

ChinaAMC Strategic Fixed Income Fund

a Sub-Fund of

ChinaAMC Investment Trust

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

November 2024

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS

Important-If you are in any doubt about the contents of this Explanatory Memorandum, you should consult your stockbroker, bank manager, accountant, solicitor or other independent financial adviser.

ChinaAMC Investment Trust (the “Trust”) is an umbrella unit trust established by a trust deed dated 7 October 2010 between Citigroup First Investment Management Limited (as the previous manager) and Cititrust (Cayman) Limited (as the previous trustee), as amended from time to time, including by (i) a Deed of Retirement and Appointment of the Manager (as defined below), (ii) a Deed of Retirement and Appointment of the Trustee (as defined below), (iii) an amended and restated trust deed dated 28 July 2017 amending and restating the trust deed (the “2017 Amended and Restated Trust Deed”), and (iv) an amended and restated trust deed dated 6 December 2019 amending and restating the trust deed (the “2019 Amended and Restated Trust Deed”) (collectively the “Trust Deed”).

By way of an eighth supplemental deed relating to the retirement and appointment of manager, Citigroup First Investment Management Limited retired as manager of the Trust and China Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited (the “Manager”) was appointed as manager of the Trust, both with effect from 28 July 2017 (the “Deed of Retirement and Appointment of the Manager”). By way of a separate ninth supplemental deed relating to the retirement and appointment of trustee and the removal of the Trust from the Cayman Islands to Hong Kong, Cititrust (Cayman) Limited retired as trustee of the Trust and Cititrust Limited (the “Trustee”) was appointed as trustee of the Trust, both with effect from 28 July 2017 (the “Deed of Retirement and Appointment of the Trustee”). The Trust was initially established as an exempted trust under the laws of the Cayman Islands, and the Trustee declared in the Deed of Retirement and Appointment of the Trustee, that with effect from 28 July 2017, the Trust shall take effect in accordance with the laws of Hong Kong and the laws of Hong Kong shall be the governing law of the Trust. This Explanatory Memorandum comprises information relating to the Trust and the ChinaAMC Strategic Fixed Income Fund (the “Fund”), a Sub-Fund of the Trust.

The Manager accepts full responsibility for the information contained in this Explanatory Memorandum as being accurate and confirm, having made all reasonable enquiries, to the best of its knowledge and belief, there are no other facts the omission of which would make such information misleading. However, neither the delivery of this Explanatory Memorandum nor the offer or issue of Units shall under any circumstances constitute a representation that the information contained in this Explanatory Memorandum is correct as of any time subsequent to the date of its publication. This Explanatory Memorandum may from time to time be updated.

Any information given or representations made by any dealer, salesman or other person and (in either case) not contained in this Explanatory Memorandum should be regarded as unauthorised and accordingly must not be relied upon.

The Manager of the Trust and the Fund is China Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited, a company incorporated in Hong Kong. China Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited is regulated by the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong (the “SFC”).

The Trustee of the Trust and the Fund is Cititrust Limited, a company incorporated with limited liability in Hong Kong.

This Explanatory Memorandum may refer to information and materials included in websites. Such information and materials do not form part of this Explanatory Memorandum and they have not been reviewed by the SFC.

Any investor enquiries or complaints should be submitted in writing to the Manager’s office (37/F, Bank of China Tower, 1 Garden Road, Central, Hong Kong) and the Manager will issue a response within 14 Business Days of receipt of the enquiry or complaint.

Distribution and selling restrictions

Hong Kong: The Fund has been authorised by the SFC under Section 104 of the Securities and Futures Ordinance of Hong Kong. SFC authorisation is not a recommendation or endorsement of the Fund nor does it guarantee the commercial merits of the Fund or its performance. It does not mean the Fund is suitable for all investors nor is it an endorsement of its suitability for any particular investor or class of investors.

General: No action has been taken in any jurisdiction (other than Hong Kong and Singapore) that would permit an offering of the Units or the possession, circulation or distribution of this Explanatory Memorandum or any other offering or publicity material relating to the offering of Units in any other country or jurisdiction where action for the purpose is required. This Explanatory Memorandum does not constitute an offer or solicitation to any person in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorised or to any person to whom it would be unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

In particular:

- (a) the Units have not been registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933 (as amended) and, except in a transaction which does not violate such Act, may not be directly or indirectly offered or sold in the United States of America, or any of its territories or possessions or areas subject to its jurisdiction, or for the benefit of a U.S. Person (defined as (i) an individual who is a United States citizen, a US green card holder, or a resident of the United States for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (ii) a corporation or partnership organised under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof, or (iii) an estate or trust, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source);
- (b) Units will not be issued to a person who is a U.S. Person (as defined above) for U.S. federal income tax purposes and Unitholders will be required to notify the Trustee within 60 days of any change of status; and
- (c) the Fund has not been and will not be registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940 (as amended).

Prospective applicants for the Units should inform themselves as to the relevant legal requirements of applying and any applicable exchange control regulations and applicable taxes in the countries or regions of their respective citizenship, residence or domicile.

DIRECTORY

Manager	China Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited 37/F, Bank of China Tower 1 Garden Road Central, Hong Kong Telephone No.: +852 3406 8688 Fax No.: +852 3406 8500
Directors of the Manager	LI Yimei YANG Kun SUN Liqiang GAN Tian LI Fung Ming
Trustee	Cititrust Limited 50/F, Champion Tower Three Garden Road Central, Hong Kong
Transfer Agent	Citicorp Financial Services Limited 9/F, Citi Tower, One Bay East 83 Hoi Bun Road, Kwun Tong Kowloon, Hong Kong
Custodian (in respect of the Fund)	Industrial Bank Co., Ltd. (a joint stock company incorporated in the PRC with limited liability), Hong Kong Branch 10-12/F One International Finance Centre 1 Harbour View Street Central, Hong Kong
Administrator	Citibank, N.A., Hong Kong Branch 50/F, Champion Tower Three Garden Road Central, Hong Kong
Legal Counsel to the Manager	Simmons & Simmons 30/F, One Taikoo Place 979 King's Road Hong Kong
Auditors	KPMG 8/F, Prince's Building 10 Chater Road Central Hong Kong

DEFINITIONS

The defined terms used in this Explanatory Memorandum have the following meanings:

- “Administrator”** means Citibank, N.A., Hong Kong Branch;
- “Base Currency”** means, in respect of the Fund, the US Dollars;
- “Business Day”** means a day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) on which banks in Hong Kong are open for normal banking business or such other day or days as the Manager and the Trustee may agree from time to time;
- “CCDCC”** means the China Central Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd.;
- “China” or “PRC”** means the People’s Republic of China, excluding for the purposes of interpretation of this Explanatory Memorandum only, Hong Kong, the Macau Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China and Taiwan;
- “Class”** means each class of Units within the Fund;
- “Code”** means the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds;
- “Connected Person”** has the meaning as set out in the Code which at the date of the Explanatory Memorandum means, in relation to a company:
- (a) any person or company beneficially owning, directly or indirectly, 20% or more of the ordinary share capital of that company or able to exercise directly or indirectly, 20% or more of the total votes in that company; or
 - (b) any person or company controlled by a person who or which meets one or both of the descriptions given in (a); or
 - (c) any member of the group of which that company forms part; or
 - (d) any director or officer of that company or of any of its connected persons as defined in (a), (b) or (c);
- “CSRC”** means the China Securities Regulatory Commission;
- “Custodian”** means Industrial Bank Co., Ltd. (a joint stock company incorporated in the PRC with limited liability), Hong Kong Branch;
- “Dealing Day”** means:
- (a) each Business Day, except any Business Day, determined at the Manager’s discretion, on which any exchange or market on which a substantial portion of the Fund’s investments is traded is closed or on which dealings are restricted or suspended; or
 - (b) such other day as the Manager may determine from time to time with the approval of the Trustee;
- “Dealing Deadline”** means 4:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) on the relevant Dealing Day;
- “entities within the same group”** means entities which are included in the same group for the purposes of consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with internationally recognised accounting standards;

“FDI”	means financial derivative instrument;
“Government and other Public Securities”	has the meaning as set out in the Code;
“HKD Units”	means Units comprising the Class(es) which is/are denominated in Hong Kong Dollars;
“Hong Kong”	means the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China;
“Hong Kong Dollars” or “HKD” or “HK\$”	means the currency of Hong Kong;
“IFRS”	International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board;
“Initial Offer Period”	such period as the Manager may respectively determine for each Class of Units of the Fund;
“Manager”	means China Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited;
“Net Asset Value”	means the net asset value of the Fund, of a Class or of a Unit, as the context may require, calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed as summarised under the section headed “Valuation” below;
“reverse repurchase transactions”	means transactions whereby the Fund purchases securities from a counterparty of sale and repurchase transactions and agrees to sell such securities back at an agreed price in the future;
“PBOC”	means the People’s Bank of China;
“QFI”	means a qualified foreign investor approved pursuant to the relevant PRC laws and regulations, as may be promulgated and/or amended from time to time, including both QFII and RQFII, as the context may require, the QFII/RQFII regime;
“QFII”	means a qualified foreign institutional investor approved pursuant to the relevant PRC regulations as amended from time to time;
“RMB”	means Renminbi Yuan, the currency of the PRC;
“RMB Units”	means Units comprising the Class(es) which is/are denominated in RMB;
“RQFII”	means a RMB qualified foreign institutional investor approved pursuant to the relevant PRC regulations as amended from time to time;
“SAFE”	means the State Administration of Foreign Exchange of the PRC;
“sale and repurchase transactions”	means transactions whereby the Fund sells its securities to a counterparty of reverse repurchase transactions and agrees to buy such securities back at an agreed price with a financing cost in the future;
“securities financing transactions”	means, collectively, securities lending transactions, sale and repurchase transactions and reverse repurchase transactions;
“securities lending transactions”	means transactions whereby the Fund lends its securities to a security-borrowing counterparty for an agreed fee;
“SFC”	means the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong;

“SFO”	means the Securities and Futures Ordinance, Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong;
“SHCH”	means the Shanghai Clearing House;
“Sub-Fund”	means a sub-fund of the Trust, being a separate trust which is established pursuant to a supplemental deed and is maintained in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed and such supplemental deed;
“Subscription Price”	means the price at which Units may be issued as described in the section headed “Purchase of Units” below;
“SWIFT”	means the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications, being a global messaging system widely used amongst banks and other financial institutions mainly during international payments;
“Transfer Agent”	means Citicorp Financial Services Limited;
“Trust”	means ChinaAMC Investment Trust;
“Trust Deed”	means the trust deed establishing the Trust entered into by Citigroup First Investment Management Limited (as the previous manager) and Cititrust (Cayman) Limited (as the previous trustee), as amended from time to time, including by the Deed of Retirement and Appointment of the Trustee, the Deed of Retirement and Appointment of the Manager, the 2017 Amended and Restated Trust Deed and the 2019 Amended and Restated Trust Deed;
“Trustee”	means Cititrust Limited;
“Unit”	means a unit in a Class representing a certain number or fraction of undivided shares in the Fund, and, except where used in relation to a particular Class, a reference to Units means and includes Units of all Classes. The number of undivided shares represented by each Class is adjusted to take account of the different terms of issue of the different Classes;
“Unitholder”	means a person registered as a holder of a Unit;
“Unit Realisation Price”	means the price at which Units may be realised as described in the section headed “Payment of Realisation Proceeds” below;
“US Dollars” or “USD”	means the currency of the United States of America;
“USD Units”	means Units comprising the Class(es) which is/are denominated in US Dollars;
“Valuation Day”	means each Dealing Day; and
“Valuation Point”	means such time on the relevant Valuation Day as the Manager with the approval of the Trustee may from time to time determine as at which to calculate the Net Asset Value.

INTRODUCTION

ChinaAMC Investment Trust is an umbrella unit trust established by the Trust Deed. With effect from 28 July 2017, the Trust took effect in accordance with the laws of Hong Kong and the laws of Hong Kong shall be the governing law of the Trust. All Unitholders are entitled to the benefit of, are bound by and are deemed to have notice of, the provisions of the Trust Deed.

The Trust has been established as an umbrella fund and the assets of the Trust are separated into different Sub-Funds. Each Sub-Fund has its own investment objective and policies. More than one class of units may be offered in relation to a particular Sub-Fund, which may have different terms, including different currencies of denomination. A separate portfolio of assets is not maintained for each class. All classes of units relating to the same Sub-Fund are commonly invested in accordance with such Sub-Fund's investment objective.

A separate Net Asset Value per Unit is calculated for each Class. Additional Classes within the Fund and/or additional Sub-Funds may be created in the future.

Information relating to the Fund, including the latest versions of the Fund's offering documentation, circulars, notices, announcements, financial reports, information of past performance of the Fund and the latest available Net Asset Value will be available on the website www.chinaamc.com.hk (this website has not been reviewed by the SFC).

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

The Manager

The Manager is licensed by the SFC for type 1 (dealing in securities), type 4 (advising on securities) and type 9 (asset management) regulated activities under the SFO.

The Manager is a wholly-owned subsidiary of China Asset Management Co., Ltd. ("ChinaAMC"). Established on 9 April 1998 with approval from the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC), ChinaAMC is one of the first nation-wide fund management firms in the PRC and is currently one of the largest fund management company in the PRC in terms of mutual fund assets under management (RMB 1,890.5 billion as of 31 December 2023).

The Manager was established in September 2008 as ChinaAMC's first venture in expanding its overseas activities. The Manager is incorporated in Hong Kong. The Manager is now an integral part and extension of ChinaAMC's overseas investment and research team, providing international clients with investment products and services.

Under the Trust Deed, the Manager is responsible for the management of the assets of the Trust and each Sub-Fund. The Manager is also responsible, in conjunction with the Trustee, for the maintenance of the accounts and records of the Trust as well as certain other administrative matters relating to the Trust.

The Directors of the Manager

The Directors of the Manager are:

Ms. LI Yimei is currently a Director, the General Manager and the Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee of China Asset Management Co., Ltd., also the Chairwoman of the Board of Directors of the Manager and the Executive Director of China Equity Fund Management (Beijing) Co., Ltd. Ms. Li previously worked as the Deputy General Manager, Director of Sales, Director of Marketing, General Manager of Fund Marketing Department, and concurrent administrative person in charge of the Data Center of China Asset Management Co., Ltd., Executive Director and General Manager of Shanghai China Wealth Management Company Limited, Director of E-Capital Transfer Co., Ltd. etc. Ms. Li holds a Bachelor of Economics from Renmin University of China, a Master of Economics from Renmin University of China and a Master in Public Policy from Harvard University.

Mr. YANG Kun is currently a Deputy General Manager, Director of Investment and a member of the Party Committee of China Asset Management Co., Ltd., and a Director of the Manager. Mr. Yang previously worked as the Finance Manager of China Foreign Economy and Trade Trust Co., Ltd, the Portfolio Manager Assistant of Baoying Fund Management Co., Ltd, the Manager of Investment Department of Yimin Asset Management Co., Ltd, the Deputy General Manager of Equity Investment Department of China Asset Management Co., Ltd, etc. Mr. Yang holds a Master of Business Administration from Guanghua School of Management, Peking University.

Mr. SUN Liqiang is currently the Chief Financial Officer and administrative person in charge of Finance Department of China Asset Management Co., Ltd., a Supervisor of China Capital Management Co., Limited, a Supervisor of Shanghai China Wealth Management Co., Ltd, and a Director of the Manager. Mr. Sun previously worked at Planning and Finance Department of Shenzhen Airlines Company Limited. He previously worked as the Deputy Head of Fund Operations Department and Deputy Head of Finance Department of China Asset Management Co., Ltd. etc. Mr. Sun holds a Bachelor of Accounting Management from Central University of Finance and Economics.

Mr. GAN Tian is currently the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of the Manager. Mr. Gan joined China Asset Management Co., Ltd. in 2008 as a portfolio manager. Before joining China Asset Management Co., Ltd., Mr Gan has worked in Guotai Junan Securities and Guotai Junan Assets (Asia) Ltd. Mr. Gan holds Master degrees from University of Reading and University of Leicester in the United Kingdom. He also holds a Bachelor's degree from Sichuan University in the PRC.

Mr. Li Fung Ming is currently a Managing Director and the Chairman of Investment Committee of the Manager. Before joining the Manager in 2012, Mr. Li worked as a Managing Director, Head of China Research, Chief China Strategist and Head of Asian Autos and Auto Parts Research of JP Morgan Securities (Asia Pacific) Limited. Prior to that, he has also worked in Indosuez W. I. Carr Securities and China Guotai Securities. Mr. Li holds a Master of Arts degree from Shanghai University of International Business and Economics, and a Bachelor degree in Economics from Jiangsu University of Technology.

The Trustee

The Trustee of the Trust is Cititrust Limited, which is a registered trust company in Hong Kong. Cititrust Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Citigroup Inc. ("Citigroup"). As a global financial services group, Citigroup and its subsidiaries provide a broad range of financial products and services, including consumer banking, corporate and investment banking, securities brokerage and wealth management to consumers, corporations, governments and institutions.

Under the Trust Deed, the Trustee is responsible for the safe-keeping of the assets of the Trust and the Fund, subject to the provisions of the Trust Deed.

The Trustee may from time to time appoint such person or persons as it thinks fit (including, without limitation, any of its Connected Persons) to hold as custodian, nominee, agent or delegate, all or any of the investments, assets or other property comprised in any Sub-Fund and may empower any such custodian, nominee or agent to appoint, with no objection in writing of the Trustee, co-custodians and/or sub-custodians (each such custodian, nominee, agent, co-custodian and sub-custodian a "custodian"). The Trustee is required to (a) exercise reasonable care, skill and diligence in the selection, appointment and monitoring of such custodians and (b) be responsible during the term of appointment of any custodian for satisfying itself as to the ongoing suitability of such custodian to provide services to the Trust, having regard to the market or markets for which such custodian is appointed. The Trustee shall remain liable for any act or omission of any custodian that is a Connected Person of the Trustee, as if the same were the act or omission of the Trustee, however if the Trustee has discharged its obligations set out in (a) and (b) above, the Trustee shall not be liable for any act or omission of any custodian that is not a Connected Person of the Trustee. The Trustee has appointed Industrial Bank Co., Ltd. (a joint stock company incorporated in the PRC with limited liability), Hong Kong Branch as the Custodian of the Fund.

The Trustee shall not be liable for any act, omission, insolvency, liquidation or bankruptcy of Euro-clear Clearing System Limited or Clearstream Banking S.A. or any other recognised depository or clearing system which may from time to time be approved by the Trustee and the Manager.

Subject as provided in the Trust Deed, the Trustee is entitled to be indemnified from the assets of the Fund in respect of all liabilities and expenses incurred in relation to the Fund and against all actions, proceedings, costs, claims and demands in respect of any matter or thing done or omitted to be done in any way relating to the Fund, including without limitation, any actions of the Manager, except to the extent that such liability, expense, action, proceeding, cost, claim or demand arises out of the fraud, negligence or wilful default of the Trustee or its officers, employees, agents or delegates.

The Trustee has no duties or functions in relation to the investment of the Fund including, without limitation, the duty to monitor investment performance and ascertain the suitability of investments for Unitholders.

The appointment of the Trustee may be terminated in the circumstances set out in the Trust Deed.

The Trustee is entitled to the fees set out below under the section on "Fees payable by the Fund" and to be reimbursed for all costs and expenses in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed.

The Custodian

The Trustee has appointed Industrial Bank Co., Ltd. (a joint stock company incorporated in the PRC with limited liability) ("Industrial Bank"), Hong Kong Branch, as Custodian of the assets of Fund. Industrial Bank Co., Ltd. was established in Fuzhou City, Fujian Province in 1988 with a registered capital of 20.774 billion yuan and listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange in 2007 (stock code: 601166).

Industrial Bank carries on licensed banking business in Hong Kong, and is a licensed bank under the Banking Ordinance (Cap. 155 of the Laws of Hong Kong). Industrial Bank will be responsible for the safe custody of assets of the Fund.

As Industrial Bank is not a Connected Person of the Trustee, the Trustee shall not be liable for any act, omission, insolvency, liquidation or bankruptcy of Industrial Bank provided that the Trustee has exercised reasonable care, skill and diligence in the selection, appointment and ongoing monitoring of Industrial Bank in respect of the Fund and is satisfied that Industrial Bank remains suitably qualified and competent on an ongoing basis to provide the relevant services to the Fund.

The Custodian is not responsible for the preparation or issue of this Explanatory Memorandum and therefore accepts no responsibility for any information contained in this Explanatory Memorandum other than the description under the section headed "The Custodian".

The Custodian is entitled to the fees set out below under the section headed "Fees payable by the Trust".

The Administrator

The Manager has appointed Citibank, N.A., Hong Kong Branch as Administrator of the Fund. In its capacity as Administrator, Citibank, N.A., Hong Kong Branch is responsible for certain financial, administrative and other services in relation to the Fund, including:

- determining the Net Asset Value and the Net Asset Value per Unit of the Fund;
- preparing and maintaining the Fund's financial and accounting records and statements; and
- assisting in preparing the financial statements of the Fund.

The Transfer Agent

The Manager has appointed Citicorp Financial Services Limited as Transfer Agent of the Fund, in which capacity it is responsible for maintaining the register of Unitholders and for processing subscriptions and realisations of Units.

The Transfer Agent will be reimbursed out of the administration fee paid to the Administrator.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, STRATEGY AND RESTRICTIONS

Investment objective

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve income and long-term capital appreciation. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Investment strategy

The Fund intends to strategically allocate its assets in terms of geographic region, market, credit rating, duration etc. based on economic cycle and mid-to-long-term market outlook after thorough research and analyses, which may take into account macroeconomic factors, industry trends, company fundamentals and other considerations. The strategic asset allocations may evolve and change over time following the change of market conditions. The Fund may prioritise long-term investments over short-term trades, aiming for sustainable growth and value creation.

Primary investments

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by directly or indirectly investing not less than 70% of its Net Asset Value in fixed income and debt securities worldwide (including mortgage backed securities), which may include investment grade, non-investment grade and/or unrated fixed income and debt securities, with no limit on geographic region or market. The Fund's investment in mortgage backed securities will be limited to mortgage backed securities that are of investment grade and will not be more than 50% of its Net Asset Value.

The Fund may invest all of its assets in fixed income and debt securities that are rated investment grade. The Fund may also, in circumstances where the Manager considers appropriate taking into account market conditions and economic cycle with a view to enhancing income in the mid-to-long term, invest all of its assets in fixed income and debt securities that are rated below investment grade or unrated. A long-term fixed income or debt security is considered investment grade if its credit rating is BBB- or higher by Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings or Baa3 or higher by Moody's or equivalent rating as rated by an international credit rating agency. A short-term fixed income or debt security is considered investment grade if its credit rating is A-3 or higher by Standard & Poor's or F3 or higher by Fitch Ratings or P-3 or higher by Moody's or equivalent rating as rated by an international credit rating agency. For PRC fixed income and debt securities, a long-term fixed income or debt security is considered investment grade if it has a minimum credit rating of AA+, and a short-term fixed income or debt security is considered investment grade if it has a minimum credit rating of A-1, as 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 recognised by the relevant authorities in the PRC. For split credit ratings, the highest rating shall apply.

For a fixed income or debt security which itself does not have a credit rating, the Manager will assess the security by reference to the credit rating of the issuer or the guarantor. For the purpose of the Fund, "unrated" refers to where neither the security itself, its issuer nor its guarantor has a credit rating.

The Manager will also conduct its own assessment of the credit risks of the fixed income and debt securities on an ongoing basis based on quantitative and qualitative fundamentals, including but not limited to the leverage, operating margin, return on capital, interest coverage, operating cash flows, industry outlook, competitive position and corporate governance etc. of the issuer and/or guarantor to ensure that the fixed income and debt securities in which the Fund invests is of sound credit quality.

The fixed income and debt securities that the Fund may invest in will be issued or guaranteed by supranational bodies, governments, government agencies, local authorities, or companies in any sector. These securities include but are not limited to bonds, fixed and floating rate securities, mortgage backed securities, contingent convertible bonds (hereinafter "CoCos") with the features of Tier 2 Capital and money market instruments (such as short-term deposits, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and money market funds managed by a third party, the Manager, or its Connected Persons) denominated in any currency. The Fund's investment in money market instruments shall be less than 30% of its Net Asset Value.

The weighted average duration of the fixed income and debt securities in the Fund's portfolio will not exceed 5 years.

The Fund's investment horizon is not restricted geographically. The Fund may invest all of its assets in a single

region or in global fixed income and debt securities. The Fund may invest all of its assets in developed markets or emerging markets, with no set proportion between investments in developed markets and emerging markets.

The Fund may invest no more than 30% of its Net Asset Value in securities issued in the PRC through the Manager's QFI status, the CIBM Direct (as defined below), the Bond Connect (as defined below) and/or other means as may be permitted by the relevant regulations from time to time.

The Fund may invest no more than 30% of its Net Asset Value in onshore urban investment bonds (城投債), which are debt instruments issued by the PRC local government financing vehicles ("LGFVs") and traded in the listed bond market and inter-bank bond market in the PRC. These LGFVs are separate legal entities established by local governments and/or their affiliates to raise financing for public welfare investment or infrastructure projects.

The Fund may also invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in "Dim Sum" bonds (i.e. bonds issued outside of the PRC but denominated in RMB).

The Fund will not invest in perpetual bonds.

The Fund may also invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in debt instruments with loss-absorption features (including 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). These instruments may be subject to contingent write-down or contingent conversion to ordinary shares on the occurrence of trigger event(s).

The Fund will invest no more than 10% of its Net Asset Value in fixed income and debt securities that are issued and/or guaranteed by a single sovereign issuer which is below investment grade and/or unrated.

Ancillary investments

The Fund may invest no more than 30% of its Net Asset Value in one or more collective investment schemes which are either authorised by SFC or eligible schemes (as defined in the Code). The Fund may invest no more than 10% of its Net Asset Value in collective investment schemes which are non-eligible schemes (as defined by the SFC) and not authorised by the SFC. Such collective investment schemes include money market funds. Such collective investment schemes can be managed either by third parties or the Manager or its connected parties.

The Fund may hold up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in cash under normal market condition, except that under exceptional circumstances (such as market crash or major crisis), the Fund may hold up to 100% of its Net Asset Value in cash and money market instruments for liquidity management and/or defensive purposes on a temporary basis.

The Fund may utilise FDIs for hedging, efficient portfolio management and/or investment purposes.

The Fund may conduct securities lending, sale and repurchase and/or reverse repurchase transactions (collectively, the "securities financing transactions") in aggregate with a maximum level of up to 50% and expected level up to 40% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. Such sale and repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions will be conducted over-the-counter. The details of the policies regarding the securities financing transactions are set out in the "Securities Financing Transactions" section below.

The Fund may re-invest the cash collateral received from sale and repurchase transactions in investments other than those set out in 7.36(j) of the Code provided that the following requirements are met:

1. the re-investment, together with the Fund's net derivative exposure, do not in aggregate exceed 50% of the Fund's Net Asset Value;
2. the re-investment is consistent with the Fund's investment objective and strategies;
3. the re-investment is limited to securities which are sufficiently liquid and of good quality; and
4. the re-investment is subject to the corresponding investment restrictions and limitations applicable to such investments or exposure as set out in Chapter 7 of the Code and complies with Notes (3) and (4) to 7.36(j) of the Code.

Re-investment of cash collateral received from sale and repurchase transactions in compliance with the above requirements shall not be subject to the limitation in 7.21 of the Code which allows borrowing of the Fund of up to 10% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

The Fund may borrow up to 10% of its Net Asset Value on a temporary basis for the purpose of meeting realisation requests or defraying operating expenses.

The Fund currently has no intention to invest in structured deposits, or to take any short positions. If any of these changes in the future, prior approval of the SFC will be sought (if required) and not less than one month's notice will be provided to Unitholders before the Fund enters into any such transaction.

Use of Derivatives / Investment in Derivatives

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

Bond Connect

Bond Connect is an initiative launched in July 2017 for mutual bond market access between Hong Kong and the PRC ("Bond Connect") established by China Foreign Exchange Trade System & National Interbank Funding Centre ("CFETS"), CCDCC, SHCH, and Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and Central Moneymarkets Unit.

Bond Connect is governed by rules and regulations as promulgated by the PRC authorities. Such rules and regulations may be amended from time to time and include (but are not limited to):

- the "Interim Measures for the Administration of Mutual Bond Market Access between Mainland China and Hong Kong (Decree No.1 [2017])" (內地與香港債券市場互聯互通合作管理暫行辦法(中國人民銀行令[2017]第1號)) issued by the PBOC on 21 June 2017;
- the "Guide on Registration of Overseas Investors for Northbound Trading in Bond Connect" (中國人民銀行上海總部“債券通”北向通境外投資者准入備案業務指引) issued by the Shanghai Head Office of PBOC on 22 June 2017; and
- any other applicable regulations promulgated by the relevant authorities.

Under the prevailing regulations in the PRC, eligible foreign investors will be allowed to invest in the bonds circulated in the PRC inter-bank bond market through the northbound trading of Bond Connect ("Northbound Trading Link"). There will be no investment quota for Northbound Trading Link.

Under the Northbound Trading Link, eligible foreign investors are required to appoint the CFETS or other institutions recognised by the PBOC as registration agents to apply for registration with the PBOC.

Pursuant to the prevailing regulations in the PRC, an offshore custody agent recognised by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (currently, the Central Moneymarkets Unit) shall open omnibus nominee accounts with the onshore custody agent recognised by the PBOC (currently, the CCDCC and SHCH). All bonds traded by eligible foreign investors will be registered in the name of Central Moneymarkets Unit, which will hold such bonds as a nominee owner.

CIBM Direct

Pursuant to the "Announcement (2016) No 3" issued by the PBOC (中國人民銀行公告 [2016] 第3號) on 24 February 2016, foreign institutional investors can invest in the PRC inter-bank bond market ("CIBM Direct") subject to other rules and regulations as promulgated by the PRC authorities, i.e., PBOC and the SAFE. Such rules and regulations may be amended from time to time and include (but are not limited to):

- the "Implementation Rules for Filing by Foreign Institutional Investors for Investment in Interbank Bond Markets" (境外機構投資者投資銀行間債券市場備案管理實施細則) issued by the Shanghai Head Office of PBOC on 27 May 2016;

- the “Circular concerning the Foreign Institutional Investors’ Investment in Interbank bond market in relation to foreign currency control” (國家外匯管理局關於境外機構投資者投資銀行間債券市場有關外匯管理問題的通知) issued by SAFE on 27 May 2016; and
- any other applicable regulations promulgated by the relevant authorities.

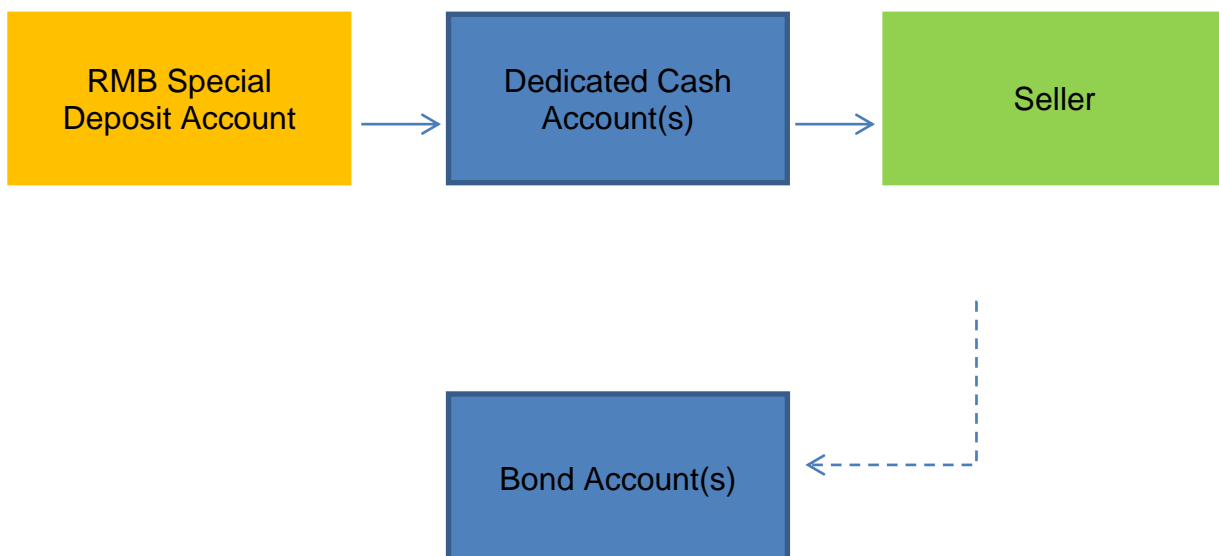
Under the prevailing regulations in PRC, foreign institutional investors who wish to invest directly in the PRC inter-bank bond market may do so via an onshore settlement agent, who will be responsible for making the relevant filings and account opening with the relevant authorities. There is no quota limitation. The onshore settlement agent may provide foreign institutional investors with services including inter-bank bond market investment filing, opening of accounts, trading and settlement of bonds, handling of matters relating to payment of interest, custody and processing of financial statements.

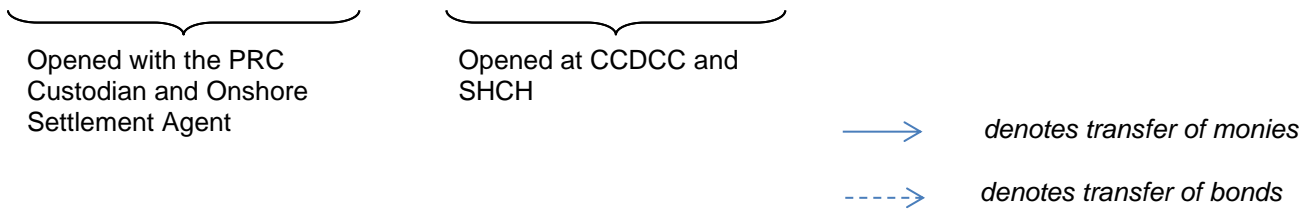
Under the prevailing regulations in the PRC, the following types of accounts will need to be opened for the Fund to utilise CIBM Direct:

- Bond Account(s), opened at CCDCC and SHCH, for the purpose of registration of bonds held by the Fund under CIBM Direct;
- Dedicated Cash Account(s), opened at CCDCC and SHCH, for handling delivery-versus-payment monies settlements for bond transactions by the Fund under CIBM Direct; and
- RMB Special Deposit Account, opened with the PRC Custodian and Onshore Settlement Agent, for the sole purpose of monies settlement for bond transactions by the Fund under CIBM Direct, which will be the account to receive investment principal denominated in RMB, to pay monies into and receive monies from the Dedicated Cash Account(s), etc.

In terms of fund remittance, foreign investors (such as the Fund) may remit investment principal in RMB or foreign currency into the PRC for investing in the PRC inter-bank bond market. An investor will need to remit investment principal matching at least 50% of its anticipated investment size within nine months after the completion of the filing with the Shanghai Head Office of PBOC, or else an updated filing will need to be made through the onshore settlement agent. For repatriation, where the Fund repatriates funds out of the PRC, the ratio of RMB to foreign currency (“Currency Ratio”) should generally match the original Currency Ratio when the investment principal was remitted into the PRC, with a maximum permissible deviation of 10%.

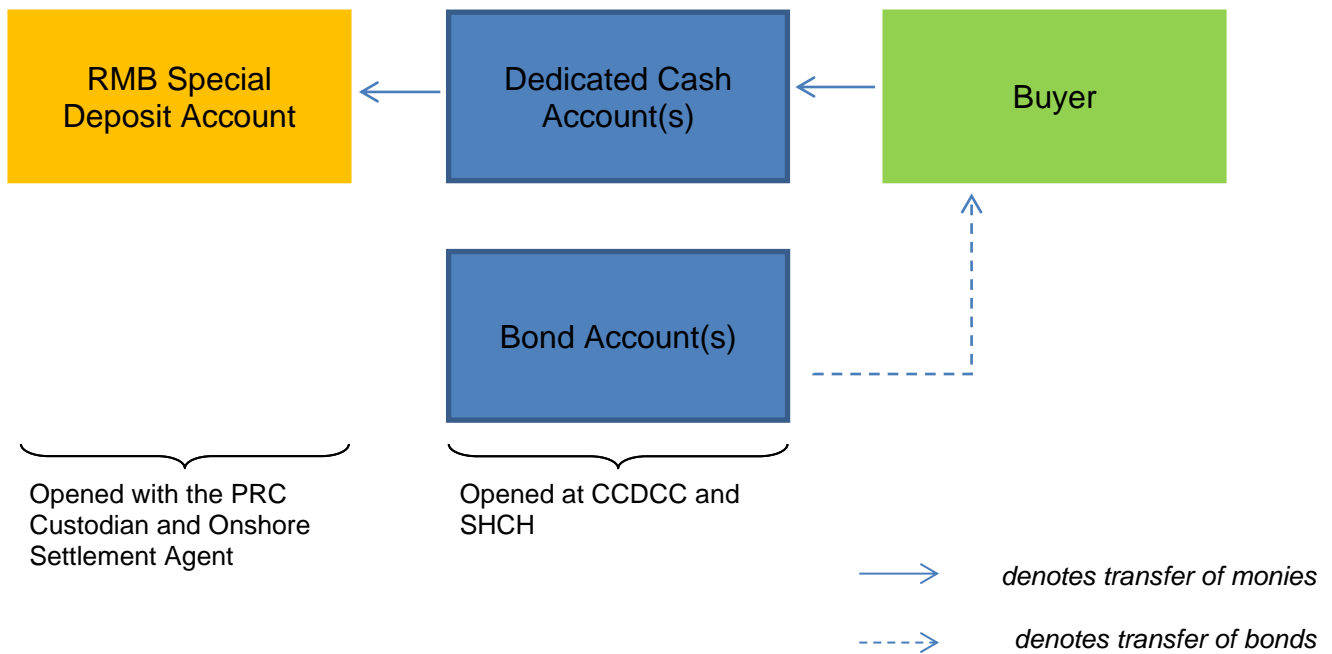
For a purchase of bonds using the CIBM Direct, investment principal in RMB will be remitted directly in the RMB Special Deposit Account opened with the PRC Custodian and Onshore Settlement Agent. Upon the Manager’s instructions for a trade, the PRC Custodian and Onshore Settlement Agent will transfer monies to the relevant Dedicated Cash Account. Provided that there are enough monies in the relevant Dedicated Cash Account to settle a trade, CCDCC or SHCH (as the case may be) will directly debit the relevant Dedicated Cash Account, and the bonds will be concurrently transferred into the relevant Bond Account. This is illustrated in the diagram below:





For a sale of bonds using CIBM Direct, upon a sale order by the Manager, provided that there are enough bonds in the relevant Bond Account, CCDCC and/or SHCH will directly credit the relevant Dedicated Cash Account, and the bonds will be concurrently transferred out of the relevant Bond Account.

The PRC Custodian and Onshore Settlement Agent may transfer monies from the Dedicated Cash Account(s) to the RMB Special Deposit Account during the day. Monies not transferred out of the Dedicated Cash Account(s) by the PRC Custodian and Onshore Settlement Agent will be automatically transferred to the RMB Special Deposit Account at the end of the day, as the Dedicated Cash Account(s) must maintain a balance of zero at the end of each day according to the relevant regulations.



QFI Regime

The QFI regime is governed by rules and regulations as promulgated by the PRC authorities, i.e., the CSRC, the SAFE and the PBOC. The Fund’s ability to make the relevant investments or to fully implement or pursue its investment objective and strategy is subject to the applicable laws, rules and regulations (including restrictions on investments and repatriation of principal and profits) in the PRC, which are subject to change and such change may have potential retrospective effect. Such rules and regulations may be amended from time to time and include (but are not limited to) (“QFI Regulations”):

- (i) the Measures for the Administration of Domestic Securities and Futures Investment by Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors and RMB Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors jointly issued by the CSRC, the PBOC and the SAFE on 25 September 2020 and effective from 1 November 2020 (《合格境外機構投資者 and 人民幣合格境外機構投資者境內證券期貨投資管理辦法》);
- (ii) the Provisions on Issues Concerning the Implementation of the Measures for the Administration of Domestic Securities and Futures Investment by Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors and RMB Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors issued by the CSRC on 25 September 2020 and effective from

1 November 2020 (關於實施《合格境外機構投資者和人民幣合格境外機構投資者境內證券期貨投資管理辦法》有關問題的規定);

- (iii) the “Regulations on Funds of Domestic Securities and Futures Investment by Foreign Institutional Investors” issued by the PBOC and the SAFE on 7 May 2020 and effective from 6 June 2020 (《境外機構投資者境內證券期貨投資資金管理規定》); and
- (iv) any other applicable regulations promulgated by the relevant authorities.

Based on the above prevailing QFI Regulations, the QFII and RQFII regimes have been merged and been regulated by the same set of regulations, and the previously separate requirements for QFII and RQFII qualifications are unified. A foreign institutional investor outside the PRC may apply to the CSRC for the QFI licence, while there is no need for a foreign institutional investor having held either a QFII or RQFII license to re-apply for the QFI licence. Since the Manager has been granted with QFII licence and RQFII licence by CSRC, it shall be regarded as a QFI, and may freely select to use funds in foreign currencies which can be traded on China Foreign Exchange Trade System (CFETS) and/or offshore RMB funds to be remitted in to carry out PRC domestic securities and futures investment as long as separate cash accounts for receiving such cash are duly opened.

The Fund, without being QFI, may access to RMB denominated fixed income and debt securities or other QFI eligible securities directly via the QFI status of the Manager. QFI holders are not subject to investment quota limits.

Investors should pay attention to sub-section headed “QFI Risk” under section “Risk Factors” for the potential risks associated with QFI regime.

Investment and borrowing restrictions

The Fund is subject to the following investment restrictions:

- (a) the aggregate value of the Fund’s investments in, or exposure to, any single entity (other than Government or other Public Securities) through the following may not exceed 10% of the total Net Asset Value of the Fund, save as permitted by Chapter 8.6(h) and as varied by Chapter 8.6(h)(a) of the Code;
 - (1) investments in securities issued by such entity;
 - (2) exposure to such entity through underlying assets of FDIs; and
 - (3) net counterparty exposure to such entity arising from transactions of over the-counter FDIs,for the avoidance of doubt, the restrictions and limitations on counterparty as set out in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) and Chapter 7.28(c) of the Code will not apply to FDIs that are: (i) transacted on an exchange where the clearing house performs a central counterparty role; and (ii) marked-to-market daily in the valuation of their FDI positions and subject to margining requirements at least on a daily basis;
- (b) subject to (a) above and Chapter 7.28(c) of the Code, the aggregate value of the Fund’s investments in, or exposure to entities within the same group through the following may not exceed 20% of the total Net Asset Value of the Fund;
 - (1) investments in Securities issued by such entities;
 - (2) exposure to such entities through underlying assets of FDIs; and
 - (3) net counterparty exposure to such entities arising from transactions of over-the-counter FDIs;
- (c) the value of the Fund’s cash deposits made with the same entity or entities within the same group may not exceed 20% of the total Net Asset Value of the Fund, unless:

- (1) the cash is held before the launch of the Fund and for a reasonable period thereafter prior to the initial subscription proceeds being fully invested; or
- (2) the cash is proceeds from liquidation of investments prior to the merger or termination of the Fund, whereby the placing of cash deposits with various financial institutions may not be in the best interest of investors; or
- (3) the cash is proceeds received from subscriptions pending investments and held for the settlement of redemption and other payment obligations, whereby the placing of cash deposits with various financial institutions is unduly burdensome and the cash deposits arrangement would not compromise investors' interests.

For the purpose of this paragraph, cash deposits generally refer to those that are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn by the Fund and not referable to provision of property or services.

- (d) ordinary shares issued by a single entity (other than Government and other Public Securities) held for the account of the Fund, when aggregated with other holdings of ordinary shares issued by the same entity held for the account of all other Sub-Funds under the Trust collectively may not exceed 10% of the nominal amount of the ordinary shares issued by the entity;
- (e) not more than 15% of the total Net Asset Value of the Fund may be invested in Securities and other financial products or instruments that are neither listed, quoted nor dealt in on a stock exchange, over-the-counter market or other organised securities market which is open to the international public and on which such Securities are regularly traded;
- (f) notwithstanding (a), (b), (d) and (e) above, where direct investment by the Fund in a market is not in the best interests of investors, the Fund may invest through a wholly-owned subsidiary company established solely for the purpose of making direct investments in such market. In this case:
 - (1) the underlying investments of the subsidiary, together with the direct investments made by the Fund, must in aggregate comply with the requirements of Chapter 7 of the Code;
 - (2) any increase in the overall fees and charges directly or indirectly borne by the Unitholders or the Fund as a result must be clearly disclosed in the Explanatory Memorandum; and
 - (3) the Fund must produce the reports required by Chapter 5.10(b) of the Code in a consolidated form to include the assets (including investment portfolio) and liabilities of the subsidiary company as part of those of the Fund.
- (g) notwithstanding (a), (b) and (d) above, not more than 30% of the total Net Asset Value of the Fund may be invested in Government and other Public Securities of the same issue, except for a Sub-Fund which has been authorised by the SFC as an index fund, this limit may be exceeded with the approval of the SFC;
- (h) subject to (g) above, the Fund may fully invest in Government and other Public Securities in at least six different issues, and subject to the approval of the SFC, a Sub-Fund which has been authorised by the SFC as an index fund may invest all of its assets in Government and other Public Securities in any number of different issues;
- (i) unless otherwise approved by the SFC, the Fund may not invest in physical commodities;
- (j) for the avoidance of doubt, exchange traded funds that are:
 - (1) authorised by the SFC under Chapter 8.6 or 8.10 of the Code; or

- (2) listed and regularly traded on internationally recognized stock exchanges open to the public (nominal listing not accepted) and (a) the principal objective of which is to track, replicate or correspond to a financial index or benchmark, which complies with the applicable requirements under Chapter 8.6 of the Code; or (b) the investment objective, policy, underlying investments and product features of which are substantially in line with or comparable with those set out under Chapter 8.10 of the Code,

may either be considered and treated as (i) listed Securities for the purposes of and subject to the requirements in (a), (b) and (d) above; or (ii) collective investment schemes for the purposes of and subject to the requirements in (k) below. However, the investments in exchange traded funds shall be subject to (e) above and the relevant investment limits in exchange traded funds by the Fund should be consistently applied and clearly disclosed in the Explanatory Memorandum;

(k) where the Fund invests in units or shares of other collective investment schemes ("underlying schemes"),

- (1) the value of the Fund's investment in units or shares in underlying schemes which are non-eligible schemes (as determined by the SFC) and not authorised by the SFC may not in aggregate exceed 10% of the total Net Asset Value of the Fund; and
- (2) the Fund may invest in one or more underlying schemes which are either schemes authorised by the SFC or eligible schemes (as determined by the SFC), but the value of the Fund's investment in units or shares in each such underlying scheme may not exceed 30% of the total Net Asset Value of the Fund, unless the underlying scheme is authorised by the SFC and its name and key investment information are disclosed in the Explanatory Memorandum,

provided that in respect of (1) and (2) above:

- (i) the objective of each underlying scheme may not be to invest primarily in any investment prohibited by Chapter 7 of the Code, and where that underlying scheme's objective is to invest primarily in investments restricted by Chapter 7 of the Code, such investments may not be in contravention of the relevant limitation prescribed by Chapter 7 of the Code. For the avoidance of doubt, the Fund may invest in scheme(s) authorised by the SFC under Chapter 8 of the Code (except for hedge funds under Chapter 8.7 of the Code), eligible scheme(s) (as determined by the SFC) of which the net derivative exposure does not exceed 100% of its total Net Asset Value, and exchange traded funds satisfying the requirements in (j) above in compliance with (1) and (2) above;
 - (ii) where the underlying schemes are managed by the Manager, or by other companies within the same group that the Manager belongs to, then (a), (b), (d) and (e) are also applicable to the investments of the underlying scheme; and
 - (iii) the objective of the underlying schemes may not be to invest primarily in other collective investment scheme(s);
- (3) where an investment is made in any underlying scheme(s) managed by the Manager or any of its Connected Persons, all initial charges and redemption charges on the underlying scheme(s) must be waived; and
 - (4) the Manager or any person acting on behalf of the Fund or the Manager may not obtain a rebate on any fees or charges levied by an underlying scheme or the manager of an underlying scheme or any quantifiable monetary benefits in connection with investments in any underlying scheme;
- (l) a Sub-Fund may invest 90% or more of its total Net Asset Value in a single collective investment scheme and will be authorised as a feeder fund by the SFC. In this case,
- (1) the underlying scheme ("master fund") must be authorised by the SFC;

- (2) the Explanatory Memorandum must state that:
 - (i) the Sub-Fund is a feeder fund into the master fund;
 - (ii) for the purpose of complying with the investment restrictions, the Sub-Fund (i.e. feeder fund) and its master fund will be deemed a single entity;
 - (iii) the Sub-Fund (i.e. feeder fund)'s annual report must include the investment portfolio of the master fund as at the financial year-end date; and
 - (iv) the aggregate amount of all the fees and charges of the Sub-Fund (i.e. feeder fund) and its master fund must be clearly disclosed;
- (3) unless otherwise approved by the SFC, no increase in the overall total of initial charges, redemption charges, Manager's annual fee, or any other costs and charges payable to the Manager or any of its Connected Persons borne by the Unitholders or by the Sub-Fund (i.e. feeder fund) may result, if the master fund in which the Sub-Fund (i.e. feeder fund) invests is managed by the same Manager or by its Connected Person;
- (4) notwithstanding paragraph (k)(2)(c) above, the master fund may invest in other collective investment scheme(s) subject to the investment restrictions as set out in paragraph (k); and
- (m) if the name of the Fund indicates a particular objective, investment strategy, geographic region or market, the Fund should, under normal market circumstances, invest at least 70% of its total Net Asset Value in securities and other investments to reflect the particular objective, investment strategy or geographic region or market which the Fund represents.

The Fund shall not:

- (1) invest in a security of any class in any company or body if any director or officer of the Manager individually owns more than 0.5% of the total nominal amount of all the issued securities of that class or the directors and officers of the Manager collectively own more than 5% of those securities;
- (2) invest in any type of real estate (including buildings) or interests in real estate (including options or rights, but excluding shares in real estate companies and interests in real estate investment trusts (REITs)). In the case of investments in such shares and REITs, they shall comply with the investment restrictions and limitations set out in paragraphs (a), (b), (d), (e) and (k) above, where applicable. For the avoidance of doubt, where investments are made in listed REITs, paragraphs (a), (b) and (d) apply and where investments are made in unlisted REITs, which are either companies or collective investment schemes, then paragraphs (e) and (k) apply respectively;
- (3) make short sales if as a result the Fund would be required to deliver securities exceeding 10% of the total Net Asset Value of the Fund (and for this purpose securities sold short must be actively traded on a market where short selling is permitted). For the avoidance of doubt, the Fund is prohibited to carry out any naked or uncovered short sale of securities and short selling should be carried out in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations;
- (4) subject to paragraph (e) above, lend or make a loan out of the assets of the Fund except to the extent that the acquisition of bonds or the making of a deposit (within the applicable investment restrictions) might constitute a loan, or assume, guarantee, endorse or otherwise become directly or contingently liable for or in connection with any obligation or indebtedness of any person, save and except for reverse repurchase transactions in compliance with the Code;
- (5) enter into any obligation on behalf of the Fund or acquire any asset or engage in any transaction for the account of the Fund which involves the assumption of any liability which is unlimited; or;

- (6) apply any part of the Fund in the acquisition of any investments which are for the time being nil paid or partly paid in respect of which a call is due to be made for any sum unpaid on such investments unless such call could be met in full out of cash or near cash forming part of the Fund whereby such amount of cash or near cash has not been segregated to cover a future or contingent commitment arising from transaction in FDIs for the purposes of the Chapter 7.29 and 7.30 of the Code.

Borrowing restrictions

The Manager may cause to borrow up to 10% of the total Net Asset Value of the Fund, provided always that back to back borrowings shall not be taken into account when determining whether or not these limits have been breached by the Fund. For the avoidance of doubt, securities lending transactions and sale and repurchase transactions in compliance with the requirements as set out in Chapters 7.32 to 7.35 of the Code are not subject to the limitations in this paragraph.

Financial derivative instruments

Subject to the Code and the provisions of the Trust Deed, the Manager shall have the power on behalf of the Fund to agree and to enter into any FDI, for hedging or non-hedging (investment) purposes, provided that the exposure to the underlying assets of the FDIs, together with other investments of the Fund, may not in aggregate exceed the corresponding investment restrictions or limitations applicable to such underlying assets as set out in Chapters 7.1, 7.1A, 7.1B, 7.4, 7.5, 7.11, 7.11A, 7.11B and 7.14 of the Code.

Hedging Purposes

The Fund may acquire FDIs for hedging purpose provided that such FDIs shall meet all of the following criteria:

- (a) they are not aimed at generating any investment return;
- (b) they are solely intended for the purpose of limiting, offsetting or eliminating the probability of loss of risks arising from the investments being hedged;
- (c) although they may not necessarily reference to the same underlying assets, they should relate to the same asset class with high correlation in terms of risks and return, and involve taking opposite positions, in respect of the investments being hedged; and
- (d) they should exhibit price movements with high negative correlation with the investments being hedged under normal market conditions. Hedging arrangement should be adjusted or re-positioned, where necessary and with due consideration on the fees, expenses and costs, to enable the Fund to meet its hedging objective in stressed or extreme market conditions.

Non-hedging (investment) purposes

The Fund may acquire FDIs for non-hedging purposes ("investment purposes"), subject to the investment strategy of the Fund and the limit that the Fund's net exposure relating to these FDIs ("net derivative exposure") does not exceed 50% of its total Net Asset Value, except this limit may be exceeded for Sub-Funds approved by the SFC under Chapter 8.8 (structured funds) or 8.9 (funds that invest extensively in financial derivative instruments) of the Code.

For the avoidance of doubt:

- (a) for the purpose of calculating net derivative exposure, the positions of FDIs acquired by the Fund for investment purposes are converted into the equivalent position in the underlying assets of the FDIs, taking into account the prevailing market value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, future market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions;

- (b) the net derivative exposure should be calculated in accordance with the requirements and guidance issued by the SFC which may be updated from time to time; and
- (c) FDIs acquired for hedging purposes will not be counted towards the 50% limit referred to in this paragraph so long as there is no residual derivative exposure arising from such hedging arrangement.

Restrictions applicable to FDIs

The FDIs invested by the Fund should be either listed or quoted on a stock exchange, or dealt in over-the-counter market and comply with the following provisions:

- (a) the underlying assets consist solely of shares in companies, debt Securities, money market instruments, units/shares of collective investment schemes, deposits with substantial financial institutions, Government and other Public Securities, highly-liquid physical commodities (including gold, silver, platinum and crude oil), financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies or other asset classes acceptable to the SFC, in which the Fund may invest according to its investment objectives and policies. Where the Fund invests in Index-based FDIs, the underlying assets of such FDIs are not required to be aggregated for the purposes of the investment restrictions or limitations set out in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (g) under the section headed "Investment and borrowing restrictions" above provided that the relevant Index is in compliance with Chapter 8.6(e) of the Code;
- (b) the counterparties to over-the-counter FDI transactions or their guarantors are substantial financial institutions or such other entity acceptable to the SFC on a case-by-case basis;
- (c) subject to paragraphs (a) and (b) under the section headed "Investment and borrowing restrictions" above, the Fund's net counterparty exposure to a single entity arising from transactions of the over-the-counter FDIs may not exceed 10% of the total Net Asset Value of the Fund. The exposure of the Fund to a counterparty of over-the-counter FDIs may be lowered by the collateral received (if applicable) by the Fund and shall be calculated with reference to the value of collateral and positive mark to market value of the over-the-counter financial derivative instruments with that counterparty, if applicable; and
- (d) the valuation of the FDIs is marked-to-market daily, subject to regular, reliable and verifiable valuation conducted by the Manager or the Trustee or their nominee(s), agent(s) or delegate(s) independent of the issuer of the FDIs through measures such as the establishment of a valuation committee or engagement of third party services. The FDIs can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the initiative of the Fund. Further, the calculation agent/fund administrator should be adequately equipped with the necessary resources to conduct independent marked-to-market valuation and to verify the valuation of the FDIs on a regular basis.

The Fund shall at all times be capable of meeting all its payment and delivery obligations incurred under transactions in FDIs (whether for hedging or for investment purposes). The Manager shall, as part of its risk management process, monitor to ensure that the transactions in FDIs are adequately covered on an ongoing basis. For such purposes, assets that are used to cover the Fund's payment and delivery obligations incurred under transactions in FDIs should be free from any liens and encumbrances, exclude any cash or near cash for the purpose of meeting a call on any sum unpaid on a security, and cannot be applied for any other purposes.

A transaction in FDIs which gives rise to a future commitment or contingent commitment of a scheme shall be covered as follows:

- (a) in the case of FDIs transactions which will, or may at the discretion of the Trustee or the Manager, be cash settled, the Fund should at all times hold sufficient assets that can be liquidated within a short timeframe to meet the payment obligation; and
- (b) in the case of FDIs transactions which will, or may at the counterparty's discretion, require physical delivery of the underlying assets, the Fund should hold the underlying assets in sufficient quantity at all times to meet the delivery obligation. If the Manager considers the underlying assets to be liquid and

tradable, the Fund may hold other alternative assets in sufficient quantity as cover, provided that such assets may be readily converted into the underlying assets at any time to meet the delivery obligation. In the case of holding alternative assets as cover, the Fund should apply safeguard measures such as to apply haircut where appropriate to ensure that such alternative assets held are sufficient to meet its future obligations.

Where a financial instrument embeds a FDI, the requirements under “Financial Derivative Instruments” above will also apply to the embedded financial derivative. For such purposes, an “embedded financial derivative” is a FDI that is embedded in another security, namely the host contract.

Securities Financing Transactions

The Trustee may, at the request of the Manager, enter into securities financing transactions in respect of the Fund, provided that:

- (a) they are in the best interests of the Unitholders;
- (b) the associated risks have been properly mitigated and addressed; and
- (c) the counterparties to the securities financing transactions are financial institutions which are subject to ongoing prudential regulation and supervision.

The Fund which engages in securities financing transactions is subject to the following requirements:

- (a) it shall have at least 100% collateralisation in respect of the securities financing transactions into which it enters to ensure there is no uncollateralised counterparty risk exposure arising from these transactions;
- (b) all the revenues arising from securities financing transactions, net of direct and indirect expenses as reasonable and normal compensation for the services rendered in the context of the securities financing transactions to the extent permitted by applicable legal and regulatory requirements, shall be returned to the Fund;
- (c) it shall ensure that it is able to at any time to recall the securities or the full amount of cash / collateral (as the case may be) subject to the securities financing transactions or terminate the securities financing transactions into which it has entered.

Further, details of the arrangements are as follows:

Revenues and expenses

- (a) All revenues arising from securities financing transactions, net of direct and indirect expenses as reasonable and normal compensation for the services rendered in the context of the securities financing transactions, shall be returned to the Fund. Such direct and indirect expenses shall include brokerage fees, stamp duty, and tax levies associated with securities financing transactions, as well as fees and expenses payable to securities lending agents engaged for the Fund from time to time. Such fees and expenses of any securities lending agents engaged for the Fund, will be at normal commercial rates and will be borne by the Fund in respect of which the relevant party has been engaged.
- (b) Information on the revenues generated under such transactions shall be disclosed in the annual and interim financial reports of the Fund, along with entities to whom direct and indirect operational costs and fees relating to such transactions are paid. These entities may include the Manager or its Connected Persons (if any).

Eligible counterparties

- (c) The Manager has counterparty selection policies and control measures to manage the credit risks of counterparties of securities financing transactions which shall include amongst other considerations, fundamental creditworthiness (e.g. ownership structure, financial strength) and commercial reputation of specific legal entities in conjunction with the nature and structure of proposed trading activities, external credit ratings of the counterparty, the regulatory supervision applied to the relevant counterparty, country of origin of the counterparty and legal status of the counterparty.
- (d) The counterparties of securities financing transactions will be entities with legal personality typically located in OECD jurisdictions (but may also be located outside such jurisdictions), and be subject to ongoing supervision by a regulatory authority.
- (e) The counterparty to a securities financing transaction must have a good credit rating, either assigned by an internationally recognized credit agency or assessed by the Manager according to its internal credit rating mechanism.

Form and nature of collateral to be received

- (f) The Trustee, upon the instruction of the Manager, will take collateral, which can be cash or non-cash assets fulfilling the requirements under section “Collateral” below.

Maximum and expected level of assets available to securities financing transactions

- (g) The maximum and expected level of the Fund’s assets available for these transactions will be as set out under section “Investment strategy” above.

Types of assets that may be subject to securities financing transactions

- (h) The types of assets that may be subject to securities financing transactions include equity securities, fixed income securities, collective investment schemes, money market instruments and cash. Use of such assets is subject to the Fund’s investment objective and policy.

Connected person(s) arrangement

- (i) Where any securities financing transaction is arranged through the Trustee or a Connected Person of the Trustee (e.g. the Custodian) or the Manager, such transactions carried out by or on behalf of the Fund will be at arm’s length and executed on the best available terms.

Safekeeping arrangement

- (j) Assets received: Assets (including any collateral) received by a Sub-fund under a title-transfer arrangement should be held by the Trustee.
- (k) Assets provided: Assets (including any collateral) provided to a counterparty under a title-transfer arrangement shall no longer belong to the Fund and trustee shall not be liable for the acts and omissions of such counterparty in whose name such collateral transferred to it. Assets (including any collateral) provided to a counterparty other than under a title-transfer arrangement shall be in the name of or to the order of the Trustee. Upon the exercise of a right of re-use by a counterparty, such assets will not be safe-kept by the Trustee or a correspondent and such counterparty may use the assets at its absolute discretion.

Collateral

The Fund may receive collateral from a counterparty to over-the-counter FDI transactions and securities financing transactions. The Fund may receive collateral from each counterparty provided that the collateral complies with the requirements set out below:

- (a) Liquidity – collateral must be sufficiently liquid and tradable that it can be sold quickly at a robust price that is close to pre-sale valuation. Collateral should normally trade in a deep and liquid marketplace with transparent pricing;
- (b) Valuation – collateral should be marked-to-market daily by using independent pricing source;
- (c) Credit quality – asset used as collateral must be of high credit quality and should be replaced immediately as soon as the credit quality of the collateral or the issuer of the asset being used as collateral has deteriorated to such a degree that it would undermine the effectiveness of the collateral;
- (d) Haircut – collateral should be subject to prudent haircut policy which should be based on the market risks of the assets used as collateral in order to cover potential maximum expected decline in collateral values during liquidation before a transaction can be closed out with due consideration on stress period and volatile markets. The price volatility of the asset used as collateral should be taken into account when devising the haircut policy;
- (e) Diversification – collateral must be appropriately diversified to avoid concentrated exposure to any single entity and/or entities within the same group and the Fund’s exposure to issuer(s) of the collateral should be taken into account in compliance with the investment restrictions and limitations set out in Chapters 7.1, 7.1A, 7.1B, 7.4, 7.5, 7.11, 7.11A, 7.11B and 7.14 of the Code;
- (f) Correlation – the value of the collateral should not have any significant correlation with the creditworthiness of the counterparty or the issuer of the FDIs, or the counterparty of securities financing transactions to the extent that it would undermine the effectiveness of the collateral. Securities issued by the counterparty or the issuer of the financial derivative instruments, or the counterparty of securities financing transactions or any of their related entities should not be used as collateral;
- (g) Management of operational and legal risks – the Manager shall have appropriate systems, operational capabilities and legal expertise for proper collateral management;
- (h) Independent custody – collateral must be held by the Trustee of the Fund;
- (i) Enforceability – collateral must be readily accessible/enforceable by the Trustee without further recourse to the issuer of the FDIs, or the counterparty of the securities financing transactions;
- (j) Re-investment of collateral – unless otherwise stated in the “Investment strategy” section above, cash collateral received may only be reinvested in short-term deposits, high quality money market instruments and money market funds authorised under Chapter 8.2 of the Code or regulated in a manner generally comparable with the requirements of the SFC and acceptable to the SFC, and subject to corresponding investment restrictions or limitations applicable to such investments or exposure as set out in Chapter 7 of the Code. Non-cash collateral received may not be sold, re-invested or pledged;
- (k) For the purpose herein, “money market instruments” refer to securities normally dealt in on the money markets, including government bills, certificates of deposit, commercial papers, short-term notes and bankers’ acceptances, etc. In assessing whether a money market instrument is of high quality, at a minimum, the credit quality and the liquidity profile of the money market instruments must be taken into account. Any re-investment of cash collateral shall be subject to the following further restrictions and limitations:
 - (i) the portfolio of assets from re-investment of cash collateral shall comply with the requirements as set out in 8.2(f) and 8.2(n) of the Code;
 - (ii) cash collateral received is not allowed to be further engaged in any securities financing transactions; and
 - (iii) when the cash collateral received is reinvested into other investment(s), such investment(s)

is/are not allowed to be engaged in any securities financing transactions.

- (l) collateral should be free of prior encumbrances; and
- (m) Collateral generally should not include (i) structured products whose payouts rely on embedded FDIs or synthetic instruments; (ii) securities issued by special purpose vehicles, special investment vehicles or similar entities; (iii) securitized products; or (iv) unlisted collective investment schemes.

Subject to the requirements above, below is a summary of the collateral policy and criteria adopted by the Manager:

- (a) eligible collateral include cash, cash equivalents, government bonds, supranational bonds, corporate bonds, stocks, funds and money market instruments;
- (b) the remaining time to maturity of not more than 5 years will generally apply to the collateral received;
- (c) the issuer of collateral must be of high quality, good reputation, solid financial status and the rating by a recognised credit rating agency shall be taken into account in the credit assessment process. Securities rated with a non-investment grade credit rating is not eligible for collateral purpose. There is no criteria for country of origin of the counterparty;
- (d) regular stress tests are carried out under normal and exceptional liquidity conditions to enable an adequate assessment of the liquidity risks attached to the collateral;
- (e) the haircut policy takes account of market volatility, the foreign exchange volatility between collateral asset and underlying agreement, liquidity and credit risk of the collateral assets, and the counterparty's credit risk (for each eligible security type). Haircuts shall be set to cover the maximum expected decline in the market price of the collateral asset (over a conservative liquidation horizon) before a transaction can be closed out;
- (f) the collateral would be sufficiently diversified in terms of different parameter such as countries, markets and issuers;
- (g) the collateral received would be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty; and
- (h) collateral must be readily enforceable by the Trustee and may be subject to netting or set-off.

Where a Sub-Fund receives collateral, a description of holdings of collateral (including but not limited to a description of the nature of collateral, identity of the counterparty providing the collateral, value of the fund (by percentage) secured/ covered by collateral with breakdown by asset class/nature and credit rating (if applicable)) will be disclosed in the Fund's annual and interim reports for the relevant period as required under Appendix E of the Code.

If any of the investment and borrowing restrictions are breached, the Manager shall as a priority objective take all steps necessary within a reasonable period of time to remedy the situation, having due regard to the interests of Unitholders.

PURCHASE OF UNITS

Classes of Units

As at the date of this Explanatory Memorandum, Units in the following Classes in relation to the Fund are available:

- Class A USD (Acc) Units
- Class A USD (Dist) Units
- Class A HKD (Acc) Units
- Class A HKD (Dist) Units
- Class A RMB (Acc) Units
- Class A RMB (Dist) Units
- Class A RMB Hedged (Acc) Units
- Class A RMB Hedged (Dist) Units
- Class I USD (Acc) Units
- Class I USD (Dist) Units
- Class I HKD (Acc) Units
- Class I HKD (Dist) Units
- Class I RMB (Acc) Units
- Class I RMB (Dist) Units
- Class I RMB Hedged (Acc) Units
- Class I RMB Hedged (Dist) Units

The Manager may in future determine to issue additional Classes.

Initial issue of Units

Units are being offered to investors during the Initial Offer Period at an initial issue price of USD10 per Unit for USD Units, RMB10 per Unit for RMB Units and HKD10 per Unit for HKD Units.

Units will be issued on the Business Day following the close of the Initial Offer Period or such other Business Day as the Manager may determine. Dealing of the Units will commence on the Dealing Day immediately following the closure of the Initial Offer Period.

Subsequent issue of Units

Following the close of the Initial Offer Period, Units will be available for issue on each Dealing Day at the relevant Subscription Price.

In relation to a particular Class, the Subscription Price on any Dealing Day will be the price per Unit ascertained by dividing the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class as at the Valuation Point in respect of the relevant Dealing Day by the number of Units of such Class then in issue and rounded to 3 decimal places (0.0005 being rounded up) or in such manner and to such other number of decimal places as may from time to time be determined by the Manager after consulting the Trustee. Any rounding adjustment will be retained by the Fund. The Subscription Price will be calculated and quoted in the currency of denomination of the relevant Class.

In determining the Subscription Price, in certain extraordinary scenarios such as where there is a large subscription by a single investor, the Manager is entitled to add an amount which it considers represents an appropriate provision for extraordinary transactional fees or expenses, including stamp duty, other taxes, brokerage, bank charges, transfer fees and registration fees, which are likely to be incurred in investing a sum equal to the application monies. Any such additional amount will be paid to the Trustee and will form part of the assets of the relevant Class.

The Manager is entitled to impose a preliminary charge on the Subscription Price of each Unit. The Manager may retain the benefit of such preliminary charge or may pay all or part of the preliminary charge (and any other fees received) to recognised intermediaries or such other persons as the Manager may at its absolute discretion determine. Details of the preliminary charge are set out in the section headed "Expenses and Charges" below.

Minimum subscription and minimum holding

The minimum subscription and holding amount for each Class is as follows:

	Class A USD (Acc) Units	Class A HKD (Acc) Units	Class A RMB (Acc) Units	Class I USD (Acc) Units	Class I HKD (Acc) Units	Class I RMB (Acc) Units
	Class A USD (Dist) Units	Class A HKD (Dist) Units	Class A RMB (Dist) Units	Class I USD (Dist) Units	Class I HKD (Dist) Units	Class I RMB (Dist) Units
			Class A RMB Hedged (Acc) Units			Class I RMB Hedged (Acc) Units
			Class A RMB Hedged (Dist) Units			Class I RMB Hedged (Dist) Units
<i>Minimum initial investment</i>	USD10	HKD100	RMB100	USD100,000	HKD1,000,000	RMB1,000,000
<i>Minimum subsequent investment</i>	USD10	HKD100	RMB100	USD100,000	HKD1,000,000	RMB1,000,000
<i>Minimum holding</i>	USD10	HKD100	RMB100	USD100,000	HKD1,000,000	RMB1,000,000

Application procedure

To purchase Units an applicant should complete the application form supplied with this Explanatory Memorandum and return the original form, together with the required supporting documents, to the Transfer

Agent.

Applications for Units during the Initial Offer Period, together with cleared funds, must be received by no later than 4:00p.m. (Hong Kong time) on the last day of the Initial Offer Period. After the Initial Offer Period, unless otherwise agreed by the Manager, applications for Units and cleared funds must be received by the Dealing Deadline.

Unless otherwise agreed by the Manager and the Trustee, application forms that are faxed to the Transfer Agent should be followed by their original. Applicants who choose to send an application form by facsimile, bear the risk of the form not being received by the Transfer Agent. Applicants should therefore, for their own benefit, confirm with the Transfer Agent safe receipt of an application form. None of the Manager, Trustee nor the Transfer Agent (nor any of their respective officers, employees, agents or delegates) will be responsible to an applicant for any loss resulting from non-receipt or illegibility of any application form sent by facsimile.

Applications from existing Unitholders wishing to apply for additional Units may be made by SWIFT (or other electronic means of transmission as agreed with the Transfer Agent) to the Transfer Agent.

Unless the Trustee and the Manager otherwise agree, payment for Units shall be due in cleared funds in the relevant currency prior to the Dealing Deadline. If payment in cleared funds is not received prior to such time as may be agreed by the Manager and the Trustee, the application may, at the discretion of the Manager, be considered void and cancelled. In such event the Manager may require the applicant to pay to the Trustee, for the account of the Fund, in respect of each Unit cancelled, the amount (if any) by which the Subscription Price on the relevant Dealing Date exceeds the applicable Unit Realisation Price on the date of cancellation.

Each applicant whose application is accepted will be sent a contract note by the Transfer Agent confirming details of the purchase of Units but no certificates will be issued.

Applicants may apply for Units through a distributor appointed by the Manager. Distributors may have different dealing procedures, including earlier cut-off times for receipt of applications and/or cleared funds (in particular, distributors may impose a cut-off time that is earlier than the Dealing Deadline). Applicants who intend to apply for Units through a distributor should therefore consult the distributor for details of the relevant dealing procedures.

Where an applicant applies for Units through a distributor, the Manager, the Trustee and the Transfer Agent will treat the distributor (or its nominee) as the applicant. The distributor (or its nominee) will be registered as holder of the relevant Units. The Manager, the Trustee and the Transfer Agent will treat the distributor (or its nominee) as the Unitholder and shall not be responsible for any arrangements between the relevant applicant and the distributor regarding the subscription, holding and realisation of Units and any related matters, as well as any costs or losses that may arise therefrom. The Manager will, however, take all reasonable care in the selection and appointment of distributors.

No money should be paid to any intermediary in Hong Kong who is not licensed or registered to carry on Type 1 (dealing in securities) regulated activity under Part V of the Securities and Futures Ordinance.

The Manager may, and at the request of the Trustee shall, reject in whole or in part any application for Units. In the event that an application is rejected, application monies will be returned without interest by cheque through the post or by telegraphic transfer at the risk of the applicant.

No applications for Units will be dealt with during any periods in which the determination of the Net Asset Value of the Fund is suspended (for details see "Suspension of calculation of Net Asset Value" below).

Payment procedure

Subscription monies should be paid in the currency in which the relevant Class is denominated, being US

Dollars for USD Units, RMB for RMB Units and Hong Kong Dollars for HKD Units. Payment details are set out in the application form.

General

All holdings of Units will be in registered form and certificates will not be issued. Evidence of title of Units will be the entry on the register of Unitholders. Unitholders should therefore be aware of the importance of ensuring that the Transfer Agent is informed of any change to the registered details. Fractions of Units may be issued calculated to 3 decimal places. Subscription monies representing smaller fractions of a Unit will be retained by the Fund. A maximum of 4 persons may be registered as joint Unitholders.

REALISATION OF UNITS

Realisation procedure

Unitholders who wish to realise their Units in the Fund may do so on any Dealing Day by submitting a realisation request to the Transfer Agent. Unless otherwise agreed by the Manager and the Trustee, any realisation request must be received by the Transfer Agent before the Dealing Deadline. Investors realising Units through a distributor or a nominee should submit their realisation requests to the distributor or nominee in such manner as directed by the distributor or nominee. Distributors and nominees may have different dealing procedures, including earlier cut-off times for receipt of realisation requests. Where an investor holds its investment in Units through a nominee, the investor wishing to realise Units must ensure that the nominee, as the registered Unitholder, submits the relevant realisation request by the Dealing Deadline. Unless otherwise agreed by the Manager and the Trustee, realisation requests submitted after the applicable Dealing Deadline in respect of any Dealing Day will be dealt with on the next Dealing Day.

A realisation request must be given in writing, by facsimile or by SWIFT (or other electronic means of transmission as agreed with the Transfer Agent) to the Transfer Agent and must specify the name of the Fund, the Class and the value or number of Units to be realised, the name(s) of the registered holder(s) and give payment instructions for the realisation proceeds. Unless otherwise agreed by the Trustee, the original of any realisation request given by facsimile should be forwarded to the Transfer Agent. None of the Manager, the Trustee or the Transfer Agent (nor any of their respective officers, employees, agents or delegates) will be responsible to a Unitholder for any loss resulting from non-receipt or illegibility of any realisation request sent by facsimile or for any loss caused in respect of any action taken as a consequence of such facsimile believed in good faith to have originated from properly authorised persons.

Partial realisation of a holding of Units in by a Unitholder may be effected, subject to a minimum realisation amount equivalent to the minimum subscription amount of the relevant Class specified in the section "Purchase of Units", and provided that such realisation will not result in the Unitholder holding Units in a Class less than the minimum holding for that Class specified in the section "Purchase of Units". In the event that, for whatever reason, a Unitholder's holding of Units in a Class is less than such minimum holding for that Class, the Manager may give notice requiring such Unitholder to submit a realisation request in respect of all the Units of that Class held by that Unitholder.

Payment of realisation proceeds

In relation to a particular Class, the Unit Realisation Price on any Dealing Day will be the price per Unit ascertained by dividing the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class as at the Valuation Point in respect of the relevant Dealing Day by the number of Units of such Class then in issue and rounded to 3 decimal places (0.0005 being rounded up) or in such manner and to such other number of decimal places as may from time to time be determined by the Manager after consulting the Trustee. Any rounding adjustment will be retained by the Fund. The Unit Realisation Price will be calculated and quoted in the currency of denomination of the relevant Class.

In determining the Unit Realisation Price, in certain extraordinary scenarios such as where there is a large realisation request by a single investor, the Manager is entitled to deduct an amount which it considers represents an appropriate provision for extraordinary transactional fees or expenses, including stamp duty, other taxes, brokerage, bank charges, transfer fees and registration fees, which are likely to be incurred by the Fund. Any such deducted amount will be retained by the Fund and will form part of the assets of the relevant Class.

The Manager may at its option impose a realisation charge in respect of the Units to be realised as described in the section headed "Expenses and Charges" below. The Manager may on any day in its sole and absolute discretion differentiate between Unitholders as to the amount of the realisation charge to be imposed (within the permitted limit provided in the Trust Deed) on each Unitholder.

The amount due to a Unitholder on the realisation of a Unit will be the Unit Realisation Price, less any realisation charge. The realisation charge will be retained by the Manager.

Realisation proceeds will not be paid to any realising Unitholder until (a) unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Transfer Agent on behalf of the Trustee, the written original of the realisation request duly signed by the Unitholder has been received by the Transfer Agent and (b) the signature of the Unitholder (or each joint Unitholder) has been verified to the satisfaction of the Transfer Agent on behalf of the Trustee.

Subject as mentioned above, and save as otherwise agreed by the Manager, and so long as relevant account details have been provided, realisation proceeds will normally be paid in the currency of denomination of the Units realised by telegraphic transfer, within 5 Business Days after the relevant Dealing Day and in any event within one calendar month of the relevant Dealing Day or (if later) receipt of a properly documented request for realisation of Units (unless the markets in which a substantial portion of the Fund's investments is made is subject to legal or regulatory requirements (such as foreign currency controls) thus rendering the payment of the realisation proceeds within the aforesaid time period not practicable, but in such a case the extended time frame for payment should reflect the additional time needed in light of the specific circumstances in the relevant markets). Any bank charges associated with the payment of realisation proceeds will be borne by the Fund.

Payment will only be made to a bank account in the name of the Unitholder. No third party payments will be made.

Realisation proceeds will be paid in the currency in which the relevant Class is denominated, being US Dollars for USD Units, RMB for RMB Units and Hong Kong Dollars for HKD Units. Realisation proceeds can be paid in a currency other than the currency of denomination of the Units realised at the request and expense of the Unitholder. In such circumstances, the Transfer Agent on behalf of the Trustee will use such currency exchange rates as it may from time to time determine.

The Trust Deed provides that realisations may be made in specie at the discretion of the Manager. However, the Manager does not intend to exercise this discretion in respect of the Fund. In any event, realisations may only be made in specie with the consent of the Unitholder requesting the realisation.

Restrictions on realisation

The Manager may suspend the realisation of Units, or delay the payment of realisation proceeds in respect of any realisation request received, during any periods in which the determination of the Net Asset Value of the Fund is suspended (for details see "Suspension of calculation of Net Asset Value" below).

With a view to protecting the interests of Unitholders, the Manager is entitled, with the written approval of the Trustee, to limit the number of Units of the Fund realised on any Dealing Day (whether by sale to the Manager or by cancellation by the Trustee) to 10% of the total number of Units of the Fund in issue. In this event, the limitation will apply pro rata so that all Unitholders of the relevant Class or Classes wishing to realise Units of the Fund on that Dealing Day will realise the same proportion of such Units, and Units not realised (but which would otherwise have been realised) will be carried forward for realisation based on the Unit Realisation Price as at the relevant Dealing Day, subject to the same limitation, and will have priority on the next Dealing Day over subsequent realisation requests received in respect of such subsequent Dealing Day. If requests for realisation are so carried forward, the Manager will promptly inform the Unitholders concerned.

Compulsory realisation

If it shall come to the notice of the Trustee or the Manager that any Units are owned directly, indirectly or beneficially (i) by a U.S. Person; (ii) in circumstances (whether directly or indirectly affecting such person or persons and whether taken alone or in conjunction with any other persons, connected or not, or any other circumstances appearing to the Manager to be relevant) which, in the opinion of the Manager, might result in the Manager, the Trustee or the Fund incurring or suffering any liability to taxation or suffering any other potential or actual pecuniary disadvantage or would subject the Manager, the Trustee or the Fund to any

additional regulation to which the Manager, the Trustee or the Fund might not otherwise have incurred or suffered or been subject; or (iii) in breach of any applicable law or applicable requirements of any country or governmental authority, the Trustee or the Manager may give notice to the relevant Unitholder requiring him to transfer such Units to a person who would not thereby be in contravention of any such restrictions as aforesaid or may give a request in writing for the realisation of such Units in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed. If any Unitholder upon whom such a notice is served pursuant to the Trust Deed does not, within 30 days of such notice, transfer or realise such Units as aforesaid or establish to the satisfaction of the Trustee or the Manager (whose judgment shall be final and binding) that such Units are not held in contravention of any such restrictions he shall be deemed upon the expiry of the 30 day period to have given a request in writing for the realisation of all such Units.

CONVERSION

The Manager may from time to time permit Unitholders to convert some or all of their Units of any Class (the "Existing Class") into Units of any other class whether in respect of the Fund or any other Sub-Fund which has been authorised by the SFC (the "New Class"). Unitholders may request such a conversion by giving notice in writing or by facsimile to the Transfer Agent. None of the Manager, the Trustee or the Transfer Agent (nor any of their respective officers, employees, agents or delegates) shall be responsible to any Unitholder for any loss resulting from the non-receipt, duplication or illegibility of a request for conversion transmitted by facsimile, or for any loss caused in respect of any action taken as a consequence of instructions believed in good faith to have originated from the Unitholder. A request for the conversion of part of a holding of Units will not be effected if, as a result, the Unitholder would hold less than the minimum holding specified for the New Class (if applicable).

Where a request for conversion is received by the Transfer Agent prior to the Dealing Deadline, or such later time as the Manager and the Trustee may agree, in respect of a Dealing Day, conversion will be effected as follows:

- realisation of the Units of the Existing Class will be dealt with by reference to the Unit Realisation Price on that Dealing Day (the "Conversion Realisation Day");
- where the Existing Class and the New Class have different currencies of denomination, the realisation proceeds of Units of the Existing Class, after deduction of any switching fee, shall be converted into the currency of denomination of the New Class; and
- the resulting amount will be used to subscribe for units of the New Class at the relevant subscription price on the dealing day for such New Class next following receipt of cleared funds in the relevant currency are received by the Transfer Agent (the "Conversion Subscription Day").

Subject to the time required to remit realisation proceeds in respect of the Units of the Existing Class, the Conversion Subscription Day may be later than the Conversion Realisation Day.

The Manager is entitled to impose a switching fee on the conversion of Units as a percentage of the Unit Realisation Price of each Unit converted. The switching fee will be deducted from the amount reinvested in the New Class and will be paid to the Manager. Details of the switching fee are set out in the section headed "Expenses and Charges" below.

The Manager may suspend the conversion of Units during any period in which the determination of the Net Asset Value of the Fund is suspended (for details see "Suspension of calculation of Net Asset Value" below).

VALUATION

Valuation rules

The Net Asset Value of the Fund is calculated by valuing the assets of the Fund and deducting the liabilities attributable to the Fund. These liabilities include, without limitation, any management fee or trustee fee, any taxes, any borrowings and the amount of any interest and expenses thereon, any other costs or expenses expressly authorised by the Trust Deed, and an appropriate allowance for any contingent liabilities.

To ascertain the Net Asset Value of a Class, a separate Class account (a "Class Account") will be established in the books of the Fund in respect of each Class. An amount equal to the proceeds of issue of each Unit will be credited to the relevant Class Account. Any increase or decrease in the Net Asset Value of the Fund (disregarding for these purposes any increase in the Net Asset Value due to new subscriptions or decreases due to realisations or any designated Class Adjustments (as defined below)) will be allocated to the relevant Class Account on a pro-rata basis based on the previous Net Asset Value of each such Class Account. There will then be allocated to each Class Account the "designated Class Adjustments" being those costs, pre-paid expenses, losses, dividends, profits, gains and income which the Manager determines relate to a single Class.

The value of the assets of the Fund is determined as at each Valuation Point in accordance with the Trust Deed. The Trust Deed provides (inter alia) that:

- (a) investments (other than a commodity, futures contract or an interest in a collective investment scheme) that are quoted, listed, traded or dealt in on any securities market (including listed financial derivative instruments) will be valued by the Sub-Administrator by reference to the last traded price or "exchange close" price as calculated and published by the relevant exchange of that market in accordance with its local rules and customs, provided that: (i) if an investment is quoted, listed or normally dealt in on more than one such market, the price adopted shall be the last traded price or the exchange close price as published by the market which, in the opinion of the Manager, provides the principal market for such investment; (ii) if prices on such market are not available at the relevant time, the value of the investment shall be certified by such firm or institution making a market in such investment; (iii) interest accrued on any interest-bearing investments shall be taken into account, unless such interest is included in the quoted or listed price; and (iv) the Trustee, the Administrator and the Manager shall be entitled to use and rely on electronically transmitted data from such source or sources or pricing systems as they may from time to time think fit and the prices provided by any such source or pricing system shall be deemed to be the last traded prices for the purposes of valuation;
- (b) the value of any investment (other than a commodity, futures contract or an interest in a collective investment scheme) which is not quoted, listed or ordinarily dealt in on any securities market (including unlisted financial derivative instruments) shall initially be the value equal to the amount expended on behalf of the Fund in the acquisition of such investment (including, in each case the amount of stamp duties, commissions and other acquisition expenses), and thereafter the value as assessed by the Administrator on the latest revaluation thereof, provided that a revaluation shall be made on each Valuation Day by reference to the latest bid price, asked price or mean thereof, as the Manager considers appropriate, quoted by a person, firm or institution making a market in such investments or otherwise approved by the Trustee as qualified to value such investments;
- (c) cash, deposits and similar investments shall be valued at their face value (together with accrued interest);

- (d) the value of any commodity or futures contract shall be ascertained by the Administrator in accordance with the following:
- (i) if a commodity or futures contract is dealt in any recognised commodities market, then regard shall be had to the latest ascertainable price ruling or officially fixed on such recognised commodities market or (if there shall be more than one such recognised commodities market) on such recognised commodities market as the Manager shall consider appropriate;
 - (ii) if any such price as referred to in (i) is not ascertainable at any relevant time, then regard shall be had to any certificate as to the value of such commodity or futures contract provided by a firm or institution making a market in such commodity or futures contract;
 - (iii) the value of any futures contract (the “relevant Contract”), to the extent that it is not determined in accordance with (i) or (ii), shall be valued (1) where the relevant Contract is for the sale of a commodity, by subtracting, from the contract value of the relevant Contract, the sum of the amount determined (based on the latest available price) to be the contract value of such futures contract as would be required to be entered into by the Fund in order to close the relevant Contract and the amount expended by the Fund in entering into the relevant Contract (including the amount of all stamp duties, commissions and other expenses but excluding any deposit or margin provided in connection therewith); and (2) where the relevant Contract is for the purchase of a commodity, by subtracting, from the amount determined (based on the latest available price) to be the contract value of such futures contract as would be required to be entered into by the Fund in order to close the relevant Contract, the sum of the contract value of the relevant Contract and the amount expended by the Fund in entering into the relevant Contract (including the amount of all stamp duties, commissions and other expenses but excluding any deposit or margin provided in connection therewith); and
 - (iv) if the provisions of (i) and (ii) do not apply to the relevant commodity or futures contract, then the value shall be determined in accordance with (b) above as if such commodity or futures contract were an unquoted investment;
- (e) the value of each unit, share or interest in any collective investment scheme which is valued as at the same day as the Fund shall be the net asset value per unit, share or other interest in such collective investment scheme calculated as at that day, or if such collective investment scheme is not valued as at the same day as the Fund, shall be the last published net asset value per unit share or other interest in such collective investment scheme;
- (f) notwithstanding paragraphs (a) to (e) above, the Manager may, in consultation with the Trustee, adjust the Value of any Investment or permit some other method of valuation to be used if, having regard to relevant circumstances, the Manager considers that such adjustment is required to fairly reflect the value of the investment; and
- (g) the value of any investment (whether of a borrowing or other liability or cash) in a currency other than the Base Currency of the Fund or the currency of denomination of the relevant Class will be converted into the Base Currency or the currency of denomination of such Class (as the case may be) at the spot rate or on such other basis as the Manager may from time to time determine.

Suspension of calculation of Net Asset Value

The Manager may, after consultation with the Trustee and having regard to the best interests of Unitholders, declare a suspension of the determination of the Net Asset Value of the Fund in exceptional circumstances, being the whole or any part of any period during which:

- (a) there is a closure of or the restriction or suspension of trading on any commodities market or any securities market on which a substantial part of the investments of the Fund is normally traded or a breakdown in

any of the means normally employed in ascertaining the prices of investments of the Fund; or

- (b) for any other reason the prices of investments of the Fund cannot, in the opinion of the Manager, reasonably, promptly and fairly be ascertained; or
- (c) there is a breakdown in the systems and/or means of communication usually employed to determine the Net Asset Value of the Fund or the Net Asset Value per Unit in the Fund or the Subscription Price and Unit Realisation Price or when for any other reason the Net Asset Value or the Subscription Price and Unit Realisation Price cannot be ascertained in a prompt or accurate manner; or
- (d) circumstances exist as a result of which, in the opinion of the Manager, it is not reasonably practicable to realise any investments of the Fund or it is not possible to do so without seriously prejudicing the interests of relevant Unitholders; or
- (e) the remittance or repatriation of funds which will or may be involved in the realisation of, or in the payment for, the investments of the Fund or the issue or realisation of Units in the Fund is delayed or cannot, in the opinion of the Manager, be carried out promptly at normal rates of exchange; or
- (f) the business operations of the Manager, the Trustee or the Administrator in respect of the Fund are substantially interrupted or closed as a result of or arising from pestilence, acts of war, terrorism, insurrection, revolution, civil unrest, riot, strikes, or acts of God; or
- (g) the issue, realisation or transfer of Units would result in the violation of any applicable law or a suspension or extension is, in the opinion of the Manager, required by any applicable law or applicable legal process.

Such suspension will take effect forthwith upon the declaration thereof and thereafter there will be no determination of the Net Asset Value of the Fund until the Manager declares the suspension at an end, except that the suspension will terminate in any event on the day following the first Business Day on which (i) the condition giving rise to the suspension ceases to exist and (ii) no other condition under which suspension is authorised exists.

Whenever the Manager declares such a suspension it shall, as soon as may be practicable after any such declaration and at least once a month during the period of such suspension, publish a notice on the website www.chinaamc.com.hk (this website has not been reviewed by the SFC).

No Units in the Fund may be issued, converted or realised during such a period of suspension.

Publication of Net Asset Value

The latest Subscription Price and Unit Realisation Price in respect of Units of each Class or the Net Asset Value per Unit of each Class will be published on each Dealing Day on the website www.chinaamc.com.hk (this website has not been reviewed by the SFC).

EXPENSES AND CHARGES

Fees payable by Unitholders

The following fees and charges are payable by Unitholders:

Preliminary Charge

The Manager is entitled to impose a preliminary charge on the issue of units of any Sub-Fund of up to 5% of the subscription price of such units.

In relation to the Fund, the Manager imposes a preliminary charge of up to 3% of the applicable Subscription Price in respect of each Unit. The preliminary charge is payable in addition to the Subscription Price per Unit and will be retained by or paid to the Manager. The Manager may pay to approved distributors a proportion of this preliminary charge, based on the value of the relevant business introduced to the Fund.

The Manager may, in its absolute discretion, waive or reduce the payment of all or any portion of the preliminary charge.

Realisation Charge

The Manager is entitled to impose a realisation charge on the realisation of units of any Sub-Fund of up to 5% of the unit realisation price of each unit realised. However, in relation to the Fund, the Manager does not intend to impose any realisation charge.

Switching fee

The Manager is entitled to impose a switching fee on the conversion of units of any Sub-Fund of up to 5% of the unit realisation price of each unit converted. However, in relation to the Fund, the Manager does not intend to impose any switching fee.

Fees payable by the Fund

The following fees and charges are payable out of the assets of the Fund:

Fees payable to the Manager

Management fee

The Trust Deed provides that the Manager is entitled to a management fee in respect of each Sub-Fund it manages, the maximum amount of which is equal to 5% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund.

In relation to the Fund, the Manager charges a management fee of 1% per annum of the Net Asset Value of Class A Units, and 0.15% per annum of the Net Asset Value of Class I Units. Any increase in these rates of management fee will only be implemented after giving one month's notice to the affected Unitholders. No increase beyond the maximum management fee stated in the Trust Deed may occur without Unitholder approval. The management fee will be accrued as at each Valuation Day and will be payable monthly in arrears.

The Manager may share any fees, charges or amounts it is entitled to receive as Manager of the Fund with any persons who distribute or otherwise procure subscriptions to the Fund.

Fees payable to the Trustee

The Trust Deed provides that the Trustee is entitled to a trustee fee in respect of each Sub-Fund, the maximum amount of which is equal to 1% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund.

In relation to the Fund, the Trustee's fee is calculated as a percentage per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Fund at a rate of 0.05% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Fund, subject to a monthly minimum of USD4,000.

The fees payable to the Administrator are included in the Trustee's fee.

Any increase in this fee will only be implemented after giving one month's notice (or such period of notice as may be approved by the SFC) to the affected Unitholders. No increase beyond the maximum trustee fee stated in the Trust Deed may occur without Unitholder approval.

Fees payable to the Custodian

The Custodian will receive a custodian fee in respect of the Fund of 0.03% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Fund, subject to a monthly minimum of USD500.

Other charges and expenses

Each Sub-Fund bears the costs set out in the Trust Deed which are directly attributable to it. Where such costs are not directly attributable to a Sub-Fund, each Sub-Fund bears such costs in proportion to its respective Net Asset Value immediately following the preceding Valuation Point. Such costs include but are not limited to the costs of investing and realising the investments of the Sub-Fund, the fees and expenses of safekeeping of the assets of the Trust, any fees, charges or expenses (including without limitation, stamp duty) incurred in connection with counterparty risk management procedures, the fees and expenses of the administrators, auditors, valuation costs, legal fees, the costs incurred in connection with any listing or regulatory approval, the costs of holding meetings of Unitholders and the costs incurred in the preparation and printing of any explanatory memorandum and preparation and printing of any financial statements.

Expenses arising out of any advertising or promotional activities in connection with the Trust or a Sub-Fund are not charged to the Trust or any Sub-Fund.

The costs of establishing the Fund are estimated to be approximately USD46,000. These costs will be charged to the Fund and amortised over the 5 years from the inception of the Fund.

It should be noted that amortising establishment costs over 5 years is not in accordance with the requirements of IFRS, under which establishment costs should have been expensed at the point of commencement of the Fund's operations. The Manager believes that such treatment is more equitable to the initial Unitholders than expensing the entire amounts as they are incurred and is of the opinion that the departure is unlikely to be material to the Fund's overall financial statements. However, if the amounts involved are material to the audit of the Fund's financial statements the Manager may be required to make adjustments in the annual financial statements of the Fund in order to comply with IFRS, and if relevant will include a reconciliation note in the annual accounts of the Fund to reconcile amounts shown in the annual financial statements determined under IFRS to those arrived at by applying the amortisation basis to the Fund's establishment costs.

Cash rebates and soft commissions

The Manager and/or any company associated with the Manager may effect transactions by or through the agency of another person (the "Agent") with whom the Manager and/or any company associated with the Manager has such an arrangement.

The Manager and/or any company associated with the Manager may effect transactions by or through the agency of another person with whom the Manager and/or any company associated with the Manager has an

arrangement under which that party will from time to time provide to or procure for the Manager and/or any company associated with the Manager goods, services or other benefits (such as research and advisory services, computer hardware associated with specialised software or research services and performance measures) the nature of which is such that their provision can reasonably be expected to benefit the Trust as a whole and may contribute to an improvement in the performance of the Trust or of the Manager and/or any company associated with the Manager in providing services to the Trust and for which no direct payment is made but instead the Manager and/or any company associated with the Manager undertakes to place business with that party. For the avoidance of doubt, such goods and services do not include travel, accommodation, entertainment, general administrative goods or services, general office equipment or premises, membership fees, employee salaries or direct money payments.

RISK FACTORS

The nature of the Fund's investments involves certain risks. An investment in Units therefore carries risk and is suitable only for persons which can assume the risk of losing their investment. Prospective investors should consider the following factors, as well as the information in this Explanatory Memorandum, and should consult their financial advisers before making any investment in the Fund:

Investment objective and strategy risk

There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Fund will actually be achieved, notwithstanding the efforts of the Manager since changes in political, financial, economic, social and/or legal conditions are not within the control of the Manager. Accordingly, there is a risk that investors may not recoup the original amount invested in the Fund or may lose a substantial part or all of their initial investment.

Investment and market risk

Investors should be aware that investment in the Fund is subject to market fluctuations and other risks inherent in the underlying assets into which the Fund may invest. There can be no assurance that any appreciation in the value of the Fund's investments will occur. As a result, the price of Units may go down as well as up.

Currency risk

The Fund will hold investments denominated in currencies different to the Base Currency of the Fund, meaning the Fund's assets will be at risk to adverse movements in the foreign currency rates. The value of the Fund's assets, and therefore the Net Asset Value of the Units, will be affected by, amongst other factors, the relative exchange rates of the Base Currency and the currency in which the assets of the Fund are denominated. In addition, any Class not denominated in the Base Currency will be exposed to possible adverse currency fluctuations between its currency of denomination and the Base Currency.

Risk of investing in fixed income and debt securities

Issuer credit risk: Investment in fixed income and debt securities is subject to the credit risk of the issuers which may be unable or unwilling to make timely payments of principal and/or interest. In general, fixed income and debt securities that have a lower credit rating or that are unrated will be more susceptible to the credit risk of the issuers. In the event of a default or credit rating downgrading of the issuers of the debt securities held by the Fund, the Fund's Net Asset Value will be adversely affected and investors may suffer a substantial loss as a result.

Fixed income and debt securities are offered on an unsecured basis without collateral, and will rank equally with other unsecured debts of the relevant issuer. As a result, if the issuer becomes bankrupt, proceeds from the liquidation of the issuer's assets will be paid to holders of fixed income and debt securities only after all secured claims have been satisfied in full. The Fund is therefore fully exposed to the credit risk of its counterparties as an unsecured creditor.

Interest rate risk: The Fund is subject to interest rate risk. Generally, the value of fixed income and debt securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, market value of fixed income and debt securities tends to fall. Long-term fixed income and debt securities in general are subject to higher interest rate risk than short-term fixed income and debt securities.

Volatility and liquidity risk: The fixed income and debt securities in 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 fluctuations. The bid and offer spreads of the price of such securities may be large and the Fund may incur significant trading costs.

Risks of credit rating and downgrades: Credit ratings assigned by rating agencies are subject to limitations and do not guarantee the creditworthiness of the security, issuer and/or guarantor at all times. The credit rating of

a fixed income or debt security or its issuer or guarantor may subsequently be downgraded. In the event of such downgrading, the value of the Fund may be adversely affected. The Manager may or may not be able to dispose of the fixed income and debt securities that are being downgraded.

Sovereign debt risk: The Fund's investment in fixed income and debt securities issued or guaranteed by governments may be exposed to political, social and economic risks. In adverse situations, the sovereign issuer may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due or may request the Fund to participate in restructuring such debts. The Fund may suffer significant losses when the sovereign debt issuer defaults.

PRC credit rating agency risks: Some PRC fixed income and debt securities (or their issuers) may have been assigned a credit rating by a local credit rating agency in the PRC. However, at present, the PRC's domestic credit rating industry lacks a strong reputation and authority amongst market participants in comparison to its counterparts in more developed markets. This is in part due to the highly-regulated nature of the PRC bond markets, which may result in credit ratings being perceived as superfluous. In addition, the rating process may lack transparency and the rating standards may be significantly different from that adopted by internationally recognised credit rating agencies. Consequently, there is little assurance that credit ratings are independent, objective and of adequate quality. In some cases, local credit agencies have been suspected of engaging in "ratings inflation" in order to generate more income from the ratings business. As a result, credit ratings given by local credit rating agencies are often disregarded by market participants when making investment and financing decisions. It will also increase valuation risk as a result of the lack of transparency and independence credit ratings. In selecting fixed income and debt securities for inclusion in the Fund's portfolio, the Manager will, in addition to referring to local credit ratings, conduct its own fundamental research and analysis on credit quality. Investors should also exercise caution before relying on any local credit ratings.

Valuation risk: Valuation of the Fund's investments may involve uncertainties and judgmental determinations. If such valuation turns out to be incorrect, this may affect the Net Asset Value calculation of the Fund.

Risk associated with high yield (below investment grade or unrated) debt securities / liquidity risk

The Fund may invest in fixed income and debt securities rated below investment grade or unrated, where the volume of transactions may fluctuate significantly depending on market sentiment. There is a risk that investments made by the Fund may become less liquid in response to market developments or adverse investor perceptions. In extreme market situations, there may be no willing buyer and the investments cannot be readily sold at the desired time or price, and the Fund may have to accept a lower price to sell the investments or may not be able to sell the investments at all. An inability to sell a portfolio position can adversely affect the Fund's value or prevent the Fund from being able to take advantage of other investment opportunities.

Liquidity risk also includes the risk that the Fund will not be able to pay realisation proceeds within the allowable time period because of unusual market conditions, an unusually high volume of realisation requests, or other uncontrollable factors. To meet realisation requests, the Fund may be forced to sell investments, at an unfavourable time and/or conditions.

Investment in fixed income and debt securities will be especially subject to the risk that during certain periods, the liquidity of particular issuers or industries, or all securities within a particular investment category, will shrink or disappear suddenly and without warning as a result of adverse economic, market or political events, or adverse investor perceptions whether or not accurate.

For unlisted bonds, in the absence of a regular and active secondary market, the Fund may not be able to sell its bond holdings at prices the Manager considers advantageous and may need to hold the bonds until their maturity date. If sizeable realisation requests are received, the Fund may need to liquidate its listed bonds at a discount in order to satisfy such requests and the Fund may suffer losses. The Manager seeks to control the liquidity risk of the Fund's bond portfolio by a series of internal management measures in order to meet Unitholders' realisation requests.

Concentration risk

Although the Fund does not have a geographical focus, the Manager may invest significantly in one or more regions from time to time, which may include emerging markets. The value of the Fund may be more susceptible to adverse economic, political, policy, foreign exchange, liquidity, tax, legal or regulatory events affecting such region(s).

The Fund may invest all of its assets in fixed income and debt securities rated below investment grade and/or unrated. The value of the Fund may be more volatile and subject to lower liquidity, higher volatility and greater risk of loss of principal and interest than a fund having a more diverse portfolio of investments.

Emerging market risk

The Fund may invest all of its assets in emerging markets which may involve increased risks and special considerations not typically associated with investment in more developed markets, such as liquidity risks, currency risks, political and economic uncertainties, legal and taxation risks, settlement risks, custody risk and the likelihood of a high degree volatility. Investments in emerging markets will be sensitive to any change in political, social or economic development in the region. The securities markets of developing countries are not as large as the more established securities markets and have a substantially lower trading volume. Investment in such markets will be subject to risks such as market suspension, restrictions on foreign investment and control on repatriation of capital.

Risks associated with mortgage backed securities

The Fund may invest in mortgage backed securities of investment grade, which may be prone to substantial price volatility. These instruments may be subject to greater credit, liquidity and interest rate risk compared to regular bonds and debt securities. They may be exposed to extension and prepayment risks and risks that the payment obligations relating to the underlying assets are not met, which may adversely impact the returns of the securities.

Specifically, the Fund will be subject to the following risks when investing in mortgage backed securities:

Volatility risk: The market value of mortgage backed securities will be contingent on, or highly sensitive to, changes in the value of underlying assets, interest rates or cash flows.

Credit risk and counterparty risk: Mortgage backed securities will be subject to the possibility of the insolvency, bankruptcy or default of the issuer, which could result in substantial losses to the Fund.

Risks associated with credit support: Issuers of mortgage backed securities may have limited ability to enforce the security interest in the underlying assets, and credit enhancements provided to support the securities, if any, may be inadequate to protect investors in the event of default and may result in substantial losses to the Fund.

Prepayment and extension risk: If a security is converted, prepaid, or redeemed before maturity, particularly during a time of declining interest rates, the Manager may not be able to re-invest in securities providing as high a level of income, resulting in a reduced yield to the Fund. Conversely, as interest rates rise, the likelihood of prepayment decreases. The Manager may be unable to capitalise on securities with higher interest rates because the Fund's investments are locked in at a lower rate for a longer period of time.

Valuation risk: There are risks of mispricing or improper valuation which can result in increased payments to counterparties or a loss in the value of the Fund.

Liquidity risk: The liquidity of mortgage backed securities can be less than a regular bond or debt security. The lack of liquidity may affect the market value of such securities and consequently the Fund may be more susceptible to liquidity risk.

Risks associated with securities financing transactions

Risks relating to securities lending transactions: Securities lending transactions may involve the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities lent out in a timely manner and the value of the collateral may fall below the value of the securities lent out.

Risks relating to sale and repurchase transactions: In the event of the failure of the counterparty with which collateral has been placed, the Fund may suffer loss as there may be delays in recovering collateral placed out or the cash originally received may be less than the collateral placed with the counterparty due to inaccurate pricing of the collateral or market movements.

Risks relating to reverse repurchase transactions: In the event of the failure of the counterparty with which cash has been placed, the Fund may suffer loss as there may be delay in recovering cash placed out or difficulty in realising collateral or proceeds from the sale of the collateral may be less than the cash placed with the counterparty due to inaccurate pricing of the collateral or market movements.

QFI risks

The QFII system was introduced in 2002. The RQFII system was introduced in 2011. In May 2020, the QFII and RQFII regimes have been merged and been regulated by the same set of regulations, and the previously separate requirements for QFII and RQFII qualifications are unified. It is not possible to predict the future development of the QFI system.

Any change in the QFI system generally, including the possibility of the Manager losing its QFI status or its QFI status being suspended or revoked, may affect the Fund's ability to invest in RMB denominated fixed income and debt securities directly through QFI and has an adverse effect on the Fund's performance as the Fund may be required to dispose of its securities holdings.

In addition, certain restrictions imposed by the PRC government on QFIs may have an adverse effect on the Fund's liquidity and performance. The SAFE regulates and monitors the repatriation of funds out of the PRC by the QFI pursuant to the QFI Regulations. Repatriations by QFIs in respect of an open-ended QFI fund (such as the Fund) conducted in RMB are currently not subject to repatriation restrictions or prior approval, although authenticity and compliance reviews will be conducted, and monthly reports on remittances and repatriations will be submitted to SAFE by the PRC local custodian. There is no assurance, however, that PRC rules and regulations will not change or that repatriation restrictions will not be imposed in the future. Any restrictions on repatriation of the invested capital and net profits may impact on the Fund's ability to meet realisation requests from the Unitholders. Furthermore, as the PRC local custodian's review on authenticity and compliance is conducted on each repatriation, the repatriation may be delayed or even rejected by the PRC local custodian in case of non-compliance with the QFI rules and regulations. In such case, it is expected that realization proceeds will be paid to the redeeming Unitholder as soon as practicable and after the completion of the repatriation of funds concerned. It should be noted that the actual time required for the completion of the relevant repatriation will be beyond the Manager's control.

The SAFE is vested with the power to impose regulatory sanctions if the QFI or the PRC local custodian violates any provision of the QFI Regulations. Such violations could result in the revocation of the QFI's status or other regulatory sanctions and may adversely impact on the investment made by the Fund.

There can be no assurance that a QFI will continue to maintain its QFI status to meet all applications for subscription to the Fund, or that realisation requests can be processed in a timely manner due to repatriation restrictions or adverse changes in relevant laws or regulations. Such restrictions may respectively result in a rejection of applications and a suspension of dealings of the Fund. In extreme circumstances, the Fund may incur significant losses if the approval of the QFI is being revoked/terminated or otherwise invalidated as the Fund may be prohibited from trading of relevant securities and repatriation of the Fund's monies, or if any of the key operators or parties (including PRC local custodian/brokers) is bankrupt/in default and/or is disqualified from performing its obligations (including execution or settlement of any transaction or transfer of monies or securities).

Securities including RMB fixed income securities and other permissible investments will be maintained by the PRC local custodian pursuant to PRC regulations through securities accounts with the China Securities

Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited, China Central Depository & Clearing Co. Ltd, Shanghai Clearing House Co., Ltd. or such other relevant depositories in such name as may be permitted or required in accordance with PRC law.

The current QFI laws, rules and regulations are subject to change, which may take retrospective effect. In addition, there can be no assurance that the QFI laws, rules and regulations will not be abolished. The Fund, which invests in the PRC markets through a QFI, may be adversely affected as a result of such changes.

Risk associated with PRC inter-bank bond market, CIBM Direct and Bond Connect

PRC inter-bank bond market risk: Market volatility and potential lack of liquidity due to low trading volume of certain debt securities in the PRC inter-bank bond market may result in prices of certain debt securities traded on such market fluctuating significantly. The Fund is therefore subject to liquidity and volatility risks. The bid and offer spreads of the prices of such securities may be large, and the Fund may therefore incur significant trading and realisation costs and may even suffer losses when selling such investments.

The Fund is also exposed to risks associated with settlement procedures and default of counterparties. The counterparty which has entered into a transaction with the Fund may default in its obligation to settle the transaction by delivery of the relevant security or by payment for value.

For investments via the CIBM Direct and/or Bond Connect, the relevant filings, registration with the PBOC and account opening have to be carried out via an onshore settlement agent, offshore custody agent, registration agent or other third parties (as the case may be). As such, the Fund is subject to the risks of default or errors on the part of such third parties.

Investing in the PRC inter-bank bond market via CIBM Direct and/or Bond Connect is also subject to regulatory risks. The relevant rules and regulations on these regimes are subject to change which may have potential retrospective effect. In the event that the relevant ORC authorities suspend account opening or trading on the PRC inter-bank bond market, the Fund's ability to invest in the PRC inter-bank bond market will be adversely affected. In such event, the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective will be negatively affected.

Risks associated with CIBM Connect and Bond Connect: The relevant rules and regulations on CIBM Direct and/or Bond Connect are subject to change which may have potential retrospective effect. Where a suspension in the trading through CIBM Direct and/or Bond Connect is effected, the Fund's ability to invest in onshore bonds will be adversely affected.

Settlement risks: To the extent the Fund transacts in the inter-bank bond market in the PRC, the Fund may also be exposed to risks associated with settlement procedures and default of counterparties. All trades settled through CCDCC are on delivery versus payment basis. If a counterparty defaults in delivering the securities, the trade may be cancelled and this may adversely affect the value of the Fund.

The Fund may invest in the PRC bond market via the exchange market and all bond trades will be settled through the CCDCC. If a counterparty defaults in payment or delivery obligation, a trade may be delayed and this may adversely affect the value of the Fund.

PRC related risks

Economic, political and social risks

The economy of PRC, which has been in a state of transition from a planned economy to a more market oriented economy, differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including the level of government involvement, its state of development, its growth rate, control of foreign exchange, and allocation of resources.

Although the majority of productive assets in the PRC are still owned by the PRC government at various levels, in recent years, the PRC government has implemented economic reform measures emphasising utilisation of market forces in the development of the economy of the PRC and a high level of management autonomy. The economy of the PRC has experienced significant growth in the past 20 years, but growth has been uneven both

geographically and among various sectors of the economy. Economic growth has also been accompanied by periods of high inflation. The PRC government has implemented various measures from time to time to control inflation and restrain the rate of economic growth.

Since 1978, the PRC government has implemented economic reform measures which emphasise decentralisation and the utilisation of market forces in the development of the PRC economy, moving from the previous planned economy system. However, many of the economic measures are experimental or unprecedented and may be subject to adjustment and modification. The investments in the PRC may be affected by the changes in government policies, promulgation of foreign currency and monetary policies and tax regulations.

Political changes, social instability and adverse diplomatic developments in the PRC could result in the imposition of additional government restrictions including expropriation of assets, confiscatory taxes or nationalisation of some or all of the property held by the underlying issuers of the debt securities in the Fund's portfolio.

Investing in the PRC subjects the Fund to a higher level of market risk than investments in a developed country. This is due to, among other things, greater market volatility, lower trading volume, political and economic instability, settlement risk, greater risk of market shut down and more governmental limitations on foreign investment than those typically found in developed markets.

The performance of PRC companies are correlated to the growth rate of the economy of the PRC, which in turn depend on the worldwide economic conditions, which have recently deteriorated significantly in many countries and regions and may remain depressed for the foreseeable future. There are many factors affecting the growth of the economy, including but not limited to interest rates, currency exchange rates, economic growth rate, inflation, deflation, political uncertainty, taxation, stock market performance, unemployment level and general consumer confidence. There can be no assurance that historical growth rates of the economy of the PRC will continue. Any future slowdowns or declines in the economy of the PRC may materially and adversely affect the business of the PRC companies and as a result the performance of the Fund.

PRC laws and regulations risk

The regulatory and legal framework for capital markets and joint stock companies in the PRC may not be as well developed as those of developed countries. PRC laws and regulations affecting securities markets are relatively new and evolving, and because of the limited volume of published cases and judicial interpretation and their non-binding nature, interpretation and enforcement of these regulations involve significant uncertainties. In addition, as the legal system in the PRC develops, no assurance can be given that changes in such laws and regulations, their interpretation or their enforcement will not have a material adverse effect on their business operations.

Accounting and reporting standards risk

Accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices applicable to the PRC companies may be different to those standards and practices applicable to countries that have more developed financial markets. For example, there are differences in the valuation methods of properties and assets and in the requirements for disclosure of information to investors.

PRC tax risk

Based on professional and independent tax advice, the Fund (i) will not make PRC tax provision on interest income derived from PRC bonds traded through QFI, CIBM Direct or Bond Connect and (ii) will not make tax provision on the gross unrealised and realised capital gains derived from disposal of debt securities that may be subject to PRC tax.

There are risks and uncertainties associated with the current PRC tax laws, regulations and practice in respect of the Fund's investments in the PRC via QFI, CIBM Direct or Bond Connect. It should also be noted that there is a possibility of the PRC tax rules and practices being changed and taxes being applied retrospectively. There is a risk that taxes may be levied in future on the Fund for which no provision is made, which may potentially cause substantial loss to the Fund.

The Net Asset Value of the Fund may require further adjustment to take into account any retrospective application of new tax regulations and development, including change in interpretation of the relevant regulations by the PRC tax authorities. The Manager will closely monitor any further guidance by the relevant PRC tax authorities and adjust the withholding policy of the Fund accordingly, taking into account independent professional tax advice. The Manager will act in the best interest of the Fund at all times.

Unitholders may be disadvantaged depending upon the final tax liabilities, the level of provision and when they subscribed and/or realised their Units. If no provision is made by the Manager in relation to all or part of the actual tax levied by the PRC tax authorities in future, investors should note that the Net Asset Value of the Fund may be lowered, as the Fund will ultimately have to bear the full amount of tax liabilities. In this case, the additional tax liabilities will only impact Units in issue at the relevant time, and the then existing Unitholders and subsequent Unitholders will be disadvantaged as such Unitholders will bear, through the Fund, a disproportionately higher amount of tax liabilities as compared to those borne at the time of investment in the Fund. Even if tax provisions are made, the amount of such provisions may not be sufficient to meet the actual tax liabilities. Any shortfall between the provision and the actual tax liabilities, which will be debited from the Fund's assets, will adversely affect the Fund's Net Asset Value. The actual tax liabilities may be lower than the tax provision made. Depending on timing of their subscriptions and/or realisations, Unitholders may be disadvantaged as a result of any shortfall of tax provision and will not have the right to claim any part of the overprovision (as the case may be).

Risks relating to urban investment bonds

Urban investment bonds are issued by LGFVs, such bonds are typically not guaranteed by local governments or the central government of the PRC. In the event that the LGFVs default on payment of principal or interest of the urban investment bonds, the Fund could suffer substantial loss and the Net Asset Value of the Fund could be adversely affected.

Risks associated with "Dim Sum" bonds

"Dim Sum" bonds are bonds which are issued outside of the PRC but denominated in RMB. The "Dim Sum" bond market is still a relatively small market which is more susceptible to volatility and illiquidity. The operation of the "Dim Sum" bond market as well as new issuances could be disrupted causing a fall in the Net Asset Value of the Fund should there be any promulgation of new rules which limit or restrict the ability of issuers to raise RMB by way of bond issuances and/or reversal or suspension of the liberalisation of the offshore RMB (CNH) market by the relevant regulators.

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 certain pre-defined trigger events (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 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.

Risks associated with investments in contingent convertible bonds ("CoCos")

CoCos are hybrid capital securities that absorb losses when the capital of the issuer falls below a certain level. Upon the occurrence of a predetermined event (known as a trigger event), CoCos will be converted into shares

of the issuing company (potentially at a discounted price as a result of the deterioration in the financial condition of the issuing company), or cause the permanent write-down to zero of the principal investment and/or accrued interest such that the principal amount invested may be lost on a permanent or temporary basis. They are risky and highly complex investment instruments. Coupon payments on CoCos are discretionary and may at times also be ceased or deferred by the issuer. Trigger events can vary but these could include the capital ratio of the issuing company falling below a certain level, or the share price of the issuer falling to a particular level for a certain period of time.

Trigger level risk: Trigger levels differ and determine exposure to conversion risk. It might be difficult for the Manager to anticipate the triggering events that would require the conversion into equity or the write down to zero of principal investment and/or accrued interest. Trigger events may include: (i) a reduction in the issuing bank's Core Tier 1/Common Equity Tier 1 (CT1/CET1) ratio or other ratios, (ii) a regulatory authority, at any time, making a subjective determination that an institution is "non-viable", i.e. a determination that the issuing bank requires public sector support in order to prevent the issuer from becoming insolvent, bankrupt or otherwise carry on its business and requiring or causing the conversion of the contingent convertible bonds into equity or write down, in circumstances that are beyond the control of the issuer or (iii) a national authority deciding to inject capital.

Coupon cancellation: Coupon payments on some CoCos are entirely discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time. The discretionary cancellation of payments is not an event of default and there are no possibilities to require re-instatement of coupon payments or payment of any passed missed payments. Coupon payments may also be subject to approval by the issuer's regulator and may be suspended in the event there are insufficient distributable reserves. As a result of uncertainty surrounding coupon payments, these instruments may be volatile and their price may decline rapidly in the event that coupon payments are suspended.

Capital structure inversion risk: Contrary to the classic capital hierarchy, investors in CoCos may suffer a loss of capital when equity holders do not (for example, when the loss absorption mechanism of CoCos is activated). This is contrary to the normal order of the capital structure where equity holders are expected to suffer the first loss.

Call extension risk: Some CoCos are issued as perpetual instruments and only callable at pre-determined levels upon approval of the competent regulatory authority. It cannot be assumed that these perpetual convertible securities will be called on a call date. Such convertible securities are a form of permanent capital. The Fund may not receive return of principal as expected on call date or indeed at any date.

Conversion risk: Trigger levels differ between specific instruments, which determine exposure to conversion risk. It might be difficult at times for the Manager to assess how the instruments will behave upon conversion. These instruments may be converted into shares potentially at a discounted price, or the principal amount invested may be lost. In case of conversion into equity, the Manager might be forced to sell these new equity shares. Given the trigger event is likely to be some event depressing the value of the issuer's common equity, this forced sale may result in the Fund experiencing loss of all investments in CoCos.

Valuation and write-down risk: Instruments subject to compulsory conversion with non-viability / loss absorption convertible features often offer attractive yield which may be viewed as a complexity premium. The value of such instruments may need to be reduced due to a higher risk of overvaluation of such asset class on the relevant eligible markets. Therefore, the Fund may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than its original investment.

Market value fluctuations due to unpredictable factors: The value of CoCos is unpredictable and will be influenced by many factors including, without limitation (i) creditworthiness of the issuer and/or fluctuations in such issuer's applicable capital ratios; (ii) supply and demand for the instruments; (iii) general market conditions and available liquidity and (iv) economic, financial and political events that affect the issuer, its particular market or the financial markets in general.

Liquidity risk: In certain circumstances finding a buyer ready to invest in CoCos may be difficult and the Fund may have to accept a significant discount to the expected value of the bond in order to sell it.

Sector concentration risk: CoCos are issued by banking and insurance institutions. Investment in CoCos may lead to an increased sector concentration risk. The performance of the Fund will depend to a greater extent on the overall condition of the financial services industry than for the Fund following a more diversified strategy.

Subordinated instruments: CoCos may be issued in the form of subordinated debt instruments in order to provide the appropriate regulatory capital treatment prior to a conversion. Accordingly, in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of an issuer prior to a conversion having occurred, the rights and claims of the holders of such instruments, such as the Fund, against the issuer in respect of or arising under the terms of the instruments shall generally rank junior to the claims of all holders of unsubordinated obligations of the issuer.

Novelty and untested nature: The structure of CoCos is innovative yet untested. In a stressed environment, when the underlying features of these instruments will be put to the test, it is uncertain how they will perform.

Risk of investing in other collective investment schemes/funds

The Fund may invest in underlying funds to pursue its investment objective, and those underlying funds may not be regulated by the SFC. Further the Manager does not have control of the investments of the underlying funds and 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 Net Asset Value of the Fund.

The value of the shares or units of the underlying funds will take into account their fees and expenses, including fees (in some cases including performance fees) charged by their investment managers. Some underlying funds may also impose fees or levies which may be payable by the Fund when it subscribes to or redeems out of such underlying funds. Whilst the Manager will take the level of any such fees into account when deciding whether or not to invest, investors should nevertheless be aware that investing into underlying funds may involve another layer of fees, in addition to the fees charged by the Fund.

There is also no guarantee that the underlying funds the Fund invests in will have sufficient liquidity to meet the Fund's realisation requests. The Fund may therefore be subject to liquidity risk by investing in these underlying funds.

If the Fund invests in an underlying fund managed by the Manager or Connected Person of the Manager, all initial charges and the management fee on these underlying funds must be waived, and the Manager must not obtain rebate of any fees or charges levied by these underlying funds. In case any conflict of interest may still arise out of such investments, the Manager will use its best endeavours to resolve it fairly. Please refer to the section headed "Conflicts of Interest" for details under the circumstances.

Derivatives risk

The Fund may utilise FDIs for hedging purposes. The use of FDIs exposes the Fund to additional risks, including: (a) volatility risk (FDIs can be highly volatile and expose investors to a high risk of loss); (b) leverage risk (as the low initial margin deposits normally required to establish a position in FDIs permits a high degree of leverage, there is risk that a relatively small movement in the price of a contract could result in a profit or a loss which is high in proportion to the amount of funds actually placed as initial margin); (c) liquidity risk (daily limits on price fluctuations and speculative position limits on exchanges may prevent prompt liquidation of FDIs and transactions in over-the-counter FDIs may involve additional risk as there is no exchange market on which to close out an open position); (d) correlation risk (when used for hedging purposes there may be an imperfect correlation between the FDIs and the investments or market sectors being hedged); (e) counterparty risk (the Fund is exposed to the risk of loss resulting from a counterparty's failure to meet its financial obligations); (f) valuation risks (the pricing relationships between FDIs and the underlying instruments on which they are based may not conform to anticipated or historical correlation patterns; it may also be difficult to value FDIs, especially over-the-counter FDIs, so their prices may be volatile); (g) legal risks (the characterisation of a transaction or a party's legal capacity to enter into it could render the FDI unenforceable, and the insolvency or bankruptcy of a counterparty could pre-empt otherwise enforceable contract rights); and (h) settlement risk (the risk faced

when one party to a transaction has performed its obligations under a contract but has not yet received value from its counterparty).

The eventuation of any of the above risks could have an adverse effect on the Net Asset Value of the Fund.

Hedging risk

The Manager may from time to time use hedging techniques, including investments in financial derivative instruments, to offset market and currency risks. There is no guarantee that such techniques will be effective.

RMB currency risk and RMB denominated Classes risk

RMB is currently not freely convertible and is subject to exchange controls and restrictions. Investors may be adversely affected by movements of the exchange rates between RMB and other currencies. Currency conversion is also subject to the Fund's ability to convert the proceeds into RMB (due to exchange controls and restrictions applicable to RMB) which may also affect the Fund's ability to meet realisation requests from Unitholders in RMB denominated Classes of Units or to make distributions (if applicable), and may delay the payment of realisation proceeds or dividends (if applicable) under exceptional circumstances.

Non-RMB based investors who invest in RMB denominated Classes are exposed to foreign exchange risk and there is no guarantee that the value of RMB against the investors' base currency will not depreciate. Any depreciation of RMB could adversely affect the value of investors' investment in the RMB denominated Classes of Units. 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.

Hedged RMB denominated Classes risk

The Manager generally seeks to hedge the foreign currency exposure of any hedged RMB denominated Class to the Base Currency, with the aim of reducing the impact of currency fluctuations of the relevant Class currency (i.e. RMB) against the Base Currency. The effects of hedging will be reflected in the Net Asset Value per Unit of the relevant hedged Class. Similarly, any expenses arising from such hedging transactions will be borne by the relevant hedged Class. There is no assurance that the hedging techniques employed by the Manager will be effective.

There is no guarantee that the desired hedging instruments will be available or that the hedging techniques employed by the Manager will be effective in achieving their desired result. Furthermore, if the counterparties of the instruments used for hedging default, investors of the hedged Class may be exposed to currency exchange risk on an unhedged basis and may suffer additional losses.

Hedging can also limit potential gains of a hedged Class. Whilst hedging may protect investors against a decrease in the value of the Base Currency relative to the relevant Class currency, it may also preclude investors from benefitting from any increase in value of the Base Currency. Investors should also be aware that the volatility of a hedged Class may be higher than that of the equivalent Class denominated in the Fund's Base Currency.

Distributions out of or effectively out of capital risk

The Manager may at its discretion pay distributions out of the capital of the Fund or pay distributions out of gross income while charging/paying all or part of the Fund's fees and expenses to/out of the capital of the Fund (and effectively pay distributions out of capital). Payment of distributions out of capital or effectively out of capital amounts to a return or withdrawal of part of an investor's original investment or from any capital gains attributable to that original investment. Any distributions involving payment out of the Fund's capital or effectively out of the Fund's capital may result in an immediate reduction of the Net Asset Value per Unit of the relevant Class. This may also reduce the capital that the Fund has available for investment in future and may constrain capital growth.

Further, the distribution amount and the Net Asset Value of the hedged Classes may be adversely affected by differences in the interest rates of the reference currency of the hedged Classes and the Base Currency, resulting in an increase in the amount of distribution that is paid out of capital and hence a greater erosion of capital than other non-hedged Classes.

Borrowing risk

The Fund may borrow up to 10% of its Net Asset Value on a temporary basis for the purpose of meeting realisation requests or defraying operating expenses. Borrowing involves an increased degree of financial risk and may increase the exposure of the Fund to factors such as rising interest rates, downturns in the economy or deterioration in the conditions of the assets underlying its investments. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to borrow on favourable terms, or that the Fund's indebtedness will be accessible or be able to be refinanced by the Fund at any time.

Counterparty credit and issuer credit risk

The Fund is subject to the risk of the inability of any counterparty to perform with respect to any investments or contracts purchased by the Fund. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery in bankruptcy or other reorganisation proceeding. The Fund is likely to be an unsecured creditor in any such proceeding and may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances.

The Fund also faces the risk that an issuer of a security in which the Fund has invested will default on its obligations due to insolvency or financial distress, resulting in an adverse effect on the value of the Fund's investments.

Legal and compliance risk

Hong Kong and/or international laws or regulations may change in a way that adversely affects the Fund. Differences in laws between countries or jurisdictions may make it difficult for the Trustee or Manager to enforce legal agreements entered into in respect of the Fund. The Trustee and the Manager reserve the right to take steps to limit or prevent any adverse effects from changes to laws or their interpretation, including altering investments of the Fund or restructuring the Fund.

Risk of early termination of the Trust and/or the Fund

The Fund may be terminated by the Manager or the Trustee under certain conditions and in the manner as specified in "Termination of the Trust or any Sub-Fund" in the section headed "General" in this Explanatory Memorandum and the Trust Deed. It is possible that, in the event of such termination, the Fund will not be able to achieve its investment objective and investors will have to realise any investment loss and will not be able to receive an amount equal to their capital originally invested.

Suspension risk

Under the terms of the Trust Deed, in certain circumstances, the Manager may suspend the calculation of the Net Asset Value of Units in the Fund as well as suspend subscriptions and realisations for Units in the Fund. Investors may not be able to subscribe or realise when such a suspension is invoked.

Please refer to the section headed "Suspension of calculation of Net Asset Value" for further information in this regard.

FATCA related risk

As discussed in detail under the "Taxation" section, Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") imposes new reporting and withholding regime with respect to certain payments to the Fund. The Fund will endeavour to satisfy the requirements imposed under FATCA and the terms of the FFI Agreement to avoid any withholding tax. The Fund has agreed to be subject to the terms of an FFI Agreement and have registered with the US

Internal Revenue Service (“US IRS”) to be treated as “reporting financial institutions under a Model 2 IGA”.

Nevertheless, in the event that the Fund is not able to comply with the requirements imposed by FATCA or the terms of an FFI Agreement and the Fund does suffer US withholding tax on its investments as a result of non-compliance, the Net Asset Value of the Fund may be adversely affected and the Trust and the Fund may suffer significant loss as a result.

In the event a Unitholder does not provide the requested information and/or documentation related to FATCA, whether or not that actually leads to FATCA compliance failures by the Fund, or a risk of the Fund being subject to withholding tax under FATCA, the Manager on behalf of the Trust and the Fund reserves the right to take any action and/or pursue all remedies at its disposal including, without limitation, (i) reporting the relevant information of such Unitholder to the US IRS (subject to applicable laws or regulations in Hong Kong); (ii) withholding or deducting any reasonable amount from such Unitholder’s realisation proceeds or other distribution proceeds to the extent permitted by applicable laws and regulations; (iii) deeming such Unitholder to have given notice to realise all his Units in the Fund; and/or (iv) bringing legal action against such Unitholder for losses suffered by the Trust or the Fund as a result of such withholding tax. The Manager and/or Trustee in taking any such action or pursuing any such remedy must act in good faith and on reasonable grounds and in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.

In cases where Unitholders invest in the Fund through an intermediary, Unitholders are reminded to check whether such intermediary is FATCA compliant and in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. Each Unitholder and prospective investor should consult with his own tax advisor regarding FATCA, including the effects of FATCA on them under their particular circumstances and on the Fund.

TAXATION

Prospective Unitholders should consult their professional advisers on the consequences to them of acquiring, holding, realising, transferring or selling Units under the relevant laws of the jurisdictions to which they are subject, including the tax consequences and any exchange control requirements. These consequences, including the availability of, and the value of, tax relief to investors, will vary with the law and practice of the investors' country/region of citizenship, residence, domicile or incorporation and their personal circumstances. The following statements regarding taxation are based on advice received by the Manager regarding the law and practice in force in Hong Kong and the PRC and at the date of this Explanatory Memorandum.

Hong Kong taxation

Taxation of the Fund

Profits tax

Hong Kong profits tax is charged on profits from a trade, profession or business carried on by a person in Hong Kong in respect of profits arising in or derived from Hong Kong ("Hong Kong Sourced Profits"). Hong Kong does not levy capital gains tax nor is there any general turnover, sales or value-added tax.

As the Fund is authorised as a collective investment scheme by the SFC under Section 104 of the SFO, income and profits of the Fund are exempt from Hong Kong profits tax pursuant to Section 26A(1A)(a) of the Inland Revenue Ordinance ("IRO").

The Hong Kong government has revised the foreign-sourced income exemption ("FSIE") for certain passive income in order to respond to the European Union's concerns over risks of double non-taxation arising from the general FSIE regime in Hong Kong under the territorial source principle of taxation (i.e. only Hong Kong Sourced Profits would be subject to Hong Kong profits tax). The amendment is in line with the prevailing international tax standard of requiring adequate economic substance for preferential tax treatment.

The Inland Revenue (Amendment) (Taxation on Specified Foreign-Sourced Income) Ordinance 2022 has come into operation from 1 January 2023 with no grandfathering arrangement. Furthermore, additional provisions were introduced in the Inland Revenue (Amendment) (Taxation on Foreign-sourced Disposal Gains) Ordinance 2023 and it has come into operation from 1 January 2024.

The specified foreign-sourced passive income includes dividend, interest, disposal gains and income from intellectual properties arising in or derived from a territory outside Hong Kong ("Specified Offshore Passive Income").

Even though the Fund may fall within the definition of "MNE entity" under the new FSIE regime, their foreign-sourced profits from the investment activities can still qualify for tax exemption under section 26A(1A)(a)(i) of the IRO, being authorised as a collective investment scheme under section 104 of the SFO.

Withholding Tax

Distributions paid by the Fund to its Unitholders will not be subject to any withholding tax in Hong Kong.

Stamp Duty

Whenever the Fund sells or purchases Hong Kong stocks, stamp duty will be imposed at the current rate of 0.10% on the consideration or the fair market value of the stocks (whichever is higher) on each bought note and sold note. The seller and the purchaser (as the case may be for the Fund) will each be liable for stamp duty for the respective bought note and sold note of such Hong Kong stocks.

Taxation of the Unitholders

The following is a discussion of certain anticipated Hong Kong tax considerations relating to a prospective investor or an Unitholder's investment in the Fund. Each prospective investor or Unitholder should seek its own tax advice from an independent tax adviser based on its own particular facts and circumstances.

Profits tax

Hong Kong does not tax gains of a capital nature arising from the sale or other disposal of the Units in the Fund by its Unitholders in general. However, in the case of certain Unitholders (e.g. dealers in securities, financial institutions and insurance companies carrying on a trade or business in Hong Kong), such gains may be considered to be trading gains rather than gains of a capital nature and hence, be subject to Hong Kong profits tax (which is currently imposed at the rate of 16.5% on corporations, and at a rate of 15% on unincorporated businesses), if the gains are considered Hong Kong Sourced Profits. Please note again the two-tier profits tax rates under the two-tier profits tax rates regime.

Distributions by the Fund should generally not be subject to Hong Kong profits tax in the hands of the Unitholders (whether by way of withholding or otherwise).

Stamp Duty

Hong Kong stamp duty is payable on the transfer of Hong Kong stock. "Hong Kong stock" is defined as "stock" the transfer of which is required to be registered in Hong Kong. The Units fall within the definition of "Hong Kong stock" in the Stamp Duty Ordinance of Hong Kong.

No Hong Kong Stamp Duty is payable by a Unitholder in relation to an issue of Units or on the redemption of Units where the sale or transfer of the Units is effected by the Manager who then either extinguishes the Units or re-sells the Units to another person within two months thereof.

Other types of sales or purchases or transfers of the Units by the Unitholders should be liable to Hong Kong stamp duty at 0.1% (borne by each of the buyer and seller) on the higher of the consideration amount or market value.

Unitholders should consult their own professional tax advisors on the possible taxation consequences of subscribing for, buying, holding, redeeming, transferring, selling, or otherwise disposing of any Units in the Fund.

PRC taxation

The PRC tax summary in this section is general in nature and does not propose to cover all PRC tax consequences with respect to an investment in the Fund. This summary is not intended or written to be used, and may not be used, by any taxpayer in order to avoid taxes which may be imposed on the taxpayer under PRC tax law or the tax law of any other country or jurisdiction. This summary was written to support the promotion or marketing of the Fund. Each taxpayer should seek tax advice from an independent tax advisor based on the taxpayer's particular circumstances.

Under the prevailing PRC tax regimes, foreign investment in financial products in the PRC securities and bond markets would normally be subject to Corporate Income Tax ("CIT"), Withholding Income Tax ("WHT"), Value Added Tax ("VAT") and Stamp Duty ("SD").

1) PRC Taxation in General

CIT

Under the prevailing PRC CIT law, a PRC Tax Resident Enterprise ("TRE") is subject to CIT on its worldwide income. A foreign enterprise with a "place of effective management" within the PRC is also regarded as a PRC TRE.

The “place of effective management” refers to the place where the exercise, in substance, of the overall management and control of the production and business operation, personnel, accounts and assets is located.

A non-TRE with an establishment or a place of business in the PRC shall pay CIT on income derived by such establishment or place from sources in the PRC as well as income derived from outside PRC that is effectively connected with such establishment or place.

An “establishment or place of business” is defined under Implementation Regulations of the PRC CIT law as an establishment or place of business in the PRC engaging in production and business operations, including management and business organisations, representative offices, places where natural resources are exploited, labor services are rendered, contractor projects are undertaken, and other establishments or places where production and business activities are undertaken. Business agents who regularly sign contracts, store and deliver goods, etc. on behalf of non-TREs would also be regarded as creating an establishment or place of business in PRC under CIT law.

Under the CIT law, the standard CIT rate is 25%.

A non-TRE that has no establishment or place of business in the PRC is taxed only on its PRC-sourced income. A unilateral concessionary rate of 10% WHT will be applied on gross income derived from dividends, interest and other PRC-sourced passive income unless reduced under a double tax agreement or arrangement.

The Fund, together with the Manager, do not intend to operate in a way that would cause the Fund to be treated as a PRC TRE or to have an establishment or a place of business in the PRC, although this cannot be guaranteed. It is possible, however, that the PRC tax authorities could disagree with such an assessment or that changes in PRC tax law could affect the PRC CIT status of the Fund.

If the Fund does not have a place of effective management, an establishment or a place of business in the PRC, the Fund should normally be regarded as a non-TRE.

In the PRC, QFII and RQFII schemes were combined into a new QFI scheme since 1 November 2020. Generally, QFIs would be subject to PRC WHT at 10% on their gross income derived from dividends, interest and capital gains from the holding and disposal of the shares in the PRC investee companies unless reduced/waived under PRC tax laws and regulations or relevant double tax agreements or arrangements.

VAT

General VAT payers are subject to VAT at 6% on the gains derived from trading financial products in the PRC (including trading equity or equity-linked securities) and certain interest income from the PRC.

SD

According to the PRC SD law which came into effect from 1 July 2022, SD is levied on certain taxable documents concluded or executed in the territory of the PRC as well as trading securities in the PRC. Taxable documents concluded outside of the PRC but used in the PRC are also subject to SD.

2) PRC Bond Investment via Bond Connect and QFI

- Capital gains

WHT

Under the prevailing PRC tax law, there are no specific rules or regulations governing the CIT treatment on the capital gains derived by foreign investors from the trading of PRC bonds. In practice, the PRC tax authorities have not taken active actions to collect CIT/WHT on the capital gains derived by foreign investors from trading PRC bonds.

According to the Operational Procedures for Overseas Institutional Investors to Enter China's Inter-bank Bond Market prescribed by the PBOC in November 2017, capital gains derived by foreign investors from trading the domestic bond market investments through the inter-bank bond market is exempt from WHT. However, it is uncertain how long the exemption will last. It should be noted that the document is not a formal tax regulation issued by the PRC tax authority, and thus there is a risk that the PRC tax authorities may disagree with the WHT position in the future.

VAT

Pursuant to Circular Caishui [2016] No.36 and Circular Caishui [2016] No.70, VAT exemption would be granted to capital gains derived from the following transactions:

- a) where QFIIs/RQFIIs entrust PRC domestic companies to conduct securities trading in the PRC; or
- b) bond trading conducted by foreign institutions approved by PBOC through the CIBM Direct.

SD

Currently, the sale or purchase of PRC domestic bonds investments does not fall in the scope of SD and are not subject to PRC SD.

- Interest

WHT and VAT

Pursuant to Public Notice [2021] No. 34 jointly issued by the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration on 22 November 2021, interest income derived by overseas institutional investors from the domestic bond market are temporarily exempt from WHT and VAT during the period from 7 November 2021 to 31 December 2025 provided that such bond interest is not derived by any establishment or place of business of the overseas investors in the PRC or which are not effectively connected with such establishment or place.

However, it is uncertain whether this temporary exemption will be further extended after the expiration of Public Notice [2021] No. 34.

Bank deposit interest is subject to 10% WHT, which may be reduced by a relevant double tax agreement / arrangement. No VAT is imposed on bank deposit interest.

3) Investments in Other Asset Classes

The prevailing PRC tax laws may not fully cover the tax treatment on income derived from the new asset classes. The current tax policies could be a reference accordingly. However, the tax treatment on investments in other asset classes is subject to further clarification by the regulatory and tax authorities.

Any PRC tax liabilities and/or amounts that are levied in connection with WHT, VAT and SD on the gains or income of the Fund's investments made through QFI, CIBM Direct or Bond Connect may ultimately be recharged to and borne by the Fund. In light of the foregoing, the Fund reserves the right to provide for PRC taxes on such gains or income and withhold PRC taxes for the account of the Fund. Accordingly, the value and profitability of the Fund may be affected.

It should also be noted that there is a possibility that the PRC tax laws, regulations, rules/ interpretation and enforcement may change in the future and may apply retrospectively. As such, any provision for taxation that may need to be made by the Manager may be excessive or inadequate to cover the PRC tax liabilities. Consequently, Unitholders may be disadvantaged depending upon the final tax liabilities, the level of tax provisions made, and when they had subscribed and/or redeemed their Units. If the provision for taxation made by the Manager is inadequate to cover the actual PRC liabilities, the Fund may have to indemnify the Manager

for any PRC tax suffered by the Manager in its capacity as the Manager for the Fund.

Investors should seek their own tax advice on their PRC tax position on their investment in the Fund.

FATCA and AEOI

FATCA

FATCA and any associated legislation, regulations or guidance issued thereunder impose withholding taxes on certain types of payments made to "foreign financial institutions" ("FFI") such as the Fund, including interest and dividends from securities of US issuers and gross proceeds from the sale of such securities unless the FFIs comply with FATCA. All such payments may be subject to withholding at a 30% rate, unless the recipient of the payment satisfies registration, due diligence, information reporting and other requirements intended to enable the US IRS to identify certain US Persons (within the meaning of the US Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended "US Code") that own, directly or indirectly, Units in the Fund. To avoid such withholding on payments made to it, a foreign financial institution (an "FFI"), such as the Fund (and, generally, other investment funds organised outside the US), generally will be required to enter into an agreement (an "FFI Agreement") with the US IRS under which it will agree to identify its direct or indirect owners who are US Persons and report certain information concerning such US Persons owners to the US IRS.

In general, an FFI which does not sign an FFI Agreement and is not otherwise exempt will face a 30% withholding tax on "withholdable payments", including dividends, interest, certain derivative payments derived from US sources and certain payments of gross proceeds such as sales proceeds and return of principal derived from stocks and debt obligations generating US source dividends or interest. It is possible that certain non-U.S. source payments attributable to amounts that would be subject to FATCA withholding (referred to as "foreign passthru payments") may also be subject to FATCA withholding though the US tax rules on "foreign passthru payments" are currently pending.

As part of the process of implementing FATCA, the United States government has been negotiating intergovernmental agreements with certain foreign jurisdictions, which agreements are intended to streamline the reporting and compliance requirements for entities organized in those foreign jurisdictions and subject to FATCA. The Hong Kong government has entered into an intergovernmental agreement with the US on 13 November 2014 ("IGA") for the implementation of FATCA, adopting "Model 2" IGA arrangements. Under these "Model 2" IGA arrangements, FFIs in Hong Kong (such as the Fund) would be subject to the terms of an FFI Agreement with the US IRS, register with the US IRS and comply with the terms of an FFI Agreement. Otherwise they will be subject to a 30% withholding tax on relevant US-sourced payments and other "withholdable payments" paid to them.

It is expected that FFIs in Hong Kong (such as the Fund) complying with the terms of an FFI Agreement (i) will generally not be subject to the above described 30% withholding tax; and (ii) will not be required to withhold tax on payments to "non-consenting US accounts" (i.e. certain accounts of which the holders do not consent to FATCA reporting and disclosure to the US IRS), but may be required to withhold tax on withholdable payments made to non-compliant FFIs.

The Fund will endeavour to satisfy the requirements imposed under FATCA and the terms of the FFI Agreement to avoid any withholding tax. The Fund has agreed to be subject to the terms of an FFI Agreement and has registered with the US IRS to be treated as "reporting financial institutions under a Model 2 IGA".

Provision by Unitholders of documentation under FATCA or other applicable laws

Each Unitholder (i) will be required to, upon demand by the Trustee or the Manager, provide any form, certification or other information reasonably requested by and acceptable to the Trustee or the Manager that is necessary for the Trust or the Fund (A) to prevent withholding (including, without limitation, any withholding taxes required under FATCA) or qualify for a reduced rate of withholding (or mitigate backup withholding) in any jurisdiction from or through which the Trust or the Fund receives payments and/or (B) to satisfy reporting or other obligations under US Code and the United States Treasury Regulations promulgated under the US

Code, or to satisfy any obligations relating to any applicable law, regulation or any agreement with any tax or fiscal authority in any jurisdiction, (ii) will update or replace such form, certification or other information in accordance with its terms or subsequent amendments or when such form, certification or other information is no longer accurate, and (iii) will otherwise comply with any reporting obligations imposed by the United States, Hong Kong or any other jurisdiction, including reporting obligations that may be imposed by future legislation or future applicable laws.

Power to disclose information to tax authorities

Subject to applicable laws and regulations in Hong Kong, the Trust, the Fund, the Trustee or the Manager or any of their authorised person(s) (as permissible under applicable law or regulation) may be required to report or disclose to any government agency, regulatory authority or tax or fiscal authority in any jurisdictions (including but not limited to the US IRS), certain information in relation to a Unitholder, including but not limited to the Unitholder's name, address, taxpayer identification number (if any), and certain information relating to the Unitholder's holdings, to enable the Trust or the Fund to comply with any applicable law or regulation or any agreement with a tax authority (including, but not limited to, any applicable law, regulation or agreement under FATCA). Investors should also refer to "FATCA related risks" in the section headed "Risk Factors".

Hong Kong requirements regarding tax reporting

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) promulgated a new international standard for automatic exchange of financial account information in tax matters ("AEOI") in July 2014. In this regard, the Inland Revenue (Amendment) (No.3) Ordinance 2016 (the "Ordinance") came into force on 30 June 2016. This provides the legislative framework for the implementation in Hong Kong of the Standard for AEOI. The Ordinance requires Financial Institutions ("FI") in Hong Kong to collect Unitholders' information from 1 January 2017 and to file such information of Unitholders residing in jurisdictions which signed a Competent Authority Agreement ("CAA") with Hong Kong (collectively "Reportable Jurisdictions") with the Hong Kong Inland Revenue Department ("IRD") annually commencing from the year 2018. Generally, tax information will be exchanged only with jurisdictions with which Hong Kong has a CAA; however, the Fund and/or its agents may further collect information and/or documentation relating to the tax residents of other jurisdictions.

The Trust is a collective investment scheme within the definition set out in the Securities and Futures Ordinance that is resident in Hong Kong, and is accordingly an investment entity with obligations to comply with the requirements of the Ordinance. This means that the Trust and/or its agents shall collect and provide to the IRD tax information relating to Unitholders and prospective investors.

The Ordinance requires the Trust to, amongst other things: (i) register the Trust's status as a "Reporting Financial Institution" with the IRD; (ii) conduct due diligence on its accounts to identify whether any such accounts are considered "Reportable Accounts" under the Ordinance; and (iii) report to the IRD the required information on such Reportable Accounts. The IRD is expected to transmit the information reported to it annually on an automatic basis to the government authorities of the Reportable Jurisdictions. Broadly, the Ordinance contemplates that Hong Kong FIs should report on: (i) individuals or entities that are tax resident(s) in a Reportable Jurisdiction(s); and (ii) certain entities controlled by individuals who are tax resident(s) in the Reportable Jurisdictions. Under the Ordinance, details of Unitholders, including but not limited to their name, date of birth, place of birth (optional), mailing and permanent address, tax residence(s), tax identification number(s) (if any), account details, account balance/value, and income or sale or realisation proceeds, may be reported to the IRD and subsequently exchanged with government authorities of the Reportable Jurisdictions.

By investing in the Fund and/or continuing to invest in the Fund, Unitholders acknowledge that they may be required to provide additional information to the Trust, the Manager and/or the Trust's agents in order for the Trust to comply with the Ordinance. The Unitholder's information (and information on beneficial owners, beneficiaries, direct or indirect shareholders or other persons associated with such Unitholders that are not natural persons), may be communicated by the IRD to government authorities of the Reportable Jurisdictions. The failure of a Unitholder to provide any requested information, may result in the Trust, the Manager and/or other agents of the Trust taking any action and/or pursue remedies at their disposal including, without limitation, compulsory realisation of Units held by the Unitholder concerned in accordance with applicable laws and

regulations, exercised by the Manager acting in good faith and on reasonable grounds.

Each Unitholder and prospective investor should consult its own tax advisor(s) regarding the administrative and substantive implications of the Ordinance, including the effects on them under their particular circumstances and on the Fund.

GENERAL

Financial reports

The Trust's financial year end is on 31 December in each year. An annual financial report with audited accounts in US Dollars will be prepared for each financial year. The first financial report for the Fund covers the period from the date of inception of the Fund to 31 December 2025. Unaudited semi-annual financial reports will also be prepared. Such reports will contain a statement of the Net Asset Value of the Fund and of the investments comprising its portfolio.

Annual and semi-annual reports and financial statements will be available in English only.

Once financial reports are issued, Unitholders will be notified of where such reports, in printed and electronic forms, can be obtained. Such notices will be sent to Unitholders on or before the issue date of the relevant financial reports, which will be within four months after the end of the financial year in the case of annual financial reports and audited financial statements, and within two months after 30 June in each year in the case of unaudited semi-annual financial reports. Once issued the annual and semi-annual financial reports will be available in softcopy from the website www.chinaamc.com.hk (this website has not been reviewed by the SFC) and in hardcopy for inspection at the Manager's office free of charge during normal working hours.

Distribution policy

For the accumulation Classes (i.e. Classes marked (Acc), namely Class A USD (Acc) Units, Class A HKD (Acc) Units, Class A RMB (Acc) Units, Class A RMB Hedged (Acc) Units, Class I USD (Acc) Units, Class I HKD (Acc) Units, Class I RMB (Acc) Units and Class I RMB Hedged (Acc) Units), no distribution will be made to Unitholders.

For the distribution Classes (i.e. Classes marked (Dist), namely Class A USD (Dist) Units, Class A HKD (Dist) Units, Class A RMB (Dist) Units, Class A RMB Hedged (Dist) Units, Class I USD (Dist) Units, Class I HKD (Dist) Units, Class I RMB (Dist) Units and Class I RMB Hedged (Dist) Units), the Manager has discretion as to whether or not to make any distribution of dividends, the frequency of distribution and amount of dividends. Currently, it is intended that distribution may be made quarterly, subject to the Manager's discretion. Distribution, if any, will be paid in the currency of the relevant Class.

The Manager may at its discretion pay distributions out of the capital of the Fund or pay distributions out of gross income while charging/paying all or part of the Fund's fees and expenses to/out of the capital of the Fund. Where distributions are paid out of gross income whilst charging/paying all or part of the Fund's fees and expenses to/out of the capital of the Fund, this will result in an increase in distributable income for the payment of distributions by the Fund and therefore, the Fund may effectively pay distributions out of capital.

The composition of dividends (i.e. the relative amounts paid out of (i) net distributable income and (ii) capital), if any, for the last 12 months are available from the Manager on request and are also published on the Manager's website at www.chinaamc.com.hk (this website has not been reviewed by the SFC). Any changes regarding the distribution policy will be subject to the SFC's prior approval (if required) and not less than one month's advance notice to Unitholders.

Meetings of Unitholders

Meetings of Unitholders may be convened by the Manager or the Trustee. Unitholders holding 10% or more in value of the Units in issue may require a meeting to be convened. Unitholders will be given not less than 21 days' notice of any meeting at which an Extraordinary Resolution is proposed and not less than 14 days' notice for every other meeting.

The quorum for all meetings is Unitholders present in person or by proxy representing 10% of the Units for the time being in issue except for the purpose of passing an Extraordinary Resolution (as defined below). The quorum for passing an Extraordinary Resolution is Unitholders present in person or by proxy representing 25% or more of the Units in issue ("Extraordinary Resolution"). In the case of an adjourned meeting of which separate notice will be given, such Unitholders as are present in person or by proxy will form a quorum. Every individual Unitholder present in person, by proxy or by representative has one vote for every Unit of which he is the holder. In the case of joint Unitholders the senior of those who tenders a vote (in person or by proxy) will be accepted and seniority is determined by the order in which the names appear on the Register of Unitholders.

The Trust Deed contains provisions for the holding of separate meetings of Unitholders holding Units of different Classes where only the interests of Unitholders of such Class are affected.

Transfer of Units

Units may be transferred by an instrument in writing in common form signed by (or, in the case of a body corporate, signed on behalf of or sealed by) the transferor and the transferee. The transferor will be deemed to remain the holder of the Units transferred until the name of the transferee is entered in the register of Unitholders in respect of such Units. The Transfer Agent on behalf of the Trustee is entitled to require from the transferor and/or the transferee, the payment to it of a fee (the maximum amount of which shall be agreed by the Trustee and the Manager from time to time), together with a sum equal to any expenses incurred by the Transfer Agent in connection therewith.

The Manager or the Transfer Agent on behalf of the Trustee may refuse to enter the name of a transferee in the Register or recognise a transfer of any Units if either of them believe that such will result in or is likely to result in the contravention of any applicable laws or requirements of any country, any governmental authority or any stock exchange on which such Units are listed.

Trust Deed

The Trust was established under the laws of the Cayman Islands by a Trust Deed dated 7 October 2010 made between the Manager and the Trustee with an initial trust fund of USD10. By the Deed of Retirement and Appointment of the Trustee, the Trustee declared that with effect from 28 July 2017, the Trust shall take effect in accordance with the laws of Hong Kong and the laws of Hong Kong shall be the governing law of the Trust.

In accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed, the Manager has full power to deal in any way with or dispose of the assets of any Fund provided that the Manager shall comply at all times with the investment objectives and policies and investment restrictions and guidelines contained in the constitutive documents of the Trust and this Explanatory Memorandum.

Under the Trust Deed, the Trustee may remove the Manager if: (a) the Manager goes into liquidation, (b) the Trustee is of the opinion that a change in manager of the Trust is desirable in the interests of the Unitholders and (c) the Unitholders representing not less than 50% by value of all Units outstanding deliver a notice to the Trustee to do so. The Manager may also retire on a voluntary basis under certain other circumstances specified in the Trust Deed.

Unitholders and intending applicants are advised to consult the terms of the Trust Deed.

Auditors

The Manager, with the prior approval of the Trustee, shall from time to time appoint to be the auditors of the Trust an accountant or accountants being qualified to act as an auditor or auditors (the "Auditors"). Any such Auditors so appointed will be independent of the Trustee and the Manager. The Auditors may voluntarily retire by notice in writing to the Manager, upon which the Manager shall appoint another qualified auditor or auditors in their stead.

KPMG has been appointed by the Manager as the auditors of the Trust.

Termination of the Trust or any Sub-Fund

The Trust shall continue from the date of the Trust Deed or until it is terminated in one of the ways set out below.

The Trust may be terminated on the occurrence of any of the following events: (a) any law shall be passed which renders it illegal or, in the opinion of the Trustee or the Manager, impracticable or inadvisable to continue the Trust; (b) the Trustee shall be unable to find a person acceptable to the Trustee to act as the new Manager within 30 days after the removal or retirement of the Manager; (c) the Trustee shall have decided to retire but within three months from the date of the Trustee giving its written notice to retire as the Trustee, the Manager shall be unable to find a suitable person who is willing to act as trustee; (d) if the Trustee and the Manager agree that it is undesirable to continue the Trust and the unitholders of the Trust sanction the termination by way of Extraordinary Resolution; or (e) the unitholders of the Trust determine, by Extraordinary Resolution, that the Trust should be terminated (in which case, such termination shall take effect from the date on which such Extraordinary Resolution is passed or such later date (if any) as the Extraordinary Resolution may provide).

Any Sub-Fund may be terminated on the occurrence of any of the following events: (a) the Trust is terminated; (b) the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund is less than USD5 million and the Manager by notice in writing to the Trustee directs that the relevant Sub-Fund be terminated; (c) any law is passed which renders it illegal or, in the opinion of the Trustee or the Manager, impracticable or inadvisable to continue the relevant Sub-Fund; (d) in the case of a Sub-Fund the sole investment objective of which is to track the performance of an index or rules based investment strategy, the relevant index or strategy becomes unavailable for any reason whatsoever and no suitable replacement index or strategy can be identified by the Manager, such that, in the opinion of the Manager, the investment objective of the relevant Sub-Fund can no longer be achieved; (e) if the Trustee and the Manager agree that it is undesirable to continue the relevant Sub-Fund and the holders of units of the relevant Sub-Fund sanction the termination by way of Extraordinary Resolution; or (f) the holders of units of the relevant Sub-Fund determine, by Extraordinary Resolution, that the Sub-Fund should be terminated (in which case, such termination shall take effect from the date on which such Extraordinary Resolution is passed or such later date (if any) as the Extraordinary Resolution may provide).

Upon termination of the Trust or a Sub-Fund, the Trustee and the Manager will arrange for the sale of all investments remaining as part of the assets and discharging all liabilities of the Trust or the relevant Sub-Fund (as the case may be). Thereafter, the Trustee will distribute to the unitholders, in proportion to the units held by them, any net cash proceeds derived from the realisation of the assets and available for the purposes of such distribution, provided that the Trustee may retain out of any moneys as part of the assets full provisions for all costs, charges, expenses, claims and demands properly incurred, made or apprehended by the Trustee or the Manager. Any unclaimed proceeds or other cash held by the Trustee may at the expiration of twelve months from the date upon which the same were payable be paid into court subject to the right of the Trustee to deduct therefrom any expenses it may incur in making such payment. Please refer to the Trust Deed for further details.

Documents available for inspection

Copies of the Trust Deed, this Explanatory Memorandum and the latest annual and semi-annual financial reports (if any) are available for inspection free of charge at any time during normal business hours on any day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays) at the offices of the Manager at 37/F, Bank of China Tower, 1 Garden Road, Central, Hong Kong. Copies of the Trust Deed can be purchased from the Manager at a nominal amount.

Anti-Money Laundering Regulations

The Transfer Agent on behalf of the Trustee and/or the Manager, and/or their respective delegates or agents may require detailed verification of a prospective investor's identity and the source of the payment of application monies. Depending on the circumstances of each application, a detailed verification may not be required where: (a) the prospective investor makes payment from an account in the prospective investor's name at a recognised financial institution; (b) the prospective investor is regulated by a recognised regulatory authority; or (c) the application is made through a recognised financial intermediary. The exceptions will only apply if the financial institution, regulatory authority or intermediary referred to above is within a country/region recognised by Hong Kong as having sufficient anti-money laundering regulations.

The Trustee, the Manager and their respective delegates and agents each reserves the right to request such information as is necessary to verify the identity of an applicant and the source of the payment. In the event of delay or failure by the applicant to produce any information required for verification purposes, the Trustee, the Manager or any of their respective delegates or agents may refuse to accept the application and return the application monies relating to such application.

The Trustee, the Manager and their respective delegates and agents each also reserves the right to refuse to make any realisation payment to a Unitholder if the Trustee, the Manager and/or any of their respective delegates and agents suspect or are advised that the payment of realisation proceeds to such Unitholder might result in a breach of applicable anti-money laundering or other laws or regulations by any person in any relevant jurisdiction, or if such refusal is considered necessary or appropriate to ensure the compliance by the Trust or the relevant Sub-Fund(s) or the Trustee or the Manager with any such laws or regulations in any applicable jurisdiction.

None of the Trustee, the Manager or their respective delegates or agents shall be liable to the prospective investor or Unitholder for any loss suffered by such party as a result of the rejection or delay of any subscription application or payment of realisation proceeds.

Conflicts of Interest

The Manager and the Trustee (and any of their affiliates) may from time to time act as trustee, administrator, registrar, manager, custodian, investment manager or investment adviser, representative or otherwise as may be required from time to time in relation to, or be otherwise involved in or with, other funds and clients which have similar investment objectives to those of the Fund. It is, therefore, possible that any of them may, in the course of business, have potential conflicts of interest with the Trust or the Fund. Each will, at all times, have regard in such event to its obligations to the Trust and will endeavour to ensure that such conflicts are resolved fairly. In any event, the Manager will ensure that all investment opportunities will be fairly allocated.

It is expected that transactions for the Fund may be carried out with or through Connected Persons of the Manager. There is no limit on the volume of transactions which may be conducted with or through such Connected Persons but the Manager will use due care in the selection of such Connected Persons to ensure that they are suitably qualified in the circumstances, and will ensure that all such transactions are conducted on an arm's length basis and are consistent with best execution standards, and will monitor such transactions to ensure compliance with the Manager's obligations. The fees or commissions payable to any such Connected Persons will not be greater than those which are payable at the prevailing market rate for such transactions. All such transactions and the total commissions and other quantifiable benefits received by such Connected Persons will be disclosed in the Fund's annual financial report.

Liquidity Risk Management

The Manager has established a liquidity management policy which enables it to identify, monitor and manage the liquidity risks of the Fund and to ensure that the liquidity profile of the investments of the Fund will facilitate compliance with the Fund's obligation to meet realisation requests. Such policy, combined with the liquidity management tools of the Manager, also seeks to achieve fair treatment of Unitholders and safeguard the interests of remaining Unitholders in case of sizeable realisations.

The Manager's liquidity policy takes into account the investment strategy, the liquidity profile, the realisation policy, the dealing frequency, the ability to enforce realisation limitations and the fair valuation policies of the Sub-Funds. These measures seek to ensure fair treatment and transparency for all investors.

The liquidity management policy involves monitoring the profile of investments held by the Fund on an on-going basis to ensure that such investments are appropriate to the realisation policy, and will facilitate compliance with the Fund's obligation to meet realisation requests. Further, the liquidity management policy includes details on periodic stress testing carried out monthly by the Manager to manage the liquidity risk of the Fund under normal and exceptional market conditions.

As a liquidity risk management tool, the Manager may limit the number of Units of the Fund realised on any Dealing Day to Units representing 10% of the total number of Units in the Fund then in issue (subject to the conditions under the section headed "Restrictions on realisation").