PRODUCT KEY FACTS

CSOP MAG Seven ETF
a sub-fund of the CSOP ETF Series*
(*This includes synthetic ETFs)

CSOP Asset Management Limited

12 January 2026

- ***This is a passive exchange traded fund.***
- ***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.***

Quick facts

Stock code:	3454
Trading lot size:	100 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:	Solactive Magnificent Seven Index
Base currency:	United States Dollars ("**USD**")
Trading currency:	HKD
Ongoing charges over a year:	1.00%[#]
Tracking difference of the last calendar year:	-1.27%[##]
Dividend policy:	Subject to the Manager's discretion. Currently the Manager intends to distribute income to Unitholders annually (in December). Distributions may be paid out of capital or effectively out of capital and reduce the Sub-Fund's net asset value ("**NAV**"). However, there is no guarantee of regular distribution nor the amount being distributed (if any). Distributions on any Units will be paid in USD.
Financial year end of this fund:	31 December
ETF website:	https://www.csopasset.com/en/products/hk-mag7 (this website has not been reviewed by the Securities and Futures Commission (the "**SFC**"))

[#] *The ongoing charges figure is based on expenses for the year ended 31 December 2025. This figure may vary from year to year.*

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

The Sub-Fund is a physical ETF and invests primarily in seven stocks listed in the US stock market. The Sub-Fund is denominated in USD.

Objectives and Investment Strategy

Objective

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

Investment Strategy

In order to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund, the Manager will adopt a full replication strategy by directly investing all, or substantially all, of the assets of the Sub-Fund in the securities constituting the Underlying Index (the "**Index Securities**") in substantially the same weightings (i.e. proportions) as these Index Securities have in the Underlying Index.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in financial derivative instruments (the "**FDIs**") (solely swaps) with no more than 20% of its NAV for investment purposes, where the Manager believes such investments will help the Sub-Fund achieve its investment objective and are beneficial to the Sub-Fund. The swaps which may be invested by the Sub-Fund will be funded total return swap transaction(s) whereby the Sub-Fund will pass on the relevant portion of cash 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 Index Securities (net of indirect costs). Exposure of the Sub-Fund to the Index Securities (either through direct investment or FDIs) will be in substantially the same weightings (i.e. proportions) as these Index Securities have in the Underlying Index.

The Sub-Fund may not hold more than 5% of its NAV in money market funds and in cash deposits subject applicable law and regulations for cash management purposes.

Securities Lending, Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Transactions

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. As part of the securities lending transactions, the Sub-Fund must receive cash and/or non-cash collateral of at least 100% of the value of the securities lent (interests, dividends and other eventual rights included). The collateral will be marked-to-market on a daily basis.

The Manager does not currently enter into sale and repurchase transactions, reverse repurchase transactions and other similar over-the-counter transactions. Prior approval of the SFC (to the extent required under applicable regulatory requirements) will be sought and not less than one month's prior notice (or such shorter notice period as may be permitted under applicable regulatory requirements) will be given to Unitholders in the event the Manager wishes to invest in sale and repurchase transactions, reverse repurchase transactions and other similar over-the-counter transactions.

Underlying Index

The Underlying Index is an equal weighted index that provides representation of seven stocks (Alphabet, Amazon, Apple, Meta, Microsoft, Nvidia and Tesla) which are commonly recognised for their market dominance in technological innovation. These seven stocks are listed on the Nasdaq and commonly known as "**Magnificent Seven Stocks**". The universe of the Underlying Index is fixed and comprises of the seven stocks stated above.

The Underlying Index will be rebalanced on a quarterly basis with an equal weighting of index component of 14.29% at rebalancing, and the rebalance day will be the last business day in February, May, August and November. If that day is not a trading day, the rebalance day will be the immediately following trading day.

The Underlying Index is compiled and published by Solactive AG. The Manager (and each of its connected persons) is independent of Solactive AG.

The Underlying Index is a net total return index which means that the performance of the index constituents is calculated on the basis that any dividends or distributions are reinvested after withholding tax deduction (if any). The Underlying Index is denominated and quoted in USD.

The Underlying Index was launched on 9 August 2024 and had a base level of 1,000 on 1 May 2015. As of 31 December 2025, it comprised of 7 securities with a total market capitalisation of USD 21.6 trillion.

The constituents of the Underlying Index with their respective weightings, additional information and other important news of the Underlying Index can be found on the website of Solactive AG at:

https://www.solactive.com/indices/?index=DE000SL0MN03#detail (this website has not been reviewed by the SFC).

Bloomberg Index Code: SOLMAG7
Reuters Index Code: .SOLMAG7

Use of derivatives / investment in derivatives

The Sub-Fund's net derivative exposure may up to 50% of its 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. There is no assurance that the Sub-Fund will achieve its investment objective.

2. Equity market risk

- The Sub-Fund's investment in equity securities is subject to general market risks, whose value may fluctuate due to various factors, such as changes in investment sentiment, political and economic conditions and issuer-specific factors.

3. Mega-capitalisation companies risk

- The constituents of the Underlying Index are mega-capitalisation companies that are relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. They may struggle with flexibility to respond quickly to disruptions and changes in trends.
- The high valuation of mega-capitalisation companies can make them more susceptible to market corrections, downturns and changes in interest rates. Moreover, mega-capitalisation companies typically have high price-to-earnings ratio than smaller capitalisation companies which can lead to overvaluation and may indicate there is less room for gains and even potential downward price adjustment.
- Mega-capitalisation companies usually exert market dominance and therefore frequently face regulatory pressures, in particular antitrust scrutiny. This leads to legal challenges and increased costs which may in turn affect profitability.

4. Concentration risk

- The Sub-Fund is concentrated in one or more of the technology sectors and themes. As a result, the Sub-Fund may be more susceptible to adverse economic, political, policy, tax, legal or regulatory event affecting such sectors and themes, and the value of the Sub-Fund may be more volatile than that of a fund which has a more diverse portfolio of investments.

Technology theme risk

- Constituents of the Underlying Index have high exposure to companies in technology themes. Companies in the technology sector are characterised by relatively higher volatility in price performance when compared to other economic sectors. Companies in the technology sector also face intense competition and there may also be substantial government intervention, which may have an adverse effect on profit margins. The price volatility of constituents of the Index may be greater than the price volatility constituents of more broad-based indices. Rapid changes could render obsolete the products and services offered by these companies. These companies are also subject to the risks of loss or impairment of intellectual property rights or licences, cyber security risks resulting in undesirable legal, financial, operational and reputational consequences.
- The Sub-Fund may be exposed to risks associated with different technology sectors and themes, including the industries listed below. A downturn in the business for companies in these sectors or themes may have adverse effects on the Sub-Fund.

Internet media and communications industry risk

- Internet media companies and companies in the communications industry are subject to high research and development costs, substantial capital requirements and risks including obsolescence of products, cyclicality of revenues and earnings, a decrease in the discretionary income of targeted individuals, changing consumer tastes and interests, fierce competition in the industry and the potential for increased government regulation. Additionally, internet media companies derive revenue primarily through pay-per-click advertisements, which can be influenced by factors such as, fluctuating consumer demands, shifting demographics and often unpredictable changes in consumer tastes can drastically affect such a company's profitability. Increasing concerns relating to privacy issues and the collection of data by social media companies and the evolving laws and regulations on the communications industry will also affect the businesses and operations of these companies.

Consumer discretionary and e-commerce industry risk

- The performance of companies in the consumer discretionary sector are correlated to the growth rate of the consumer market, individual income levels and their impact on levels of domestic consumer spending, which in turn depend on the worldwide economic conditions, which have seen significant deterioration in the past. Any future slowdowns or declines in the economy or consumer spending in the relevant market may materially and adversely affect the business of the companies in the consumer discretionary sector. E-commerce companies, in particular, are dependent on internal infrastructure and on the availability, reliability and security of the Internet and related systems. Such systems and operations may be vulnerable, amongst other things, to damage or interruption from natural disasters and telecommunications failure. In addition, legislative or regulatory changes and increased government supervision may affect companies in the E-commerce companies.

Semiconductors industry risk

- As product cycles shorten and manufacturing capacity increases, semiconductor companies may become increasingly subject to aggressive pricing, which hampers profitability. Reduced demand for end-user products, underutilization of manufacturing capacity, and other factors could adversely impact the operating results of semiconductor companies. Semiconductor companies typically face high capital costs and may be heavily dependent on intellectual property rights. The stock prices of semiconductor companies have been and likely will continue to be extremely volatile.

Software industry risk

- Software companies are subject to significant competitive pressures, such as aggressive pricing, new market entrants, competition for market share, short product cycles due to an accelerated rate of technological developments and the potential for limited earnings and/or falling profit margins. These companies also face the risks that new products will not be accepted by consumers and businesses. These factors can affect the profitability of these companies and, as a result, the value of their securities.

Automotive industry risk

- The automotive industry can be highly cyclical, and companies in the industry may suffer periodic operating losses. Automotive companies, particularly those electric vehicle manufacturers, may be affected by the obsolescence of existing technology, short product cycles, falling prices and profits and competition from new market entrants. Developments in automotive technologies may require significant expenditure and capital commitment and may not generate profits in the near future. Automotive companies may be significantly affected by labour relations, fluctuating component prices and subject to government policies and regulations regarding imports and exports of automotive products. Governmental policies affecting the automotive industry, such as taxes, tariffs, duties, subsidies, and import and export restrictions on automotive products can influence industry profitability.

Technology hardware industry risk

- Technology hardware companies can be significantly affected by cyclical market patterns, rapid product obsolescence, frequent new product introductions, evolving industry standards, competitive pressures, aggressive pricing, technological developments, changing domestic demand, the ability to attract and retain skilled employees and availability and price of components. In addition, many technology hardware

companies rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secret laws to establish and protect their proprietary rights in their products and technologies.

5. Risk associated with the universe of the Underlying Index

- The universe of the Underlying Index is fixed at the seven stocks stated above and there will be no adjustment upon the emergence of other market-dominant stocks or other high performing and influential companies which may cause rapid changes that render the seven stocks stated above obsolete.

6. Geographical concentration risk

- The Sub-Fund is subject to geographical concentration risks as it primarily invests in companies which are US listed companies. The value of the Sub-Fund may be more susceptible to adverse economic, political, policy, foreign exchange, liquidity, tax, legal or regulatory event affecting the US.

7. New index risk

- The Underlying Index is a new index. The Sub-Fund may be riskier than other exchange traded funds tracking more established indices with longer operating history.

8. Equal weighted index risks

- The Underlying Index is an equal weighted index whereby the Index Securities will have the same weighting at each rebalancing (but not between each rebalancing) regardless of its size or market capitalisation, based on the methodology of the Index. The Sub-Fund by tracking the Underlying Index may have relatively large holdings in Index Securities with relatively smaller market capitalisation than it would have held if tracking a market capitalisation weighted index, leading to higher risks and potential underperformance.

9. Foreign exchange risk

- The Sub-Fund's Base Currency is in USD but the Units are traded in HKD. The NAV of the Sub-Fund may be affected unfavourably by fluctuations in the exchange rates between USD and HKD. Secondary market investors may also be subject to additional costs or losses associated with fluctuations in the exchange rates between HKD and the Base Currency when trading Units in the secondary market.

- Investors should note that all Units will receive distributions in the Base Currency (USD) only. In the event that the relevant Unitholder has no USD account, the Unitholder may have to bear the fees and charges associated with the conversion of such distribution from USD to HKD or any other currency. The Unitholder may also have to bear bank or financial institution fees and charges associated with the handling of the distribution payment. Unitholders are advised to check with their brokers regarding arrangements for distributions.

10. Risks 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 and the value of the collateral may fall below the value of the securities lent out.

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. Trading difference risk

- As the Nasdaq may be open when Units 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 the Nasdaq and the SEHK may also increase the level of premium or discount of the Unit price to its NAV.

14. Trading risk

- The trading price of the Units on the SEHK is driven by market factors such as the demand and supply of the Units. Therefore, the Units may trade at a substantial premium or discount to the Sub-Fund's 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.

15. 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 and that at least one market maker 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 Units. There is also no guarantee that any market making activity will be effective.

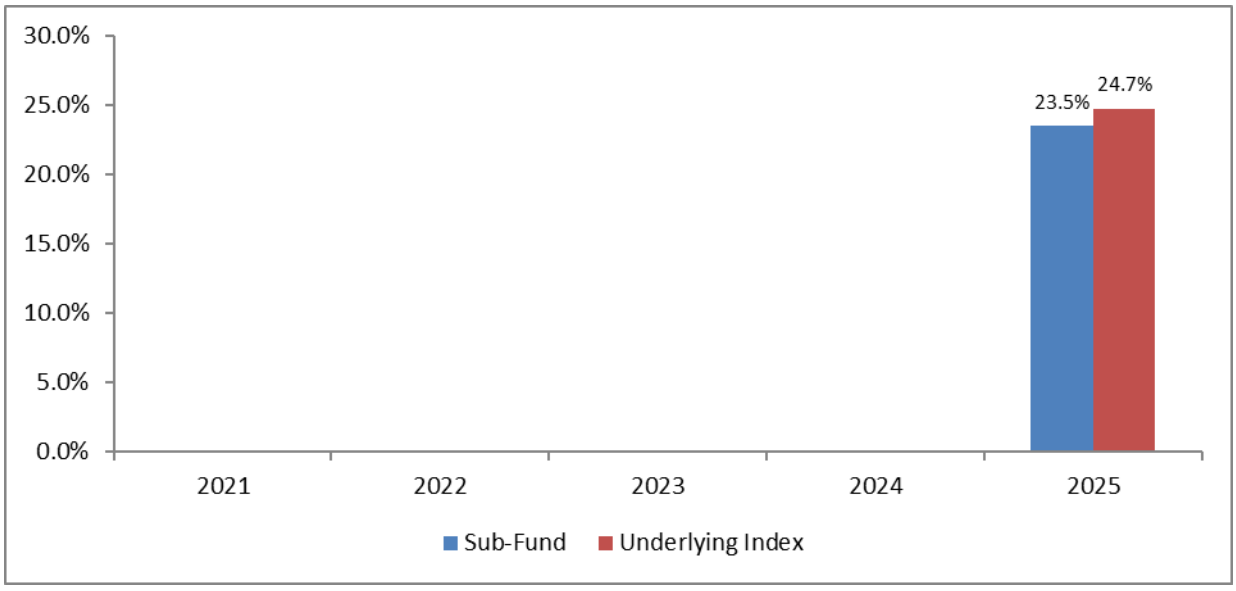
16. Risk of early termination

- The Sub-Fund may be terminated early under certain circumstances, for example, where the size of the Sub-Fund falls below USD15,000,000. Investors may not be able to recover their investments and may 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 involving payment of dividends out of capital or effectively out of capital of the Sub-Fund may result in an immediate reduction of the NAV per Unit of the Sub-Fund.

How has the fund performed?



- 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, with 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 USD 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: 6 November 2024

Is there any guarantee?

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

What are the fees and charges?

Charges incurred when trading the Sub-Fund on the 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 NAV of the Units)
Management Fee*	0.6% per annum
Trustee fee	Included in the Management Fee
Registrar fee	Included in the Management Fee
Performance fee	Nil
Other ongoing charges	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.*

Other fees

You may have to pay other fees when dealing in the units of the Sub-Fund. Please refer to Part 2 of the Prospectus for details of other fees and expenses applicable to the creation or redemption, or dealing in units. You should also check with your intermediaries on the payment process including the currency that you should use for settling such fees and how they set the exchange rate to be used if any currency conversion is required in the transaction.

Additional Information

The Manager will publish important news and information in respect of the Sub-Fund, both in English and Chinese language at the following website https://www.csopasset.com/en/products/hk-mag7 (this website has not been reviewed by the SFC), including:

[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 Prospectus and this statement (as amended and supplemented from time to time);
- the latest annual and semi-annual financial reports (in English only);
- any public announcements made by the Sub-Fund, including information in relation to the 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;
- the near real-time indicative NAV per Unit of the Sub-Fund updated every 15 seconds during normal trading hours on the SEHK in HKD;
- the last NAV of the Sub-Fund in USD only and the last NAV per Unit of the Sub-Fund in USD and HKD (updated on a daily basis);
- full portfolio information of the Sub-Fund (updated on a daily basis);
- the past performance information of the Sub-Fund;
- the tracking difference and the tracking error of the Sub-Fund;
- the latest list of participating dealers and market makers; and
- the composition of the distributions (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).

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:USD foreign exchange rate – it is calculated using the near real-time indicative NAV per Unit in USD multiplied by a real-time HKD:USD foreign exchange rate provided by ICE Data Indices when the SEHK is opened for trading. Since the indicative NAV per Unit in USD will not be updated when any underlying share 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 USD multiplied by an assumed foreign exchange rate using the USD exchange rate quoted by Reuters at 3:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) as of the same Dealing Day (i.e. business day). The official last NAV per Unit in USD and the indicative last NAV per Unit in HKD will not be updated when any underlying share market is closed.

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.