博时基金 BOSERA FUNDS

PRODUCT KEY FACTS

Bosera Global Exchange Traded Funds Series Open-ended Fund Company

Bosera HashKey Ether ETF (Listed Class)

January 2026

Issuer: Bosera Asset Management (International) Co., Limited

- ***This is a passive exchange traded fund (ETF), which directly holds ether.***
- ***The ETF's investment in ether is subject to key risks such as extreme price volatility risk, custody risk, cybersecurity risk, fork risk and risks associated with staking.***
- ***The value of ether could decline significantly in a short period of time, including to zero. For example, in 2020, the biggest single-day drop of the price of ether was 44%.[1] You may lose all of your investment within one day.***
- ***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 codes:	3009 – HKD counter 9009 – USD counter
Trading lot size:	100 Shares – HKD counter 100 Shares – USD counter
Manager:	Bosera Asset Management (International) Co., Limited
Sub-Manager:	HashKey Capital Limited
Custodian:	BOCI-Prudential Trustee Limited
Sub-Custodian (in respect of ether holdings):	Hash Blockchain Limited (acting via its associated entity HashKey Custody Services Limited)
Virtual asset trading platform:	HashKey Exchange, operated by Hash Blockchain Limited
Ongoing charges over a year[#]:	estimated to be 0.85%
Annual tracking difference*:	estimated to be -0.70%
Index:	CME CF Ether-Dollar Reference Rate - Asia Pacific Variant
Base currency:	US Dollars (USD)
Trading currency:	Hong Kong dollars (HKD) – HKD counter US dollars (USD) – USD counter
Dividend policy:	No distribution will be made
Financial year end of the Sub-Fund:	31 December
Website:	http://www.bosera.com.hk/en-US/products/list/hk (this website has not been reviewed by the SFC)

[#] The ongoing charges figure is indicative only as the Sub-Fund is newly set up. It represents the sum of the estimated ongoing expenses over a 12-month period chargeable to the relevant class expressed as a percentage of the estimated average NAV of the relevant class over the same period. The actual figure may be different from this estimated figure and it may vary from year to year. For the first 12 months from the launch date of the Sub-Fund, the ongoing charges of each class of the Sub-Fund will be capped at the respective ongoing charges figure stated above. Any ongoing expenses in excess of such cap will be borne by the Manager.

* This is an estimated annual tracking difference as the Sub-Fund is newly set up. Investors should refer to the website of the Sub-Fund for more up-to date information on actual tracking difference.

1 This is based on daily prices of ether against USD on Bloomberg at GMT 00:00.

What is this product?

Bosera HashKey Ether ETF (the "**Sub-Fund**") is a sub-fund of the Bosera Global Exchange Traded Funds Series Open-ended Fund Company ("**Company**"), which is a public umbrella open-ended fund company established under Hong Kong law with variable capital with limited liability and segregated liability between sub-funds registered and incorporated under Part IVA of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) ("**SFO**"). The Sub-Fund is a passively managed index exchange traded fund under Chapter 8.6 of the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds (the "**Code**").

The Sub-Fund offers both listed class of shares (the "Listed Class of Shares") and unlisted classes of shares (together the "Unlisted Classes of Shares"). This statement contains information about the offering of the "Listed Class of Shares", and unless otherwise specified references to "Shares" in this statement shall refer to the "Listed Class of Shares". Investors should refer to a separate statement for the offering of the Unlisted Classes of Shares.

The Listed Class of Shares of the Sub-Fund are listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "SEHK") and are traded on the SEHK like listed stocks.

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 price of ether as reflected by the CME CF Ether-Dollar Reference Rate - Asia Pacific Variant (the "**Index**") so as to provide exposure to the value of ether.

Strategy

Ether is a virtual asset which was released in 2015. Ether serves as the unit of account on an open-source, decentralized, peer-to-peer computer network ("**Ethereum Network**"). No single entity owns or operates the Ethereum Network. Ether is not a legal tender and is not backed by any authorities, government or corporations. The value of ether is determined, in part, by the supply of, and demand for, ether in the global markets for trading ether, market expectations for the adoption of ether as a decentralized store of value and medium of exchange, the number of merchants and/or institutions that accept ether as a form of payment and the volume of private end-user-to-end-user transactions. Please refer to the Prospectus for further details.

In seeking to achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund is passively managed by directly investing up to 100% of its NAV in ether through SFC-licensed virtual asset trading platform(s). Transaction and acquisition of ether by the Sub-Fund will be conducted through SFC-licensed virtual asset trading platform(s). The Sub-Fund will not acquire other types of investments except that the Sub-Fund may retain a small amount of cash (up to a maximum of 10% of its NAV) to pay ongoing fees and expenses and meet redemption requests. All of the Sub-Fund's ether will be held by the Sub-Custodian.

The Manager intends to enhance the performance of the Sub-Fund by staking up to 30% of the ether held in the portfolio of the Sub-Fund through SFC-licensed virtual asset trading platform(s), who can perform staking activities on its own or by engaging its affiliates or third party staking providers. As at the date of this statement, the designated staking service provider is Hash Blockchain Limited (HashKey Exchange, which is a SFC authorized virtual asset trading platform). Following the deduction of any service fees, staking yields will be reinvested into the Sub-Fund. Staking is the process of validating transactions on the blockchain by locking up a committed amount of ether on the blockchain network for the purposes of the proof-of-stake consensus mechanism so as to enhance

the network operation. Through participating in staking, the Sub-Fund may receive staking rewards, which are in the form of ether, from the Ethereum Network. It is expected that, in general, there is no change in the ownership of the ether held by the Sub-Fund during the staking process.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in any financial derivative instruments. The Sub-Fund will not engage in borrowing, sale and repurchase transactions, reverse repurchase transactions, securities lending transactions and/or other similar over-the-counter transactions. The Manager will seek the prior approval of the SFC (if required) and provide at least one month's prior notice to Shareholders before the Manager engages in any such investments. There is no leverage exposure to ether at the Sub-Fund level.

Index

The CME CF Ether-Dollar Reference Rate - Asia Pacific Variant is a benchmark index price for ether that aggregates the trade flow of ether trading activity across major spot ether trading venues approved by the CME CF Cryptocurrency Pricing Products Oversight Committee of CF Benchmarks Ltd. ("**Constituent Exchanges**"). The Index is designed based on the IOSCO Principles for Financial Benchmarks and is a Registered Benchmark under the UK Benchmark Regulations ("**BMR**"). The NAV of the Sub-Fund will be valued by reference to the Index.

To be eligible as a Constituent Exchange, a spot ether trading venue is required to meet certain eligibility criteria imposed by the Index Provider (e.g. minimum trading volume, compliance with applicable law and regulations, etc.) and make trade data and order data available through an automatic programming interface with sufficient reliability, detail and timeliness. The Constituent Exchanges of the Index may change from time to time. As of 20 November 2023, the Constituent Exchanges include Bitstamp, Coinbase, itBit, Kraken, Gemini, and LMAX Digital.

The administrator of the Index is CF Benchmarks Ltd. (the "**Index Provider**") a UK incorporated company, authorized and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority of the UK as a Benchmark Administrator under BMR. The Manager and its connected persons are independent of the Index Provider.

The Index serves as a once-a-day benchmark rate of the U.S. dollar price of ether (USD/ETH), calculated as of 4:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time). The Index aggregates the trade flow of all Constituent Exchanges, during an observation window between 3:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) into the U.S. dollar price of one ether at 4:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time). Specifically, the Index is calculated based on the "Relevant Transactions" which is any ether versus USD spot trade that occurs during the observation window between 3:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) on a Constituent Exchange.

The Index was launched on 11 September 2023.

You can obtain the most updated list of Constituent Exchanges, the last closing index level and additional information of the Index including important news from the website of the Index Provider and index methodology at https://www.cfbenchmarks.com/data/indices/ETHUSD_AP (the contents of which has not been reviewed by the SFC).

Use of derivatives / Investment in derivatives

The Sub-Fund will not use derivatives for any purposes.

What are the key risks?

Investment involves risks. The Sub-Fund is a passive ETF which invests directly in ether. The risks of investing in the Sub-Fund are therefore greater than those of investing in other conventional ETFs. Ether is relatively new investment with limited history. They are subject to unique and substantial risks, and historically, have been subject to significant price volatility. The value of an investment

in the Sub-Fund could decline significantly in a short period of time and without warning, including to zero. You may lose the full value of your investment within a single day.

If you are not prepared to accept significant and unexpected changes in the value of the Sub-Fund and the possibility that you could lose your entire investment in the Sub-Fund you should not invest in the Sub-Fund. Your investment in the Sub-Fund should only be ancillary in your portfolio. Please refer to the Prospectus for details including the risk factors.

1. General investment risk

- The Sub-Fund's investment portfolio may fall in value due to any of the key risk factors below and therefore your investment in the Sub-Fund may suffer losses. There is no guarantee of the repayment of principal. There is no assurance that the Sub-Fund will achieve its investment objective.

2. Ether risks

The Sub-Fund is directly exposed to the risks of ether through investment in ether, and the following risks which adversely affect the price of ether may also affect the value of the Sub-Fund.

- New innovation risk: Ether is a relatively new innovation and the market for ether is subject to rapid price swings, changes and uncertainty. It is not backed by any authorities, government or corporations. Continued and further development of the Ethereum Network and the acceptance and use of ether are subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to predict or evaluate. Any cessation or reversal of such development of the Ethereum Network or the acceptance of ether may adversely affect the price of ether and thus the Sub-Fund's investment.
- Unforeseeable risks: Given the rapidly evolving nature of ether, including advancements in the underlying technology, market disruptions and resulting governmental interventions that are unforeseeable, an investor may be exposed to additional risks which cannot currently be predicted.
- Speculative risk: Ether is highly speculative as it has limited track record and lack of intrinsic value. Its value is primarily driven by supply and demand dynamics within the ether market and does not generate cash flows.
- Extreme price volatility risk: Investing in ether and related products is highly volatile compared to investments in traditional securities, and their price movements are difficult to predict. The prices of ether have historically been extremely volatile. For example, the price of ether dropped 76% during the period from 10 November 2021 to 9 November 2022. Also, the value of ether could decline significantly in a short period of time and without warning, including to zero. For example, in 2020, the biggest single-day drop of the price of ether was 44%.[1] The value of the Sub-Fund's investments in ether could decline significantly and without warning, including to zero.
- Risk relating to the limited history of ether: Ether and the Ethereum Network have a limited history, therefore, it is unclear how all elements of ether will unfold over time, specifically with regard to governance between miners, developers and users, as well as the long-term security model as the mining reward of ether decreases over time. Insufficient software development or any other unforeseen challenges that the ether community is not able to resolve could have an adverse impact on ether price and thus the Sub-Fund's investment.
- Cybersecurity, fraud, market manipulation and security failure risk: Ether may be subject to the risk of fraud, theft, manipulation or security failures, operational or other problems that impact ether trading venues. In particular, the Ethereum Network and entities that hold ether in custody or facilitate the transfers or trading of ether are vulnerable to various cyber attacks. Malicious actors may also exploit flaws in the code or structure in the Ethereum Network that will allow them to, among other things, steal ether held by others, control the blockchain, steal personally

identifying information, or issue significant amounts of ether in contravention of the protocols.

The occurrence of any of the above may have negative impact on the price of ether and thus the Sub-Fund's investment.

- Concentration of ownership risk: A significant portion of ether is held by a small number of holders who may have the ability to manipulate the price of ether. As a result, large sales by such holders could have an adverse effect of the market price of ether.
- Changes in acceptance of ether: The value of ether is subject to risks related to its usage and there is no assurance that ether usage will continue to grow over the long-term to support its value. Reduction or slowdown in the acceptance and/or prevalence of ether may result in lack of liquidity, increased volatility or a significant reduction in the price of ether and thus the Sub-Fund's investment.
- Regulatory risk: The regulation on ether, digital assets and related products and services continues to evolve and increase. To the extent that future regulatory actions or policies limit or restrict ether usage, ether trading or the ability to convert ether to fiat currencies, the demand for and value of ether may be reduced significantly. Changes to existing regulation (e.g., regarding dealing in virtual asset-related products) may also impact the ability of the Sub-Fund to achieve its investment objective or operate as planned.
- Fork risk: As the Ethereum Network is an open-source project, the developers may suggest changes to the ethereum software from time to time. If the updated ethereum software is not compatible with the original ethereum software and a sufficient number (but not necessarily a majority) of users and miners elect not to migrate to the updated ethereum software, this would result in a "hard fork" of the Ethereum Network, with one prong running the earlier version of the ethereum software and the other running the updated ethereum software, resulting in the existence of two versions of Ethereum Network running in parallel and a split of the blockchain underlying the Ethereum Network. The occurrence of such "fork" may result in an adverse impact on the price and liquidity of ether and thus the Sub-Fund's investment. In case of a "hard fork", each of the Manager and the Sub-Manager will, acting in the best interest of investors, use its sole discretion to determine which network should be considered the appropriate network for the Sub-Fund and keep investors informed. There is no guarantee that the Manager and/or the Sub-Manager will choose the digital asset that is ultimately the most valuable fork, and their decision may adversely affect the value of the Sub-Fund as a result.
- Contagion risk: The collapse of any major players in the crypto ecosystem (for example, wallets and trading platforms) may have contagious adverse effects on the values of virtual assets including ether and the value of the Sub-Fund's investments. Over the past several years, a number of major players such as less regulated virtual assets trading venues have experienced, or may in the future, collapse, stop operating or temporarily or permanently shut down due to issues such as fraud, failure, security breaches, cybersecurity issues or manipulation. This may adversely affect the value of ether and thus the value of the Sub-Fund.
- Control and potential manipulation of Ethereum Network risk: Ethereum Network is vulnerable to malicious attack and malicious actor would be able to gain full control of the network and the ability to manipulate the blockchain. If an entity gains control of over 50% of the computing power (requiring 51% ownership of the ether that is staked with validators) the entity could use its majority share to double spend ether. Eventually, this would significantly erode trust in the Ethereum Network as a store of value and means of exchange which may significantly decrease the value of the ether and in turn the NAV of the Shares. The two largest miners or pools of Ethereum control in the aggregate more than 50% of the Ethereum Network.
- Illicit use of ether: Ether can be used to purchase illegal goods, fund illicit activities or launder money. Negative developments of ether may affect the general outlook on the industry as a

whole, trigger governmental intervention/restrictions/regulations, and may have adverse effect on the Sub-Fund's investments.

3. Risks associated with staking

- There is no guarantee that staking will yield rewards, and past rewards are not indicative of future returns. If the staking services are ceased or terminated, the Sub-Fund may not be able to stake the Sub-Fund's assets for a period of time or at all.
- Staking service providers: . The Sub-Fund is exposed to the risk of loss of staked ether if the staking service providers fail to operate in accordance with the Ethereum Network's rules, or due to cybersecurity attacks, security issues, or other unforeseeable problems.
- Slashing risk: Staking may come with a risk of loss of virtual assets due to a process known as slashing. In the context of Ethereum, slashing occurs when a validator is found to be performing critical violations, such as double-signing, extended downtime or equivocating, by proposing or attesting to conflicting blocks. If any staking service provider to the Sub-Fund is slashed by the Ethereum Network, the Sub-Fund may be affected, leading to the loss of both rewards and principal. As a result of extended downtime due to the staking service provider's inactivity, even if no slashing occurs, the Sub-Fund may not be able to benefit from rewards, and may incur penalties.
- Staking features and liquidity risk: Staking features such as lock-up periods, staking reward payout periods and reward amounts are not necessarily fixed over time, and can cause liquidity risk or delay in settlement period. Staked assets cannot be transferred, sold or otherwise dealt with during the lock-up period. Further, staked assets may not pay out staking rewards daily, which may cause delays in reinvestment of the staking reward amount into the Sub-Fund.
- Legal uncertainty risk: Due to the novelty of staking, there is no case law on ownership of staked assets. The legal uncertainty may affect the nature and enforceability of the Sub-Fund's interest in the virtual assets of the Sub-Fund which have been staked.
- Risk of unstaking process: Unstaking of ether will take time (from a few days to a few weeks), and during the unstaking process, the Manager will not be able to withdraw or liquidate the staked ether.
- Volatility risk: Given the volatility of ether, the value of staked ether at the time of completion of the unstaking period may be significantly less than the value of the ether at the time a decision is taken to withdraw the staked ether.
- Risk of entry queue period: There may be an entry queue period (i.e. waiting time that validators experience (after they have staked their ether) before they can start participating in the Ethereum Network) of up to a few weeks. Staked ether will not be eligible to receive any staking rewards and may not be withdrawn during the period.

4. Index risk

- The Index is a new index which was launched on 11 September 2023 and has limited operating history. The Sub-Fund may be riskier than other exchange traded fund tracking more established indices with longer operating history. The Index has similar index methodology as CME CF Ether-Dollar Reference Rate which was launched on 14 May 2018, except for the index calculation time.
- The Sub-Fund is also subject to the risk of system failures or errors of the Index Provider. If the computers or other facilities of the Index Provider, data providers and/or relevant Constituent Exchanges malfunction for any reason, calculation and dissemination of the Index may be delayed. Errors in the Index data, the Index computations and/or construction may occur from time to time and may not be identified and/or corrected for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Sub-Fund and its investors. Any of the foregoing may lead to the errors in the Index, which may lead to a different investment outcome for the Sub-Fund and its investors than would have been the case had such events not occurred.

5. Risks associated with virtual asset trading platforms

- The virtual asset trading platforms that the Sub-Fund may acquire and dispose of ether which are still developing. The ether traded on these virtual asset trading platforms may be subject to lower liquidity compared to other spot ether trading venue. As such, there may be a delay in the Sub-Fund's ability to acquire or dispose of its investments from these virtual asset trading platforms. The bid and offer spreads of the price of ether on these virtual asset trading platforms may be large and the Sub-Fund may incur significant trading costs.
- In the event that the virtual asset trading platform's licence from the SFC is being revoked/terminated or otherwise invalidated, the Sub-Fund may be prohibited from conducting transactions and acquisitions of ether.

6. Difference between executable price of ether on virtual asset trading platforms and valuation price for subscription and redemption

- The executable price of ether on the virtual asset trading platforms used by the Sub-Fund may not be the same as the traded prices of ether on the Constituent Exchanges used by the Index for valuation of the Sub-Fund. As such, depending on the circumstances, this may impact participating dealers and market makers' ability to conduct effective arbitrage and provide liquidity for the Sub-Fund, which may lead to higher premium or discount to NAV and/or higher bid-ask spread of the Sub-Fund in secondary market. This may also result in higher tracking difference.

7. Custody risk

- Ownership and rights to ether depend on securely storing and knowing the private key. If the private key is lost without a backup, access to the corresponding ether address is lost as well, with no possibility of restoration by the Ethereum Network.
- While the Manager has conducted due diligence on the Sub-Custodian and believes that there are security procedures in place for the Sub-Fund by the Sub-Custodian, the Manager does not control the Sub-Custodian's or the virtual asset trading platforms' operations or their implementation of such security procedures and there can be no assurance that such security procedures will actually work as designed or prove to be successful in safeguarding the Sub-Fund's assets against all possible sources of theft, loss or damage.
- While the Sub-Custodian will store most of the Sub-Fund's ether holdings in the cold wallet (i.e. where the private keys to ether are kept in an offline environment), the Sub-Fund's ether may be temporarily held online in the hot wallet (i.e. where the private keys to ether are kept in an online environment) for meeting the needs of subscriptions and redemptions, which is more susceptible to cyber-attacks.
- The Sub-Fund itself does not insure its holdings in ether. While the Sub-Custodian is required by the applicable laws and regulations to have in place a compensation arrangement to cover potential loss of client virtual assets through third-party insurance or other permitted means, such compensation arrangement is shared among all clients of the Sub-Custodian and is not specific to the Sub-Fund. There is no assurance that such compensation arrangement is adequate to protect the virtual assets of the Sub-Fund from all possible losses. Where the compensation arrangement of the Sub-Custodian is not sufficient to cover the loss of virtual assets of the Sub-Fund, neither the Manager nor the Sub-Fund will be responsible for the shortfall.

8. New product risk

- The Sub-Fund is a passive ETF investing directly in ether. The novelty of such an ETF and the fact that the Sub-Fund is one of the first few spot virtual asset ETFs in Hong Kong makes the Sub-Fund potentially riskier than traditional ETFs investing in equity securities. Given the novelty of the underlying assets of the Sub-Fund, there is no guarantee that the service providers (such as participating dealers and market makers) can perform their duties effectively.

9. Concentration risk

- The exposure of the Sub-Fund is concentrated in the ether via direct investment in ether. This may result in higher concentration risk and the Sub-Fund's value may be more volatile than that of a fund having more diverse portfolio of investments. The value of the Sub-Fund is more susceptible to adverse economic, political, policy, foreign exchange, liquidity, tax, legal or regulatory event affecting ether.

10. Differences in dealing arrangements between Listed Class of Shares and Unlisted Classes of Shares

- Investors of Listed Class of Shares and Unlisted Classes of Shares are subject to different pricing and dealing arrangements. The NAV per Share of each of the Listed Class of Shares and Unlisted Classes of Shares may be different due to different fees and cost applicable to each class. The trading hours of the SEHK applicable to the Listed Class of Shares in the secondary market and the dealing deadlines in respect of the Unlisted Classes of Shares are also different. For the avoidance of doubt, the dealing deadline applicable to the Listed Class of Shares in the primary market and the dealing deadlines in respect of the Unlisted Classes of Shares are the same.
- Shares of the Listed Class of Shares are traded on the stock exchange on an intraday basis at the prevailing market price (which may diverge from the corresponding NAV), while shares of the Unlisted Classes of Shares are sold through intermediaries based on the dealing day-end NAV and are dealt at a single valuation point with no access to intraday liquidity in an open market. Depending on market conditions, investors of the Listed Class of Shares may be at an advantage or disadvantage compared to investors of the Unlisted Classes of Shares.
- In a stressed market scenario, investors of the Unlisted Classes of Shares could redeem their Shares at NAV while investors of the Listed Class of Shares in the secondary market could only redeem at the prevailing market price (which may diverge from the corresponding NAV) and may have to exit the Sub-Fund at a significant discount. On the other hand, investors of the Listed Class of Shares could sell their Shares on the secondary market during the day thereby crystallising their positions while investors of the Unlisted Classes of Shares could not do so in a timely manner until the end of the day.

11. Passive investments risk

- The Sub-Fund is passively managed and, in general, the Manager will not have the discretion (except for exceptional circumstances such as a "hard fork" event) to adapt to market changes due to the inherent investment nature of the Sub-Fund. Falls in the Index are expected to result in corresponding falls in the value of the Sub-Fund.
- The Sub-Fund invests in ether regardless of its investment merit and the Manager does not attempt to select other securities or virtual assets or to take defensive positions in declining markets.

12. Tracking error risk

- The Sub-Fund may be subject to tracking error risk, which is the risk that it may not provide investment results that closely correspond to the performance of the price of ether as reflected by the Index. This tracking error may result from factors such as fees and expenses. The Manager will monitor and seek to manage such risk and minimise tracking error. There can be no assurance of exact or identical replication at any time of the performance of the Index.

13. Trading risk

- Generally, retail investors can only buy or sell Shares on the SEHK. The trading price of Shares on the SEHK is driven by market factors such as the demand and supply of Shares. Therefore, the Shares 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 Shares on the SEHK,

investors may pay more than the NAV per Share when buying Shares on the SEHK, and may receive less than the NAV per Share when selling Shares on the SEHK.

14. Trading hours differences risks

- As ether is trading 24 hours but the Shares are not, the value of the investments in the Sub-Fund's portfolio may change on days or at time when investors will not be able to purchase or sell the Shares.

15. Multi-counter risks

- If there is any limitation on the level of services by brokers and HKSCC participants, Shareholders will only be able to trade their Shares in one counter only, which may inhibit or delay an investor dealing. The market price of Shares traded in each counter may deviate significantly. As such, investors may pay more or receive less when buying or selling Shares traded on one counter on the SEHK than in respect of Shares traded in another counter and vice versa.

16. Reliance on market maker 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 Shares traded in each counter, and that at least one market maker to each counter gives not less than 3 months' notice prior to the terminating market making arrangement under the relevant market maker agreement, liquidity in the market for the Shares may be adversely affected if there is no or only one market maker for the Shares. There is also no guarantee that any market making activity will be effective.

17. Termination risks

- The Sub-Fund may be terminated early under certain circumstances, for example, where the Index is no longer available for benchmarking or if the size of the Sub-Fund falls below USD10,000,000 (or equivalent). Investors may not be able to recover their investments and suffer a loss when the Sub-Fund is terminated.

How has the Sub-Fund performed?

Since the Sub-Fund is newly set up, there is insufficient data to provide a useful indication of past performance to investors.

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 fund on SEHK

You may have to pay the following fees when dealing in the Shares of the Sub-Fund.

Fee	**What you pay**
Brokerage fee	At each broker's discretion
Transaction levy	0.0027% of the trading price of the Shares [1]
Accounting and Financial Reporting Council ("**AFRC**") transaction levy	0.00015% of the trading price of the Shares [2]
SEHK Trading fee	0.00565% of the trading price of the Shares [3]
Stamp duty	Nil

1. Transaction levy of 0.0027% of the trading price of the Shares, payable by each of the buyer and the seller.
2. AFRC transaction levy of 0.00015% of the trading price of the Shares, payable by each of the buyer and the seller.
3. SEHK trading fee of 0.00565% of the trading price of the Shares, payable by each of the buyer and the seller.

Ongoing fees payable by the Sub-Fund

The following expenses are paid out of the Sub-Fund. They affect you because they reduce the return you get on your investments.

Fee	Annual rate (as a % of the Sub-Fund's value)
Management fee*	0.60%
Performance fee	Nil
Sub-Manager's fee	Included in the management fee
Custodian fee and administration fee *	Up to 1% per annum of the NAV of the Sub-Fund, subject to a monthly minimum fee of up to USD5,000
Sub-Custodian fee	Included in the custodian fee and administration fee

Other fees

You may have to pay other fees when dealing in the Shares of the Sub-Fund. Please refer to the Prospectus for further details.

* Please note that some fees may be increased up to a permitted maximum amount by providing one month's prior notice to Shareholders. Please refer to the section headed "Expenses and Charges" in the Prospectus for further details of the fees and charges payable and the permitted maximum of such fee allowed, as well as other ongoing expenses that may be borne by the Sub-Fund.

Additional information

The Manager will publish important news and information in respect of the Sub-Fund, in both English and Chinese languages (unless otherwise specified) at the following website www.bosera.com.hk (this website has not been reviewed by the SFC), including:

- the Prospectus and this Product Key Facts Statement (as amended and supplemented from time to time);
- the latest annual audited financial reports and semi-annual unaudited financial reports (in English only);
- any public announcements made by the Sub-Fund, including information in relation to the Sub-Fund and the Index, notices of suspension of the creation and redemption of Shares, suspension of the calculation of the NAV, changes in fees and suspension and resumption of trading in Shares;
- any 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 last NAV in the Sub-Fund's base currency (USD) and the last NAV per Share in each trading currency of the Sub-Fund (HKD and USD) (updated on a daily basis on each dealing day);

- the real time or near real time indicative NAV per Share in each trading currency of the Sub-Fund (HKD and USD) (updated every 15 seconds during trading hours throughout each dealing day);
- the past performance information of each share class of the Sub-Fund;
- the annual tracking difference and tracking error of the Sub-Fund;
- latest list of participating dealers and market makers;
- latest list of SFC-licensed virtual asset trading platforms on which the Sub-Fund trades ether and virtual asset sub-custodian(s);
- full portfolio of the Sub-Fund (updated on a daily basis).

The near real-time indicative NAV per Share in HKD are indicative and for reference purposes only. These are updated during SEHK trading hours and are calculated using the indicative NAV per Share in USD multiplied by a real-time HKD:USD (as the case may be) foreign exchange rate provided by ICE Data Indices. The near real-time indicative NAV per Share in HKD are updated every 15 seconds throughout the SEHK trading hours.

The last NAV per Share in HKD are indicative and for reference only and is calculated using the official last NAV per Share in USD multiplied by an assumed foreign exchange rate (i.e. not a real time exchange rate) being the exchange rate quoted by Bloomberg for USD at 4:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) as of the same Dealing Day.

Important

If you are in doubt, you should seek professional advice.

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