Product Key Facts

CSOP Hang Seng Index Daily (-2x) Inverse Product

CSOP Asset Management Limited **30 April 2026**

This is a two times inverse product. It is different from conventional exchange traded funds as it seeks inverse investment results relative to the Index and only on a Daily basis.

This product is not intended for holding longer than one day as the performance of this product over a longer period may deviate from and be uncorrelated to the two times inverse performance of the Index over the period.

This product is designed to be used for short term trading or hedging purposes, and is not intended for long term investment.

This product only targets sophisticated trading-oriented investors who understand the potential consequences of seeking Daily two times inverse results and the associated risks and constantly monitor the performance of their holdings on a Daily basis.

This is a product traded on the exchange.

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:	7500
Trading lot size:	100 Units
Manager:	CSOP Asset Management Limited 南方東英資產管理有限公司
Trustee and Registrar:	HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited
Ongoing charges over a year[#] (annual average daily ongoing charges*):	1.56% (0.006%)
Annual average daily tracking difference[##]:	-0.01%

[#] The ongoing charges figure is based on expenses for the year ended 31 December 2025. This figure may vary from year to year. The ongoing charges figure does not include the swap fees as discussed herein.

* The annual average daily ongoing charges figure is equal to the ongoing charges figure divided by the number of dealing days 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.

Index:	Hang Seng Index (the "**Index**")
Base currency:	Hong Kong dollars (HKD)
Trading currency:	Hong Kong dollars (HKD)
Financial year end:	31 December
Dividend policy:	Annually in December subject to the Manager's discretion. Distributions may be paid out of capital or effectively out of capital. All Units will receive distributions in the base currency (HKD) only.
Website:	http://www.csopasset.com/en/products/i-2xhsi

What is this product?

CSOP Hang Seng Index Daily (-2x) Inverse Product (the "**Product**") is a sub-fund of CSOP Leveraged and Inverse Series, an umbrella unit trust established under Hong Kong law. Units of the Product (the "**Units**") are traded in HKD on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "**SEHK**") like stocks. It is a futures and swap-based product with an objective to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, closely correspond to the two times inverse (-2x) of the Daily performance of the Index. It is denominated in HKD. Creations and redemptions are in HKD only.

Objective and investment strategy

Objective

The investment objective of the Product is to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, closely correspond to the two times inverse (-2x) of the Daily performance of the Index. **The Product does not seek to achieve its stated investment objective over a period of time greater than one day**.

"**Daily**" in relation to the inverse performance of the Index or the performance of the Product, means the inverse performance of the Index or the performance of the Product (as the case may be) from the close of market of a given Business Day until the close of the market on the subsequent Business Day.

Strategy

To achieve the investment objective of the Product, the Manager will use a combination of a futures-based replication strategy and a Swap-based synthetic replication strategy. To obtain the required exposure to the Index, the Manager may (i) adopt a futures-based replication strategy through investing directly in the spot month futures contracts on the Hang Seng Index ("**HSI Futures**") listed on the Hong Kong Futures Exchange Limited ("**HKFE**") subject to the rolling strategy discussed below, and/or (ii) use a Swap-based synthetic replication strategy by investing in Swaps as discussed below.

All investments of the Product other than Swaps and HSI Futures will comply with 7.36 to 7.38 of the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds (the "Code").

Futures-based replication strategy

In entering into the spot month HSI Futures, the Manager anticipates that no more than 25% of the Net Asset Value of the Product (the "**NAV**") from time to time will be used as margin to acquire the HSI Futures. Under exceptional circumstances (e.g. increased margin requirement by the exchange in extreme market turbulence), the margin requirement may increase substantially.

Not less than 50% of the NAV (this percentage may be reduced proportionately under exceptional circumstances where there is a higher margin requirement, as described above) will be invested in cash (HKD or USD) and other HKD or USD denominated investment products, such as deposits with banks in Hong Kong and HKD or USD denominated short-term investment-grade bonds and money market funds in accordance with the requirements of the Code.

Swap-based synthetic replication investment strategy

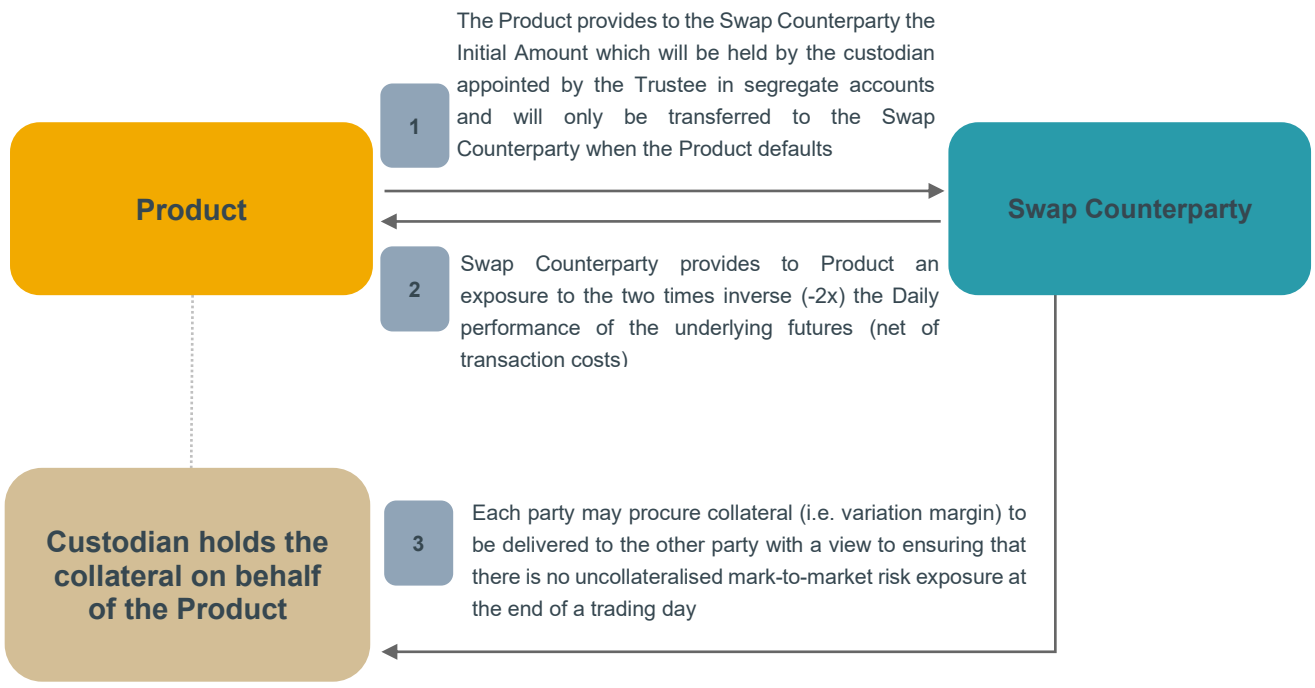
The Manager may adopt a synthetic replication investment strategy, pursuant to which the Product will enter into one or more partially-funded Swaps (which are over-the counter financial derivative instruments entered into with one or more Swap Counterparties) whereby the Product will provide a portion of the net proceeds from subscription from the issue of the Units as initial margin ("Initial Amount") to the Swap Counterparties which will be held by the custodian appointed by the Trustee in segregated accounts and will only be transferred to the Swap Counterparties when the Product defaults and in return the Swap Counterparties will provide the Product with an exposure to the underlying futures (net of transaction costs).

No more than 25% of the NAV of the Product from time to time will be used as Initial Amount by way of cash and listed units of money market funds authorised by the SFC to acquire the Swaps. The Initial Amount will be transferred to the Product's custodian appointed by the Trustee who will hold the amount for the Product in the respective designated accounts, and the Swap Counterparty will have a security interest over the Initial Amount (and the relevant accounts) upon such transfer. There is no transfer of legal title, and the Initial Amount remains with the Product, but a security interest will be created thereupon in favour of the Swap Counterparty. Under exceptional circumstances (e.g. increased Initial Amount requirement by the exchange in extreme market turbulence), the Initial Amount requirement may increase substantially. The expected maximum exposure to the Index from Swaps would be -200% of the Product's NAV.

The Manager will manage the Product to ensure that the collateral held by the Product will represent at least 100% of the Product'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.). If the collateral held by the Product is not at least 100% of the Product'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.

Each Swap Counterparty will deliver collateral with a view to reduce the net exposure of the Product to each counterparty to 0% (zero per cent), although a minimum transfer amount of up to USD 250,000 (or currency equivalent) will be applicable.

The diagram below shows how the swap-based synthetic replication investment strategy works:



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 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.

Swap Fees

The swap fees, including all costs associated with Swap transactions, represent a variable spread (which can be positive or negative) plus HIBOR which reflects the brokerage commission and the Swap Counterparty's costs of financing the underlying hedge in order to provide the performance, the two times inverse performance of the underlying futures. If the swap fee (HIBOR plus spread) is a positive figure, then it will be borne by the Product and may have an adverse impact on its Net Asset Value and the performance of the Product, and may result in a negative impact on the tracking difference of the Product. On the contrary, if the swap fee (HIBOR plus spread) is a negative figure, the Swap Counterparty will pay the swap fee to the Product and may lead to a positive impact on the tracking difference of the Product. The Product shall bear the swap fees (including any costs associated with the entering into, or unwinding 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 Product is 20bps per transaction on the notional amount of the Swap unwound. The Manager would disclose the swap fees in the semi-annual and annual financial reports of the Product. The swap fees will be borne by the Product and hence may have an adverse impact on the Net Asset Value and the performance of the Product, and may result in higher tracking error.

Daily rebalancing

The Product as an inverse product will rebalance its position on a day when the HKFE and the SEHK are open for trading (i.e. a Business Day). On such days the Product will rebalance its position by the end of trading of the underlying futures market, following the movement of the Index, by decreasing exposure in response to the Index's two times inverse (-2x) Daily gains or increasing exposure in response to the Index's two times inverse (-2x) Daily losses, so that its Daily inverse exposure ratio to the Index is consistent with the Product's investment objective.

Futures roll

The Manager will use its discretion to carry out the roll-over of the spot month HSI Futures into next month HSI Futures with the goal that, by one Business Day before the last trading day of the spot month HSI Futures, all roll-over activities would have occurred.

Index

The Index serves as a market benchmark that reflects the overall performance of the Hong Kong stock market. It comprises a representative sample of stocks quoted on the SEHK. It is denominated in HKD. The Index was launched on 24 November 1969 and had a base level of 100 on 31 July 1964. The Manager (and each of its Connected Persons) is independent of Hang Seng Indexes Company Limited, the Index Provider.

The Index is a price return, freefloat-adjusted market capitalisation weighted index, with a specified cap-level of 8% on individual non-foreign companies constituent, 4% on individual foreign companies constituent and 10% on aggregate foreign companies constituents. As at 27 February 2026, it comprised 88 constituent stocks with total market capitalisation of approximately HKD 31,636.12 billion.

The constituents of the Index and their respective weightings are published at https://www.hsi.com.hk/eng/indexes/all-indexes/hsi (this has not been reviewed or approved by the SFC). You can also obtain additional information of the Index including the index methodology and the closing level of the Index from the above website.

Bloomberg Code: HSI	Reuters Code: .HSI

Use of derivatives / investment in derivatives

The Product's net derivative exposure may be more than 100% of the Product's Net Asset Value.

What are the key risks?

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

1. **Investment risk**

- The Product is a derivative product and is not suitable for all investors. There is no guarantee of the repayment of principal. Therefore your investment in the Product may suffer substantial or total losses.

2. **Inverse performance risk**

- The Product tracks the two times inverse performance of the Index on a Daily basis, using leverage to achieve a Daily return equivalent to twice the inverse performance of the Index. Both gains and losses will be magnified and in the two times inverse (-2x) direction of the Daily performance of the Index. Should the value of the underlying securities of the Index increase, it could have a magnified negative effect on the performance of the Product. Unitholders could, in certain circumstances including a bull market, face minimal or no returns, or may even suffer a complete loss, on such investments.

3. **Leverage risk**

- The Product will utilise leverage to achieve a Daily return equivalent to minus two times (-2x) the return of the Index. Both gains and losses will be magnified. The risk of loss resulting from an investment in the Product in certain circumstances including a bull market will be substantially more than a fund that does not employ leverage. For example, the Index could increase by more than 50% on a particular day and this may result in the total loss of the investors' investment in the Product. Such total loss of investment could occur in a relatively short period of time if there is a material market movement.

4. **Long term holding risks**

- **The Product is not suitable for holding longer than one day** as the performance of the Product over a period longer than one day will very likely differ in amount and possibly direction from the two times inverse performance of the Index over that same period (e.g. the loss may be more than 2 times the increase in the Index). This effect may be more pronounced for longer holding periods and in products with larger leverage factor and/or inverse exposure. Investors should not expect the actual percentage return of investing in the Product to be equal to two times the inverse percentage change in the Index for periods of longer than one day.
- The effect of compounding becomes more pronounced on the Product's performance as the Index experiences volatility. With higher Index volatility, the deviation of the Product's performance from the two times inverse performance of the Index will increase, and the performance of the Product will generally be adversely affected.
- As a result of Daily rebalancing, the Index's volatility and the effects of compounding of each day's return over time, it is even possible that the Product will lose money over time while the Index's performance falls or is flat. Investors in the Product should actively manage and monitor their investments, as frequently as daily.
- The table below illustrates the potential investment outcomes of holding the Product for a period longer than one day in a volatile market. For example, where an investor has invested in the Product

on day 0 and the index falls by 2% in total at the end of day 4, the Product would have an accumulated loss of 7.8%, instead of a 4% gain which is -2x the accumulative return of the index.

	Day 0	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4
Underlying index level	100.0	90.0 (down 10%)	99.0 (up 10%)	108.9 (up 10%)	98.0 (down 10%)
NAV per unit of the product	$100.0	$120.0 (up 20%)	$96.0 (down 20%)	$76.8 (down 20%)	$92.2 (up 20%)
The product's target exposure to underlying index at day-end	$-200.0	$-240.0	$-192.0	$-153.6	$-184.3
Cumulative return (underlying index) multiplied by minus two		*+20.0%*	*+2.0%*	*-17.8%*	*+4.0%*
Cumulative return (product)		*+20.0%*	*-4.0%*	*-23.2%*	*-7.8%*
Difference		**0.0%**	**-6.0%**	**-5.4%**	**-11.8%**

5. Inverse product vs short selling risk

- Investing in the Product is different from taking a short position. Because of rebalancing, the return profile of the Product is not the same as that of a short position. In a volatile market with frequent directional swings, the performance of the Product may deviate from a short position.

6. Unconventional return pattern risk

- Risk investment outcome of the Product is the opposite of conventional investment funds, and any gains and losses will be magnified by approximately two times. If the value of the Index increases for extended periods, the Product will likely to lose most or all of its value.

7. Risk of rebalancing activities

- There is no assurance that the Product can rebalance its portfolio on a Daily basis to achieve its investment objective. Market disruption, regulatory restrictions or extreme market volatility may adversely affect the Product's ability to rebalance its portfolio.

8. Liquidity risk

- The rebalancing activities of the Product typically take place near the end of trading of the underlying futures market to minimise tracking difference. As a result, the Product may be more exposed to the market conditions during a shorter interval and may be more subject to liquidity risk.

9. Intraday investment risk

- The Product is normally rebalanced at the end of trading of the underlying futures market on a Business Day. As such, return for investors that invest for period less than a full trading day will generally be greater than or less than the inverse investment exposure to the Index, depending upon the movement of the Index from the end of one trading day until the time of purchase.

10. Portfolio turnover risk

- Daily rebalancing of Product's holdings causes a higher level of portfolio transactions than compared to the conventional exchange traded funds. High levels of transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs.

11. Futures contracts risks

- Investment in futures contracts involves specific risks such as high volatility, leverage, rollover and margin risks. There may be imperfect correlation between the value of the underlying reference

assets and the futures contracts, which may prevent the Product from achieving its investment objective.

- A "roll" occurs when an existing HSI Future is about to expire and is replaced with another HSI Future with a later expiration date. The value of the Product's portfolio (and so the NAV per Unit) may be adversely affected by the cost of rolling positions forward as the HSI Futures approach expiry. This effect may be more pronounced in products with higher leverage ratio.
- An extremely high degree of leverage is typical of a futures trading account. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a HSI Future may result in a proportionally high impact and substantial losses to the Product, having a material adverse effect on the NAV. A futures transaction may result in significant losses in excess of the amount invested.

12. Holding of HSI Futures restriction in number risk

- The positions of futures contracts or stock options contracts held or controlled by the Manager, including positions held for the Manager's own account or for the funds under its management (such as the Product) but controlled by the Manager, may not in aggregate exceed the relevant maximum under the Securities and Futures (Contracts Limits and Reportable Position) Rules (the "Rules"). Accordingly, if the position held or controlled by the Manager reaches the relevant position limit or if the NAV of the Product grows significantly, the restrictions under the Rules may prevent creations of Units due to the inability under the Rules of the Product to acquire further HSI Futures. This may cause a divergence between the trading price of a Unit on the SEHK and the NAV per Unit. The investment exposure could also deviate from the target exposure which adds tracking error to the Product.

13. Concentration risk

- To the extent that the index constituents concentrates in Hong Kong listed securities (including H-shares and red chip shares) of a particular sector or market, the investments of the Product may be similarly concentrated. The value of the Product may be more volatile than that of a fund having a more diverse portfolio of investments. The value of the Product may be more susceptible to adverse conditions in such particular market/sector.

14. Synthetic replication and counterparty risks

- *Under collateralisation risk:* The Manager seeks to mitigate the counterparty risks by fully collateralising all counterparty exposures. There is a risk that the value of the collateral may be substantially lower than the amount secured and so the Product may suffer significant losses. Any loss would result in a reduction in the NAV of the Product and impair the ability of the Product to achieve its investment objective.
- The Product may suffer significant losses if the counterparty fails to perform its obligations under the swap. The value of the collateral assets may be affected by market events and may diverge substantially from the inverse performance of the Index, which may cause the Product's exposure to the swap counterparty to be under-collateralised and therefore result in significant losses.
- *Default risk*: The Product seeks to obtain the required exposure through one or more Swap with one or more Swap Counterparty. The Product is therefore exposed to counterparty risk and default risk of the Swap Counterparty(ies) and may suffer significant losses if a swap counterparty fails to perform its obligations. Derivative instruments are susceptible to price fluctuations and higher volatility, which may result in large bid and offer spreads with no active secondary market. The Product may suffer losses potentially equal to the full value of the financial derivatives.
- *Intra-day counterparty risk*: Despite the counterparty risk management measures in place, the management of the Product'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 Product). Any delay in the cash payment by the Swap Counterparty to the Product prior to the end of the relevant trading day T+2 may cause the Product's exposure to a Swap Counterparty to be larger than zero from time to time. This may result in significant losses for the Product 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 Product's performance. Such early termination can also impair the Product's ability to achieve its investment objective and may subject the Product to substantial loss. Also, the Product may face an increase in the cost to enter into a similar swap agreement with additional Swap Counterpart(ies).
- *Increase of swap fees risk*: The Product 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 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.

15. Distributions risk

- Payment of distributions 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 and may result in an immediate reduction in the NAV per Unit.

16. Passive investments risk

- The Product is not "actively managed" and the Manager will not adopt any temporary defensive position when the Index moves in an unfavourable direction. In such circumstances, Units of the Product will also decrease in value.

17. Trading risks

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

18. Trading differences risk

- The HKFE and the SEHK have different trading hours. As the HKFE may be open when Units in the Product are not priced, the value of the HSI Futures in the Product's portfolio may change at times when investors will not be able to purchase or sell the Product's Units. Difference in trading hours between the HKFE and the SEHK may increase the level of premium/discount of the Unit price to its NAV.
- Trading of the Index constituents closes earlier than trading of the HSI Futures so there may continue to be price movements for the HSI Futures when Index constituents are not trading. There may be imperfect correlation between the value of the Index constituents and the HSI Futures, which may prevent the Product from achieving its investment objective

19. 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 Units and gives not less than three months' notice prior to termination of the market making arrangement, liquidity in the market for the Units may be adversely affected if there is only one market maker for the Units. There is also no guarantee that any market making activity will be effective.

20. Tracking error and correlation risks

- The Product may be subject to tracking error risk, which is the risk that its performance may not track that of the two times inverse (-2x) Daily performance of the Index exactly. This tracking error may result from the investment strategy used, high portfolio turnover, liquidity of the market and fees and expenses as well as costs of using FDIs and the correlation between the performance of the Product and the two times inverse (-2x) Daily performance of the Index may be reduced. The Manager will monitor and seek to manage such risk in minimising tracking error. There can be no assurance of exact or identical replication of the two times inverse performance of the Index at any time.

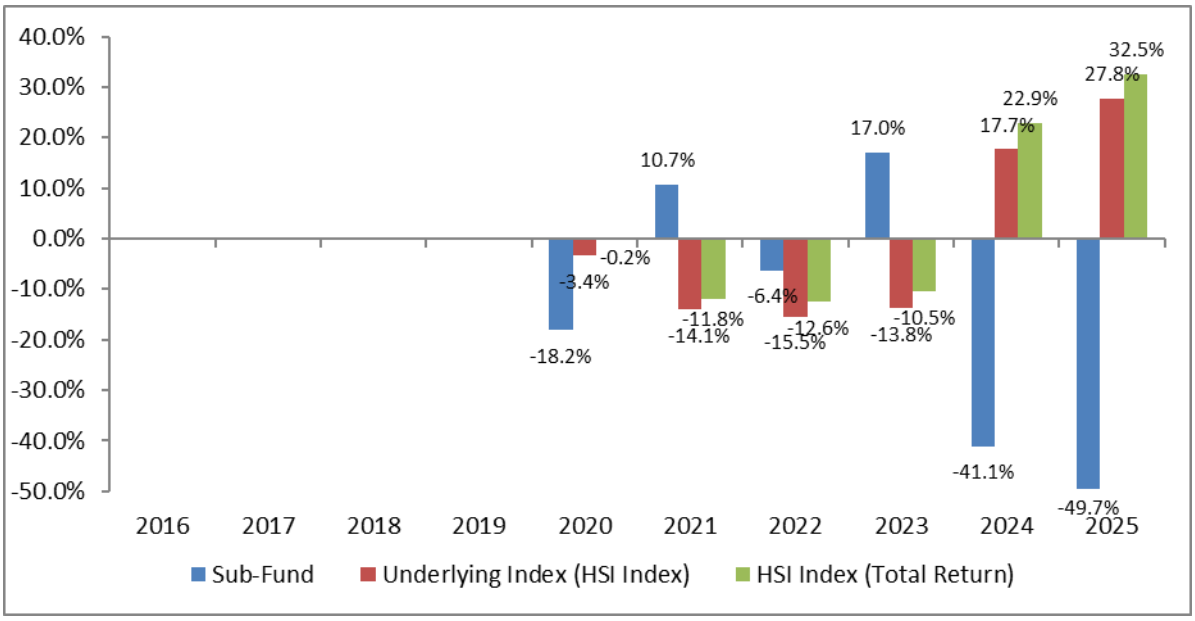
21. Volatility risk

- Prices of the Product may be more volatile than conventional ETFs because of the daily rebalancing activities.

22. Termination risk

- The Product may be terminated early under certain circumstances, for example, where there is no market maker, the Index is no longer available for benchmarking or if the size of the Product falls below USD20 million. Investors may not be able to recover their investments and suffer a loss when the Product is terminated.

How has the Product 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 Product increased or decreased in value during the calendar year being shown. Performance data has been calculated in HKD taking into account 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: 28 May 2019.

Is there any guarantee?

The Product 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 Product on the SEHK

Fee	What you pay
Brokerage fee	Market rate
Transaction levy	0.0027%[1] of the trading price
Accounting and Financial Reporting Council ("AFRC") transaction levy	0.00015%[2]
Trading fee	0.00565%[3] of the trading price
Stamp duty	Nil

[1] *Transaction levy of 0.0027% of the trading price of the Units payable by each of the buyer and the seller.*

[2] *AFRC transaction levy of 0.00015% of the trading price of the Units, payable by each of the buyer and the seller.*

[3] *Trading fee of 0.00565% of the trading price of the Units, payable by each of the buyer and the seller.*

Ongoing fees payable by the Product

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

	Annual rate (as a % of NAV)
Management fee*	1.50%
Trustee fee	Included in the management fee
Performance fee	Nil
Administration fee	Included in the management fee

* *Please note that the management fee 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 Expenses" 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 Product.*

Other fees

You may have to pay other fees when dealing in the Units of the Product. Please refer to the Prospectus for details.

Additional information

The Manager will publish important news and information with respect to the Product (including in respect of the Index),in the English and Chinese languages (unless otherwise specified), on the Manager's website at http://www.csopasset.com/en/products/i-2xhsi (which has not been reviewed or approved by the SFC) including:

(a) the Prospectus and this statement (as revised from time to time);

(b) the latest annual accounts and half-yearly unaudited report (in English only);

(c) any notices relating to material changes to the Product which may have an impact on Unitholders such as material alterations or additions to the Prospectus or the Product's constitutive documents;

(d) any public announcements made by the Product, including information with regard to the Product and Index, notices of the suspension of the calculation of the NAV, suspension of creation and redemption of Units, changes in fees, and the suspension and resumption of trading;

(e) the near real time indicative NAV per Unit updated every 15 seconds during SEHK trading hours in HKD;

(f) the last NAV of the Product and the last NAV per Unit of the Product in HKD;

(g) the past performance information of the Product;

(h) the daily tracking difference, the average daily tracking difference and the tracking error of the Product;

(i) the full portfolio information of the Product (updated on a Daily basis);

(j) the gross and net exposure to each Swap Counterparty;

(k) 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;

(l) top 10 holdings in the collateral (including name, percentage of the Product's NAV, type, primary listing for equities, country of issuers, credit rating if applicable) (updated on a weekly basis);

(m) the list of Swap Counterparties (including hyperlinks to the websites of Swap Counterparties and their guarantors (if applicable)) (updated on a weekly basis);

(n) a "performance simulator" which allows investors to select a historical time period and simulate the performance of the Product vis-à-vis the Index during that period based on historical data;

(o) the latest list of the participating dealers and market makers; and

(p) compositions of dividends (i.e. the relative amounts paid out of (i) net distributable income and (ii) capital), if any, for a rolling 12-month period.

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.