PRODUCT KEY FACTS

**Global X Exchange Traded Funds Series OFC* (*This includes synthetic ETFs) -**
**Global X Hang Seng High Dividend Yield Enhanced Income ETF (Listed Class)**
**12 August 2026**

**Issuer: Mirae Asset Global Investments (Hong Kong) Limited**

- **This is an active 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

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| **Stock code:** | HKD counter: 03555<br>USD counter: 41555<br>RMB counter: 83555 |
| **Trade lot size:** | HKD counter: 100 Shares<br>USD counter: 100 Shares<br>RMB counter: 100 Shares |
| **Manager:** | Mirae Asset Global Investments (Hong Kong) Limited |
| **Custodian:** | Cititrust Limited |
| **Administrator:** | Citibank, N.A., Hong Kong Branch |
| **Ongoing charges over a year*:** | 0.75% |
| **Base currency:** | Hong Kong dollar (HKD) |
| **Trading currency:** | HKD counter: Hong Kong dollar (HKD)<br>USD counter: United States dollar (USD)<br>RMB counter: Renminbi (RMB) |
| **Financial year end of the Sub-Fund:** | 31 March |
| **Distribution policy:** | Monthly at the Manager's discretion. Distributions may be paid out of capital or effectively out of capital, but may not be so paid if the cost of the Sub-Fund's operations is higher than the return from management of the Sub-Fund's cash and holdings of investment products.<br>**Distributions on any Shares will be in HKD only.** |
| **ETF Website#:** | https://www.globalxetfs.com.hk/ |

* The ongoing charges figure is an annualised figure based on the ongoing expenses of the Sub-Fund, expressed as a percentage of the Sub-Fund's average Net Asset Value (as defined below) of the Listed Class of Shares (as defined below) of the Sub-Fund over the same period. As the Sub-Fund adopts a single management fee structure, the ongoing charges of the Sub-Fund will be equal to the amount of the single management fee, which is 0.75% of the average Net Asset Value of the Listed Class of Shares of the Sub-Fund. Any ongoing expenses exceeding 0.75% of the average Net Asset Value of the Listed Class of Shares of the Sub-Fund will be borne by the Manager and will not be charged to the Sub-Fund. Please refer to "Ongoing fees payable by the Sub-Fund" below and the Prospectus for details.

# This website has not been reviewed or approved by the Securities and Futures Commission (the "SFC").

## What is this product?

- Global X Hang Seng High Dividend Yield Enhanced Income ETF (the "Sub-Fund") is a sub-fund of the Global X Exchange Traded Funds Series OFC* (* This includes synthetic ETFs) (the "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. The Sub-Fund is an actively managed exchange traded fund falling under Chapter 8.10 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 (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.
- The Sub-Fund is denominated in HKD. Creations and redemptions are in HKD only.

## Objective and investment strategy

### Objective

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve income and long-term capital appreciation by (i) investing in constituent equity securities in the Hang Seng High Dividend Yield Index (the "Reference Index") and/or units of the Global X Hang Seng High Dividend Yield ETF (the "Reference ETF") and (ii) selling (i.e. "writing") call options on the Hang Seng Index and/or Hang Seng China Enterprises Index ("HSI/HSCEI") to receive payments of money from the purchaser of call options (i.e. "premium").

### Strategy

In seeking to achieve the Sub-Fund's investment objective, the Sub-Fund will obtain exposure to the constituent equity securities in the Reference Index in substantially the same weightings as these securities have in the Reference Index through investing primarily (i.e., at least 70% of its net asset value ("Net Asset Value")) in (i) the constituent stocks of the Reference Index (the "Reference Index Stocks"), and/or (ii) units of the Reference ETF. The Reference ETF is managed by the Manager and is authorised by the SFC[1]. There is no pre-determined allocation between the Reference Index Stocks and the Reference ETF. The Sub-Fund may invest more than 30% but less than 90% of its Net Asset Value in the Reference ETF from time to time. For the avoidance of doubt, the Sub-Fund does not intend to track the Reference Index.

In assessing and allocating the Sub-Fund's investments between the Reference Index Stocks and the Reference ETF, the Manager will undertake a comprehensive investment selection process that combines both quantitative and qualitative analysis, with the total cost and operational efficiency for both investment approaches being considered. The Manager will evaluate the Reference ETF's performance, liquidity, portfolio composition, asset under management and tracking efficiency. The Manager will also evaluate internal research, third-party analyst reports, and risk assessments to adjust portfolio construction of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in long positions of front-month Hang Seng Index futures contracts, mini-Hang Seng Index futures contracts, Hang Seng China Enterprises Index futures contracts and/or mini-Hang Seng China Enterprises Index futures contracts (collectively, the "HSI/ HSCEI Futures") listed on the Hong Kong Futures Exchange Limited (the "HKFE") with notional value of up to 30% of its Net Asset Value.

To enhance the Sub-Fund's income, the Sub-Fund will also write listed or over-the-counter ("OTC") monthly and/or weekly call options on the Hang Seng Index and/or Hang Seng China Enterprises Index (the "HSI/ HSCEI Call Options") with notional value ranging from 30% to 50% of the Net Asset Value (the "Call Writing Exposure"). The HSI/ HSCEI Call Options are cash-settled and European-style options that are exercisable only at expiry.

When there will be an increase in the number of Shares due to creation/subscription of Shares, the Sub-Fund may have to write additional HSI/ HSCEI Call Options in order to maintain the Call Writing Exposure. The Sub-Fund may seek to write additional HSI/ HSCEI Call Options with the same specified exercise price (i.e. "strike price") and expiration date as the existing HSI/ HSCEI Call Options that have been written. Depending on the latest level of the HSI/ HSCEI, the additional HSI/ HSCEI Call Options to be written can be in-the-money, at-the-money or out-of-the-money (as further discussed below). The Sub-Fund may also write additional HSI/ HSCEI Call Options with strike price and expiration date different from the existing HSI/ HSCEI Call Options that have been written, with factors including but not limited to the liquidity and bid-ask spread of the HSI/ HSCEI Call Options, premium of the HSI/ HSCEI Call Options, as well as the potential risks of writing the HSI/ HSCEI Call Options (taking into account, among other things, the market situation such as the recent market developments or short-term shocks that could impact the stock market and the volatility of the HSI/ HSCEI) being considered.

**<u>Moneyness of HSI/ HSCEI Call Options</u>**

Moneyness is a term to describe whether an option is "in-the-money", "at-the-money" or "out-of-the-money". An "in-the money" call option is a call option with a strike price that is below the current market price of the underlying asset (i.e. the latest level of the HSI/ HSCEI in the case of the Sub-Fund). A call option is "at-the-money" if it has a strike price which is at or very near to the current market price of the underlying asset, and a call option is "out-of-the-money" if it has a strike

[1] SFC authorisation is not a recommendation or endorsement of the Reference ETF nor does it guarantee the commercial merits of the Reference ETF or its performance. It does not mean the Reference ETF is suitable for all investors nor is it an endorsement of its suitability for any particular investor or class of investors.

price which exceeds the current market price of the underlying asset.

The moneyness of an option will affect the likelihood of the option being exercised. An "in-the-money" call option is likely to be exercised by the purchaser at expiry in order to make a profit from the favourable price difference between the strike price and the market price of the underlying asset, whereas the likelihood of exercise for an "at-the-money" call is relatively lower. An "out-of-the-money" call option has no intrinsic value and is not likely to be exercised at expiry.

The strike price of the in-the-money HSI/ HSCEI Call Options written by the Sub-Fund will be capped at 30% below the index level of the HSI/ HSCEI when written, whereas the strike price of the out-of-the-money HSI/ HSCEI Call Options written by the Sub-Fund will be capped at 30% above the index level of the HSI/ HSCEI when written. The tenor of the HSI/ HSCEI Call Options shall not exceed one year when they are written by the Sub-Fund.

**Rolling of HSI/ HSCEI Call Options**

When existing HSI/ HSCEI Call Options written by the Sub-Fund expire, the Sub-Fund seeks to write front-month at-the-money or out-of-the-money HSI/ HSCEI Call Options to maintain the Call Writing Exposure. It is the intention of the Sub-Fund to primarily write at-the-money HSI/ HSCEI Call Options when existing HSI/ HSCEI Call Options written by the Sub-Fund expire as the Sub Fund aims to receive higher levels of premium. "Front-month" HSI/ HSCEI Call Options are monthly contracts with the shortest time to maturity. The Sub-Fund may also write back-month HSI/ HSCEI Call Options, with factors including but not limited to the liquidity and bid-ask spread of the HSI/ HSCEI Call Options, premium of the HSI/ HSCEI Call Options as well as the potential risks of writing the HSI/ HSCEI Call Options (taking into account, among other things, the market situation such as the recent market developments or short-term shocks that could impact the stock market and the volatility of the HSI/ HSCEI) being considered. "Back-month" HSI/ HSCEI Call Options are those with longer time to maturity.

The Sub-Fund may also write weekly, out-of-the-money only, HSI/ HSCEI Call Options, which are weekly contracts expiring at the end of each week with the shortest time to maturity, with factors including but not limited to the liquidity and bid-ask spread of the HSI/ HSCEI Call Options, premium of the HSI/ HSCEI Call Options as well as the potential risks of writing the HSI/ HSCEI Call Options (taking into account, among other things, the market situation such as the recent market developments or short term shocks that could impact the stock market and the volatility of the HSI/ HSCEI) being considered.

The Manager may also "roll" the HSI/ HSCEI Call Options prior to expiration (i.e. closing an existing HSI/ HSCEI Call Option which is about to expire and write another HSI/ HSCEI Call Option with a later expiration date). A call option expires on a designated date (the "expiration date"). In determining whether to roll the HSI/ HSCEI Call Options, the Manager will consider various factors including but not limited to the liquidity and bid-ask spread of the HSI/ HSCEI Call Options, premium of the HSI/ HSCEI Call Options, the potential risks of rolling the HSI/ HSCEI Call Options (taking into account, among other things, the market situation such as the recent market developments or short term shocks that could impact the stock market and the volatility of the HSI/ HSCEI) as well as whether such "rolling" is in the best interest of the investors. There is no guarantee that such rolling strategy will produce the desired results.

**Margin requirements and other investments**

In acquiring the HSI/ HSCEI Futures and selling the HSI/ HSCEI Call Options, the Manager anticipates that not more than 25% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund will be used as margin from time to time. Under exceptional circumstances (for instance, when there is increased margin requirement by the HKFE, the SEHK and/or brokers in extreme market turbulence), the margin exposure may increase substantially beyond 25% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.

The Manager currently has no intention to invest the Sub-Fund in any financial derivative instruments (other than investing in the HSI/ HSCEI Futures and writing the HSI/ HSCEI Call Options) for hedging or non-hedging (i.e. investment) purposes and will not enter into sale and repurchase transactions, reverse repurchase transactions 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.

The Sub-Fund may invest in not more than 30% of its Net Asset Value in cash (HKD or USD) and/or other HKD or USD denominated investment products, such as deposits with banks in Hong Kong and money market funds (which are authorised under Chapter 8.2 of the Code or eligible schemes under Chapter 7.11A of the Code) in accordance with the requirements of the Code. The Sub-Fund will invest not more than 30% of its Net Asset Value in such money market funds.

**Securities lending transactions**

The Manager may, on behalf of the Sub-Fund, enter into securities lending transactions with a maximum level of up to 50% and expected level of approximately 20% of its net asset value 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) valued on a daily basis. The collateral will be marked-to-market on a daily basis and will be subject to safekeeping by the Custodian or an agent appointed by the Custodian. Non-cash collateral received may not be sold, re-invested or pledged. Any re-investment of cash collateral received shall be subject to the requirements as set out in the Code. To the extent the Sub-Fund undertakes securities lending transactions, all revenues (net of direct and indirect expenses as reasonable and normal compensation for the services rendered by the Manager, a securities lending agent and/or other service providers in the context of such transactions to the extent permitted by applicable legal and regulatory requirements) shall be returned to the Sub-Fund.

The investment strategy of the Sub-Fund is subject to the investment and borrowing restrictions set out in Part 1 of the Prospectus.

**Reference ETF**

Global X Hang Seng High Dividend Yield ETF (i.e., the Reference ETF) is an investment fund of the Global X ETF Series, which is an umbrella unit trust established under Hong Kong law. The Reference ETF is an index tracking ETF falling under Chapter 8.6 of the Code.

The investment objective of the Reference ETF is to seek to provide investment results that, before deduction of fees and expenses, closely correspond to the performance of the Reference Index. The Manager, as the manager of the Reference ETF, intends to adopt a full replication strategy through investing all, or substantially all, of the assets of the Reference ETF directly in substantially all securities constituting the Reference Index in substantially the same weightings as these securities have in the Reference Index to achieve the investment objective of the Reference ETF (the "Replication Strategy").

Where the adoption of a Replication Strategy is not efficient or practicable or is otherwise at the Manager's absolute discretion, the Manager may pursue a representative sampling strategy and hold a representative sample of the constituent securities of the Reference Index selected by the Manager using quantitative analytical models to derive a portfolio sample (the "Representation Sampling Strategy"). The Manager may switch between the Replication Strategy and the Representation Sampling Strategy without prior notice to investors, in its absolute discretion.

The Manager may, on behalf of the Reference ETF, enter into securities lending transactions with a maximum level of up to 50% and expected level of approximately 20% of its net asset value and is able to recall the securities lent out at any time.

The Manager may invest no more than 10% of the Reference ETF's net asset value in futures for investment and hedging purposes, where the Manager believes such investments will help the Reference ETF achieve its investment objective and are beneficial to the Reference ETF. The futures in which the Reference ETF may invest will be index futures which exhibit high correlation with the Reference Index in order to manage the Reference ETF's exposure to the Reference Index constituents. The Reference ETF will not invest in A-shares.

The Reference ETF may invest in aggregate no more than 10% of its net asset value in units in any unit trust or shares in any mutual fund corporation including exchange traded funds or any other collective investment scheme (including eligible schemes as defined by the SFC under Chapter 7.11A of the Code or non-eligible schemes, and schemes authorised or not authorised by the SFC).

## Use of derivatives/ investment in derivatives

The Sub-Fund's net derivative exposure will be up to 50% of its Net Asset Value.

## What are the key risks?

**Investment involves risks. You may suffer substantial / total loss by investing in this Sub-Fund. 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.

**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, geopolitical and economic conditions and issuer-specific factors.

**3. Active investment management risk**
- The Sub-Fund employs an actively managed investment strategy. For the avoidance of doubt, the Sub-Fund does not seek to track the Reference Index, and there is no replication or representative sampling conducted by the

Manager. The Sub-Fund may fail to meet its objective as a result of the implementation of investment process which may cause the Sub-Fund to underperform as compared to direct investments in the constituent equity securities of the Reference Index.

**4. Risk associated with investments in the Reference ETF**

- Given the Sub-Fund invests substantially in the Reference ETF, the Sub-Fund may also be subject to the risks associated with the Reference ETF's investments discussed below, including risk associated with mid-capitalisation companies, Hong Kong listed Chinese companies and emerging market risks, risks associated with the property and construction industry and market interventions by governments and regulators.

**5. Risk associated with mid-capitalisation companies**

- The Sub-Fund and the Reference ETF may invest in stocks of mid-capitalisation companies. The stock of mid-capitalisation companies may have lower liquidity and their prices are more volatile to adverse economic developments than those of larger capitalisation companies in general.

**6. Hong Kong listed Chinese companies and emerging market risks**

- The Sub-Fund and the Reference ETF may invest in some companies the securities of which are listed on the SEHK and have substantial business operations in mainland China. Investing in such securities is subject to the risks of investing in emerging markets generally. This may involve increased risks and special considerations not typically associated with investment in companies based in more developed markets, such as liquidity risks, currency risks/control, political and economic uncertainties, legal and taxation risks, settlement risks, custody risk and the likelihood of a high degree of volatility.
- The promulgation of new tax laws, regulations and practice affecting Hong Kong listed Chinese companies may operate to the advantage or disadvantage of the investors. There is a possibility that the current tax laws, regulations and practice applicable to Hong Kong listed Chinese companies will be changed with retrospective effect in the future.

**7. Risks associated with the property and construction industry**

- The Sub-Fund may directly or through its investments in the Reference ETF invest in securities of companies principally engaged in the property and construction industry. There are special risk considerations associated with investing in the securities of such companies. These risks include without limitation: the cyclical nature of property values, risks related to global and local economic conditions, overbuilding and increased competition, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, demographic trends and variations in rental income, changes in zoning laws, casualty or condemnation losses, environmental risks, regulatory limitations on rents, changes in neighbourhood values, related party risks, changes in the appeal of properties to tenants and increases in interest rates.

**8. Market interventions by governments and regulators**

- Governments and regulators may intervene in the financial markets, such as by the imposition of trading restrictions, a ban on "naked" short selling or the suspension of short selling for certain stocks. This may affect the operation and market making activities of the Sub-Fund and the Reference ETF, and may have an unpredictable impact on the Sub-Fund and the Reference ETF.
- Furthermore, such market interventions may have a negative impact on the market sentiment which may in turn affect the performance of the Reference Index and as a result the performance of the Sub-Fund and the Reference ETF.

**9. Call option writing risk**

- As part of the Sub-Fund's strategy, the Sub-Fund will write call options on the HSI/ HSCEI. The market value of a HSI/ HSCEI Call Option may be affected by an array of factors including but not limited to supply and demand, interest rates, the current market price of the HSI/ HSCEI in relation to the strike price of the HSI/ HSCEI Call Options, the actual or perceived volatility of the HSI/ HSCEI and the time remaining until the expiration date. The Sub-Fund's ability to utilise HSI/ HSCEI Call Options successfully will depend on the ability of the Manager to correctly predict future price fluctuations, which cannot be assured and are subject to market behaviour or unexpected events.
- In writing the HSI/ HSCEI Call Options, Sub-Fund will receive a premium from purchasers and the premium income will vary depending on different factors. However, in the case of an increase in the market price of the constituent equity securities of the HSI/ HSCEI, the Sub-Fund's opportunity to profit from such an increase is limited to the strike price of the HSI/ HSCEI Call Options. In the event that the level of the HSI/ HSCEI is on a continuous rise, the exercise of written HSI/ HSCEI Call Options by purchasers could result in the Sub-Fund's existing long positions in HSI/ HSCEI Futures, Reference Index Stock and/or units of the Reference ETF being liquidated for settlement of cash payment at expiry of HSI/ HSCEI Call Options, and subsequent long positions would need to be re-established at a higher market level, thereby limiting the quantity of HSI/ HSCEI Futures, Reference Index Stock and/or units of the Reference ETF in which the Sub-Fund will be able to invest and accordingly, the quantity of the HSI/ HSCEI Call Options which may be written by the Sub-Fund will also decrease.
- On the other hand, the Sub-Fund will take an underlying long position in HSI/ HSCEI Futures and, as the writer of the HSI/ HSCEI Call Options which are covered by the underlying long positions, the Sub-Fund will continue to bear

the risk of declines in the market value of the HSI/ HSCEI. If a HSI/ HSCEI Call Option expires and if there is a decline in the market value of the HSI/ HSCEI during the option period, the premiums received by the Sub-Fund from writing the HSI/ HSCEI Call Options may not be sufficient to offset the loss realised.

- In addition, the Sub-Fund's ability to sell the HSI/ HSCEI Futures underlying the HSI/ HSCEI Call Options will be limited in order to maintain the Call Writing Exposure unless the Sub-Fund cancels out its short positions in the written HSI/ HSCEI Call Options by purchasing offsetting identical HSI/ HSCEI Call Options prior to their expiry. There is no guarantee that such offsetting identical HSI/ HSCEI Call Options will be available on terms favourable to the Sub-Fund or at all. Even if the Sub-Fund is able to cancel out its short positions in the written HSI/ HSCEI Call Options in the manner as aforementioned, the Sub-Fund may still sustain a loss in selling the underlying HSI/ HSCEI Futures in the event that the market value of the HSI/ HSCEI declines.
- Also, the Sub-Fund may write HSI/ HSCEI Call Options over an exchange or in the OTC market. The HSI/ HSCEI Call Options in the OTC markets may not be as liquid as exchange-listed options. There may be a limited number of counterparties which are willing to enter into HSI/ HSCEI Call Options as purchasers or the Sub-Fund may find the terms of such counterparties to be less favorable than the terms available for listed options. Moreover, the SEHK may suspend the trading of options in volatile markets. If trading is suspended, the Sub Fund may not be able to write HSI/ HSCEI Call Options at times that may be desirable or advantageous to do so.

**10. Futures contracts risk**

- *Market risk*: The use of futures contracts involves risks that are potentially greater than the risks of investing directly in securities and other more traditional assets. Although the HSI/ HSCEI Futures market is relatively developed, the Sub-Fund is subject to a potential risk that it may not be able to terminate or sell positions. A liquid secondary market may not always exist for the Sub-Fund's positions at times when the Sub-Fund wishes to terminate or sell such positions.
- *Volatility risk*: The price of HSI/ HSCEI Futures can be highly volatile and is influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing market supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments and changing investor confidence in future fluctuations in the price of the Reference Index.
- *Leverage risk*: Typically, a futures trading account has a high degree of leverage, due to the low margin deposits that are normally required in futures trading. Consequently, a small price movement in HSI/ HSCEI Futures may bring proportionally substantial impacts on and material losses to the Sub-Fund, which may materially and adversely impact its Net Asset Value. Like other leveraged investments, a futures transaction may result in losses in excess of the amount invested by the Sub-Fund.
- *Negative roll yields and "contango" risk*: Excluding other considerations, if the market for HSI/ HSCEI Futures is in a "contango" market, i.e. the prices are higher in the distant delivery months than in the nearer delivery months, the sale of the HSI/ HSCEI Futures would take place at a price that is lower than the price of the contract which such HSI/ HSCEI Futures will be rolled to. Accordingly sale proceeds from selling existing HSI/ HSCEI Futures when rolling will not be sufficient to purchase the same number of contracts with later expiration date which have a higher price, thereby creating a negative "roll yield". By contrast, if the market for these contracts is in "backwardation", i.e. the prices of the HSI/ HSCEI Futures with later expiration dates are lower than the prices of HSI/ HSCEI Futures with earlier expiration dates, the sale of the current contracts would take place at a price that is higher than the price of the contracts with later expiration date, thereby creating a positive "roll yield". Contango or backwardation could last for an undetermined period of time. The presence of contango in the market for HSI/ HSCEI Futures could result in negative "roll yields," which could adversely affect the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund. The impact of contango on the Sub-Fund's performance may be greater than it would have been if the Sub-Fund rolled HSI/ HSCEI Futures less frequently. Investors should note that save for the transaction cost incurred, "rolling" in itself is not a loss or return-generating event. The roll yield is typically realised over time.

**11. Margin requirement risk**

- Investing in HSI/ HSCEI Futures and writing HSI/ HSCEI Call Options generally involve the posting of margin. Additional funds may need to be posted as margin to meet margin calls based upon daily marking to market of the HSI/ HSCEI Futures and the HSI/ HSCEI Call Options. Increases in the amount of margin or similar payments may result in the need for the Sub-Fund to liquidate its investments at unfavourable prices in order to meet margin calls. If the Sub-Fund is unable to meet its investment objective as a result of margin requirements imposed by the HKFE, the SEHK and/or the Sub-Fund's brokers, the Sub-Fund may experience significant losses which may exceed the amount of the Sub-Fund's initial investment, and the investors may suffer substantial or total loss of their own investments.

**12. Failure of clearing house risk**

- HSI/ HSCEI Futures and HSI/ HSCEI Call Options are registered, cleared and guaranteed by the HKFE Clearing Corporation. In the event of the bankruptcy of the clearing house, the Sub-Fund could be exposed to a risk of loss with respect to its assets that are posted as margin. If such a bankruptcy were to occur, the Sub-Fund would be afforded the protections granted to participants to transactions cleared through a clearing house under applicable laws. Such provisions generally provide for a pro rata distribution to customers of customer property held by the bankrupt clearing house if the clearing house is insufficient to satisfy all customer claims. In any case, there can be no assurance that these protections will be effective in allowing the Sub-Fund to recover all, or even any, of the amounts it has deposited as margin.

**13. Holding of HSI/ HSCEI 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 Sub-Fund) but controlled by the Manager, may not in aggregate exceed the relevant maximum under the Securities and Futures (Contracts Limits and Reportable Positions) Rules (the "Rules"). Accordingly, if the position held or controlled by the Manager reaches the relevant position limit or if the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund grows significantly, the restrictions under the Rules may prevent creations of additional Shares due to the inability of the Sub-Fund to acquire further HSI/ HSCEI Futures. This may cause a divergence between the trading price of a Share on the SEHK and the Net Asset Value per Share. In the event that the relevant position limit is reached or is closed to being reached, the Manager will evaluate its existing positions and consider partially or fully closing out certain positions which may not always be possible or optimal.

**14. Concentration risk**

- The Sub-Fund's and the Reference ETF's investments may be concentrated in the property and construction sector. The value of the Sub-Fund and the Reference ETF may be more volatile than that of a fund having a more diverse portfolio of investments.
- The Sub-Fund and the Reference ETF may likely be more volatile than a broad-based fund, such as a global equity fund, as it is more susceptible to fluctuations in value of the Reference Index resulting from adverse conditions in the property and construction industry.

**15. High yield stock concentration risk**

- The Sub-Fund focuses on high dividend stocks which subjects it to greater concentration risk. High dividend stocks often belong to specific sectors, which may not be as diversified as the broader market potentially leading to greater exposure to sector-specific risks and market fluctuations. This concentration may lead to increased volatility and risk, particularly if these sectors experience downturns or regulatory changes. Additionally, companies that offer high dividends may, in challenging economic environments, reduce or suspend dividend payments, in turn impacting the Sub-Fund's performance.

**16. Dividend risk**

- There is no assurance that dividends will be declared and paid in respect of the securities comprising the Reference Index or the units of the Reference ETF held by the Sub-Fund. Dividend payment rates in respect of such securities will depend on the performance of the companies or REITs of the constituent securities of the Reference Index as well as factors beyond the control of the Manager including but not limited to, the dividend distribution policy of these companies or REITs.
- Whether or not distributions will be made by the Sub-Fund is at the discretion of the Manager taking into account various factors and its own distribution policy. There can be no assurance that the distribution yield of the Sub-Fund is the same as that of the Reference Index or the Reference ETF.

**17. Risks of investing in ETFs**

- The Sub-Fund's investment in ETFs including the Reference ETF is subject to risks similar to those associated with investing in listed equity securities, including market volatility and fluctuations in value due to changes in economic conditions, investment sentiment, and issuer-specific factors. In particular, the Reference ETF as a passive ETF may be subject to tracking error, where their performance may deviate from that of the underlying index or assets due to fees, expenses, or imperfect replication. Liquidity risk may also arise if there are difficulties in buying or selling ETF shares or units at desired prices at volatile market conditions. These factors may adversely impact the value and performance of the Sub-Fund's investment in ETFs.
- The Sub-Fund may invest in other ETFs including the Reference ETF and will be subject to the risks associated with such ETFs. The Sub-Fund does not have control of the investments of the underlying ETFs and there is no assurance that the investment objective and strategy of the underlying ETFs will be successfully achieved which may have a negative impact to the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.
- There may be additional costs involved when investing into other ETFs. There is also no guarantee that the underlying ETFs will always have sufficient liquidity to meet the Sub-Fund's redemption requests as and when made.

**18. Risks of investing in other collective investment schemes**

- The Sub-Fund may invest in other collective investment schemes and will be subject to the risks associated with the underlying schemes. The Sub-Fund does not have control of the investments of the underlying schemes and there is no assurance that the investment objective and strategy of the underlying schemes will be successfully achieved which may have a negative impact to the performance of the Sub-Fund.

- There may be additional costs involved when investing into the underlying collective investment schemes. There is also no guarantee that the underlying collective investment schemes will always have sufficient liquidity to meet the Sub-Fund's redemption requests as and when made.

**19. Securities lending transactions risks**

- The borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Sub-Fund may as a result suffer from a loss or delay when recovering the securities lent out. This may restrict the Sub-Fund's ability in meeting delivery or payment obligations from redemption requests.
- As part of the securities lending transactions, the Sub-Fund must receive cash collateral of at least 100% of the valuation of the securities lent valued on a daily basis. However, there is a risk of shortfall of collateral value due to inaccurate pricing of the securities lent or change of value of securities lent. This may cause significant losses to the Sub-Fund.
- By undertaking securities lending transactions, the Sub-Fund is exposed to operational risks such as delay or failure of settlement. Such delays and failure may restrict the Sub-Fund's ability in meeting delivery or payment obligations from redemption requests.

**20. Conflicts of interest risk**

- The ETFs in which the Sub-Fund may invest including the Reference ETF may be managed by the Manager or its Connected Persons, and potential conflicts of interest may arise. In the event of conflicts resulting from the Sub-Fund investing in such underlying schemes, the Manager will endeavour to ensure that such conflicts are resolved fairly and all transactions between the Sub-Fund and the relevant underlying schemes are on an arm's length basis. Please refer to the section headed "Conflicts of interest" in the Prospectus for further details.

**21. Currency risk**

- The Shares traded in the RMB counter and the USD counter are denominated in a currency other than the base currency of the Sub-Fund. Underlying investments of the Sub-Fund may also be denominated in currencies other than the base currency of the Sub-Fund. The NAV of the Sub-Fund and its performance may be affected unfavourably by fluctuations in the exchange rates between these currencies and the base currency and by changes in exchange rate controls.

**22. RMB currency risk**

- RMB is currently not freely convertible and is subject to exchange controls and restrictions which, under exceptional circumstances, may cause a delay in payment of redemptions in RMB. Although offshore RMB (CNH) and onshore RMB (CNY) are the same currency, they trade at different rates. Any divergence between CNH and CNY may adversely impact investors.

**23. Trading risks**

- The trading price of the Shares on the SEHK is driven by market factors such as the demand and supply of the Shares. Therefore, the Shares may trade at a substantial premium or discount to the Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value.
- 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 Net Asset Value per Share when buying Shares on the SEHK, and may receive less than the Net Asset Value per Share when selling Shares on the SEHK.

**24. RMB trading and settlement of Shares risks**

- Not all stockbrokers or custodians may be ready and able to carry out trading and settlement of the RMB traded Shares.
- The limited availability of RMB outside the PRC may also affect the liquidity and trading price of the RMB traded Shares.

**25. Multi-counter trading risk**

- If there is any limitation on the level of services by brokers and CCASS participants, Shareholders will only be able to trade their Shares in the relevant counter on the SEHK.
- The market price on the SEHK of Shares traded in HKD, USD and RMB may deviate significantly due to different factors, such as market liquidity, supply and demand in each counter and the exchange rate between the RMB and the HKD or the USD (in both the onshore and the offshore markets). As such investors may pay more or receive less when buying or selling Shares traded in HKD or USD on the SEHK than in respect of Shares traded in RMB and vice versa.
- Investors without RMB accounts may buy and sell HKD or USD traded Shares only. They will not be able to buy or sell RMB traded Shares. Investors should also note that distributions are made in HKD only. As such, investors may suffer a foreign exchange loss and incur foreign exchange associated fees and charges to receive their dividend.
- Not all brokers and CCASS participants may be familiar with the single International Securities Identification Number approach for Multi-counter Eligible Securities adopted in June 2025 or may not be operationally ready, and as such may not be able to (i) buy Shares in one counter and to sell Shares in the other, or (ii) trade Shares in different counters at the same time. This may result in potential settlement failure or delay.

**26. Differences in dealing arrangements between Listed and Unlisted Classes of Shares risk**

- Investors of Listed Class of Shares and Unlisted Classes of Shares are subject to different pricing and dealing arrangements. The Net Asset Value 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.
- 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 Net Asset Value), while Shares of the Unlisted Classes of Shares are sold through intermediaries based on the dealing day-end Net Asset Value 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 Net Asset Value 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 Net Asset Value) 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.

**27. Differences in cost mechanisms between Listed and Unlisted Classes of Shares risk**

- Investors should note that different cost mechanisms apply to Listed Class of Shares and Unlisted Classes of Shares. For Listed Class of Shares, the transaction fee and duties and charges in respect of creation and redemption applications are paid by the participating dealers applying for or redeeming such Shares and/or the Manager. Investors of Listed Class of Shares in the secondary market will not bear such transaction fees and duties and charges (but for the avoidance of doubt, may bear other fees, such as SEHK trading fees).
- On the other hand, the subscription and redemption of Unlisted Classes of Shares may be subject to a subscription fee and redemption fee, respectively, which will be payable to the Manager by the investor subscribing or redeeming. In addition, in order to protect the interests of all Shareholders of Unlisted Classes of Shares, in the event of substantial net subscriptions or net redemptions of an Unlisted Class of Shares of the Sub-Fund and/or exceptional market circumstances, in addition to the Subscription Price and/or Redemption Price, the Manager may (in its absolute discretion and taking into account the best interests of the Shareholders) impose a fiscal charge to account for the impact of the related costs.
- Any or all of these factors may lead to a difference in the Net Asset Value of the Listed Class of Shares and the Unlisted Classes of Shares.

**28. Termination risk**

- The Sub-Fund may be terminated early under certain circumstances, for example, if the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund is less than HK$50,000,000 (or its equivalent in the Sub-Fund's base currency). Investors may not be able to recover their investments and suffer a loss when the Sub-Fund is terminated.

**29. 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 in each counter, and that at least one Market Maker for each counter gives not less than three months' notice prior to terminating market making arrangement under the relevant market maker agreement, liquidity in the market for Shares in a counter may be adversely affected if there is no or only one Market Maker for the Shares in that counter. There is also no guarantee that any market making activity will be effective.
- There may be less interest by potential market makers making a market in Shares denominated and traded in RMB. Any disruption to the availability of RMB may adversely affect the capability of market makers in providing liquidity for the Shares.

**30. Distributions paid out of capital / effectively out of capital risk**

- Payments 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. Any such distributions may result in an immediate reduction in the Net Asset Value per Share of the Sub-Fund and will reduce the capital available for future investment.

## How has the Sub-Fund performed?

Since the Sub-Fund is newly set up, there is insufficient data available 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 amount of money you invest.

## What are the fees and charges?

### Charges incurred when trading the Sub-Fund on SEHK

| **Fee** | **What you pay** |
|---|---|
| **Brokerage fee** | Market rates |
| **Transaction levy** | 0.0027%[1] of the trading price |
| **Accounting and Financial Reporting Council ("AFRC") transaction levy** | 0.00015%[2] of the trading price |
| **Trading fee** | 0.00565%[3] of the trading price |
| **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] 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 will be paid out of the Sub-Fund. They affect you because they reduce the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund which may affect the trading price.

| | **Annual rate (as a % of the Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value)** |
|---|---|
| **Management fee *** | Currently 0.75% per annum |
| **Custodian fee** | Included in the Single Management Fee (as defined below) |
| **Performance fee** | Not applicable |
| **Administration fee** | Not applicable |
| **Sub-Custodian fee** | Included in the Single Management Fee |
| **Registrar fee** | Included in the Single Management Fee |

** The management fee is a single flat fee, payable out of the assets of the Sub-Fund, to cover all of the fees, costs and expenses associated with the Sub-Fund (and its due proportion of any costs and expenses of the Company allocated to it) (the "Single Management Fee"). As the Single Management Fee is a single fixed rate, the ongoing charges figure of the Sub-Fund will be equal to the Single Management Fee. Any costs, fees and expenses associated with the Sub-Fund exceeding the Single Management Fee shall be borne by the Manager and shall not be charged to the Sub-Fund. For the avoidance of doubt, the Single Management Fee does not include (to the extent not included in the operational fees as set out in the Prospectus) brokerage and transaction costs such as the fees and charges relating to the investment and realisation of investments of the Sub-Fund and extraordinary items such as litigation expenses.*

Please note the Single Management Fee may be increased up to a permitted maximum level by providing one month's prior notice to Shareholders. Please refer to the section headed "Fees and Expenses" of the Prospectus for details.

### Other fees

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

## Additional information

You can find the following information relating to the Sub-Fund (in English and Chinese) at the following website at https://www.globalxetfs.com.hk/ (which has not been reviewed or approved by the SFC):

- The Prospectus including this Product Key Facts Statement (as revised from time to time)
- The latest annual financial reports and interim half yearly unaudited financial reports (in English only)

- 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 Prospectus (including this Product Key Facts Statement) or the constitutive documents of the Company and/or the Sub-Fund
- Any public announcements made by the Manager in respect of the Sub-Fund, including information with regard to the Sub-Fund, the suspension of the creations and redemptions of Shares, the suspension of the calculation of the Net Asset Value, the changes in fees and the suspension and resumption of trading in its Shares
- The near real time indicative Net Asset Value per Share of the Sub-Fund in HKD, USD and RMB (updated every 15 second throughout each Dealing Day)
- The last Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund in HKD only and the last Net Asset Value per Share of the Sub-Fund in HKD, USD and RMB (updated on a daily basis on each Dealing Day)
- The past performance information of both the Listed Class of Shares and Unlisted Classes of Shares of the Sub-Fund
- The ongoing charges of both the Listed Class of Shares and Unlisted Classes of Shares of the Sub-Fund
- The full portfolio information of the Sub-Fund (updated on a daily basis)
- The latest list of the Participating Dealers and Market Makers for the Sub-Fund
- The composition of distributions (i.e. the relative amounts paid out of (i) net distributable income, and (ii) capital), if any, for a 12-month rolling period
- The proxy voting policy of the Manager

The near real time indicative Net Asset Value per Share in USD and RMB and the last Net Asset Value per Share in USD and RMB are for reference only. The near real time indicative Net Asset Value per Share in USD uses a real time HKD:USD foreign exchange rate – it is calculated using the near real-time indicative Net Asset Value per Share in HKD multiplied by a real-time HKD:USD foreign exchange rate provided by ICE Data Indices when the SEHK is opened for trading. The near real time indicative Net Asset Value per Share in RMB uses a real time HKD:RMB foreign exchange rate – it is calculated using the near real-time indicative Net Asset Value per Share in HKD multiplied by a real-time HKD:RMB foreign exchange rate provided by ICE Data Indices when the SEHK is opened for trading. Since the indicative Net Asset Value per Share in HKD will not be updated when the underlying markets are closed, the change to the indicative Net Asset Value per Share in USD or RMB (if any) during such period is solely due to the change in the foreign exchange rate.

The last Net Asset Value per Share in USD and RMB is indicative, is each calculated using the last Net Asset Value per Share in HKD multiplied by the respective USD:HKD and RMB:HKD exchange rates quoted by Thomson Reuters at 4:00pm (London Time) as of the same Dealing Day provided by the Custodian. The official last Net Asset Value per Share in HKD and the indicative last Net Asset Value per Share in RMB and USD will not be updated when the underlying share market is closed.

Please refer to the Prospectus for details.

## 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.

The Company has been registered with the SFC as an open-ended fund company. The Company and the Sub-Fund have been authorised as collective investment schemes by the SFC. SFC registration and authorisation do not represent a recommendation or endorsement of the Company or the Sub-Fund nor do they guarantee the commercial merits of the Company, the Sub-Fund or their performance. They do not mean the Company or the Sub-Fund is suitable for all investors nor do they represent an endorsement of their suitability for any particular investor or class of investors.