PRODUCT KEY FACTS

CSOP SZSE ChiNext ETF*
(*This is a synthetic ETF)
a sub-fund of the CSOP ETF Series*
(*This includes synthetic ETFs)

CSOP Asset Management Limited

18 July 2025

- ***This statement provides you with key information about this product.***
- ***This statement is a part of the Prospectus.***
- ***You should not invest in this product based on this statement alone.***
- ***This is an exchange traded fund which seeks exposure to constituent securities of the underlying index which are highly volatile and have a high price-earnings ratio. You may suffer a substantial loss by investing in this product.***

Quick facts

Stock codes:	RMB counter: 83147 HKD counter: 03147
Trading lot size:	RMB counter: 200 units HKD counter: 200 units
Fund Manager:	CSOP Asset Management Limited
Trustee and Registrar:	HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited
Custodian:	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Underlying Index:	ChiNext Index
Base currency:	Renminbi ("**RMB**")
Trading currency:	RMB counter: RMB HKD counter: Hong Kong Dollar ("**HKD**")
Financial year end of this fund:	31 December
Dividend policy:	Annually in October subject to the Manager's discretion. Distributions may be paid out of capital or effectively out of capital and reduce the Sub-Fund's net asset value ("**NAV**"). **Distributions for all units (whether traded in HKD or RMB counter) will be in RMB only.**
Ongoing charges over a year:	1.27% #
Tracking difference of the last calendar year:	-0.07% ##
ETF Website:	http://www.csopasset.com/en/products/chinext-etf

 # The ongoing charges figure is based on expenses for the year ended 31 December 2024. This figure may vary from year to year. The ongoing charges figure does not include the fees related to the FDIs (including swaps) entered into by the Sub-Fund.

This is the actual tracking difference of the last calendar year. Investors should refer to the ETF website for more up to date information on actual tracking difference.

What is this product?

The Sub-Fund is a sub-fund of the CSOP ETF Series* (*This includes synthetic ETFs) ("**Trust**"), which is an umbrella unit trust established under Hong Kong law. The Sub-Fund is a passively managed index tracking ETF authorised under Chapters 8.6 and 8.8 of the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds ("**Code**"). The units of the Sub-Fund are traded on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "**SEHK**") like stocks.

The Sub-Fund is a synthetic ETF and seeks exposure to China A-Shares listed on the ChiNext board of the Shenzhen Stock Exchange ("SZSE") of the PRC mainland primarily through financial derivative instruments ("FDIs"). The Sub-Fund is denominated in RMB.

Objectives and Investment Strategy

Objective

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to provide investment results that, before deduction of fees and expenses, closely correspond to the performance of the Underlying Index, namely, ChiNext Index (the "**Underlying Index**").

Investment Strategy

In order to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund, the Manager will (i) primarily use a synthetic representative sampling strategy by investing up to 100% of the Sub-Fund's NAV in FDIs, which will be fully funded total return swaps with one or more swap counterparties; and (ii) where the Manager believes such investments are beneficial to the Sub-Fund and will help the Sub-Fund achieve its investment objective, use a physical representative sampling strategy as an ancillary strategy by investing a maximum level of less than 50% and an expected level of approximately 20% of the Sub-Fund's NAV (or up to 100% in extreme market conditions, e.g. regulatory change, market crash, crisis or extreme market turbulence affecting particularly the FDI market) in a representative portfolio of securities that collectively has a high correlation with the Underlying Index. The investment made by the Sub-Fund other than swaps and A-Shares shall comply with the requirements in 7.36 to 7.38 of the Code.

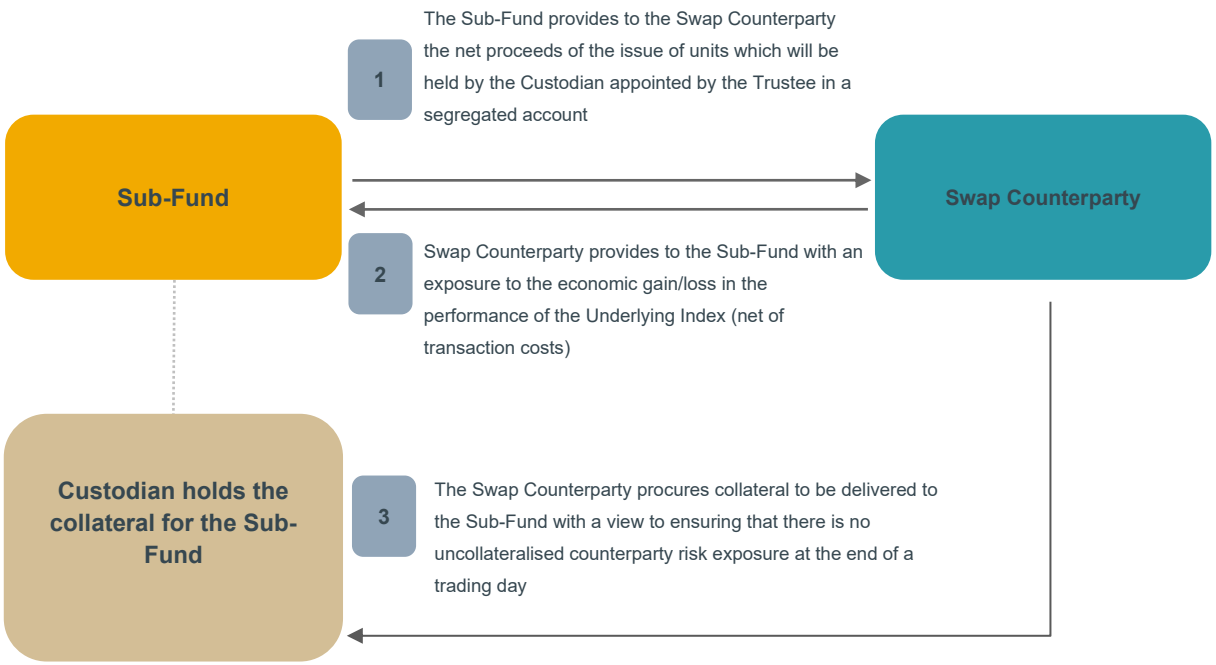
Synthetic representative sampling sub-strategy

By adopting a synthetic representative sampling sub-strategy, the Sub-Fund invests directly in fully funded total return swap transaction(s) whereby the Sub-Fund will pass on the substantially all of the net proceeds of any issue of its units to the swap counterparty(ies) and in return the swap counterparty(ies) will provide the Sub-Fund with an exposure to the economic gain/loss in the performance of the relevant Securities (net of transaction costs).

The Manager will obtain collateral that represents at least 100% of the Sub-Fund's gross total counterparty risk, and will manage the Sub-Fund to ensure that the collateral held by the Sub-Fund will represent at least 100% of the Sub-Fund's gross total counterparty risk exposure and be maintained, marked-to-market on a daily basis, with a view to ensuring that there is no uncollateralised counterparty risk exposure at the end of a trading day (subject to intra-day price movements, market risk and settlement risk etc.). The valuation of the collateral and the calculation of counterparty risk exposure in respect of any trading day T generally occurs at the end of that trading day. If the collateral held by the Sub-Fund is not at least 100% of the Sub-Fund's gross total counterparty risk exposure in respect of any trading day T, by the end of that trading day T, the Manager will generally require that each swap counterparty deliver additional collateral assets (i.e. variation margin) to make up for the difference in value, with the settlement of such delivery expected to occur on or before trading day T+2.

Each swap counterparty will deliver collateral with a view to reduce the net exposure of the Sub-Fund to each swap counterparty to 0%.

The diagram below shows how the synthetic representative sampling sub-strategy via fully funded total return swaps works:



Swap fees

The Sub-Fund will bear the swap fees, which includes all costs associated with swap transactions and are subject to the discussion and consensus between the Manager and the swap counterparty based on the actual market circumstances on a case-by-case basis. The swap fees represent the brokerage commission and the swap counterparty's cost of financing the underlying hedge.

Currently, the swap fees are expected to range from 0.00% to -3.50%* per annum of the swap notional amount (i.e. from 0.00% to -3.50%* per annum of the Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value). This is a best estimate only and the actual swap fees may deviate from the aforesaid estimate depending on actual market conditions. In extreme market conditions and exceptional circumstances, the brokerage commission and the swap counterparty's costs of financing the underlying hedge may increase significantly and in return increase the swap fees. When the actual swap fee level exceed the disclosed level, the Manager will issue notice to the investors. The Sub-Fund shall bear the swap fees (including any costs associated with the entering into, or unwind or maintenance of, any hedging arrangements in respect of such swaps). Swap fees are accrued daily and spread out over the month.The maximum unwinding fee payable by the Sub-Fund is 0.50%* per transaction on the notional amount of the swap unwound.

The Manager will disclose the swap fees in the semi-annual and annual financial reports of the Sub-Fund. The swap fees will be borne by the Sub-Fund and hence may have an adverse impact on the NAV and the performance of the Sub-Fund, and may result in higher tracking error.

* A positive figure denotes the fee that the Sub-Fund pays to the swap counterparties. A negative figure denotes the fee that the swap counterparties pay to the Sub-Fund.

Criteria for selection of swap counterparty

In selecting a swap counterparty (or a replacement swap counterparty), the Manager will have regard to a number of criteria, including but not limited to the fact that the prospective swap counterparty or its guarantor is a substantial financial institution (as defined under the Code) subject to an on-going prudential and regulatory supervision, or such other entity acceptable to the Securities and Futures Commission ("**SFC**") under the Code. The Manager may also impose such other selection criteria as it considers appropriate. A swap counterparty must be independent of the Manager. A prudent haircut policy will be adopted.

Physical representative sampling sub-strategy

For direct investments in securities issued within the PRC mainland, the Sub-Fund will invest through the Qualified Foreign Investor ("**QFI**") status of the Manager and/or the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect ("**Stock Connect**"). In normal market conditions, the Manager may invest less than 50% of the Sub-Fund's NAV through either the Manager's QFI status and/or the Stock Connect. As part of the foregoing, the Sub-Fund may or may not hold all of the Index Securities, and may invest in securities which are not included in the Underlying Index. The securities selected are expected to have, in the aggregate, investment characteristics (based on factors such as market capitalization and industry weightings), fundamental characteristics (such as return variability and yield) and liquidity measures similar to those of the Underlying Index.

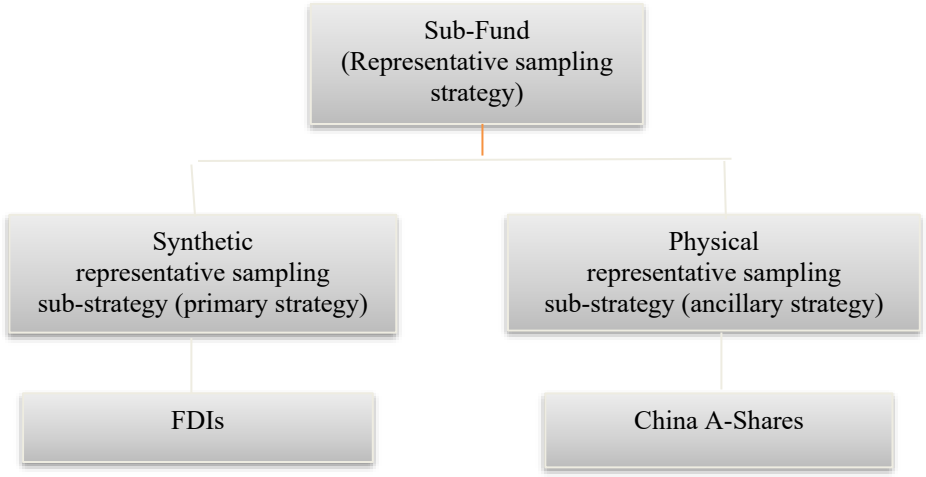
Other investments

The Sub-Fund may also invest not more than 5% of its NAV in cash and money market funds for cash management purpose. The Sub-Fund may also invest in FDIs for hedging purposes.

The Manager may, on behalf of the Sub-Fund, enter into securities lending transactions, with the maximum level for up to 50% and expected level for approximately 20% of its NAV and is able to recall the securities lent out at any time.

The Manager does not currently enter into sale and repurchase transactions or reverse repurchase transactions and other similar over-the-counter transactions on behalf of the Sub-Fund.

The diagram below shows the investment strategies of the Sub-Fund:



Underlying Index

The Underlying Index is a free float adjusted market capitalisation weighted index and is designed to represent the performance of the top 100 A-Share companies listed on the ChiNext board of the SZSE ranked by total market capitalisation, free-float market capitalisation and turnovers. It is compiled and published by Shenzhen Securities Information Co., Ltd. ("**SSICL**" or the "**Index Provider**").

The Underlying Index is a price return index which means that it does not include the reinvestment of dividends from the Index Securities, such dividends being net of any withholding tax. The Underlying Index is denominated and quoted in RMB. The Underlying Index was launched on 1 June 2010 and had a base level of 1,000 on 31 May 2010. As of 28 February 2025, it had a total market capitalisation of RMB 3,242.01 billion and 100 constituents.

The constituents of the Underlying Index together with their respective weightings can be found on the website http://www.cnindex.com.cn.

Bloomberg Index Code: SZ399006 / Reuters Index Code: .CHINEXTP

Use of derivatives / investment in derivatives

The Sub-Fund's net derivative exposure may be more than 50% but up to 100% of the Sub-Fund's NAV.

What are the key risks?

Investment involves risks. Please refer to the Prospectus for details including the risk factors.

1. Investment risk

- The Sub-Fund is not principal guaranteed and your investments may suffer losses. It is not actively managed. Falls in the Underlying Index may result in a corresponding fall in the value of the Sub-Fund.

2. Volatility and delisting risks associated with the ChiNext market

- Listed companies in the ChiNext market (e.g. innovative or small/medium sized enterprises ("**SME**")) are usually in their preliminary stage of development with smaller operating scale and shorter operating history, less mature business model and weaker risk management capacity, and their businesses are usually subject to higher uncertainty and more fluctuations in their performance. Therefore its stability and resistance to market risks may be lower. Hence, they are subject to higher market volatility and risks and higher turnover ratios than companies listed on the main board. In extreme circumstances where the trading price of the stock has hit the trading band limit (which is ±20% starting 24 August 2020), trading of the stock will be suspended. This would render it impossible for the Sub-Fund to liquidate positions and subject the Sub-Fund to significant losses. When the suspension is subsequently lifted, it may not be possible for the Sub-Fund to liquidate positions at a favourable price.
- It may be more common and faster for companies listed on the ChiNext market to delist. This may have an adverse impact on the Sub-Fund if the companies that it invests in are delisted. Investments in the ChiNext market may result in significant losses for the Sub-Fund and its investors.
- Conventional valuation methods may not be entirely applicable to companies listed in the ChiNext market due to the risky nature of the industries that these companies operate in. There are fewer circulating shares in the ChiNext market, hence stock prices may be relatively more easily manipulated and may experience higher fluctuation upon market speculation.
- Companies listed on the ChiNext market have less track record of profitability. It may be more common and faster for such companies (than companies listed on the main board or SME board) to delist. This may have an adverse impact on the Sub-Fund if the companies that it invests in are delisted.
- The rules and regulations regarding securities in the ChiNext market are less stringent in terms of profitability and share capital than those applicable to the main board market and SME board market of the SZSE.

3. Risks associated with investment in FDIs

- The Sub-Fund invests more than 50% and up to 100% of its NAV in FDIs (fully funded total return swaps) through one or more swap counterparty(ies). As such, the Sub-Fund may suffer significant loss if a swap counterparty fails to perform its obligations, or in case of insolvency or default of the swap counterparty(ies).
- Risks associated with FDIs include counterparty/credit risk, liquidity risk, valuation risk, volatility risk and over-the-counter transaction risk. FDIs are susceptible to price fluctuations and higher volatility, and may have large bid and offer spreads and no active secondary markets. The leverage

element/component of an FDI can result in a loss significantly greater than the amount invested in the FDI by the Sub-Fund. Exposure to FDIs may lead to a high risk of significant loss by the Sub-Fund.

4. Synthetic replication and counterparty risk

- *Under collateralisation risk:* The Manager seeks to mitigate the counterparty risks by fully collateralising all swap counterparty exposures. There is a risk that the value of the collateral may be substantially lower than the amount secured and so the Sub-Fund may suffer significant losses. Any loss would result in a reduction in the NAV of the Sub-Fund and impair the ability of the Sub-Fund to achieve its investment objective.

  The Sub-Fund may suffer significant losses if the swap counterparty fails to perform its obligations under the funded swap. The value of the collateral assets may be affected by market events and may diverge substantially from the performance of the Underlying Index, which may cause the Sub-Fund's exposure to the swap counterparty to be under-collateralised and therefore result in significant losses.
- *Default risk:* The Sub-Fund seeks to obtain the required exposure through one or more swap with one or more swap counterparty. The Sub-Fund is therefore exposed to counterparty risk and default risk of the swap counterparties and may suffer significant losses if a swap counterparty fails to perform its obligations. FDIs are susceptible to price fluctuations and higher volatility, which may result in large bid and offer spreads with no active secondary market. The Sub-Fund may suffer losses potentially equal to the full value of the FDIs.
- *Intra-day counterparty risk:* The Manager will manage the Sub-Fund to ensure that the collateral held by the Sub-Fund will represent at least 100% of the Sub-Fund's gross total counterparty risk exposure and be maintained, marked-to-market on a daily basis, with a view to ensuring that there is no uncollateralised counterparty risk exposure at the end of a trading day. If the collateral held by the Sub-Fund is not at least 100% of the Sub-Fund's gross total counterparty risk exposure in respect of any trading day T, by the end of that trading day T, the Manager will generally require that each swap counterparty deliver additional collateral assets to make up for the difference in value, with the settlement of such delivery expected to occur on or before trading day T+2. Despite the counterparty risk management measures in place, the management of the Sub-Fund's net exposure to each swap counterparty to zero is subject to settlement risks arising from settlement failures and market risks (including price movements prior to the required cash payment by the swap counterparty to the Sub-Fund). Any delay in the cash payment by the swap counterparty to the Sub-Fund prior to the end of the relevant trading day T+2 may cause the Sub-Fund's exposure to a swap counterparty to be larger than zero from time to time. This may result in significant losses for the Sub-Fund in the event of the insolvency or default of that swap counterparty.
- *Early termination of swaps risk:* In some circumstances, a swap counterparty can terminate the swap agreements early which may adversely impact the Sub-Fund's performance. Such early termination can also impair the Sub-Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective and may subject the Sub-Fund to substantial loss. Also, the Sub-Fund may face an increase in the cost to enter into a similar swap agreement with additional swap counterparties.
- *Change of swap fees risk:* The Sub-Fund will bear the swap fees, which are subject to the discussion and consensus between the Manager and the swap counterparty based on the actual market circumstances on a case-by-case basis. The current swap fees are a best estimate only and may deviate from the aforesaid estimate depending on actual market conditions. In extreme market conditions and exceptional circumstances, the brokerage commission and swap counterparty's costs of financing the underlying hedge may increase significantly and in return cause negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.

5. QFI risk

- 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 the PRC mainland, which are subject to change and may have retrospective effect.
- The Sub-Fund may suffer substantial losses if the approval of the QFI 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/brokers) 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.

- The swap counterparties may hedge their swap exposure by investing in A-Shares through QFI of itself or a third party/affiliate. If a swap counterparty for whatever reason is unable to trade through QFI (for example, due to revocation, termination or invalidation of approval of the QFI), this may hinder the swap counterparty's ability to increase the size of the relevant swap, which will in turn affect the Sub-Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective and strategy. This may also cause the units to trade at a premium to their NAV. In the worst case scenario, the Sub-Fund may be terminated.

6. Risks associated with the Stock Connect

- The relevant rules and regulations on 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, the Sub-Fund's ability to invest in China A-Shares or access the PRC mainland 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.

7. Securities Lending Transactions Risks

- Securities lending transactions may involve the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all.
- While the Sub-Fund must receive cash collateral of at least 100% of the valuation of the securities lent valued on a daily basis, there is a risk of shortfall of collateral value due to inaccurate pricing of the securities lent or change of value of securities lent. This may cause significant losses to the Sub-Fund.

8. Dual Counter Trading risk

- The market price on the SEHK of units traded in RMB and of units traded in HKD may deviate significantly. Investors may pay more or receive less when buying or selling units traded in HKD on the SEHK than in respect of units traded in RMB and *vice versa*.
- Some brokers/intermediaries and CCASS participants may not be able to (i) buy Units in one counter and to sell Units in the other, or (ii) trade in both counters at the same time.
- Investors without RMB accounts may buy and sell HKD traded units only and are therefore subject to Renminbi currency risk. Such investors will not be able to buy or sell RMB traded units and should note that distributions are made in RMB only. As such, investors may suffer a foreign exchange loss and incur foreign exchange associated fees and charges to receive their dividend.

9. Renminbi currency risk

- RMB is currently not a freely convertible currency as it is subject to foreign exchange controls and restrictions. Non-RMB based investors are exposed to foreign exchange risk and the value of RMB against the investors' base currency (e.g. HKD) may depreciate. Any depreciation of RMB could adversely affect the value of investor's investment in the 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.
- 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.

10. Concentration and Mainland China market risk

- The Sub-Fund's investments are concentrated in a single geographical region (i.e. Mainland China) and the ChiNext market. Companies listed on the ChiNext market are usually in their preliminary stage of development with smaller operating scale and shorter operating history (e.g. innovative or SME), therefore its stability and resistance to market risks may be lower. As such, it may be subject to greater volatility than broad-based funds.

- Mainland China is considered an emerging market and investments in the Mainland China market may be subject to greater economic, political, tax, foreign exchange, regulatory, volatility and liquidity risks, than that in more developed countries. The China A-Shares market is volatile and unstable (e.g. due to suspension of particular stocks or government intervention) than those in more developed markets.

11. PRC mainland tax risk

- Investment in the Sub-Fund may be subject to the risks associated with changes in the PRC mainland tax laws, and such changes may have retrospective effect and may adversely affect the Sub-Fund. Any increased tax liabilities on the Sub-Fund may adversely affect the Sub-Fund's value.
- Based on professional and independent tax advice, the Sub-Fund does not make any withholding income tax provision on the gross unrealised and realised capital gains derived from trading of China A-Shares and swaps.

12. Risks relating to the differences between the Hong Kong and PRC mainland stock markets

- As the ChiNext board of the SZSE may be open when units in the Sub-Fund are not priced, the value of the securities in the Sub-Fund's portfolio may change on days when investors will not be able to purchase or sell the Sub-Fund's units. Differences in trading hours between ChiNext board of the SZSE and the SEHK may also increase the level of premium or discount of the unit price to its NAV.
- While China A-Shares are subject to trading bands which restrict increases and decreases in the trading price, units of the Sub-Fund listed on the SEHK are not. This difference may also increase the level of premium or discount of the unit price to its NAV.

13. Reliance on market makers risk

- Although the Manager will use its best endeavours to put in place arrangements so that at least one market maker will maintain a market for the units traded in each counter and that at least one market maker to each counter gives not less than 3 months' notice prior to terminating market making arrangement under the relevant market maker agreement, liquidity in the market for the units may be adversely affected if there is no or only one market maker for the RMB or HKD traded units. There is also no guarantee that any market making activity will be effective.
- There may be less interest by potential market makers making a market in units denominated and traded in RMB. Any disruption to the availability of RMB may adversely affect the capability of market makers in providing liquidity for the units.

14. Tracking error risk

- The Sub-Fund may be subject to tracking error risk, which is the risk that its performance may not track that of the Underlying Index exactly. This tracking error may result from the investment strategy used, costs of using FDIs, and fees and expenses. The Manager will monitor and seek to manage such risk in minimising tracking error. There can be no assurance of exact or identical replication at any time of the performance of the Underlying Index.

15. Trading risk

- Retail investors can only trade units of the Sub-Fund on the SEHK. The trading price of the units may be different from the Sub-Fund's NAV and even at a significant discount/premium to its NAV. As investors will pay certain charges (e.g. trading fees and brokerage fees) to buy or sell units on the SEHK, investors may pay more than the NAV per unit when buying units on the SEHK, and may receive less than the NAV per unit when selling units on the SEHK.
- The units in the RMB counter are RMB denominated securities traded on the SEHK. Not all stockbrokers or custodians may be ready and able to carry out trading of the RMB traded units and settlement in RMB. The limited availability of RMB outside the PRC mainland may also affect the liquidity and trading price of the RMB traded units.

16. Risk of early termination

- The Sub-Fund may be terminated early under certain circumstances, for example, where the Underlying Index is no longer available for benchmarking or if the size of the Sub-Fund falls below a pre-determined NAV threshold as set out in the trust deed of the Trust and Prospectus. Investors may not be able to recover their investments and suffer a loss when the Sub-Fund is terminated

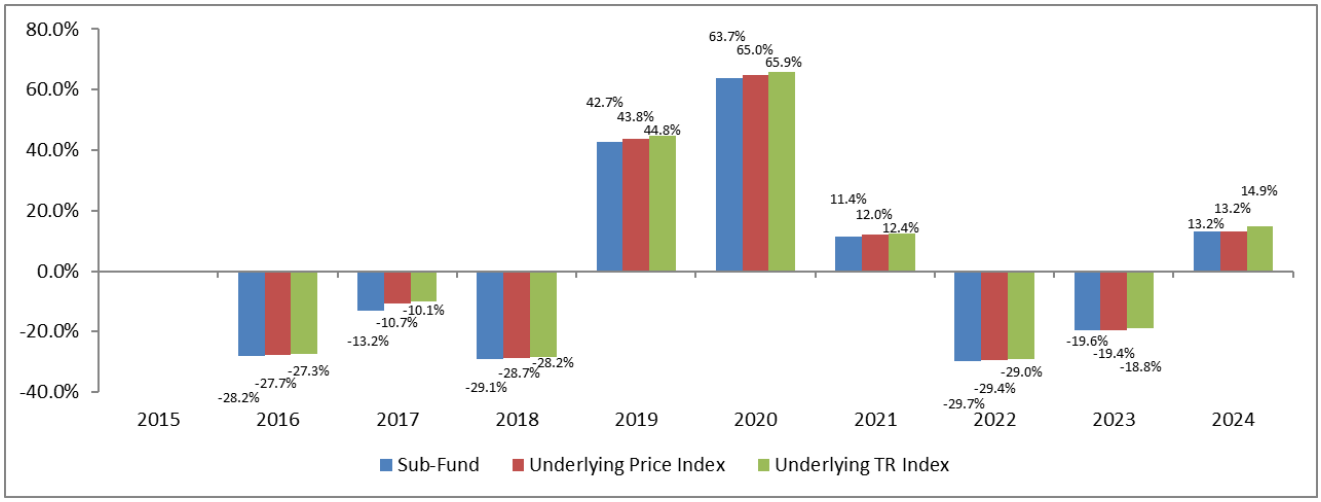
17. Risk relating to distributions paid out of capital

- 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 such distributions may result in an immediate reduction of the NAV per unit of the Sub-Fund.

18. Passive investment risk

- The Sub-Fund is passively managed and the manager will not have the discretion to adapt to market changes due to the inherent investment nature of the Sub-Fund. Falls in the Underlying index are expected to result in corresponding falls in the value of the Sub-Fund.

How has the fund performed?



The investment strategy of the Sub-Fund was newly changed effective from 14 August 2023. As a result of the change of investment strategy, past performance of the Sub-Fund prior to 14 August 2023 was achieved under circumstances which no longer apply. Investors should exercise caution when considering the past performance of the Sub-Fund prior to 14 August 2023. The investment strategy of the Sub-Fund was changed effective from 3 January 2020. As a result of the change of investment strategy, past performance of the Sub-Fund prior to 3 January 2020 was achieved under circumstances which no longer apply. Investors should exercise caution when considering the past performance of the Sub-Fund prior to 3 January 2020.

- Past performance information is not indicative of future performance. Investors may not get back the full amount invested.
- The computation basis of the performance is based on the calendar year end, NAV-To-NAV, without dividend reinvested.
- These figures show by how much the Sub-Fund increased or decreased in value during the calendar year being shown. Performance data has been calculated in RMB including ongoing charges and excluding your trading costs on SEHK.
- Where no past performance is shown there was insufficient data available in that year to provide performance.
- Fund launch date: 15 May 2015

Is there any guarantee?

The Sub-Fund does not have any guarantees. You may not get back the amount of money you invest.

What are the fees and charges?

Charges incurred when trading the Sub-Fund on SEHK

Fee	What you pay
Brokerage fee	At market rates[1]
Transaction levy	0.0027%[2]
Accounting and Financial Reporting Council ("AFRC") transaction levy	0.00015%[3]
Trading fee	0.00565%[4]
Stamp duty	Nil

Ongoing fees payable by the Sub-Fund

The following expenses will be paid out of the Sub-Fund. They affect you because they reduce the NAV of the Sub-Fund which may affect the trading price.

	Annual rate (as a % of the fund's NAV)
Management Fee*	0.99% per annum
Trustee Fee (inclusive of fees payable to the Custodian)	Included in the Management Fee
Registrar Fee	Included in the Management Fee
Performance Fee	Nil
Administration Fee	Nil
Other Ongoing costs	Please refer to Part 2 of the Prospectus

* Please note that some fees may be increased up to a permitted maximum amount by providing one month's prior notice to unitholders. Please refer to the section headed "**Fees and Charges**" in Part 1 of the Prospectus for details.

Additional Information

The Manager will publish important news and information in respect of the Sub-Fund (including in respect of the Underlying Index), both in English and Chinese language at the following website http://www.csopasset.com/en/products/chinext-etf, including:

- the Prospectus (as amended and supplemented from time to time);
- the latest Product Key Facts Statements;
- the latest annual and semi-annual financial reports in English;
- any public announcements made by the Sub-Fund, including information in relation to the relevant Sub-Fund and the Underlying Index, notices of the suspension of the calculation of NAV, changes in fees and charges, the suspension and resumption of trading of units;
- notices relating to material changes to the Sub-Fund which may have an impact on its investors such as material alterations or additions to the offering documents and constitutive documents of the Sub-Fund;

[1] The brokerage fee is payable in the currency decided by the intermediaries used by the buyer and the seller.
[2] Transaction levy of 0.0027% of the trading price of the units, payable by each of the buyer and the seller.
[3] AFRC transaction levy of 0.00015% of the trading price of the units, payable by each of the buyer and the seller.
[4] Trading fee of 0.00565% of the trading price of the units, payable by each of the buyer and the seller.

- the near real-time indicative NAV per unit of the Sub-Fund during normal trading hours on the SEHK in RMB and HKD;
- the last NAV of the Sub-Fund in RMB only and the last NAV per unit of the Sub-Fund in RMB and in HKD;
- full portfolio information of the Sub-Fund (updated on a daily basis);
- the Sub-Fund's gross and net exposure to each swap counterparty (updated on a daily basis);
- pictorial presentation of collateral information by way of pie charts (updated on a weekly basis) showing the following (if applicable): a) a breakdown by asset type, e.g. equity, bond and cash and cash equivalents; b) for equity, further breakdown by (1) primary listing (i.e. stock exchanges), (2) index constituents, and (3) sector; c) for bond, further breakdown by (1) types of bonds, (2) countries of issuers/guarantors, and (3) credit rating;
- top 10 holdings in the collateral (including name, percentage of the Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value, type, primary listing for equities, country of issuers, credit rating if applicable) (updated on a weekly basis);
- the list of swap counterparties (including hyperlinks to the websites of swap counterparties and their guarantors (if applicable)) (updated on a weekly basis);
- the overall collateralization level (expressed as a percentage of the Sub-Fund's NAV, updated on a daily basis);
- the compositions of the dividends (i.e. the relative amounts paid out of net distributable income and capital) for the last 12 months (also available by the Manager on request); and
- the latest list of participating dealers and market makers.

The near real time indicative NAV per unit in HKD (updated every 15 seconds during SEHK trading hours) and the last NAV per unit in HKD are indicative and for reference purposes only. The near real-time indicative NAV per Unit in HKD uses a real-time HKD:CNH foreign exchange rate – it is calculated using the near real-time indicative NAV per Unit in RMB multiplied by a real-time HKD:CNH foreign exchange rate provided by ICE Data Indices when the SEHK is opened for trading. Since the indicative NAV per Unit in RMB will not be updated when the underlying China A-Shares market is closed, any change in the indicative NAV per Unit in HKD (if any) during such period is solely due to the change in the foreign exchange rate.

The last NAV per unit in HKD is calculated using the last NAV per unit in RMB multiplied by an assumed foreign exchange rate using the CNH exchange rate quoted by Reuters at 3:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) as of the same Dealing Day. The official last NAV per unit in RMB and the indicative last NAV per unit in HKD will not be updated when the underlying China A-Shares market is closed.

"**Dealing Day**" means each business day on which both SEHK and the underlying China A-Shares market are open for normal trading.

Important

- If you are in doubt, you should seek professional advice.
- The SFC takes no responsibility for the contents of this statement and makes no representation as to its accuracy or completeness.