Sub-Fund will bear the costs (including those set out below) which are directly attributable to it. Where such costs are not directly attributable to a Sub-Fund, such costs will be allocated amongst the Sub-Funds in proportion to the respective Net Asset Value of all the Sub-Funds.

Such costs include but are not limited to the costs of investing and realising the investments of the Sub-Funds, interest on borrowings and fees incurred in respect of such borrowings, the fees and expenses of the custodian, registrar, valuation agent and the auditors, valuation costs, legal fees, the expenses incurred by the Manager and the Trustee in establishing the Fund and Sub-Funds and costs in connection with the initial issue of Units or a Class of Units, the costs incurred in connection with the preparation of supplemental deeds or any listing or regulatory approval, the costs of holding meetings of Unitholders and of giving notices to Unitholders, the costs incurred in terminating the Fund, any Sub-Fund or any Class of Units, the fees and expenses of the Trustee which are agreed by the Manager in connection with time and resources incurred by the Trustee reviewing and producing documentation in connection with the operation of any Sub-Fund, the cost of filing of annual returns and other statutory information required to be filed with any relevant regulatory authority and the costs incurred in the preparation and printing of any explanatory memorandum, all costs incurred in publishing the Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund, Net Asset Value per Unit, Net Asset Value of a Class of Units, Net Asset Value per Unit of a Class, Issue Price and Redemption Price of Units, all fees and expenses incurred in connection with the retirement or removal of any service provider to the Fund and/or Sub-Funds or appointment of any new service provider, all costs of preparing, printing and distributing all statements, financial reports, the expenses of preparing and printing any offering document, and any other expenses, deemed by the Manager, after consulting the Auditors, to have been incurred in compliance with or connection with any change in or introduction of any law or regulation or directive (whether or not having the force of law) of any governmental or other regulatory authority or with any code relating to unit trusts.

For so long as the Fund and such Sub-Funds are authorised by the SFC, no advertising or promotional expenses shall be charged to the Sub-Funds so authorised.

Transactions with Connected Persons, Cash Rebates and Soft Dollars

All transaction carried out by or on behalf of the Fund or a Sub-Fund must be executed at arm's length and in the best interests of the Unitholders of the relevant Sub-Fund. In particular, any transactions between the Sub-Fund and the Manager, the Investment Delegate or any of their connected persons as principal may only be made with the prior written consent of the Trustee. All such transactions will be disclosed in the annual report of the Fund and/or the relevant Sub-Fund.

In transacting with brokers or dealers connected to the Manager, the Investment Delegate of the relevant Sub-Fund, the Trustee or any of their connected persons, the Manager must ensure that:

- (a) such transactions are on arm's length terms;
- (b) it uses due care in the selection of such brokers or dealers and ensures that they are suitably qualified in the circumstances;
- (c) transaction execution must be consistent with applicable best execution standards;
- (d) the fee or commission paid to any such broker or dealer in respect of a transaction must not be greater than that which is payable at the prevailing market rate for a transaction of that size and nature;
- (e) it monitors such transactions to ensure compliance with its obligations; and
- (f) the nature of such transactions and the total commissions and other quantifiable benefits received by such broker or dealer shall be disclosed in the annual report of the Fund and/or the relevant Sub-Fund.

None of the Manager, the Investment Delegate or any of their connected persons will retain cash or other rebates from brokers or dealers in consideration of directing transactions for a Sub-Fund to such brokers or dealers, save that goods and services (soft dollars) as described in the paragraph below may be retained. Any such cash commission or rebates received from any such brokers or dealers shall be for the account of the relevant Sub-Fund.

The Manager, the Investment Delegate and/or any of their connected persons reserves the right to effect transactions by or through a broker or dealer with whom the Manager, the Investment Delegate and/or any of their connected persons has an arrangement under which that broker or dealer will from time to time provide to or procure for the Manager, the Investment Delegate and/or any of their connected persons goods or services for which no direct payment is made but instead the Manager, the Investment Delegate and/or any of their connected persons undertakes to place business with that broker or dealer. The Manager and the Investment Delegate (if any) shall procure that no such arrangements are entered into unless (i) the goods and services to be provided pursuant thereto are of demonstrable benefit to the Unitholders (taken as a body and in their capacity as such) whether by assisting the Manager and/or the Investment Delegate in their ability to manage the relevant Sub-Fund or otherwise; (ii) the transaction execution is consistent with best execution standards and brokerage rates are not in excess of customary institutional full-service brokerage rates; (iii) periodic disclosure is made in the annual report of the Fund or the relevant Sub-Fund in the form of a statement describing the soft dollar policies and practices of the Manager or the Investment Delegate, including a description of goods and services received by them; and (iv) the availability of soft dollar arrangements is not the sole or primary purpose to perform or arrange transaction with such broker or dealer. Such goods and services may include research and advisory services, economic and political analysis, portfolio analysis including valuation and performance measurement, market analysis, data and quotation services, computer hardware and software incidental to the above goods and services, clearing and custodian services and investment-

related publications. For the avoidance of doubt, such goods and services do not include travel, accommodation, entertainment, general administrative goods or services, general office equipment or premises, membership fees, employee salaries or direct money payments.

TAXATION

Each prospective Unitholder should inform himself of, and where appropriate take independent professional advice on, the taxes applicable to the acquisition, holding and redemption of Units by him under the laws of the places of his citizenship, residence and domicile.

The following summary of Hong Kong taxation is of a general nature, is for information purposes only, and is not intended to be an exhaustive list of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase, own, redeem or otherwise dispose of Units. This summary does not constitute legal or tax advice and does not purport to deal with the tax consequences applicable to all categories of Unitholders. Prospective Unitholders should consult their own professional advisers as to the implications of their subscribing for, purchasing, holding, redeeming or disposing of Units both under the laws and practice of Hong Kong and the laws and practice of their respective jurisdictions. The information below is based on the law and practice in force in Hong Kong at the date of this Explanatory Memorandum. The relevant laws, rules and practice relating to tax are subject to change and amendment (and such changes may be made on a retrospective basis). As such, there can be no guarantee that the summary provided below will continue to be applicable after the date of this Explanatory Memorandum. Furthermore, tax laws can be subject to different interpretations and no assurance can be given that relevant tax authorities will not take a contrary position to the tax treatments described below.

Hong Kong Taxation

Taxation of the Fund / Sub-Fund(s)

The Fund and the Sub-Fund(s) will be exempted from profits tax in Hong Kong upon authorization by the SFC as a collective investment scheme under section 104 of the SFO for offer to the retail public in Hong Kong.

Taxation of Unitholders

Profits arising on the transfer or redemption of an investment in the Units should only be subject to profits tax for Unitholders who carry on a trade or business in Hong Kong where the profits, not being regarded as capital in nature (for example, dealers in securities, financial institutions or insurance companies), arise in or are derived from such trade or business carried on in Hong Kong (that is, such profits are sourced in Hong Kong).

Profits tax is currently imposed at a rate of 16.5% for corporations and 15% for all other persons. Please note that the Inland Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance (No.3) 2018 was enacted into law on 29 March 2018 to implement a two-tier profits tax system in Hong Kong effective from the year of assessment 2018/19. Under the two-tier tax rates, the first HK\$2 million of assessable profits of corporations and unincorporated business will be taxed at a reduced rate of 8.25% and 7.5% respectively on a self-election basis, with certain exceptions. For a group of “connected entities”, only one entity within the group can elect to apply the two-tier rates.

Dividends/distributions received by the Unitholders from the Fund (in respect of Units of the Sub-Fund(s)) would generally not be subject to tax in Hong Kong. However, any tax-exempt profits of a Hong Kong source derived by a fund exempt under the Inland Revenue (Profits Tax Exemption for Funds) (Amendment) Ordinance 2019 may be deemed as taxable in the hands of Hong Kong resident investors who hold a direct or indirect beneficial interest in the tax-exempt fund (the “**Deeming Provisions**”). The Deeming Provisions will apply if:

1. a Hong Kong resident, together with its associates (whether a resident person or not), holds directly or indirectly 30% or more of the beneficial interest in such a tax-exempt fund; or
2. a Hong Kong resident holds directly or indirectly a beneficial interest in such a tax-exempt fund that is an associate of the Hong Kong resident (irrespective of the percentage holding of the beneficial interest in the fund).

The above Deeming Provisions do not apply to a Hong Kong resident if the relevant Sub-Fund is regarded as “bona fide widely held.” Investors should seek their own independent Hong Kong tax advice on this issue.

Distributions received by Unitholders should generally not be subject to withholding tax in Hong Kong.

Stamp duty

No Hong Kong stamp duty is payable in relation to the issue or redemption of Units if the Units are extinguished upon redemption.

No Hong Kong stamp duty is payable where the sale or transfer of the Units is effected by selling the relevant Units back to the Manager, who then either extinguishes the Units or re-sells the Units to another person within two months thereof.

Other types of sales and purchases or transfers of the Units by the Unitholders should be liable to Hong Kong stamp duty of 0.1% (equally borne the buyer and seller) on the higher of the consideration amount or market value. In addition, a fixed duty of HK\$5.00 is currently payable on any instrument of transfer of Units.

Other Jurisdiction(s)

Please refer to the relevant Appendix on taxation requirements in other jurisdiction(s) that may be applicable to a Sub-Fund.

Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information

The Inland Revenue (Amendment) (No.3) Ordinance (the “**Ordinance**”) came into force on 30 June 2016. The Ordinance establishes the legislative framework for the implementation in Hong Kong of the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information (also referred to as the Common Reporting Standard (“**CRS**”)) in Hong Kong. The CRS requires financial institutions (“**FI**”) in Hong Kong (such as the Fund and the Sub-Funds) to collect information relating to non-Hong Kong tax residents holding financial accounts with FIs, and report such information to the IRD. The information will be further exchanged with jurisdiction(s) in which the account holder is a tax resident. Generally, tax information will be exchanged only with jurisdictions with which Hong Kong has signed a Competent Authority Agreement (“**CAA**”); however, the Fund, the Sub-Funds and/or its agents may further collect information relating to residents of other jurisdictions.

The Fund and each Sub-Fund are required to comply with the requirements of CRS as implemented by Hong Kong, which means that the Fund, each Sub-Fund and/or its agents shall collect the relevant tax information relating to Unitholders and prospective investors and provide such information to the IRD.

The AEOI rules as implemented by Hong Kong require the Fund and each Sub-Fund to, amongst other things: (i) register the Fund’s status as a “Reporting Financial Institution” with the IRD; (ii) conduct

due diligence on its accounts (i.e., Unitholders) to identify whether any such accounts are considered “Reportable Accounts” for CRS purposes; and (iii) report certain information of such Reportable Accounts to the IRD. The IRD will then transmit such information reported to it to the government authorities of the relevant jurisdictions with which Hong Kong has signed a CAA (i.e. the “**Reportable Jurisdictions**”). Broadly, CRS contemplates that Hong Kong FIs should report on: (i) individuals or entities that are tax residents in the Reportable Jurisdictions; and (ii) certain entities controlled by individuals who are tax residents in the Reportable Jurisdictions. Under the Ordinance, details of Unitholders, including but not limited to their name, date of birth, address, tax residence, tax identification number (“**TIN**”), account details, account balance/value, and certain income or sale or redemption proceeds, may be reported to the IRD, which is subsequently exchanged with government authorities in the relevant Reportable Jurisdictions.

By investing in the Fund and the relevant Sub-Fund and/or continuing to invest in the Fund and the relevant Sub-Fund, Unitholders acknowledge that they may be required to provide additional information to the Fund, the relevant Sub-Fund, the Manager and/or the Fund’s agents in order for the Fund and the relevant Sub-Fund to comply with CRS. The Unitholder’s information (and/or information pertaining to Controlling Person(s) of a Unitholder, as defined in the Ordinance), may be exchange by the IRD with government authorities in the Reportable Jurisdictions.

Each Unitholder and prospective investor should consult its own professional advisor(s) on the administrative and substantive implications of CRS on its current or proposed investment in the Fund and the relevant Sub-Fund.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Financial Reports

The Fund's and each Sub-Fund's financial year end is on the Accounting Date in each year.

Audited annual report (in English only) will be published within four months after the Accounting Date, and the unaudited interim financial report (in English only) will be published within two months after the Semi-Annual Accounting Date in each year. Unitholders may obtain the audited annual report and the unaudited interim financial report in electronic forms from the Manager's website www.fullgoal.com.hk. Once issued, hardcopies of the reports are also available upon request of Unitholders free of charge at any time during normal business hours on any Business Day at the office of the Manager. Copies of the reports may be posted to investors on request. Investors should note that the aforesaid website has not been reviewed by the SFC.

The Manager intends to adopt HKFRS in drawing up the annual financial reports of the Fund and Sub-Funds and the interim financial reports will apply the same accounting policies and method of computation as are applied in the annual financial reports of the Fund and the Sub-Funds. It should however be noted that in amortising the establishment costs of the Fund in accordance with the section headed "**Establishment Costs**", possible deviation from such accounting standards may occur but the Manager does not expect this issue to be material under normal circumstances. The Manager may make necessary adjustments in the annual financial reports in order to comply with HKFRS and to include a reconciliation note in the Fund's audited annual financial reports.

Publication of Prices

The Issue Price, Redemption Price and Net Asset Value per Unit for each Class of a Sub-Fund will be published on each Subscription Day or Redemption Day on the Manager's website www.fullgoal.com.hk. Investors should note that the aforesaid website has not been reviewed by the SFC.

Termination of Fund or a Sub-Fund

The Fund shall continue for an unlimited period unless it is terminated earlier in one of the ways provided under the Trust Deed and as summarised below.

Termination by the Trustee

The Fund may be terminated by the Trustee by notice in writing to the Manager and the Unitholders if:-

- (a) the Manager shall go into liquidation (except a voluntary liquidation for the purpose of reconstruction or amalgamation upon terms previously approved in writing by the Trustee), becomes bankrupt or if a receiver is appointed over any of their assets and not discharged within 60 days;
- (b) in the opinion of the Trustee the Manager shall be incapable of performing or shall in fact fail to perform its duties satisfactorily or shall do any other thing which in the opinion of the Trustee is calculated to bring the Fund into disrepute or to be harmful to the interests of the Unitholders;
- (c) any law shall be passed which renders it illegal or in the opinion of the Trustee impracticable or inadvisable in consultation with the relevant regulatory agencies (the SFC in Hong Kong) to continue the Fund;

- (d) the Manager shall, have ceased to be the manager and, within a period of 30 days thereafter, no other qualified corporation shall have been appointed by the Trustee as successor manager; or
- (e) the Trustee shall have notified the Manager of its desire to retire as Trustee and the Manager shall fail to find a qualified corporation to act as a trustee in place of the Trustee within 60 days therefrom.

Termination by the Manager

The Fund, any Sub-Fund and/or any Class of Units (as the case may be) may be terminated by the Manager in its discretion by notice in writing to the Trustee and the Unitholders if:-

- (a) on any date, in relation to the Fund, the aggregate Net Asset Value of all Units outstanding hereunder shall be less than US\$10 million or its equivalent or, in relation to any Sub-Fund, the aggregate Net Asset Value of the Units outstanding hereunder in respect of such Sub-Fund shall be less than US\$10 million or its equivalent or such other amount stated in the relevant Appendix or, in relation to any Class of Units, the aggregate Net Asset Value of the Units of such Class outstanding hereunder in respect of such Class shall be less than US\$10 million or its equivalent or such other amount stated in the relevant Appendix;
- (b) in the opinion of the Manager, it is impracticable or inadvisable to continue the Fund, a Sub-Fund and/or any Class of Units (as the case may be) (including without limitation, a situation where it is no longer economically viable to operate the Fund, the Sub-Fund or the relevant Class of Units);
- (c) if any law shall be passed which renders it illegal or in the opinion of the Manager impracticable or inadvisable in consultation with the relevant regulatory agencies (the SFC in Hong Kong) to continue the Fund and/or any Sub-Fund and / or any Class of Units of a Sub-Fund; or
- (d) the occurrence of any other event(s) or in such other circumstance(s) as set out in the relevant Appendix of the Sub-Fund.

In cases of termination on notice, no less than one month's notice will be given to Unitholders.

Further, a Sub-Fund or a Class of Units may be terminated by an extraordinary resolution of the Unitholders of the Sub-Fund or the Unitholders of the relevant Class (as the case may be) on such date as the extraordinary resolution may provide. At least twenty one days' notice shall be given to the Unitholders in respect of a meeting of Unitholders where such extraordinary resolution will be tabled.

Any unclaimed proceeds or other cash held by the Trustee upon termination of the Fund, a Sub-Fund or a Class of Units, as the case may be, may at the expiration of twelve months from the date upon which the same were payable be paid into court subject to the right of the Trustee to deduct therefrom any expenses it may incur in making such payment or payment to one or more charities selected by the Manager for this purpose.

Trust Deed

The Fund was established under the laws of Hong Kong by the Trust Deed. All Unitholders are entitled to the benefit of, are bound by and are deemed to have notice of the provisions of the Trust Deed.

The Trust Deed contains provisions for the indemnification of the parties and their exculpation from liability in certain circumstances. Any indemnity expressly given to the Trustee or to the Manager in the Trust Deed is in addition to and without prejudice to any indemnity allowed by law. However, the Trustee and the Manager shall not be exempted from any liability to Unitholders imposed under Hong Kong law or breaches of trust through fraud or negligence, nor may they be indemnified against such liability by Unitholders or at Unitholders' expense. Unitholders and intending applicants are advised to consult the terms of the Trust Deed for further details.

Voting Rights

Meetings of Unitholders may be convened by the Manager or the Trustee, and the Unitholders of 10% or more in value of the Units in issue may require a meeting to be convened. Unitholders will be given not less than 21 days' notice of any meeting at which an extraordinary resolution is to be proposed and not less than 14 days' notice of any meeting at which an ordinary resolution is to be proposed.

The quorum for all meetings is Unitholders present in person or by proxy representing 10% of the Units for the time being in issue except for the purpose of passing an extraordinary resolution. The quorum for passing an extraordinary resolution shall be Unitholders present in person or by proxy representing 25% or more of the Units in issue. If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting should be adjourned for not less than 15 days. In the case of an adjourned meeting of which separate notice will be given, such Unitholders as are present in person or by proxy will form a quorum. On a poll every Unitholder present in person, by proxy or by representative has such number of votes proportionate to the number of Units of which he is the holder or to the value of Units of which he is the holder where there are Accumulation Class(es). In the case of joint Unitholders the senior of those who tenders a vote (in person or by proxy) will be accepted and seniority is determined by the order in which the names appear on the register of Unitholders.

Transfer of Units

Subject as provided below, Units may be transferred by an instrument in writing in common form signed by (or, in the case of a body corporate, signed on behalf of or sealed by) the transferor and the transferee.

The duly stamped instrument of transfer, any necessary declarations, other documents that may be required by the Manager, the Trustee or the Registrar or in consequence of any legislation (including any anti-money laundering legislation) shall be left with the Registrar for registration. The transferor will be deemed to remain the holder of the Units transferred until the name of the transferee is entered in the register of Unitholders in respect of such Units.

Each instrument of transfer must relate to a single class of Units only. No Units may be transferred if, as a result, either the transferor or the transferee would hold Units having a value less than the Minimum Holding Amount (if any) of the relevant Class as specified in the relevant Appendix.

The Manager or the Trustee may refuse to enter or cause to be entered the name of a transferee in the register or recognise a transfer of any Units if either of them believes that such will result in or is likely to result in the contravention of any applicable laws or requirements of any country, any governmental authority or any stock exchange on which such Units are listed, including without limitation any anti-money laundering or anti-terrorist financial laws or regulations.

Anti-Money Laundering Regulations

As part of the Manager's and the Trustee's responsibility for the prevention of money laundering, the Manager/Trustee (through the Administrator) may require a detailed verification of an investor's identity and the source of payment of application moneys. Depending on the circumstances of each application, a detailed verification might not be required where:-

- (a) the applicant makes the payment from an account held in the applicant's name at a recognised financial institution; or
- (b) the application is made through a recognised intermediary.

These exceptions will only apply if the financial institution or intermediary referred to above is within a country recognised as having sufficient anti-money laundering regulations. The Manager, the Trustee and the Administrator nevertheless reserve the right to request such information as is necessary to verify the identity of an applicant and the source of payment.

In the event of delay or failure by the applicant to produce any documents or information required for verification of identity or legitimacy of the subscription monies, the Manager, the Trustee or the Administrator may refuse to accept the application and the subscription moneys relating thereto. Further, they may delay in paying any redemption proceeds if an applicant for Units delays in producing or fails to produce any documents or information required for the purposes of verification of identity. The Manager, the Trustee or the Administrator may refuse to make payment to the Unitholder if either of them suspects or is advised that (i) such payment may result in a breach or violation of any anti-money laundering law or other laws or regulations by any person in any relevant jurisdiction; or (ii) such refusal is necessary or appropriate to ensure compliance by the Fund, the Manager, the Trustee, the Administrator or other service providers with any such laws or regulations in any relevant jurisdiction.

Conflicts of Interest

The Manager, the Investment Delegate (if any), the Trustee, the Custodian, Administrator and their respective connected persons may from time to time act as trustee, administrator, transfer agent, manager, custodian or investment adviser, representative or otherwise as may be required from time to time in relation to, or be otherwise involved in or with, other funds and clients including those which have similar investment objectives to those of any Sub-Fund or contract with or enter into financial, banking or other transaction with one another or with any investor of the Sub-Funds, or any company or body any of whose shares or securities form part of any Sub-Fund or may be interested in any such contract or transaction. It is, therefore, possible that any of them may, in the course of business, have potential conflicts of interest with the Fund and the Sub-Funds. Each will, at all times, have regard in such event to its obligations to the Fund and the Sub-Funds and will endeavour to ensure that such conflicts are managed and minimised so far as reasonably practicable and that measures are adopted that seek to ensure such conflicts are resolved fairly, taking into account the interests of Unitholders of the relevant Sub-Fund as a whole.

The Manager may also act as the investment manager of other funds whose investment objectives, investment approach and investment restrictions are similar to those of a Sub-Fund. The Manager or any of its connected persons may invest in, directly or indirectly, or manage or advise other investment funds or accounts which invest in assets which may also be purchased or sold by a Sub-Fund, issue or offer other investment products which may be purchased or sold by a Sub-Fund, or act as the sponsor or underwriter in financing projects which a Sub-Fund may participate in, subject to the restrictions and requirements applicable from time to time. Compliance procedures and measures such as segregation of duties and responsibilities together with different reporting lines and "Chinese walls" have been put in place by the Manager to minimise potential conflicts of interest. Neither the Manager nor its connected persons is

under any obligation to offer investment opportunities of which any of them become aware to any Sub-Fund or to account to any Sub-Fund in respect of (or share with any Sub-Fund or to inform any Sub-Fund of) any such transactions or any benefit received by any of them from any such transaction, but will allocate such opportunities fairly between the relevant Sub-Fund and other clients. Where the Manager invests the assets of a Sub-Fund in shares or units of a collective investment scheme managed by the Manager or any of its connected persons, the manager of the scheme in which the investment is being made by such Sub-Fund must waive any preliminary or initial charge and redemption charge which it is entitled to charge for its own account in relation to such investment by the relevant Sub-Fund.

The Manager reserves the right for itself and its connected persons to co-invest on its own or for other funds and/or other clients with any Sub-Fund, although any such co-investment must be made on terms no better than those in which the relevant Sub-Fund is investing. Further, the Manager and any of its connected persons may hold and deal in Units of any Sub-Fund or in investments held by any Sub-Fund either for their own account or for the account of their clients.

Subject to the restrictions and requirements applicable from time to time, the Manager, any Investment Delegates as may be appointed by the Manager or any of their respective connected persons may deal with any Sub-Fund as principal provided that dealings are carried out in good faith and effected on best available terms negotiated on an arm's length basis and in the best interests of the Unitholders of the relevant Sub-Fund. Any transactions between a Sub-Fund and the Manager, the Investment Delegates as may be appointed by the Manager or any of their connected persons as principal may only be made with the prior written consent of the Trustee. All such transactions must be disclosed in the Sub-Fund's annual report.

In effecting the following transactions, the Manager shall ensure that the relevant requirements under the heading entitled "***Transactions with Connected Persons, Cash Rebates and Soft Dollars***" in the section "***Fees and Expenses***" are complied with:

- (a) transactions for the account of any Sub-Fund with brokers or dealers connected to the Manager, the Investment Delegate of such Sub-Fund or their connected persons; and
- (b) transactions by or through a broker or dealer with whom the Manager, the Investment Delegate and/or any of their connected persons has an arrangement under which that broker or dealer will from time to time provide to or procure for the Manager, the Investment Delegate and/or any of their connected persons goods or services for which no direct payment is made.

The services of the Trustee, the Administrator and their connected persons provided to the Fund and the Sub-Funds are not deemed to be exclusive and each of them shall be free to render similar services to others so long as its services hereunder are not impaired thereby and to retain for its own use and benefit all fees and other monies payable in respect of any of the arrangements described above. Each of the Trustee, the Administrator and their connected persons shall not be deemed to be affected with notice of or to be under any duty to disclose to the Fund, any Sub-Fund, any Unitholder or any other relevant party any fact or information which comes to its notice in the course of it rendering similar services to other parties or in the course of its business in any other capacity or in any manner whatsoever, otherwise than in the course of carrying out its duties under the Trust Deed or as required by any applicable laws and regulations for the time being in force. None of the Trustee, the Administrator and their connected persons shall be liable to account to the Fund or any Sub-Fund or any investor of the Fund or the Sub-Fund for any profit or benefit made or derived thereby or in connection therewith (including in situations set out above).

If cash forming part of a Sub-Fund's assets is deposited with the Trustee, the Manager, the Investment Delegate of such Sub-Fund or any of their connected persons (being an institution licensed to accept

deposits), such cash deposit shall be maintained in a manner that is in the best interests of the Unitholders of the relevant Sub-Fund, having regard to the prevailing commercial rate for a deposit of similar type, size and term negotiated at arm's length in accordance with ordinary and normal course of business.

Facsimile or Electronic Instructions

Investors should be reminded that if they choose to send the Application Forms, Redemption Forms or Conversion Forms by facsimile or such other electronic means, they bear their own risk of such Application Forms, Redemption Forms or Conversion Forms not being received. Investors should note that the Fund, the Sub-Funds, the Manager, the Trustee, the Administrator and their respective agents and delegates accept no responsibility for any loss caused as a result of non-receipt or illegibility of any Application Form, Redemption Form or Conversion Form sent by facsimile or other electronic means, or for any loss caused in respect of any action taken as a consequence of such instructions believed in good faith to have originated from properly authorised persons. This is notwithstanding the fact that a transmission report produced by the originator of such transmission discloses that such transmission was sent. Investors should therefore for their own benefit confirm with the Manager, the Trustee or the Administrator safe receipt of an application.

Forfeiture of Unclaimed Proceeds or Distributions

If any redemption proceed or distribution remains unclaimed six years after the relevant Redemption Day or distribution date, as the case may be, (a) the Unitholder and any person claiming through, under or in trust for the Unitholder forfeits any right to the proceed or distribution; and (b) the amount of the proceed or distribution will become part of the relevant Sub-Fund unless such Sub-Fund shall have been terminated in which case such amount shall be paid into a court of competent jurisdiction subject to the right of the Trustee to deduct therefrom any expenses it may incur in making such payment.

Market Timing

The Manager does not authorise practices connected to market timing and it reserves the right to reject any applications for subscriptions or switching of Units from a Unitholder which it suspects to use such practices and take, as the case may be, the necessary measures to protect the Unitholders of the Sub-Funds.

Market timing is to be understood as an arbitrage method through which a Unitholder systematically subscribes, redeems or switches Units within a short time period, by taking advantage of time differences and/or imperfections or deficiencies in the method of determination of the Net Asset Value of the concerned Sub-Funds.

Certification for Compliance with FATCA or Other Applicable Laws

Each investor (i) shall be required to, upon demand by the Trustee or the Manager, provide any form, certification or other information reasonably requested by and acceptable to the Trustee or the Manager that is necessary for the Fund or a Sub-Fund (A) to avoid withholding (including, without limitation, any withholding taxes required under FATCA) or qualify for a reduced rate of withholding or backup withholding in any jurisdiction from or through which the Fund or the relevant Sub-Fund receives payments and/or (B) to satisfy due diligence, reporting or other obligations under IRS Code and the United States Treasury Regulations promulgated under the IRS Code, or to satisfy any obligations relating to any applicable law, regulation or any agreement with any tax or fiscal authority in any

jurisdiction (ii) will update or replace such form, certification or other information in accordance with its terms or subsequent amendments or when such form, certificate or other information is no longer accurate, and (iii) will otherwise comply with any registration, due diligence and reporting obligations imposed by the United States, Hong Kong or any other jurisdiction (including but not limited to any law, rule and requirement relating to AEOI), including such obligations that may be imposed by future legislation.

Power to Disclose Information to Tax Authorities

Subject to applicable laws and regulations in Hong Kong, the Fund, the relevant Sub-Fund, the Trustee, the Administrator or the Manager or any of their authorised person(s) (as permissible under applicable law or regulation) may be required to report or disclose to any government agency, regulatory authority or tax or fiscal authority in any jurisdictions (including but not limited to the IRS and the IRD), certain information in relation to a Unitholder, including but not limited to the Unitholder's name, address, date of birth, tax residence, taxpayer identification number (if any), social security number (if any) and certain information relating to the Unitholder's holdings, account balance/value, and income or sale or redemption proceeds, to enable the Fund or the relevant Sub-Fund to comply with any applicable law (including any law, rule and requirement relating to AEOI), regulation or any agreement with a tax authority (including, but not limited to, any agreement entered into pursuant to FATCA, or any similar or successor legislation).

Personal Data

Pursuant to the provisions of the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance (Chapter 486 of the Laws of Hong Kong, “PDPO”), the Trustee, the Manager, the Administrator or any of their respective delegates (each a “Data User”) may collect, hold and use personal data of individual investors in the Fund and the Sub-Funds only for the purposes for which such data was collected and shall comply with personal data protection principles and requirements as set out in the PDPO and any applicable regulations and rules governing personal data use in Hong Kong from time to time. Accordingly, each Data User shall take all practicable steps to ensure that personal data collected, held and processed by them are protected against unauthorized or accidental access, processing, erasure or other use.

Documents Available for Inspection

Copies of the following documents are available for inspection during normal working hours at the offices of the Manager free of charge and copies thereof may be obtained from the Manager upon payment of a reasonable fee:-

- (a) the Trust Deed, and any supplemental deeds;
- (b) all material contracts (as specified in the relevant Appendix); and
- (c) the latest audited annual financial reports and unaudited interim financial reports (if any) of the Fund and the Sub-Funds.

Unitholder Notice

Notice required to be given to Unitholders under this Explanatory Memorandum or the Trust Deed may be disseminated either in printed copies or by electronic means specified by the Manager (e.g. e-mail) at the option of the relevant Unitholder as indicated in its Application Form (the “default means”).

Unitholders may contact the Manager in writing to change the default means and such change will become effective within 7 Business Days upon receipt of the request by the Manager. Please note that

the Manager reserves the right to charge a reasonable fee for any request for provisions of documents in addition to the default means.

Unitholders who have chosen to receive notices and documents by electronic means are reminded to save or print a copy of the relevant notice or document for future reference if necessary.

SCHEDULE 1 - INVESTMENT AND BORROWING RESTRICTIONS

1. Investment limitations applicable to each Sub-Fund

No holding of any security may be acquired for or added to a Sub-Fund which would be inconsistent with achieving the investment objective of the Sub-Fund or which would result in or no cash deposits may be made which would result in:-

- (a) the aggregate value of the Sub-Fund's investments in, or exposure to, any single entity (other than Government and other public securities) through the following exceeding 10% of the latest available Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund:
 - (i) investments in securities issued by that entity;
 - (ii) exposure to that entity through underlying assets of financial derivative instruments; and
 - (iii) net counterparty exposure to that entity arising from transactions of over-the-counter financial derivative instruments.

For the avoidance of doubt, restrictions and limitations on counterparty as set out in sub-paragraphs 1(a), 1(b) and 4.4(c) of this Schedule 1 will not apply to financial derivative instruments that are:

- (A) transacted on an exchange where the clearing house performs a central counterparty role; and
- (B) marked-to-market daily in the valuation of their financial derivative instrument positions and subject to margining requirements at least on a daily basis.

The requirements under this sub-paragraph 1(a) will also apply in the case of sub-paragraphs 6(e) and (j) of this Schedule 1.

- (b) subject to sub-paragraphs 1(a) and 4.4(c) of this Schedule 1, the aggregate value of the Sub-Fund's investments in, or exposure to, entities within the same group through the following exceeding 20% of the latest available Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund:
 - (i) investments in securities issued by those entities;
 - (ii) exposure to those entities through underlying assets of financial derivative instruments; and
 - (iii) net counterparty exposure to those entities arising from transactions of over-the-counter financial derivative instruments.

For the purposes of sub-paragraphs 1(b) and 1(c) of this Schedule 1, "entities within the same group" means entities which are included in the same group for the purposes of consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with internationally recognized accounting standards.

The requirements under this sub-paragraph 1(b) will also apply in the case of sub-paragraphs 6(e) and (j) of this Schedule 1.

- (c) the value of the Sub-Fund's cash deposits made with the same entity or entities within the same group exceeding 20% of the latest available Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund provided that the 20% limit may be exceeded in the following circumstances:
 - (i) cash held before the launch of the Sub-Fund and for a reasonable period thereafter prior to the initial subscription proceeds being fully invested; or
 - (ii) cash proceeds from liquidation of investments prior to the merger or termination of the Sub-Fund, whereby the placing of cash deposits with various financial institutions would not be in the best interests of investors; or
 - (iii) cash proceeds received from subscriptions pending investments and cash held for the settlement of redemption and other payment obligations, whereby the placing of cash deposits with various financial institutions would be unduly burdensome and the cash deposits arrangement would not compromise investors' interests.

For the purposes of this sub-paragraph 1(c), "cash deposits" generally refer to those that are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn by the Sub-Fund and not referable to provision of property or services.

- (d) the Sub-Fund's holding of any ordinary shares (when aggregated with all other Sub-Funds' holdings of such ordinary shares) exceeding 10% of any ordinary shares issued by any single entity.
- (e) the value of the Sub-Fund's investment in securities and other financial products or instruments that are neither listed, quoted nor dealt in on a Securities Market, exceeding 15% of the latest available Net Asset Value of such Sub-Fund.
- (f) the value of the Sub-Fund's total holding of Government and other public securities of the same issue exceeding 30% of the latest available Net Asset Value of such Sub-Fund. Subject to the foregoing statement, the Sub-Fund may invest all of its assets in Government and other public securities in at least six different issues. For the avoidance of doubt, Government and other public securities will be regarded as being of a different issue if, even though they are issued by the same person, they are issued on different terms whether as to repayment dates, interest rates, the identity of the guarantor, or otherwise.
- (g)
 - (i) the value of the Sub-Fund's investment in units or shares in other collective investment schemes (namely "**underlying schemes**") which are non-eligible schemes (the list of "eligible schemes" is as specified by the SFC from time to time) and not authorized by the SFC in aggregate exceeding 10% of its latest available Net Asset Value; and
 - (ii) the value of the Sub-Fund's investment in units or shares in each underlying scheme which is either an eligible scheme (the list of "eligible schemes" is as specified by the SFC from time to time) or a scheme authorized by the SFC exceeding 30% of its latest available Net Asset Value unless the underlying scheme is authorized by the SFC, and the name and key investment information of the underlying scheme are disclosed in the Offering Document of that Sub-Fund,

provided that:

- (A) no investment may be made in any underlying scheme the investment objective of which is to invest primarily in any investment prohibited by Chapter 7 of the Code;
- (B) where an underlying scheme's objective is to invest primarily in investments restricted by Chapter 7 of the Code, such investments may not be in contravention of the relevant limitation. For the avoidance of doubt, a Sub-Fund may invest in underlying scheme(s) authorized by the SFC under Chapter 8 of the Code (except for hedge funds under 8.7 of the Code), eligible scheme(s) of which the net derivative exposure does not exceed 100% of its total net asset value, and Qualified Exchange Traded Funds in compliance with sub-paragraphs 1(g)(i) and (ii) of this Schedule 1;
- (C) the underlying scheme's objective may not be to invest primarily in other collective investment scheme(s);
- (D) all initial charges and redemption charges on the underlying scheme(s) must be waived if the underlying scheme is managed by the Manager or its Connected Persons; and
- (E) the Manager or any person acting on behalf of the Sub-Fund or the Manager may not obtain a rebate on any fees or charges levied by an underlying scheme or its management company, or any quantifiable monetary benefits in connection with investments in any underlying scheme.

For the avoidance of doubt:

- (aa) unless otherwise provided under the Code, the spread requirements under sub-paragraphs 1(a), (b), (d) and (e) of this Schedule 1 do not apply to investments in other collective investment schemes by a Sub-Fund;
- (bb) unless otherwise disclosed in the Appendix of a Sub-Fund, the investment by a Sub-Fund in a Qualified Exchange Traded Fund will be considered and treated as listed securities for the purposes of and subject to the requirements in sub-paragraphs 1(a), (b) and (d) of this Schedule 1. Notwithstanding the aforesaid, the investments by a Sub-Fund in Qualified Exchange Traded Funds shall be subject to sub-paragraph 1(e) of this Schedule 1 and the relevant investment limits in Qualified Exchange Traded Funds by a Sub-Fund shall be consistently applied;
- (cc) where investments are made in listed REITs, the requirements under sub-paragraphs 1(a), (b) and (d) of this Schedule 1 apply and where investments are made in unlisted REITs, which are either companies or collective investment schemes, then the requirements under sub-paragraphs 1(e) and (g)(i) of this Schedule 1 apply respectively; and
- (dd) where a Sub-Fund invests in index-based financial derivative instruments, the underlying assets of such financial derivative instruments are not required to be aggregated for the purposes of the investment restrictions or limitations set out in

sub-paragraphs 1(a), (b), (c) and (f) of this Schedule 1 provided that the index is in compliance with the requirements under 8.6(e) of the Code.

2. Investment prohibitions applicable to each Sub-Fund

The Manager shall not, unless otherwise specifically provided for in the Code, on behalf of any Sub-Fund:-

- (a) invest in physical commodities unless otherwise approved by the SFC on a case-by-case basis taking into account the liquidity of the physical commodities concerned and availability of sufficient and appropriate additional safeguards where necessary;
- (b) invest in any type of real estate (including buildings) or interests in real estate (including any options or rights but excluding shares in real estate companies and interests in REITs);
- (c) make short sales unless (i) the liability of the relevant Sub-Fund to deliver securities does not exceed 10% of its latest available Net Asset Value; (ii) the security which is to be sold short is actively traded on a Securities Market where short selling activity is permitted; and (iii) the short sales are carried out in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations;
- (d) carry out any naked or uncovered short sale of securities;
- (e) subject to sub-paragraph 1(e) of this Schedule 1, lend, assume, guarantee, endorse or otherwise become directly or contingently liable for or in connection with any obligation or indebtedness of any person. For the avoidance of doubt, reverse repurchase transactions in compliance with the requirements as set out in sub-paragraphs 5.1 to 5.4 of this Schedule 1 are not subject to the limitations in this sub-paragraph 2(e);
- (f) acquire any asset or engage in any transaction which involves the assumption of any liability by the relevant Sub-Fund which is unlimited. For the avoidance of doubt, the liability of Unitholders of a Sub-Fund is limited to their investments in that Sub-Fund;
- (g) invest in any security of any class in any company or body if any director or officer of the Manager individually owns more than 0.5%, or collectively they own more than 5%, of the total nominal amount of all the issued securities of that class; and
- (h) invest in any security where a call is to be made for any sum unpaid on that security, unless the call could be met in full out of cash or near cash from the Sub-Fund's portfolio whereby such amount of cash or near cash has not been segregated to cover a future or contingent commitment arising from transaction in financial derivative instruments for the purposes of sub-paragraphs 4.5 and 4.6 of this Schedule 1.

3. Feeder Funds

A Sub-Fund which is a feeder fund may invest 90% or more of its total Net Asset Value in a single collective investment scheme (“**underlying scheme**”) in accordance with the following provisions –

- (a) such underlying scheme (“**master fund**”) must be authorized by the SFC;
- (b) no increase in the overall total of initial charges, redemption charges, management fees, or any other costs and charges payable to the Manager or any of its connected persons borne by the Unitholders or by the feeder fund may result, if the master fund in which the feeder fund invests is managed by the Manager or by a connected person of the Manager;
- (c) notwithstanding proviso (C) to sub-paragraph 1(g) of this Schedule 1, the master fund may invest in other collective investment scheme(s) subject to the investment restrictions as set out in sub-paragraphs 1(g)(i) and (ii) and proviso (A), (B) and (C) to sub-paragraph 1(g) of this Schedule 1.

4. Use of financial derivative instruments

4.1 A Sub-Fund may acquire financial derivative instruments for hedging purposes. For the purposes of this sub-paragraph 4.1, financial derivative instruments are generally considered as being acquired for hedging purposes if they meet all the following criteria:

- (a) they are not aimed at generating any investment return;
- (b) they are solely intended for the purpose of limiting, offsetting or eliminating the probability of loss or risks arising from the investments being hedged;
- (c) although they may not necessarily reference to the same underlying assets, they should relate to the same asset class with high correlation in terms of risks and return, and involve taking opposite positions, in respect of the investments being hedged; and
- (d) they exhibit price movements with high negative correlation with the investments being hedged under normal market conditions.

The Manager, where it deems necessary, shall cause hedging arrangement to be adjusted or re-positioned, with due consideration on the fees, expenses and costs, to enable the relevant Sub-Fund to meet its hedging objective in stressed or extreme market conditions.

4.2 A Sub-Fund may also acquire financial derivative instruments for non-hedging purposes (“**investment purposes**”) subject to the limit that such Sub-Fund’s net exposure relating to these financial derivative instruments (“**net derivative exposure**”) does not exceed 50% of its latest available Net Asset Value provided that such limit may be exceeded in such circumstances as permitted under the Code, handbook, code and/or guideline issued by the SFC from time to time or permitted by the SFC from time to time. For the avoidance of doubt, financial derivative instruments acquired for hedging purposes under sub-paragraph 4.1 of this Schedule 1 will not be counted towards the 50% limit referred to in this sub-paragraph 4.2 so long as there is no residual derivative exposure arising from such hedging arrangement. Net derivative exposure shall be calculated in accordance with the Code and the requirements and guidance issued by the SFC which may be updated from time to time.

4.3 Subject to sub-paragraphs 4.2 and 4.4 of this Schedule 1, a Sub-Fund may invest in financial derivative instruments provided that the exposure to the underlying assets of the financial derivative instruments, together with the other investments of the Sub-Fund, may

not in aggregate exceed the corresponding investment restrictions or limitations applicable to such underlying assets and investments as set out in sub-paragraphs 1(a), (b), (c), (f), (g)(i) and (ii), proviso (A) to (C) to sub-paragraph 1(g), sub-paragraph 2(b) and proviso (aa) and proviso (cc) to sub-paragraph 1(g) of this Schedule 1.

4.4 The financial derivative instruments invested by a Sub-Fund shall be either listed/quoted on a stock exchange or dealt in over-the-counter market and comply with the following provisions:

- (a) the underlying assets consist solely of shares in companies, debt securities, money market instruments, units/shares of collective investment schemes, deposits with substantial financial institutions, Government and other public securities, highly-liquid physical commodities (including gold, silver, platinum and crude oil), financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates, currencies, or other asset classes acceptable to the SFC, in which the Sub-Fund may invest according to its investment objectives and policies;
- (b) the counterparties to transactions of over-the-counter financial derivative instruments or their guarantors are substantial financial institutions or such other entity acceptable to the SFC;
- (c) subject to sub-paragraphs 1(a) and (b) of this Schedule 1, a Sub-Fund's net counterparty exposure to a single entity arising from transactions of over-the-counter financial derivative instruments may not exceed 10% of its latest available Net Asset Value provided that the exposure of the Sub-Fund to a counterparty of over-the-counter financial derivative instruments may be lowered by the collateral received (if applicable) by the Sub-Fund and shall be calculated with reference to the value of collateral and positive mark to market value of the over-the-counter financial derivative instruments with that counterparty, if applicable; and
- (d) the valuation of the financial derivative instruments is marked-to-market daily, subject to regular, reliable and verifiable valuation conducted by the valuation agent, the Manager or the Trustee or their nominee(s), agent(s) or delegate(s) (as the case may be) independent of the issuer of the financial derivative instruments through measures such as the establishment of a valuation committee or engagement of third party service. The financial derivative instruments can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the Sub-Fund's initiative. Further, the valuation agent/administrator should be adequately equipped with the necessary resources to conduct independent marked-to-market valuation and to verify the valuation of the financial derivative instruments on a regular basis.

4.5 A Sub-Fund should at all times be capable of meeting all its payment and delivery obligations incurred under transactions in financial derivative instruments (whether for hedging or for investment purposes). The Manager shall, as part of its risk management process, monitor to ensure that the transactions in financial derivative instruments in respect of a Sub-Fund are adequately covered on an ongoing basis. For the purposes of this sub-paragraph 4.5, assets that are used to cover the Sub-Fund's payment and delivery obligations incurred under transactions in financial derivative instruments shall be free from any liens and encumbrances, exclude any cash or near cash for the purpose of meeting a call on any sum unpaid on a security, and cannot be applied for any other purposes.

4.6 Subject to sub-paragraph 4.5 of this Schedule 1, a transaction in financial derivative instruments which gives rise to a future commitment or contingent commitment of a Sub-Fund shall be covered as follows:

- (a) in the case of financial derivative instruments transactions which will, or may at the Sub-Fund's discretion, be cash settled, the Sub-Fund shall at all times hold sufficient assets that can be liquidated within a short timeframe to meet the payment obligation; and
- (b) in the case of financial derivative instruments transactions which will, or may at the counterparty's discretion, require physical delivery of the underlying assets, the Sub-Fund shall hold the underlying assets in sufficient quantity at all times to meet the delivery obligation. If the Manager considers the underlying assets to be liquid and tradable, the Sub-Fund may hold other alternative assets in sufficient quantity as cover, provided that such assets may be readily converted into the underlying assets at any time to meet the delivery obligation provided further that the Sub-Fund shall apply safeguard measures such as to apply haircut where appropriate to ensure that such alternative assets held are sufficient to meet its future obligations.

4.7 The requirements under sub-paragraphs 4.1 to 4.6 of this Schedule 1 shall apply to embedded financial derivative. For the purposes of this Explanatory Memorandum, an **"embedded financial derivative"** is a financial derivative instrument that is embedded in another security.

5. Securities financing transactions

5.1 A Sub-Fund may engage in securities financing transactions, provided that they are in the best interests of Unitholders of such Sub-Fund to do so and the associated risks have been properly mitigated and addressed, and provided further that the counterparties to the securities financing transactions are financial institutions which are subject to ongoing prudential regulation and supervision.

5.2 A Sub-Fund shall have at least 100% collateralization in respect of the securities financing transaction(s) into which it enters to ensure there is no uncollateralized counterparty risk exposure arising from these transactions.

5.3 All the revenues arising from securities financing transactions, net of direct and indirect expenses as reasonable and normal compensation for the services rendered in the context of the securities financing transactions shall be returned to the Sub-Fund.

5.4 A Sub-Fund shall only enter into a securities financing transaction if the terms of such securities financing transaction include the power for the Sub-Fund at any time to recall the securities or the full amount of cash (as the case may be) subject to the securities financing transaction or terminate the securities financing transaction(s) into which it has entered.

6. Collateral

In order to limit the exposure to each counterparty as set out in sub-paragraphs 4.4(c) and 5.2 of this Schedule 1, a Sub-Fund may receive collateral from such counterparty, provided that the collateral complies with the requirements set out below:

- (a) Liquidity – the collateral is sufficiently liquid and tradable in order that it can be sold quickly at a robust price that is close to pre-sale valuation. Collateral should normally trade in a deep and liquid marketplace with transparent pricing;
- (b) Valuation – the collateral is marked-to-market daily by using independent pricing sources;
- (c) Credit quality – the collateral is of high credit quality provided that, in the event the credit quality of the collateral or the issuer of the asset being used as collateral has deteriorated to such a degree that it would undermine the effectiveness of the collateral, such collateral shall be replaced immediately;
- (d) Haircut – the collateral is subject to a prudent haircut policy;
- (e) Diversification – the collateral is appropriately diversified so as to avoid concentrated exposure to any single entity and/or entities within the same group. A Sub-Fund's exposure to the issuer(s) of the collateral should be taken into account in compliance with the investment restrictions and limitations set out in sub-paragraphs 1(a), 1(b), 1(c), 1(f), 1(g)(i) and (ii) and provisos (A) to (C) of sub-paragraph 1(g) and sub-paragraph 2(b) of this Schedule 1;
- (f) Correlation – the value of the collateral should not have any significant correlation with the creditworthiness of the counterparty or the issuer of the financial derivative instruments, or the counterparty of securities financing transactions in such a way that would undermine the effectiveness of the collateral. For this purpose, securities issued by the counterparty or the issuer of the financial derivative instruments, or the counterparty of securities financing transactions or any of their related entities should not be used as collateral;
- (g) Management of operational and legal risks – the Manager has appropriate systems, operational capabilities and legal expertise for proper collateral management;
- (h) Independent custody – the collateral is held by the Trustee or by duly appointed nominee, agent or delegate;
- (i) Enforceability – the collateral is readily accessible or enforceable by the Trustee without further recourse to the issuer of the financial derivative instruments, or the counterparty of the securities financing transactions;
- (j) Re-investment of collateral – any re-investment of collateral received for the account of the relevant Sub-Fund shall be subject to the following requirements:
 - (i) cash collateral received may only be reinvested in short-term deposits, high quality money market instruments and money market funds authorized under 8.2 of the Code or regulated in a manner generally comparable with the requirements of the SFC and acceptable to the SFC, and subject to corresponding investment restrictions or limitations applicable to such investments or exposure as set out in Chapter 7 of the Code. For this purpose, money market instruments refer to securities normally dealt in on the money markets, including government bills, certificates of deposit, commercial

papers, short-term notes and bankers' acceptances, etc. In assessing whether a money market instrument is of high quality, at a minimum, the credit quality and the liquidity profile of the money market instruments must be taken into account;

- (ii) non-cash collateral received may not be sold, re-invested or pledged;
- (iii) the portfolio of assets from re-investment of cash collateral shall comply with the requirements as set out in sub-paragraphs 7(b) and 7(j) of this Schedule 1;
- (iv) cash collateral received is not allowed to be further engaged in any securities financing transactions;
- (v) when the cash collateral received is reinvested into other investment(s), such investment(s) is/are not allowed to be engaged in any securities financing transactions;
- (k) the collateral is free of prior encumbrances; and
- (l) the collateral generally does not include (i) structured products whose payouts rely on embedded financial derivatives or synthetic instruments; (ii) securities issued by special purpose vehicles, special investment vehicles or similar entities; (iii) securitized products; or (iv) unlisted collective investment schemes.

Further details relating to the collateral policy of the Fund and/or Sub-Funds are disclosed in Schedule 3.

7. Money Market Funds

In the exercise of its investment powers in relation to a Sub-Fund which is a money market fund ("**Money Market Fund**") authorised by the SFC under 8.2 of the Code, the Manager shall ensure that the core requirements as set out in paragraphs 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10.1 and 10.2 of this Schedule 1 shall apply with the following modifications, exemptions or additional requirements:-

- (a) subject to the provisions set out below, a Money Market Fund may only invest in short-term deposits and high quality money market instruments (i.e. securities normally dealt in on the money markets including government bills, certificates of deposit, commercial papers, short-term notes, bankers' acceptances, asset-backed securities such as asset-backed commercial papers), and money market funds that are authorised by the SFC under Chapter 8.2 of the Code or regulated in a manner generally comparable with the requirements of the SFC and acceptable to the SFC;
- (b) a Money Market Fund shall maintain a portfolio with weighted average maturity not exceeding 60 days and a weighted average life not exceeding 120 days and must not purchase an instrument with a remaining maturity of more than 397 days (or two years in the case of Government and other public securities). For the purposes herein;
 - (i) "**weighted average maturity**" is a measure of the average length of time to maturity of all the underlying securities in a Money Market Fund weighted to

reflect the relative holdings in each instrument; and is used to measure the sensitivity of the Money Market Fund to changing money market interest rates; and

- (ii) “**weighted average life**” is the weighted average of the remaining life of each security held in a Money Market Fund; and is used to measure the credit risk, as well as the liquidity risk,

provided that the use of interest rate resets in variable-notes or variable-rate notes generally should not be permitted to shorten the maturity of a security for the purpose of calculating weighted average life, but may be permitted for the purpose of calculating weighted average maturity;

- (c) notwithstanding sub-paragraphs 1(a) and 1(c) of this Schedule 1, the aggregate value of a Money Market Fund's holding of instruments issued by a single entity, together with any deposits held with that same issuer may not exceed 10% of the latest available Net Asset Value of such Money Market Fund except:-
 - (i) the value of a Money Market Fund's holding of instruments and deposits issued by a single entity may be increased to 25% of the latest available Net Asset Value of such Money Market Fund if the entity is a substantial financial institution, provided that the total value of such holding does not exceed 10% of the entity's share capital and non-distributable capital reserves; or
 - (ii) up to 30% of a Money Market Fund's latest available Net Asset Value may be invested in Government and other public securities of the same issue; or
 - (iii) in respect of any deposit of less than US\$1,000,000 or its equivalent in the Base Currency of the relevant Money Market Fund where such Money Market Fund cannot otherwise diversify as a result of its size;
- (d) notwithstanding sub-paragraphs 1(b) and 1(c) of this Schedule 1, the aggregate value of a Money Market Fund's investments in entities within the same group through instruments and deposits may not exceed 20% of its latest available Net Asset Value provided that:
 - (i) the aforesaid limit will not apply in respect of cash deposit of less than US\$ 1,000,000 or its equivalent in the Base Currency of such Money Market Fund, where it cannot otherwise diversify as a result of its size;
 - (ii) where the entity is a substantial financial institution and the total amount does not exceed 10% of the entity's share capital and non-distributable capital reserves, the limit may be increased to 25%;
- (e) the value of a Money Market Fund's holding of money market funds that are authorised under Chapter 8.2 of the Code or regulated in a manner generally comparable with the requirements of the SFC and acceptable to the SFC may not in aggregate exceed 10% of its latest available Net Asset Value;
- (f) the value of a Money Market Fund's holding of investments in the form of asset-backed securities may not exceed 15% of its latest available Net Asset Value;

- (g) subject to paragraphs 5 and 6 of this Schedule 1, a Money Market Fund may engage in sale and repurchase transactions, and reverse repurchase transactions in compliance with the following additional requirements:
 - (i) the amount of cash received by the Money Market Fund under sale and repurchase transactions may not in aggregate exceed 10% of its latest available Net Asset Value;
 - (ii) the aggregate amount of cash provided to the same counterparty in reverse repurchase agreements may not exceed 15% of the latest available Net Asset Value of the Money Market Fund;
 - (iii) collateral received may only be cash, high quality money market instruments and may also include, in the case of reverse repurchase transactions, government securities receiving a favourable assessment on credit quality; and
 - (iv) the holding of collateral, together with other investments of the Money Market Fund, must not contravene the investment limitations and requirements set out in the other provisions of this paragraph 7 of this Schedule 1;
- (h) a Money Market Fund may use financial derivative instruments for hedging purposes only;
- (i) the currency risk of an Money Market Fund should be appropriately managed and any material currency risk that arises from investments of the Money Market Fund that are not denominated in its Base Currency shall be appropriately hedged;
- (j) a Money Market Fund must hold at least 7.5% of its latest available Net Asset Value in daily liquid assets and at least 15% of its latest available Net Asset Value in weekly liquid assets. For the purposes herein:
 - (i) daily liquid assets refers to (i) cash; (ii) instruments or securities convertible into cash (whether by maturity or through exercise of a demand feature) within one Business Day; and (iii) amount receivable and due unconditionally within one Business Day on pending sales of portfolio securities; and
 - (ii) weekly liquid assets refers to (i) cash; (ii) instruments or securities convertible into cash (whether by maturity or through exercise of a demand feature) within five Business Days; and (iii) amount receivable and due unconditionally within five Business Days on pending sales of portfolio securities.

8. **Index Funds**

- 8.1 In the exercise of its investment powers in relation to a Sub-Fund the principal objective of which is to track, replicate or correspond to a financial index or benchmark (“**Underlying Index**”), with an aim of providing or achieving investment results or returns that closely match or correspond to the performance of the Underlying Index (“**Index**”)

Fund”), the Manager shall ensure that the core requirements in paragraphs 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9.1, 10.1 and 10.3 of this Schedule 1 shall apply with the modifications or exceptions as set out in sub-paragraphs 8.2 to 8.4 below.

8.2 Notwithstanding sub-paragraph 1(a) of this Schedule 1, more than 10% of the latest available Net Asset Value of an Index Fund may be invested in constituent securities issued by a single entity provided that:-

- (a) it is limited to any constituent securities that each accounts for more than 10% of the weighting of the Underlying Index; and
- (b) the Index Fund’s holding of any such constituent securities may not exceed their respective weightings in the Underlying Index, except where weightings are exceeded as a result of changes in the composition of the Underlying Index and the excess is only transitional and temporary in nature,

8.3 Investment restrictions in sub-paragraphs 8.2(a) and (b) of this Schedule 1 do not apply if:

- (a) an Index Fund adopts a representative sampling strategy which does not involve the full replication of the constituent securities of the Underlying Index in the exact weightings of such Underlying Index;
- (b) the strategy is clearly disclosed in the relevant Appendix of the Index Fund;
- (c) the excess of the weightings of the constituent securities held by the Index Fund over the weightings in the Underlying Index is caused by the implementation of the representative sampling strategy;
- (d) any excess weightings of the Index Fund’s holdings over the weightings in the Underlying Index must be subject to a maximum limit reasonably determined by the Index Fund after consultation with the SFC. In determining this limit, the Index Fund must consider the characteristics of the underlying constituent securities, their weightings and the investment objectives of the Underlying Index and any other suitable factors;
- (e) limits laid down for the Index Fund pursuant to sub-paragraph 8.3(d) must be disclosed in the relevant Appendix of the Index Fund; and
- (f) disclosure must be made in the Index Fund’s interim and annual financial reports as to whether the limits imposed for the Index Fund itself pursuant to sub-paragraph 8.3(d) of this Schedule 1 have been complied with in full.

8.4 Subject to approval of the SFC, the investment restrictions in sub-paragraphs 1(b) and (c) of this Schedule 1 may be modified and the 30% limit in sub-paragraph 1(f) of this Schedule 1 may be exceeded, and an Index Fund may invest all of its assets in Government and other public securities in any number of different issues despite sub-paragraph 1(f) of this Schedule 1.

9. Borrowing and Leverage

The expected maximum level of leverage of each Sub-Fund is as follows:

Cash borrowing

- 9.1 No borrowing shall be made in respect of a Sub-Fund which would result in the principal amount for the time being of all borrowings made for the account of the relevant Sub-Fund exceeding an amount equal to 10% of the latest available Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund provided always that back-to-back loans do not count as borrowing. For the avoidance of doubt, securities lending transactions and sale and repurchase transactions in compliance with the requirements as set out in sub-paragraphs 5.1 to 5.4 of this Schedule 1 are not borrowings for the purpose of, and are not subject to the limitations in this sub-paragraph 9.1.
- 9.2 Notwithstanding sub-paragraph 9.1 of this Schedule 1, a Money Market Fund may borrow only on a temporary basis for the purposes of meeting redemption requests or defraying operating expenses.

Leverage from the use of financial derivative instruments

- 9.3 A Sub-Fund may also be leveraged through the use of financial derivative instruments and its expected maximum level of leverage through the use of financial derivative instruments (i.e. expected maximum net derivative exposure) is set out in the relevant Appendix.
- 9.4 In calculating the net derivative exposure, derivatives acquired for investment purposes that would generate incremental leverage at the portfolio level of the relevant Sub-Fund are converted into their equivalent positions in their underlying assets. The net derivative exposure is calculated in accordance with the requirements and guidance by the SFC which may be updated from time to time.
- 9.5 The actual level of leverage may be higher than such expected level in exceptional circumstances, for example when there are sudden movements in markets and/or investment prices.

10. Name of Sub-Fund

- 10.1 If the name of a Sub-Fund indicates a particular objective, investment strategy, geographic region or market, the Sub-Fund must, under normal market circumstances, invest at least 70% of its Net Asset Value in securities and other investments to reflect the particular objective, investment strategy or geographic region or market which the Sub-Fund represents.
- 10.2 The name of a Money Market Fund must not appear to draw a parallel between the Money Market Fund and the placement of cash on deposit.
- 10.3 The name of an Index Fund must reflect the nature of an index fund.

SCHEDULE 2 - SUMMARY OF POLICY OF SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

The summary of policy of securities financing transactions set out in this Schedule 2 is only applicable to a Sub-Fund which may engage in securities financing transactions.

Securities financing transactions may only be effected in accordance with normal market practice and provided that they are in the best interest of Unitholders of the relevant Sub-Fund to do so and the associated risks have been properly mitigated and addressed.

Securities Financing Transactions

Under a securities lending transaction, a Sub-Fund lends its securities to a security-borrowing counterparty for an agreed fee subject to a commitment from that counterparty that it will return equivalent securities on a specified future date or when requested to do so by the relevant Sub-Fund. A Sub-Fund is expected to retain the rights of beneficial ownership as to the loaned securities, including voting rights and rights to interest or other distributions, and will generally have the right to regain record ownership of loaned securities to exercise such beneficial rights.

Under a sale and repurchase transaction, a Sub-Fund sells its securities to a counterparty of reverse repurchase transactions subject to an agreement to repurchase the securities at an agreed price with a financing cost on a specified future date. Where a Sub-Fund enters into a sale and repurchase transaction under which it sells securities to the counterparty, it will incur a financing cost from engaging in this transaction which will be paid to the relevant counterparty.

Under a reverse repurchase transaction, a Sub-Fund purchases securities from a counterparty of sale and repurchase transactions subject to an agreement to re-sell the relevant securities to the counterparty at an agreed price on a specified future date. A Sub-Fund must have the right to terminate the securities financing transactions at any time and demand the return of all of the securities loaned or the full amount of cash (as the case may be).

Revenues and Expenses

All revenues arising from securities financing transactions, net of direct and indirect expenses as reasonable and normal compensation for the services rendered in the context of the securities financing transactions, shall be returned to the relevant Sub-Fund. Such direct and indirect expenses shall include fees and expenses payable to securities lending agents engaged for the relevant Sub-Fund from time to time. Such fees and expenses of any securities lending agents engaged for the relevant Sub-Fund, will be at normal commercial rates and will be borne by the relevant Sub-Fund in respect of which the relevant party has been engaged.

Information on the revenues generated under such transactions shall be disclosed in the annual and interim financial reports of the relevant Sub-Fund, along with entities to whom direct and indirect operational costs and fees relating to such transactions are paid. These entities may include the Manager, the Investment Delegate or any other their connected persons.

Eligible Counterparties

Please refer to Schedule 3 for further details.

Collateral

A Sub-Fund must have at least 100% collateralization in respect of the securities financing transaction(s) into which it enters to ensure there is no uncollateralized counterparty risk exposure arising from these transactions.

Please refer to Schedule 3 for further details.

Maximum and expected level of securities financing transactions

The maximum and expected level of a Sub-Fund's assets available for securities financing transactions are set out in the Appendix of the relevant Sub-Fund.

Types of assets that may be subject to securities financing transactions

The types of assets that may be subject to securities financing transactions include equity securities, fixed income securities, collective investment schemes, money market instruments and cash. Use of such assets is subject to a Sub-Fund's investment objective and policy.

Connected person(s) arrangement

Where any securities financing transaction is arranged through the Trustee or a connected person of the Manager or the Trustee, such transaction shall be conducted at arm's length and executed on the best available terms, and the relevant entity shall be entitled to retain for its own use and benefit any fee or commission it receives on a commercial basis in connection with such arrangement. Details (any such fees will be disclosed in the connected party transaction section of the relevant Sub-Fund's annual reports.

Safekeeping arrangement

Assets received

Assets (including any collateral) received by a Sub-Fund under a title-transfer arrangement should be held by the Trustee or a Correspondent.

Assets provided

Assets (including any collateral) provided to a counterparty under a title-transfer arrangement shall no longer belong to the Sub-Fund. Assets (including any collateral) provided to a counterparty other than under a title-transfer arrangement shall be held by the Trustee or a Correspondent (which may include the counterparty to the relevant securities financing transaction). Upon the exercise of a right of re-use by a counterparty, such assets will not be safe-kept by the Trustee or a Correspondent and such counterparty may use the assets at its absolute discretion.

SCHEDULE 3 – COLLATERAL VALUATION AND MANAGEMENT POLICY

The Manager employs a collateral management policy in relation to collateral received in respect of securities financing transactions and OTC financial derivative transactions entered into in respect of a Sub-Fund.

A Sub-Fund may receive collateral from a counterparty to a securities financing transaction or OTC derivative transaction in order to reduce its counterparty risk exposure, subject to the investment restrictions and requirements applicable to collateral under Schedule 1.

Nature and quality of the collateral

A Sub-Fund may receive both cash and non-cash collateral from a counterparty. Cash collateral may include cash and cash equivalents. Non-cash collateral may comprise of money market instruments, government or corporate bonds whether investment grade / non-investment grade, long/short term bonds, listed or traded in any regulated markets.

The maximum and expected level of a Sub-Fund's assets available for securities financing transactions are set out in the Appendix of the relevant Sub-Fund.

Criteria for selecting counterparties

The Manager has counterparty selection policies and control measures to manage the credit risks of counterparties of securities financing transactions and OTC derivative transactions which shall include amongst other considerations, fundamental creditworthiness (e.g. ownership structure, financial strength) and commercial reputation of specific legal entities in conjunction with the nature and structure of proposed trading activities, external credit ratings of the counterparty, the regulatory supervision applied to the relevant counterparty, country of origin of the counterparty and legal status of the counterparty.

The counterparty of securities financing transactions must be financial institutions which are subject to ongoing prudential regulation and supervision.

The counterparties of OTC derivative transactions will be entities with legal personality typically located in OECD jurisdictions (but may also be located outside such jurisdictions), and be subject to ongoing supervision by a regulatory authority.

The counterparty to a securities financing transaction and an OTC derivative transaction must have a minimum credit rating as determined by the Manager from time to time. Alternatively, an unrated counterparty will be acceptable where the Manager is indemnified or guaranteed against losses suffered as a result of a failure by the counterparty, by an entity which has and maintains a rating as determined by the Manager from time to time. The Manager will also monitor and conduct periodic review on the counterparties' ability and strength in the specific market (e.g. by reference to the counterparties' share capital).

Valuation of collateral

The collateral received is valued daily by independent pricing source on a mark-to market basis.

Enforceability of collateral

Collateral (subject to any net-off or set-off, if applicable) is capable of being fully enforced by the Manager / Sub-Fund at any time without further recourse to the counterparty.

Haircut policy

A documented haircut policy is in place for detailing the policy in respect of each class of assets received by a Sub-Fund in order to reduce exposure to counterparties. A haircut is a discount applied to the value of a collateral asset to account for the fact that its valuation, or liquidity profile, may deteriorate over time. The haircut policy applied to posted collateral will be negotiated on a counterparty basis and will vary depending on the class of asset received by the relevant Sub-Fund. Haircuts will be based on the market risks of the assets used as collateral in order to cover potential maximum expected decline in collateral values during liquidation before a transaction can be closed out with due consideration on stress period and volatile markets. The haircut policy takes account of the price volatility of the asset used as collateral and other specific characteristics of the collateral, including, among others, asset types, issuer creditworthiness, residual maturity, price sensitivity, optionality, expected liquidity in stressed period, impact from foreign exchange, and correlation between securities accepted as collateral and the securities involved in the transactions.

Further details of the applicable haircut arrangement for each asset class can be available from the Manager upon request.

Diversification and correlation of collateral

Collateral must be sufficiently diversified. The exposures of a Sub-Fund to the collateral issuers are monitored in accordance with the relevant restrictions on exposure to a single entity and/or entities within the same group as set out in Schedule 1.

Collateral received must be issued by an entity that is independent from the relevant counterparty.

Cash collateral reinvestment policy

A Sub-Fund shall not sell, pledge or re-invest any non-cash collateral received by it.

Subject to the applicable restrictions in respect of collateral in Schedule 1, cash collateral received by a Sub-Fund may be reinvested in short-term deposits, high quality money market instruments and money market funds authorized under 8.2 of the Code or regulated in a manner generally comparable with the requirements of the SFC and acceptable to the SFC.

Up to 100% of the cash collateral received by a Sub-Fund may be reinvested.

Safe-keeping of collateral

Any non-cash assets received by a Sub-Fund from a counterparty on a title transfer basis (whether in respect of a securities financing transaction or an OTC derivative transaction) should be held by the Trustee or a Correspondent. This is not applicable in the event that there is no title transfer in which case the collateral will be held by a third party custodian which is unrelated to the provider of the collateral.

A description of collateral holdings of each Sub-Fund will be disclosed in its interim and annual financial reports as required under Appendix E of the Code.

Assets provided by a Sub-Fund on a title transfer basis shall no longer belong to the Sub-Fund. The counterparty may use those assets at its absolute discretion. Assets provided to a counterparty other than on a title transfer basis shall be held by the Trustee or a Correspondent.

APPENDIX 1 – FULLGOAL INVESTMENT GRADE BOND FUND

*This Appendix (which forms part of, and should be read together with the rest of, the Explanatory Memorandum) relates to Fullgoal Investment Grade Bond Fund (“**Sub-Fund**”), a sub-fund of the Fund.*

PRINCIPAL TERMS

DEFINITIONS

Terms used in this Appendix shall, unless otherwise defined herein or unless the context otherwise requires, have the same meaning as provided for in the Explanatory Memorandum.

“Amortisation Period”	the first 5 Accounting Periods from the date of launch of the Sub-Fund or such other period as the Manager after consultation with the Auditors shall determine
“Base Currency”	USD
“Class”	Class A HKD Distribution Class A USD Distribution Class A RMB Distribution Class I HKD Distribution Class I USD Distribution Class I RMB Distribution Class I RMB Hedged Distribution Class S HKD Accumulation Class S HKD Distribution Class S USD Accumulation Class S USD Distribution Class S RMB Accumulation Class S RMB Distribution Class S RMB Hedged Accumulation Class S RMB Hedged Distribution Class B HKD Accumulation Class B HKD Distribution Class B USD Accumulation Class B USD Distribution Class B RMB Accumulation Class B RMB Distribution Class B RMB Hedged Accumulation Class B RMB Hedged Distribution
“Class Currency”	Class A USD Distribution, Class I USD Distribution, Class S USD Accumulation, Class S USD Distribution, Class B USD Accumulation and Class B USD Distribution: USD

Class A HKD Distribution, Class I HKD Distribution, Class S HKD Accumulation, Class S HKD Distribution, Class B HKD Accumulation and Class B HKD Distribution: HKD

Class A RMB Distribution, Class I RMB Distribution, Class I RMB Hedged Distribution, Class S RMB Accumulation, Class S RMB Distribution, Class S RMB Hedged Accumulation, Class S RMB Hedged Distribution, Class B RMB Accumulation, Class B RMB Distribution, Class B RMB Hedged Accumulation and Class B RMB Hedged Distribution: RMB

“Decimal Places”	4 decimal places
“Initial Offer Period”	the period commencing 9:00 a.m. (Hong Kong time) on 29 July 2025 to 4:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) on 29 July 2025 (or such other dates as the Manager may determine)
“Payment Period”	no later than 4:00 p.m. on the relevant Subscription Day on which an application for subscription is made and the relevant Units are issued (or such other time as the Manager with the approval of the Trustee may determine)
“Redemption Day”	each Business Day or such other day or days as the Manager and the Trustee may from time to time determine, either generally or in respect of a particular Class or Classes of Units, for effecting any requests for redemption of Units in the Sub-Fund or the relevant Class or Classes in the Sub-Fund
“Redemption Deadline”	4:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) on the relevant Redemption Day by which a redemption request in respect of the Sub-Fund or a Class of Units must be received or such other time or on such other Business Day or day as the Manager and the Trustee may from time to time determine generally or in relation to any particular jurisdiction in which Units of the Sub-Fund or the relevant Class may from time to time be sold
“Sub-Fund”	Fullgoal Investment Grade Bond Fund
“Subscription Day”	each Business Day or such other day or days as the Manager and the Trustee may from time to time determine, either generally or in respect of a particular Class or Classes of Units, for effecting any requests for subscription of Units in the Sub-Fund or the relevant Class or Classes in the Sub-Fund
“Subscription Deadline”	4:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) on the relevant Subscription Day by which an application for subscription in respect of the Sub-Fund or a Class of Units must be received or such other time or on such other Business Day or day as the Manager and the Trustee may from time to time determine generally or in relation to any particular jurisdiction in which Units of the Sub-Fund or the relevant Class may from time to time be sold
“Valuation Day”	each Business Day on which the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund and/or the Net Asset Value of a Unit or a Class of Unit of the Sub-Fund falls to be calculated and in relation to each Subscription Day or Redemption Day (as the case may be) of any Class or Classes of Units means either such Subscription Day or Redemption Day (as the case may be) or such other Business Day or

day as the Manager and the Trustee may from time to time determine, either generally or in relation to a particular Class of Units

“Valuation Point” the close of business in the last relevant market to close on the relevant Valuation Day or such other time on that day or such other day as the Manager and the Trustee may determine from time to time

INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve stable income and capital growth over the long term.

Investment Strategy

The Sub-Fund will invest primarily (i.e. at least 70% of its Net Asset Value) in fixed income and debt securities issued or distributed globally, some of which may be offered on private placement basis by entities including, but not limited to, governments, international bodies, public or local authorities, quasi-governmental organizations, state-owned organizations, banks or financial institutions, private enterprises and multinational corporations, irrespective of where such entities are located, established or incorporated.

In respect of fixed income and debt securities, the Sub-Fund will only invest in such securities that are rated investment grade or above, or such securities with issuers or guarantors rated investment grade or above in the case of securities which themselves do not have a credit rating. In addition to considering the credit ratings available, the Manager also conducts internal assessment of the credit risks of the fixed income and debt securities on an ongoing basis based on quantitative and qualitative fundamentals, including but not limited to the leverage, operating margin, return on capital, interest coverage, operating cash flows, industry outlook, the competitive position and corporate governance etc. of the issuer or guarantor. For the purpose of the Sub-Fund, “investment grade” is defined as below based on the original maturity of a fixed income and debt security.

- A long-term fixed income and debt security which (or the issuer or guarantor of which) is rated BBB- / Baa3 or above by an internationally recognised credit rating agency (such as Fitch’s, Moody’s and Standard & Poor’s) or rated AA+ or above by a Mainland China credit rating agency. For split credit ratings, the highest rating shall apply; and
- A short-term fixed income and debt security which (or the issuer or guarantor of which) is rated F3 / P-3 / A-3 or above by an internationally recognised credit rating agency (such as Fitch’s, Moody’s and Standard & Poor’s) or rated A-1 or above by a Mainland China credit rating agency. For split credit ratings, the highest rating shall apply.

The fixed income and debt securities in which the Sub-Fund may invest include, but are not limited to, long-term bonds, medium-term notes, short-term notes, treasury bills, certificate of deposits and commercial papers.

There is no specific geographical restriction on the Sub-Fund’s investments. The Sub-Fund may also invest in emerging markets. The Sub-Fund may invest not more than 20% of its Net Asset Value in onshore Mainland China debt securities (“**Onshore Limit**”) issued or distributed via the QFI status of

the Manager, Bond Connect, CIBM via the direct access regime, and/or other available channels as may be permitted by the relevant regulations from time to time. Subject to the Onshore Limit, the Sub-Fund's aggregate exposure to Mainland China (including investments in offshore and onshore debt securities) may be up to 100% of its Net Asset Value. The Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% of its Net Asset Value in urban investment bonds (i.e. debt instruments issued by Mainland local government financing vehicles ("LGFVs")) and up to 50% of its Net Asset Value in "Dim Sum" bonds (i.e. bonds issued outside of Mainland China but denominated in RMB).

The Sub-Fund may invest less than 30% of its Net Asset Value in structured notes, including without limitation, credit-linked notes, market-linked notes, currency-linked notes, and commodity-linked notes. The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in collateralised and/or securitised products, including (i) asset backed securities, (ii) mortgage backed securities and (iii) asset backed commercial papers.

The Sub-Fund may invest less than 30% of its Net Asset Value in collective investment schemes which are authorised by the SFC, eligible schemes (as defined by the SFC) or non-eligible schemes in accordance with the requirements of the Code. Investments in non-eligible schemes may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value. The Sub-Fund may also hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in cash or cash equivalents, short-term deposits and other money market instruments. Under exceptional circumstances (e.g. market crash or major crisis), this percentage may be temporarily increased to up to 100% for cash flow management.

To allow the Manager adequate time to identify suitable investment opportunities in line with the Sub-Fund's investment strategy, the Sub-Fund is not required to adhere to the above investment limits and its assets will mainly be held in the form of cash before being invested during the first three months after the date of its launch, i.e. on or before 29 October 2025.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

The Sub-Fund may use FDI for hedging and investment purposes, which may include futures, forwards, or options on indices or foreign exchange.

Sale and Repurchase Transactions and Reverse Repurchase Transactions

The Sub-Fund may enter into sale and repurchase transactions and reverse repurchase transactions. The expected and maximum level of the Sub-Fund's assets available for such transactions is 30% of its Net Asset Value. Cash obtained in sale and repurchase transactions will be used for liquidity management, re-investment and hedging purposes. Any reinvestment made with the proceeds will be in accordance with the Sub-Fund's investment objectives and investment restrictions.

The Sub-Fund does not currently intend to enter into any securities lending transactions.

The Sub-Fund's net derivative exposure may be up to 50% of the Sub-Fund's total Net Asset Value.

SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

Investors should review and consider all risks set out in the section headed "*Risk Factors*" in the Explanatory Memorandum.

Amongst those risk factors, the following risk factors are of particular relevance to the Sub-Fund:

- Risk of not achieving investment objective
- General investment risk
- Market risk
- Volatility risk
- Risks relating to debt securities
- Risk of investing in other funds
- Borrowing risk
- Emerging markets risk
- Sovereign debt risk
- Settlement risk
- Concentration risk
- Custodial risk
- Counterparty risk
- Currency and foreign exchange risk
- RMB risk associated with RMB-denominated classes
- China market risk
- Risk associated with investment made through the QFI regime
- Risk associated with CIBM
- Derivative and structured product risk
- Over-the-counter markets risk
- Hedging risk
- Liquidity risk
- Pricing adjustments risk
- Restricted markets risk
- Risks associated with securities financing transactions
- Distributions risk

In addition to the risk factors referenced above, investors should review and consider the following risk factors:

Mainland China credit rating agency risk

The Sub-Fund may invest in Renminbi denominated fixed income instruments issued or distributed in Mainland China (“**Onshore RMB Securities**”) with credit ratings assigned by Mainland Chinese domestic credit rating agencies. The credit appraisal system in Mainland China and the rating methodologies employed in Mainland China may be different from those employed in other markets. Credit ratings given by Mainland China rating agencies may therefore not be directly comparable with those given by other international rating agencies. In particular, the perceived lack of independent and transparency in the rating process has led market participants to treat Mainland China local credit rating agencies as having lower authority and reliability than international credit rating agencies. Investors should also exercise caution before relying on any credit ratings given by Mainland China rating agencies.

Corporate debt obligations

Investment in debt obligations issued by companies and other entities, is subject to the risk that a particular issuer, and if applicable, guarantor may not fulfil its payment or other obligations in respect of such debt obligations. Additionally, an issuer or a guarantor may experience an adverse change in its financial condition which may in turn result in a decrease in the credit rating assigned to such issuer or

guarantor and its debt obligations, possibly below investment grade. Such adverse change in financial condition or decrease in credit rating(s) may result in increased volatility in the price of an issuer's debt obligations and negatively affect liquidity, making any such debt obligation more difficult to sell.

Risks associated with urban investment bonds

The Sub-Fund may invest substantially (i.e. up to 100% of its NAV) in urban investment bonds rated investment grade or above, which may only be rated by Mainland China credit rating agencies. Urban investment bonds are issued by LGFVs located in Mainland China. Such bonds are typically not guaranteed by local governments or the central government of Mainland China. In the event that the LGFVs default on payment of principal or interest of the urban investment bonds, a Sub-Fund could suffer substantial loss and the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund could be adversely affected.

The credit appraisal system in Mainland China and the rating methodologies employed in Mainland China may be different from those employed in other markets. Credit ratings given by Mainland China rating agencies may therefore not be directly comparable with those given by other international rating agencies.

“Dim Sum” bond market risk

The “Dim Sum” bond market is still a relatively small market which is more susceptible to volatility and illiquidity. The operation of the “Dim Sum” bond market as well as new issuances could be disrupted causing a fall in the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund should there be any promulgation of new rules which limit or restrict the ability of issuers to raise RMB by way of bond issuances and/or reversal or suspension of the liberalisation of the CNH markets by the relevant regulator(s).

Eurozone risk

In light of ongoing concerns on the sovereign debt risk of certain countries within the Eurozone, the Sub-Fund's investments in the region may be subject to higher volatility, liquidity, currency and default risks. Any adverse events, such as credit downgrade of a sovereign or exit of European Union members from the Eurozone, may have a negative impact on the value of the Sub-Fund.

Mainland China tax risk

Investments in the Sub-Fund may be subject to risks and uncertainties associated with the current Mainland China tax laws, regulations and practice in respect of the Sub-Fund's investments in Mainland China (which may have retrospective effect). Any increased tax liabilities on the Sub-Fund may adversely affect the Sub-Fund. Based on professional and independent tax advice, the Sub-Fund will not make any provision on the gross unrealised and realised capital gains derived from the trading of Mainland China fixed income securities. For further details, please refer to the section headed “**Mainland China Taxation**” below.

INVESTING IN THE SUB-FUND AND REDEMPTION OF UNITS

Class of Units	Initial Offer Price	Minimum Initial Subscription Amount	Minimum Subsequent Subscription Amount	Minimum Redemption Amount	Minimum Holding Amount
-----------------------	----------------------------	--	---	----------------------------------	-------------------------------

Class A HKD Distribution	HKD1,000	HKD10,000	HKD10,000	HKD10,000	HKD10,000
Class A USD Distribution	USD1,000	USD1,000	USD1,000	USD1,000	USD1,000
Class A RMB Distribution	RMB1,000	RMB10,000	RMB10,000	RMB10,000	RMB10,000
Class I HKD Distribution	HKD1,000	HKD1,000,000	HKD500,000	HKD500,000	HKD500,000
Class I USD Distribution	USD1,000	USD100,000	USD50,000	USD50,000	USD50,000
Class I RMB Distribution	RMB1,000	RMB1,000,000	RMB500,000	RMB500,000	RMB500,000
Class I RMB Hedged Distribution	RMB1,000	RMB1,000,000	RMB500,000	RMB500,000	RMB500,000
Class S HKD Accumulation	HKD1,000	HKD1,000,000	HKD1,000,000	HKD1,000,000	HKD1,000,000
Class S HKD Distribution	HKD1,000	HKD1,000,000	HKD1,000,000	HKD1,000,000	HKD1,000,000
Class S USD Accumulation	USD1,000	USD100,000	USD100,000	USD100,000	USD100,000
Class S USD Distribution	USD1,000	USD100,000	USD100,000	USD100,000	USD100,000
Class S RMB Accumulation	RMB1,000	RMB1,000,000	RMB1,000,000	RMB1,000,000	RMB1,000,000
Class S RMB Distribution	RMB1,000	RMB1,000,000	RMB1,000,000	RMB1,000,000	RMB1,000,000
Class S RMB Hedged Accumulation	RMB1,000	RMB1,000,000	RMB1,000,000	RMB1,000,000	RMB1,000,000
Class S RMB Hedged Distribution	RMB1,000	RMB1,000,000	RMB1,000,000	RMB1,000,000	RMB1,000,000
Class B HKD Accumulation	HKD1,000	HKD1,000,000	HKD1,000,000	HKD1,000,000	HKD1,000,000
Class B HKD Distribution	HKD1,000	HKD1,000,000	HKD1,000,000	HKD1,000,000	HKD1,000,000
Class B USD Accumulation	USD1,000	USD100,000	USD100,000	USD100,000	USD100,000
Class B USD Distribution	USD1,000	USD100,000	USD100,000	USD100,000	USD100,000

Class B RMB Accumulation	RMB1,000	RMB1,000,000	RMB1,000,000	RMB1,000,000	RMB1,000,000
Class B RMB Distribution	RMB1,000	RMB1,000,000	RMB1,000,000	RMB1,000,000	RMB1,000,000
Class B RMB Hedged Accumulation	RMB1,000	RMB1,000,000	RMB1,000,000	RMB1,000,000	RMB1,000,000
Class B RMB Hedged Distribution	RMB1,000	RMB1,000,000	RMB1,000,000	RMB1,000,000	RMB1,000,000

CONVERSION

Unitholders shall be entitled to convert all or part of their Units of a Class of the Sub-Fund into Units of another Class in the Sub-Fund or into Units of another Sub-Fund available for subscription or conversion. Units of a Class can only be converted into Units of the same Class of another Sub-Fund.

DISTRIBUTION POLICY

Accumulation Class(es)

Class S HKD Accumulation, Class S USD Accumulation, Class S RMB Accumulation, Class S RMB Hedged Accumulation, Class B HKD Accumulation, Class B USD Accumulation, Class B RMB Accumulation and Class B RMB Hedged Accumulation are Accumulation Classes. Dividends, if any, will be re-invested.

Distribution Class(es)

Class A HKD Distribution, Class A USD Distribution, Class A RMB Distribution, Class I HKD Distribution, Class I USD Distribution, Class I RMB Distribution, Class I RMB Hedged Distribution, Class S HKD Distribution, Class S USD Distribution, Class S RMB Distribution, Class S RMB Hedged Distribution, Class B HKD Distribution, Class B USD Distribution, Class B RMB Distribution and Class B RMB Hedged Distribution are Distribution Classes.

For the Distribution Classes, the Manager has discretion as to whether or not to make any distribution of dividends, the frequency of distribution and amount of dividends. However, there is no guarantee of regular distribution nor, where distribution is made, the amount being distributed. The Manager may at its discretion pay distributions out of capital of the relevant Distribution Class. The Manager may also, at its discretion, pay distributions out of gross income, while paying all or part of the fees and expenses attributable to the relevant Distribution Class out of the capital of such Distribution Class, resulting an increase in distributable income for payment of distributions by such Distribution Class. Therefore, such Distribution Class may effectively pay distributions out of capital. **Payment of dividends out of capital or effectively out of capital amounts to a return or withdrawal of part of an investor's original investment or from any capital gains attributable to that original investment. Any distributions involving payment of dividends out of the Sub-Fund's capital or payment of dividends effectively out of the Sub-Fund's capital may result in an immediate reduction of the Net Asset Value per Unit of the relevant Distribution Class.**

All distributions declared on the Sub-Fund may be paid in cash by default or may be applied to subscribe for additional Units in the relevant Distribution Classes at the option of the Unitholders as indicated in the Application Form. If Unitholders elect to be paid in cash, the relevant proceeds will be paid to the Unitholders accordingly within one month of declaration. The Sub-Fund will not make distributions until the Unitholder has produced all documents or information required by the Manager or its duly authorised agents for the purpose of verification of identity or that are necessary to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including anti-money laundering law or regulation.

The cash distribution (if any) will be paid to Unitholders at their own risk and expense by telegraphic transfer in the Class Currency of the relevant Class normally within one calendar month after the declaration of such distribution by the Manager.

FEES AND EXPENSES

Fees payable by investors:

Class of Units	Subscription Charge (% of subscription amount)	Redemption Charge⁺ (% of redemption amount)	Switching Fee⁺ (% of the total amount being converted)
All Classes	Current: Nil Maximum: 3.00%	Current: Nil Maximum: Nil	Current: Nil Maximum: Nil

⁺ For the purpose of preventing excessive trading, the Manager may in its absolute discretion charge a Redemption Charge or Switching Fee of up to 3% of the redemption amount or the total amount being converted (as the case may be) where the holding period of the relevant units is less than 60 calendar days.

Fees and expenses payable from assets of the Sub-Fund:

Management Fee* (% of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class per annum)	Class A Units: 0.80% Class I Units: 0.50% Class S Units: 0.20% Class B Units: 0.10%
Performance Fee	Nil
Trustee Fee[^] (% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund per annum)	Up to 0.10%
	(subject to a minimum monthly fee of USD5,000 (or equivalent))
Administrator Fee (% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund per annum)	Included in the Trustee Fee

**The Management Fee may be adjusted upward from time to time up to a maximum of 3% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.*

^The Trustee Fee may be adjusted upward from time to time up to a maximum of 2% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.

Establishment Costs The establishment costs of the Fund and the Sub-Fund are approximately USD60,000 and will be borne by the Sub-Fund. The establishment costs will be amortised over the Amortisation Period.

General Expenses Please refer to the section headed “**General Expenses**” for further details.

MAINLAND CHINA TAXATION

Taxation of the Sub-Fund

To the extent that the Sub-Fund invests in Onshore RMB Securities traded through Bond Connect and/or such other means as may be permitted under the applicable laws and regulations from time to time, the Sub-Fund may be subject to withholding income tax and other taxes imposed in Mainland China. There is no assurance that tax preferential treatments or incentives currently offered to foreign institutional investors, if any, will not be abolished and the existing tax laws and regulations will not be revised or amended in the future.

(a) Corporate Income Tax (“CIT”)

If the Sub-Fund is considered as a tax resident enterprise of Mainland China, it will be subject to Mainland China CIT at 25% on its worldwide taxable income. If the Sub-Fund is considered as a non-Mainland China tax resident enterprise but has a permanent establishment (“PE”) in Mainland China, the profits attributable to that PE would be subject to CIT at 25%.

The Manager and the Trustee intend to manage and operate the Sub-Fund in such a manner that the Sub-Fund should not be treated as a tax resident enterprise of Mainland China or a non-tax resident enterprise with a PE in Mainland China for CIT purposes, although there is no assurance that this objective will be achieved.

If the Sub-Fund is a non-Mainland China tax resident enterprise without PE in Mainland China, Mainland China-sourced income derived by it from the investment in Onshore RMB Securities would be subject to a 10% Mainland China withholding income tax (“WIT”) in Mainland China, unless exempt or reduced under the laws and regulations or relevant tax treaties.

Investment in debt securities issued by Mainland China tax resident enterprises

Interest

Unless a specific exemption or reduction is available under the current Mainland China tax laws and regulations or relevant tax treaties, non-resident enterprises without PE in Mainland China, including the Sub-Fund, would be subject to WIT at the rate of 10% on the interest income received from the investment in debt instruments issued by Mainland China tax residents, including bonds issued by Mainland China tax resident enterprises. The entity distributing such interests is required to withhold such tax. Under the “Arrangement between the Mainland of China and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for the Avoidance of Double

Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income” (“**China-HK Arrangement**”), the WIT charged on interest received by non-resident enterprise holders of debt instruments could be reduced to 7% of the gross amount of the interests, if the holders are Hong Kong residents and are the beneficial owners of the interests under the China-HK Arrangement and relevant conditions are satisfied. In practice, due to the practical difficulties in demonstrating that the Sub-Fund is the beneficial owner of the interest income received, the Sub-Fund is generally not entitled to the reduced WIT rate of 7%. In general, the prevailing rate of 10% should be applicable to the Sub-Fund.

Under Mainland China CIT Law and regulations, interests derived from Mainland China government bonds issued by the in-charge Finance Bureau of the State Council and/or local government bonds approved by the State Council are exempt from Mainland China income tax.

On 7 November 2018, the Ministry of Finance (“**MOF**”) and the State Taxation Administration (“**STA**”) jointly issued Caishui [2018] No.108 (“**Circular 108**”), which stipulates that foreign institutional investors without a PE in the PRC (or having a PE in the PRC but the income so derived in the PRC is not effectively connected with such PE) are temporarily exempt from Mainland China WIT and Value Added Tax (“**VAT**”) in respect of bond interest received from 7 November 2018 to 6 November 2021 from investments in Mainland China bond market. The STA and MOF have issued Public Notice [2021] No. 34 (“**PN34**”) in November 2021 to grant an extension on the WIT and VAT exemption in respect of bond interest received from 7 November 2021 to 31 December 2025.

The Manager intends to make relevant provision on interest from Onshore RMB Securities upon the expiration of the temporary exemption under Circular 108 and PN34 if the WIT and VAT are not withheld at source at the time when such income is received (where WIT and VAT are already held at source, no further provision will be made).

Capital gains

Under the current PRC CIT Law, there are no specific rules or regulations governing the taxation of the gains derived by non-PRC tax resident enterprises from the disposal of bonds issued by PRC tax resident enterprises. The tax treatment for investment in bonds issued by PRC tax resident enterprises is governed by the general taxing provisions of the PRC CIT Law. Under such general taxing provisions, the Sub-Fund would only be subject to 10% PRC WIT on its “PRC-sourced” income.

Pursuant to Article 7 of the Detailed Implementation Regulations of the CIT Law, where the property concerned is a movable property, the source of capital gain shall be determined according to the location of the enterprise, establishment or place which transfers the property. Mainland China tax authorities have verbally indicated, on numerous occasions, that debt instruments issued by Mainland China tax resident enterprises are movable property. In this case, the source shall be determined based on the location of the transferor. As the Sub-Fund is located outside Mainland China, gains derived by the Sub-Fund from debt instruments issued by Mainland China tax resident enterprises could be argued as offshore sourced and thus not subject to WIT. However, there is no written confirmation issued by Mainland China tax authorities that debt instruments issued by Mainland China tax resident enterprises are movable property.

In addition to the verbal comments, Article 13.7 of the China-HK Arrangement provides that any gains derived by a Hong Kong tax resident from the disposal of Mainland China properties that are not referred to in Articles 13.1 to 13.5 of the China-HK Arrangement shall be taxable only in Hong Kong. As the debt instruments issued by Mainland China tax resident enterprises are not referred to in Articles 13.1 to 13.5 of the China-HK Arrangement, capital gains derived by the Hong Kong tax resident from the disposal of debt instruments issued by Mainland China tax resident enterprises should technically be exempt from WIT provided all the other relevant treaty conditions are satisfied (including obtaining a Hong Kong Tax Resident Certificate issued by the Hong Kong Inland Revenue Department for the Sub-Fund), subject to agreement by Mainland China tax authorities. In order to qualify for this preferential treatment, the Manager will further assess and seek agreement from Mainland China tax authorities in relation to the Sub-Fund, although this cannot be guaranteed. However, in practice, Mainland China tax authorities have not actively enforced the collection of WIT in respect of gains derived by non-Mainland China tax resident enterprises from the trading of debt securities.

After seeking professional and independent tax advice, the Manager will not make any provision on the gross unrealised and realised capital gains derived from the trading of Onshore RMB Securities by the Sub-Fund.

(b) Value Added Tax (“VAT”) and Local Surtaxes

The MOF and the STA issued the “Notice on the Comprehensive Roll-out of the B2V Transformation Pilot Program (“**B2V Pilot Program**”)” (Caishui [2016] No. 36) (“**Circular 36**”) on 23 March 2016. Circular 36 sets out that the B2V Pilot Program covers all the remaining industries of the program, including financial services. Circular 36 has taken effect from 1 May 2016, unless otherwise stipulated therein. Circular 36 provides that VAT at the rate of 6% shall be levied on the difference between the selling and buying prices of those marketable securities and on interest income, unless specifically exempted. In addition, if VAT is payable on capital gains and/or interest, there are also other local surtaxes (which include Urban Maintenance and Construction Tax (“**UMCT**”), Education Surcharge (“**ES**”) and Local Education Surcharge (“**LES**”)) that would also be charged as an amount as high as 12% of the VAT payable. However, pursuant to the newly issued UMCT Law and Public Notice [2021] No. 28 jointly issued by the MOF and STA, effective from 1 September 2021, no UMCT, ES and LES would be levied on the VAT paid for the service provisions and sale of intangible assets in China by overseas parties to PRC parties. However, the implementation of the exemption may vary depending on the local practice.

Investment in debt securities issued by Mainland China tax resident enterprises

Interest

Pursuant to Circular 36, interest income derived from bonds issued by Mainland China tax resident enterprises should be subject to VAT at the rate of 6% plus local surtaxes. Interest derived from Mainland China government bonds issued by the in-charge Finance Bureau of the State Council and/or local government bonds approved by the State Council are exempted from VAT.

In addition, as mentioned above, according to Circular 108, foreign institutional investors are exempted from VAT in respect of bond interest income received from 7 November 2018 to 6 November 2021 from investments in Mainland China bond market. Furthermore, pursuant to PN34, the aforesaid WIT and VAT exemption is extended to 31 December 2025. As this

exemption granted under PN34 is temporary, it is uncertain whether such exemption policy would be extended after 31 December 2025.

Capital gains

Pursuant to Caishui [2016] No. 70 (“**Circular 70**”), capital gains derived trading of RMB denominated debt securities in the CIBM by the foreign institutional investors approved by PBOC should be exempt from PRC VAT.

However, there is no specific circular exempting non-PRC tax resident enterprises from VAT on gains derived from the trading of bonds issued by PRC tax resident enterprises via Bond-Connect. With that said, by making reference to the above circular and other related prevailing tax regulations for the VAT exemption granted to foreign institutional investors for the capital gains derived from trading of PRC debt securities, it is anticipated that capital gains derived by the Sub-Fund from the trading of RMB denominated bonds via Bond Connect should also be exempted from PRC VAT. In practice, the PRC tax authorities have not strictly enforced the collection of VAT on such gains.

(c) Stamp Duty

Stamp duty under Mainland China laws generally applies to the execution and receipt of all taxable documents listed in Mainland China’s Stamp Duty Law. There is no specific guidance by Mainland China tax authorities on the treatment of CIT and other tax categories payable in respect of trading in the CIBM via Bond Connect.

General

Various tax reform policies have been implemented by the PRC government in recent years, and existing tax laws and regulations may be revised or amended in the future. There is no assurance that current tax exemptions or incentives will not be abolished in the future. It should also be noted that the actual applicable tax imposed by STA may be different and may change from time to time. There is a possibility of the rules being changed and taxes being applied retrospectively. There is also a possibility that the PRC tax authorities may change their view and interpretation of the provisions in the PRC tax rules and regulations. As such, any provision for taxation made by the Manager may be excessive or inadequate to meet final PRC tax liabilities. Consequently, Unitholders may be advantaged or disadvantaged depending upon the final tax liabilities, the level of provision and when they subscribed and/or redeemed their Units.

If the actual applicable tax levied by STA is higher than that provided for by the Manager so that there is a shortfall in the tax provision amount, investors should note that the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund may suffer more than the tax provision amount as the Sub-Fund will ultimately have to bear the additional tax liabilities. In this case, the then existing and new Unitholders will be disadvantaged. On the other hand, if the actual applicable tax levied by STA is lower than that provided for by the Manager so that there is an excess in the tax provision amount, Unitholders who have redeemed their Units before STA’s ruling, decision or guidance in this respect will be disadvantaged as they would have borne the loss from the Manager’s overprovision. In this case, the then existing and new Unitholders may benefit if the difference between the tax provision and the actual taxation liability under that lower tax amount can be returned to the account of the Sub-Fund as assets thereof. Notwithstanding the above provisions, Unitholders who have already redeemed their Units in the Sub-Fund before the

return of any overprovision to the account of the Sub-Fund will not be entitled or have any right to claim any part of such overprovision.

Unitholders should seek their own tax advice on their tax position with regard to their investment in the Sub-Fund.

It is possible that the current tax laws, regulations and practice in the PRC will change, including the possibility of taxes being applied retrospectively, and that such changes may result in higher taxation on PRC investments than currently contemplated.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Financial Reports	The first Accounting Date of the Sub-Fund would be 31 December 2025 and the first Semi-Annual Accounting Date of the Sub-Fund would be 30 June 2026.
--------------------------	--