PRODUCT KEY FACTS

ChinaAMC Asia ESG Bond Fund

Issuer: China Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited

华夏基金(香港)有限公司
CHINA ASSET MANAGEMENT (HONG KONG) LIMITED

April 2024

- ***This statement provides you with key information about this product.***
- ***This statement is a part of the Sub-Fund's Explanatory Memorandum.***
- ***You should not invest in this product based on this statement alone.***

Quick facts

Manager:	China Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited
Custodian:	HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited
Ongoing charges over a year :	Class A USD (Acc/Dist) Shares / Class A RMB (Acc/Dist) Shares /: Class A HKD (Acc/Dist) Shares: 2.56%^ Class I USD (Acc) Shares: 1.66%# Class I USD (Dist) Shares / Class I RMB (Acc/Dist) Shares / Class I HKD (Acc/Dist) Shares: 1.66%^
Dealing frequency:	Daily (every business day)
Base currency:	US Dollars (USD)
Distribution policy:	**Accumulating Class(es)**: No dividend distributions. All interest and other income earned on investments will be accumulated and re-invested into the Sub-Fund on behalf of the Shareholders of the accumulating class(es). **Distributing Class(es)**: The Manager currently intends to make monthly dividend distributions, subject to its discretion. The Manager intends to distribute income to Shareholders having regard to the Sub-Fund's net income after fees and costs. Distributions may be paid out of capital or effectively paid out of capital, which will result in an immediate reduction of the net asset value per Share. Distributions, if any, will be paid in the currency of the relevant distributing class(es).
Financial year end of the Sub-Fund:	31 December

Minimum investment:

Class	Minimum initial investment	Minimum subsequent investment
Class A USD (Acc/Dist)	USD 1,000	USD 1,000
Class A RMB (Acc/Dist)	RMB 10,000	RMB 10,000

As the share class is newly launched, this figure is an estimate only and represents the sum of the estimated ongoing charges over a 12-month period chargeable to the share class expressed as a percentage of the estimated average NAV over the same period. The actual figure may be different upon actual operation of the share class and may vary from year to year.

^ As the share class has not yet been launched, the figure is an estimate only and represents the sum of the estimated ongoing charges over a 12-month period chargeable to the share class expressed as a percentage of the estimated average NAV of the relevant share class over the same period. The actual figure may be different upon actual operation of the relevant share class of the Sub-Fund and may vary from year to year.

Class A HKD (Acc/Dist)	HKD 10,000	HKD 10,000
Class I USD (Acc/Dist)	USD 1,000,000	USD 1,000,000
Class I RMB (Acc/Dist)	RMB 5,000,000	RMB 5,000,000
Class I HKD (Acc/Dist)	HKD 5,000,000	HKD 5,000,000

Minimum Redemption:

Class	Minimum redemption
Class A USD (Acc/Dist)	USD 1,000
Class A RMB (Acc/Dist)	RMB 10,000
Class A HKD (Acc/Dist)	HKD 10,000
Class I USD (Acc/Dist)	USD 10,000
Class I RMB (Acc/Dist)	RMB 100,000
Class I HKD (Acc/Dist)	HKD 100,000

What is this product?

ChinaAMC Asia ESG Bond Fund (the "**Sub-Fund**") is a sub-fund of the ChinaAMC ESG OFC ("**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.

Objectives and Investment Strategy

Objective

The Sub-Fund aims to maximise income with investment consistent with the principles of environmental, social and governance ("**ESG**") and a focus in the Asia region.

Strategy

The Sub-Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing (a) at least 70% of its Net Asset Value ("**NAV**") in fixed income and debt instruments issued or guaranteed by issuers domiciled in, or exercising the principal part of their economic activities in, the Asia region; and (b) at least 70% of its NAV in fixed income and debt instruments which have entered the Manager's proprietary ESG bond pool (the "**Bond Pool**") built based on a number of ESG selection criteria. Fixed income and debt instruments may include, but are not limited to, corporate bonds, convertible bonds, preferred shares, and/or bonds issued or guaranteed by listed or unlisted corporations, financial institutions, government and/or government related entities.

ESG policy

The Sub-Fund will invest in fixed income and debt instruments which have entered the Bond Pool built in accordance with the ESG policy described below:

1. *Exclusion policy*

   The Manager intends to exclude fixed income and debt instruments issued by companies in violation of the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact. In addition, companies under categories of (i) controversial weapons; (ii) tobacco; (iii) cannabis; (iv) gambling; (v) adult entertainment; (vi) coal; and (vii) fossil fuel, will be excluded from the Bond Pool. Companies that are involved in manufacturing controversial weapons include but are not limited to companies that research, manufacture, and trade civilian firearms, cluster bombs, anti-personnel mines, chemical or biological weapons. For the avoidance of doubt, companies under categories of coal and fossil fuel which engage in active transition to low-carbon economy will not be excluded.

2. *Bond Pool construction*

   After applying the exclusion policy, the Manager will utilise its proprietary ESG rating model (as detailed below) to screen the investment universe and construct the Bond Pool. Each bond issuer will be assigned a final ESG score derived from the proprietary ESG rating model. The Manager will then form the Bond Pool by making use of (i) best-in-class and (ii) strong momentum as the screening criteria. Bonds which satisfy any one of the two screening criteria will enter the Bond Pool. The Bond Pool will be updated on a monthly basis.

- Best-in-class – bonds issued by an Asian bond issuer who has to demonstrate an outperforming ESG profile measured by the Manager's ESG rating model. The Manager will conduct the best-in-class screening using a two-dimensional "Region x Industry" approach. Each "Region x Industry" group has been assigned a threshold determined through the Manager's qualitative assessment as described below, and only bonds issued by a bond issuer within that specific group who has a final ESG score over the threshold can enter the Bond Pool.

- Strong momentum – bonds issued by an Asian bond issuer who has to demonstrate an improving ESG profile measured by the Manager's ESG rating model. During the Bond Pool construction process, the Manager will consider not only the current ESG score of an Asian bond issuer but also its historical trend of ESG scores. If an Asian bond issuer demonstrates a good ESG momentum, which means its ESG score improves from time to time, and passes the internal momentum threshold predetermined by the Manager, the bonds issued by such issuer will enter the Bond Pool. The Manager will perform ongoing monitoring to ensure that if issuers whose bonds that are selected into the Bond Pool based on the screening criteria of strong momentum do not exhibit any improvement in ESG profile over time, the Sub-Fund will dispose of such bonds in a gradual and orderly manner which the Manager considers is in the best interests of the Shareholders taking into account the market conditions.

Proprietary ESG rating model

The Manager builds its in-house Asia bond ESG rating model as follows:

- The Manager will first take into account and aggregate the ESG scores of each Asian bond issuer from three ESG data providers, namely MSCI, Sustainalytics and Truvalue Labs, to form an initial ESG score for each issuer, and then adjust each initial score by applying statistical analysis to form a final ESG score. The final ESG score of each bond issuer will be used during the Bond Pool construction process.

- The Manager will also perform a two-dimensional qualitative assessment to evaluate a bond issuer based on its region in the Asia market and industry. The Manager will consider a number of ESG factors, such as energy consumption, pollution, social importance and strength of governmental support, to determine the threshold for each "Region x Industry" group when applying "best-in-class" ESG score screening criterion during the construction process of the Bond Pool.

- For bond issuers of regions and sectors which are not well covered by the ESG data providers, such as Chinese local government financing vehicles ("**LGFVs**") and Chinese property developers, the Manager will construct a specialised ESG rating framework by forming a scorecard for bonds issued by such issuers based on ESG factors specific to these sectors, such as government support, social welfare impact, anti-corruption management, and corporate governance, to evaluate such issuers.

Please refer to the Explanatory Memorandum for more details on the Manager's proprietary ESG rating model.

After applying the above screening criteria, it is expected that no less than 50% of the bonds in the investment universe will be filtered out to form the Bond Pool.

To maintain investment flexibility, the Manager may also invest in green, social, sustainability (GSS) labelled bonds, which are bonds so classified in accordance with the relevant principles of the International Capital Market Association (the "**ICMA**"), including green bonds, social bonds, sustainability bonds, and sustainability-linked bonds. The GSS bonds verified by independent third-party agencies will enter the Bond Pool by default. For self-reported GSS bonds, the Manager will conduct internal verification based on communications with the bond issuers, as well as analysis of their use of proceeds and bond covenants to conclude whether the self-reported GSS bonds meet the ICMA's principles, before adding them to the Bond Pool.

Subject to the abovementioned exclusion policy, the Sub-Fund may also invest in fixed income and debt instruments issued by Asian bond issuers and non-Asian bond issuers outside the Bond Pool (which are regarded as having low ESG ratings) for less than 30% of the Sub-Fund's NAV, on the basis that such issuers are showing improvement in ESG ratings. The Manager will perform ongoing monitoring to ensure that if such issuers do not show any improvement in ESG profile over time, the Sub-Fund will dispose of such bonds in a gradual and orderly manner which the Manager considers is in the best interests of the Shareholders taking into account market conditions. For the avoidance of doubt (i) such issuers that show improvement in ESG ratings do not include those selected under the criterion of strong momentum for the Bond Pool (as prescribed under "Bond Pool construction"), and (ii) the Sub-Fund will invest at least 70% of its NAV in the Bond Pool that satisfy the above ESG selection criteria. The Sub-Fund's portfolio is ESG tilting constructed with an aim to investing in companies demonstrating good ESG characteristics and/or positive ESG trend.

Credit rating

In terms of credit rating, no more than 50% of the Sub-Fund's NAV may be invested in fixed income and debt instruments which, or the issuers of which, are below investment grade (i.e. having a credit rating of Ba1 or BB+ or below rated by Standard & Poor's, Fitch, Moody's or other equivalent recognized credit rating agency) or unrated. The Sub-Fund may only invest in onshore RMB bonds which, or the issuers of which, have a credit rating of AA+ or above rated by China Chengxin International Credit Rating Co., Ltd. or China Lianhe Credit Rating Co., Ltd. or equivalent ratings by one of the local rating agencies recognized by the relevant authorities in Mainland China.

The Sub-Fund will not invest more than 10% of its NAV in fixed income and debt instruments issued and/or guaranteed by a single sovereign issuer (including its government, public or local authority) which is below investment grade or unrated.

Up to 30% of the Sub-Fund's NAV may be invested in debt instruments with loss-absorption features (including contingent convertible bonds (Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital Instruments), senior non-preferred debt securities, instruments issued under the Financial Institutions (Resolution) (Loss-absorbing Capacity Requirements – Banking Sector) Rules and other similar instruments that may be issued by banks or other financial institutions).

Mainland China exposure

The Sub-Fund may have significant exposure but less than 70% of its NAV in fixed income and debt instruments issued or guaranteed by issuers domiciled or carrying out the predominant part of their economic activities in Mainland China ("**PRC bonds**"). Such PRC bonds may be onshore RMB bonds or bonds issued outside of Mainland China.

Subject to the limit of investing less than 70% of the Sub-Fund's NAV in PRC bonds above, the Sub-Fund may invest up to 15% of its NAV directly in onshore RMB bonds via the Manager's QFI status or in the Mainland inter-bank bond markets under Foreign Access Regime and/or Bond Connect. Amongst the 15% of the Sub-Fund's NAV in onshore RMB bonds, the Sub-Fund's aggregate exposure to investments in LGFVs in China and China's property developers will not exceed 15% of its NAV. In any case, the Sub-Fund's aggregate exposure to investments, whether directly or indirectly, in securities issued in the Mainland China market including but not limited to A-Shares, B-Shares, onshore RMB bonds, and such other financial instruments permitted under applicable PRC regulations will not exceed 20% of its NAV.

The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 15% of its NAV in dim sum bonds (i.e. bonds issued outside of Mainland China but denominated in RMB).

The Sub-Fund will not invest more than 20% of its NAV in any single country/jurisdiction other than the foregoing exposure to Mainland China.

Other investments

Exposure to fixed income and debt instruments may be obtained indirectly through exchange traded funds ("**ETFs**") or other collective investment schemes consistent with the Sub-Fund's investment objective and strategy.

The Sub-Fund may, in aggregate, invest up to 30% of its NAV in one or more collective investment schemes which are authorized by SFC or eligible schemes (as defined in the SFC's Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds (the "**Code**")), including but not limited to ETFs or UCITS managed by the Manager, its Connected Persons or a third party. Up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's NAV may be invested in non-eligible schemes or schemes not authorised by the SFC. Investments in ETFs are considered and treated as listed securities for the purposes of and subject to the requirements in Chapters 7.1, 7.1A and 7.2 of the Code.

Under normal circumstances, the Sub-Fund may hold no more than 20% of its NAV in cash or cash equivalents, such as cash deposits, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, money market funds managed by the Manager, its Connected Persons or a third party, and other cash equivalent instruments. The Sub-Fund may hold up to 30% of its NAV in cash or cash equivalents on a temporary basis for liquidity management and/or defensive purposes under exceptional circumstances.

The Sub-Fund may invest in FDIs for hedging purposes only, to the extent permitted by the investment restrictions of the Code and the Explanatory Memorandum. Currently the Sub-Fund has no intention to enter into securities lending, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions or other similar over-the-counter transactions.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in collateralised and/or securitised securities (including asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed commercial paper). The Sub-Fund may borrow up to 10% of its NAV on a temporary basis for the purpose of meeting redemption requests or defraying operation expenses. All of the Sub-Fund's investments will be subject to the restrictions set out in Chapter 7 of the Code.

Use of derivatives / Investment in derivatives

The Sub-Fund's net derivative exposure may be up to 50% of its NAV.

What are the key risks?

Investment involves risks. Please refer to the Explanatory Memorandum for details including the risk factors.

1. 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. Risks associated with fixed income and debt instruments

- *Interest rate risk* - Generally, the value of fixed income and debt instruments is expected to be inversely correlated with changes in interest rates. Any increase in interest rates or changes in macro-economic policies globally (including monetary policy and fiscal policy) may adversely impact the value of the Sub-Fund's portfolio.
- *Credit risk* - Investment in fixed income and debt instruments is subject to the credit/default risk of the issuers which may be unable or unwilling to make timely payments of principal and/or interest.
- *Volatility and liquidity risk* - The fixed income and debt securities in the emerging markets may be subject to higher volatility and lower liquidity compared to more developed markets. The prices of securities traded in such markets may be subject to fluctuation. The bid and offer spreads of the price of such securities may be large and the Sub-Fund may incur significant trading costs.
- *Credit rating risk and risk of credit rating downgrades* - Credit ratings assigned by rating agencies are subject to limitations and do not guarantee the creditworthiness of the security and/or issuer at all times. The credit rating of a fixed income and debt security or its issuer may also be subsequently downgraded, which may adversely affect the value of the Sub-Fund. In such events, the Sub-Fund may also be subject to increased liquidity risk as it may become more difficult for the Sub-Fund to dispose of its holdings at a reasonable price or at all.
- *Credit rating agency risk* - In respect of Mainland China fixed income and debt securities, the credit appraisal system in Mainland China and the rating methodologies employed in Mainland China may be different from those employed in other markets. Credit ratings given by Mainland China rating agencies may therefore not be directly comparable with those given by other international rating agencies.
- *Valuation risk* - Valuation of the Sub-Fund's investments may involve uncertainties and judgemental determinations, and independent pricing information may not at all times be available. If such valuations should prove to be incorrect, the NAV may need to be adjusted and may be adversely affected.
- *Sovereign debt risk* - The Sub-Fund's investment in securities issued or guaranteed by governments may be exposed to political, social and economic risks. In adverse situations, the sovereign issuers may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due or may request the Sub-Fund to participate in restructuring such debts. The Sub-Fund may suffer significant losses when there is a default of sovereign debt issuers.

3. Risk of investing in fixed income and debt securities rated below investment grade or unrated

- The Sub-Fund may invest in fixed income and debt securities which are rated below investment grade or are unrated. Such securities are generally subject to a higher degree of credit risk, a lower degree of liquidity, higher volatility and greater risk of loss of principal and interest than high-rated fixed income and debt securities.
- Adverse events or market conditions may have a larger negative impact on the prices of non-investment grade or unrated fixed income and debt securities than on higher rated fixed income and debt securities. Such fixed income and debt securities in emerging markets may also be subject to higher volatility and lower liquidity compared to those in more developed markets.

4. Risks associated with ESG investing

- The use of ESG criteria in the construction of the portfolio of the Sub-Fund may affect the Sub-Fund's investment performance and, as such, the Sub-Fund may perform differently compared to similar funds that do not use such criteria. ESG-based exclusionary criteria used in selection methodology of the Sub-Fund may result in the Sub-Fund forgoing opportunities to buy certain securities when it might otherwise be advantageous for the Sub-Fund to do so and/or selling securities when it might be disadvantageous to do so. As such, the application of ESG criteria may affect the ability of the Sub-Fund to acquire or dispose of its investments, and may therefore result in a loss to the Sub-Fund.
- The Sub-Fund's investments may be concentrated in companies with a greater ESG focus, therefore its value may be more volatile than that of a fund with having a more diverse portfolio of investments.
- The securities held by the Sub-Fund may be subject to style drift which no longer meet the Sub-Fund's ESG criteria after its investments. The Manager may need to dispose of such securities when it might be disadvantageous to do so. This may lead to a fall in the value of the Sub-Fund.
- The construction of the portfolio of the Sub-Fund is based on, among others, the results from the Manager's ESG assessments as well as the application of certain ESG based exclusion factors. While the Manager has exercised care in its assessment, such assessment may involve the Manager's subjective judgment on certain qualitative factors and it is thus possible that the relevant investment criteria may not be applied correctly. It is also possible that the Sub-Fund may perform less well than portfolios with similar investment objectives that are not engaged in similar (or any) ESG assessments and ESG based exclusions.
- In evaluating a security or issuer based on ESG criteria, the Manager is dependent upon information and data from data providers (being MSCI, Sustainalytics and Truvalue Labs) or may make use of information and data from internal research inputs, which may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable from time to time. This may affect the ability to assess potential securities for inclusion and/or exclusion from the portfolio of the Sub-Fund. All of these can lead to the Sub-Fund forgoing investment opportunities which meet the relevant ESG criteria or investing in securities which do not meet such criteria.
- There is a lack of standardised taxonomy in relation to ESG investing strategies. The standard of disclosure adopted by funds in relation to the relevant ESG factors or principles may vary.

5. Concentration in Asian market risk / Emerging market risk

- 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 Asian market.
- Certain Asian markets in which the Sub-Fund invests may be emerging market countries (including the Mainland China), which are subject to higher risks (for example, liquidity risk, currency risk, political risk, regulatory risk, legal and taxation risks, settlement risk, custody risk and economic risk) and higher volatility than more developed markets.

6. Mainland China risk / Concentration risk

- The Sub-Fund's investments are concentrated in the Mainland China markets. The value of the Sub-Fund may be more volatile than that of a fund having a more diverse portfolio of investments. The value of the Sub-Fund may be more susceptible to adverse political, tax, economic, foreign exchange, liquidity, policy, legal and regulatory risk affecting the Mainland China markets.

7. Risks associated with investment in FDIs and hedging

- The Sub-Fund may invest in FDIs for hedging purposes and in adverse situations its use of FDIs may become ineffective and/or cause the Sub-Fund to suffer significant loss. Risks associated with FDIs include counterparty/credit risk, liquidity risk, valuation risk, volatility risk and over-the-counter transaction risk. The leverage element/component of an FDI can result in a loss significantly greater than the amount invested in the FDI by the Sub-Fund. Exposure to FDIs may lead to a high risk of significant loss by the Sub-Fund.

8. RMB currency and conversion risks (applicable to RMB share classes)

- RMB is currently not freely convertible and is subject to exchange controls and restrictions. Non-RMB based investors are exposed to foreign exchange risk and there is no guarantee that the value of RMB against the investors' base currencies will not depreciate. Any depreciation of RMB could adversely affect the value of investor's investment in the Sub-Fund.
- 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.

- Under exceptional circumstances, payment of redemptions and/or dividend payment in RMB may be delayed due to the exchange controls and restrictions applicable to RMB.

9. Risks associated with investments in debt instruments with loss-absorption features

- Debt instruments with loss-absorption features are subject to greater risks when compared to traditional debt instruments as such instruments are typically subject to the risk of being written down or converted to ordinary shares upon the occurrence of a pre-defined trigger event(s) (e.g. when the issuer is near or at the point of non-viability or when the issuer's capital ratio falls to a specified level), which are likely to be outside of the issuer's control. Such trigger events are complex and difficult to predict and may result in a significant or total reduction in the value of such instruments.
- In the event of the activation of a trigger, there may be potential price contagion and volatility to the entire asset class. Debt instruments with loss-absorption features may also be exposed to liquidity, valuation and sector concentration risk.
- The Sub-Fund may invest in contingent convertible debt securities, commonly known as CoCos, which are highly complex and are of high risk. Upon the occurrence of the trigger event, CoCos may be converted into shares of the issuer (potentially at a discounted price), or may be subject to the permanent write-down to zero. Coupon payments on CoCos are discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time.
- The Sub-Fund may invest in senior non-preferred debts. While these instruments are generally senior to subordinated debts, they may be subject to write-down upon the occurrence of a trigger event and will no longer fall under the creditor ranking hierarchy of the issuer. This may result in total loss of principal invested.

10. Risks of investing in other collective investment schemes/funds

- The Sub-Fund may from time to time invest in other collective investment schemes/funds and will be subject to the risks associated with the underlying funds. There is no assurance that the investment objective and strategy of the underlying funds will be successfully achieved which may have a negative impact to the NAV of the Sub-Fund.
- The underlying funds in which the Sub-Fund may invest may not be regulated by the SFC. There may be additional costs involved when investing into these underlying funds. There is also no guarantee that the underlying funds will always have sufficient liquidity to meet the Sub-Fund's redemption requests as and when made.

11. Currency exchange risk

- Underlying investments of the Sub-Fund may be denominated in currencies other than the base currency of the Sub-Fund. Also, a class of Shares of the Sub-Fund may be designated in a currency other than the base currency of the Sub-Fund. The NAV of the Sub-Fund may be affected unfavourably by fluctuations in the exchange rates between these currencies and the base currency and by changes in exchange rate controls.

12. Risks associated with distribution out of/effectively out of the Sub-Fund's capital

- Payment of dividends (if any) out of capital and/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 those original investments. Any such distributions may result in an immediate reduction of the NAV per Share of the Sub-Fund.

How has the Sub-Fund performed?

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

Is there any guarantee?

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

What are the fees and charges?

Charges which may be payable by you

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

Fee	What you pay	
	Class A	**Class I**
Subscription fee* ^	Up to 5% of the subscription amount	Up to 5% of the subscription amount
Switching fee (i.e. conversion fee)* ^	Up to 1% of the redemption price for each Share converted	Up to 1% of the redemption price for each Share converted
Redemption fee* ^	Up to 5% of the redemption price for each Share redeemed	Up to 5% of the redemption price for each Share redeemed

^ *Investors should check with distributors for the current level of subscription, switching and redemption fees.*

Ongoing fees payable by the Sub-Fund

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

Fee	**Annual rate (as a % of the Sub-Fund's value)**	
	Class A	**Class I**
Management fee	1.50%*	0.60%*
Performance fee	Nil	
Custodian and administration fee	Up to 2%*	

Other fees

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

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

Additional information

- You generally buy and redeem Shares at the Sub-Fund's next-determined NAV after the Custodian receives your request, directly or via a distributor, in good order at or before 4:00p.m. (Hong Kong time), being the Sub-Fund's dealing cut-off time on each dealing day of the Sub-Fund. Before placing your subscription or redemption orders, please check with your distributor for the distributor's internal dealing cut-off time (which may be earlier than the Sub-Fund's dealing cut-off time).
- The NAV of the Sub-Fund is calculated and the price of Shares published each business day on the website www.chinaamc.com.hk (this website has not been reviewed by the SFC).
- The compositions of the dividends (i.e. the relative amounts paid out of (i) net distributable income and (ii) capital) for the last 12 months are available by the Manager on request and on the website www.chinaamc.com.hk (this website has not been reviewed by the SFC).
- You may obtain information on the distributor(s) in respect of the Sub-Fund by contacting the Manager at 3406 8686.
- You may obtain the past performance information of other classes (when available) offered to Hong Kong investors on the website www.chinaamc.com.hk (this website has not been reviewed by the SFC).

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. SFC registration and authorization do not represent a recommendation or endorsement of the Company or the Sub-Fund nor do they guarantee the commercial merits of the Company or the Sub-Fund or its performance. They do not mean the Company or the Sub-Fund is suitable for all investors nor do they represent an endorsement of its suitability for any particular investor or class of investors.