PRODUCT KEY FACTS

Global X Exchange Traded Funds Series OFC* (* This includes synthetic ETFs) -
Global X KOSPI 200 ETF (Listed Class)
2 November 2026

Issuer: Mirae Asset Global Investments (Hong Kong) Limited

- **This is a passive exchange traded fund.**
- **The underlying index of this product is heavily concentrated in its top two constituents (i.e. Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. and SK Hynix Inc.) which are of the same sector (i.e. the electronics and technology hardware industry, focusing on the semiconductor business). Correspondingly, this product is subject to the relevant sector concentration risk.**
- **The weightings of Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. and SK Hynix Inc. may account for more than 50% of this product's Net Asset Value. Please refer to the website of this product for its latest portfolio and the respective weightings of its investments.**
- **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:	HKD counter: 03408 USD counter: 09408
Trade lot size:	HKD counter: 100 Shares USD 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*:	0.49%
Estimated annual tracking difference^:	-1.50%
Underlying Index:	KOSPI 200 Index (Net Total Return)
Base currency:	Korean won (KRW)
Trading currency:	HKD counter: Hong Kong dollars (HKD) USD counter: United States dollars (USD)
Financial year end of the Sub-Fund:	31 March
Distribution policy:	Annually (usually in May of each year) 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. **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 0.49% of the average Net Asset Value of the Listed Class of Shares of the Sub-Fund. Any ongoing expenses exceeding 0.49% 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 is an estimated annual tracking difference. Investors should refer to the Sub-Fund's website for more up-to-date information on the actual tracking difference.

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

What is this product?

- Global X KOSPI 200 ETF (the "Sub-Fund") is a sub-fund of the Global X Exchange Traded Funds Series OFC (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 a passively managed index tracking exchange traded fund falling 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 (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.

Objective and investment strategy

Objective

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, closely correspond to the performance of the KOSPI 200 Index (the "Index").

Strategy

In seeking to achieve the Sub-Fund's investment objective, the Manager will primarily use a full replication strategy through investing directly in constituent stocks of the Index in substantially the same weightings in which they are included in the Index (the "Replication Strategy").

Where the adoption of the Replication Strategy is not efficient or practicable or where the Manager considers appropriate in its absolute discretion, the Manager may pursue a representative sampling strategy and hold a representative sample of the constituent securities of the Index selected by the Manager using rule-based quantitative analytical models to derive a portfolio sample (the "Representative Sampling Strategy"). In pursuing the Representative Sampling Strategy, the Manager may cause the Sub-Fund to deviate from the Index weighting on the condition that the maximum deviation from the Index weighting of any constituent will not exceed 3 percentage points above or below such weighting.

Investors should note that the Manager may switch between the Replication Strategy and the Representative Sampling Strategy without prior notice to investors, in its absolute discretion as often as it believes appropriate in order to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund by tracking the Index as closely (or efficiently) as possible for the benefit of investors.

The Manager may invest no more than 10% of the Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value in futures for investment and hedging purposes, where the Manager believes such investments will help the Sub-Fund achieve its investment objective and are beneficial to the Sub-Fund. The futures in which the Sub-Fund may invest will be index futures which exhibit high correlation with the Index in order to manage the Sub-Fund's exposure to the Index constituents, such as KOSPI 200 Index futures.

The Sub-Fund may also invest no more than 10% of its Net Asset Value in cash and money market funds which are authorised under Chapter 8.2 of the Code or eligible schemes under Chapter 7.11A of the Code for cash management purpose.

Currently, the Sub-Fund 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 Manager may, on behalf of the Sub-Fund, enter into securities lending transactions to a maximum level of up to 50% and expected level of approximately 20% of the Sub-Fund's 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.

Index

The Index tracks the performance of the largest and most liquid companies listed on the Korea Exchange (KRX) KOSPI market, representing a broad cross-section of the South Korean equity market which are selected on the basis of such factors as their sector representation, liquidity, and market capitalisation.

The Index comprises 200 constituent companies covers 9 sectors as classified under the KRX Industry Classification Standard, namely (1) energy & chemicals, (2) materials, (3) industrials, (4) mobility, (5) information technology, (6) finance & real estate, (7) consumer products, (8) health care, and (9) media contents.

The constituents of the Index are selected based on the liquidity (i.e. average daily trading value) and size (i.e. average daily market capitalisation) over the six months preceding the screening base date. Further inclusions or deletions may be made until the target count of 200 companies is satisfied.

The Index seeks to replicate the overall return from holding a portfolio consisting of the Index constituents, taking into account payments such as dividends after the deduction of any withholding tax or other amounts to which an investor holding the Index constituents would typically be exposed. The weight of each Index constituent is determined based on its float-adjusted market capitalisation, and the Index is rebalanced semi-annually in June and December.

Rebalancing takes place on the trading day following the last trading day of the June and December delivery month for KOSPI 200 futures contracts.

The Index is a net total return, free float-adjusted market capitalisation weighted index. A net total return index seeks to replicate the overall return from holding a portfolio consisting of the Index constituents, taking into account payments such as dividends after the deduction of any withholding tax or other amounts to which an investor holding the Index constituents would typically be exposed.

The Index is provided by Korea Exchange (the "Index Provider"). The Manager (and each of its connected persons) is independent of the Index Provider.

The Index is denominated and quoted in KRW. The Index was launched on 15 June 1994 and had a base level of 100 on 3 January 1990. As at 30 April 2026, the Index comprised 200 constituent securities with a total market capitalisation of approximately KRW4,954 trillion.

The Index is distributed under the following identifier:

Bloomberg: KSP2NTR

The Index composition (including a list of the constituents of the Index and their respective weightings) and additional information of the Index can be found on https://eindex.krx.co.kr/contents/GLB/05/0502/0502030101/GLB0502030101.jsp?upmidCd=0102&idxCd=1028&idxId=K2G01P&addDataYn=&globalYn=#1be3686ec5cb98595cf6179ba66d7a8b=1 (this website has not been reviewed or approved by the SFC).

Use of derivatives/ investment in derivatives

The Sub-Fund's net derivative exposure may be up to 50% of the Sub-Fund's 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. **Sector concentration risk**
   - The constituents of the Index, and accordingly the Sub-Fund's investments, may from time to time be concentrated in companies in a particular industry or sector i.e., energy & chemicals, materials, industrials, mobility, information technology, finance & real estate, consumer products, health care, and media contents. The value of the Sub-Fund may be more volatile than that of a fund having a more diverse portfolio of investments and may be more susceptible

to adverse economic, political, policy, foreign exchange, liquidity, tax, legal or regulatory event affecting the relevant sector. In particular, the top two constituents of the Index (i.e. Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. and SK Hynix Inc.), and accordingly the Sub-Fund's investments, are concentrated in the technology sector (in particular, the electronics and technology hardware industry, focusing on the semiconductor business). The weightings of Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. and SK Hynix Inc. may account for more than 50% of the Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value.

- *Technology theme risks:* Many of the companies in the technology sector have a relatively short operating history. Companies in the technology sector are often characterised by relatively higher volatility in price performance when compared to other economic sectors. In this regard, the Index may be subject to particularly high volatility as it is heavily concentrated in its top two constituents, which are both of the technology sector. Companies in the technology sector also face intense competition, and there may also be substantial government intervention, which may have an adverse effect on profit margins, including through restrictions or conditions imposed on sensitive industries such as semiconductors, export controls, sanctions or other trade protectionist measures. Such actions may adversely affect the business operations, supply chains and valuations of semiconductor and other technology companies. Rapid changes could render obsolete the products and services offered by these companies and there is no assurance that any significant research and development spendings would materialise into commercial successful products. These companies are also subject to cybersecurity risks resulting in undesirable legal, financial, operational and reputational consequences.
- *Electronics and technology hardware industry risks:* Electronics and technology hardware companies can be significantly affected by cyclical market patterns, rapid product obsolescence, frequent new product introductions, evolving industry standards, competitive pressures, aggressive pricing, technological developments, changing domestic demand, the ability to attract and retain skilled employees and availability and price of components. In addition, many technology hardware companies rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secret laws to establish and protect their proprietary rights in their products and technologies.
- *Semiconductor company risks:* The risks of investments in the semiconductor sector industry include intense competition, both domestically and internationally, such as competition from subsidised foreign competitors with lower production costs; risks of rapid obsolescence of products; economic performance of the customers of semiconductor companies (such as the artificial intelligence industry and information technology infrastructure); and rapidly changing product and market demands. The stock prices of semiconductor companies have been and likely will continue to be extremely volatile.

4. Concentration risk and South Korea political and economic risks

- Exposure of the Sub-Fund is concentrated in the South Korean market and a greater portion of its assets may be represented in a single security or group of securities. As a result, the Sub-Fund may be more volatile than funds having a more diversified portfolio of investments and can perform differently from the market as a whole. The value of the Sub-Fund may be more susceptible to adverse economic, political, policy, foreign exchange, liquidity, tax, legal or regulatory event affecting the South Korean market.
- In particular, the Sub-Fund's investments in South Korea may involve risks associated with the potential intervention on foreign exchange rates, counterparty risks, a more volatile market and the risk that some assets in the portfolio have a limited liquidity. Such risks may affect the value of the assets of the Sub-Fund.
- The Sub-Fund's investments in South Korea may also involve risks associated with the restrictions imposed on foreign investors, for example, foreign ownership limits, which can apply in respect of Korean securities issued by certain types of companies such as public utility companies, state run companies etc. Any such restrictions may have adverse effects on the liquidity and performance of the Sub-Fund as compared to the performance of the Index. This may increase the risk of tracking error and, at the worst, the Sub-Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

5. Korean market risk

- Investors should be aware of the potential market risks associated with trading in the Korean market. In particular, the Korean market is subject to high volatility as a result of high retail trading participation (which can contribute to faster shift in market sentiment and more pronounced short-term price movements), as well as sudden regulatory shifts and shifts in market sentiment. Furthermore, Korean stocks have historically traded at lower valuations compared to global peers due to concerns over corporate governance and prevalence of family-controlled conglomerates, as well as geopolitical risks.
- Trading in the Korean market is also subject to circuit breakers and daily price limits. The KRX has mechanisms such as circuit breakers or daily limit up/down rules that may have possibilities to lead to a market halt, resulting in the suspension of trading activities for the day. These interruptions can affect the normal operation of the Sub-Fund, thereby impacting its ability to track the performance of the Index.

6. Large- and mega-capitalisation companies risk

- The constituents of the Index include large- or mega-capitalisation companies that are relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. They may struggle with flexibility to respond quickly to disruptions and changes in trends.

- The high valuation of large- and mega-capitalisation companies can make them more susceptible to market corrections, downturns and changes in interest rates. Moreover, such companies typically have high price-to-earnings ratio than smaller capitalisation companies which can lead to overvaluation and may indicate there is less room for gains and even potential downward price adjustment.
- Large- and mega-capitalisation companies usually exert market dominance and therefore frequently face regulatory pressures, in particular antitrust scrutiny. This leads to legal challenges and increased costs which may in turn affect profitability.

7. Currency risk

- The Sub-Fund's Base Currency is in KRW but the Shares are traded in HKD and USD. Accordingly, secondary market investors may be subject to additional costs or losses associated with foreign currency fluctuations between the Base Currency and the trading currencies when trading Shares in the secondary market.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. Passive investment risk

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

12. Tracking error risk

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

13. 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.

14. Trading differences risks

- As the KRX may be open when the Shares in the Sub-Fund are not priced, the value of the securities in the Sub-Fund's portfolio may change on days when investors will not be able to purchase or sell the Sub-Fund's Shares.
- Differences in trading hours between the relevant stock exchanges and the SEHK may also increase the level of premium or discount of the Share price to its Net Asset Value.
- Shares listed on the KRX are subject to circuit breakers, daily price limits, and trading bands which restrict increase and decrease in the trading price and may impact or halt normal trading. Shares listed on the SEHK are not. This difference may also increase the level of premium or discount of the Share price to its Net Asset Value.

15. Dual counter risk

- If there is any limitation on the level of services by brokers and CCASS participants, Shareholders will only be able to trade their Listed Class of Shares in one counter only, which may inhibit or delay an investor dealing. The market price of Listed Class of Shares traded in each counter may deviate significantly due to different factors, such as market liquidity, supply and demand in each counter and the exchange rate between the USD and the HKD. As such, investors may pay more or receive less when buying or selling Listed Class of Shares traded in HKD on the SEHK than in respect of Listed Class of Shares traded in USD and vice versa.

16. Termination risk

- The Sub-Fund may be terminated early under certain circumstances, for example, where the Index is no longer available for benchmarking or 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.

17. 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 each trading counter of Shares, 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 may be adversely affected if there is no or only one Market Maker for each trading counter of Shares. There is also no guarantee that any market making activity will be effective.

18. 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 0.49% 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 and the Index, 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 and USD (updated every 15 second throughout each dealing day)
- The last Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund in KRW only and the last Net Asset Value per Share of the Sub-Fund in KRW, HKD and USD (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 annual tracking difference and tracking error 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 HKD and USD and the last Net Asset Value per Share in HKD and USD are for reference only. The near real time indicative Net Asset Value per Share in HKD uses a real time KRW:HKD foreign exchange rate – it is calculated using the near real-time indicative Net Asset Value per Share in KRW multiplied by a real-time KRW:HKD foreign exchange rate provided by ICE Data Services Real-Time FX Rate when the SEHK is opened for trading. The near real time indicative Net Asset Value per Share in USD uses a real time KRW:USD foreign exchange rate – it is calculated using the near real-time indicative Net Asset Value per Share in KRW multiplied by a real-time KRW:USD foreign exchange rate provided by ICE Data Services Real-Time FX Rate when the SEHK is opened for trading. Since the indicative Net Asset Value per Share in KRW will not be updated when the underlying markets are closed, the change to the indicative Net Asset Value per Share in HKD or USD (if any) during such period is solely due to the change in the foreign exchange rate.

The last Net Asset Value per Share in HKD and USD is indicative, is each calculated using the last Net Asset Value per Share in KRW multiplied by the respective HKD:KRW and USD:KRW 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 KRW and the indicative last Net Asset Value per Share in HKD 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.