

# PRODUCT KEY FACTS

## ChinaAMC Select Fund - ChinaAMC Select Offshore RMB Income Bond Fund (the “Sub-Fund”) February 2026



- ***This statement provides you with key information about this product.***
- ***This statement is a part of the offering document and must be read in conjunction with the Explanatory Memorandum of ChinaAMC Select Fund (“Explanatory Memorandum”).***
- ***You should not invest in this product based on this statement alone.***

### Quick facts

Fund Manager:	China Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited (the “ <b>Manager</b> ”)
Trustee:	BOCI-Prudential Trustee Limited
Custodian	Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited
Base currency:	RMB
Financial year end of the Sub-Fund:	31 December
Dealing frequency:	Daily
Distribution policy:	<u>Distributing Units (denoted with “Dist”)</u> Currently monthly, subject to the discretion of the Manager. Distributions, if any, will be paid in the currency of the relevant unit class. Distributions may be paid out of capital or effectively paid out of capital, which will result in an immediate reduction of the net asset value per Unit. <u>Accumulating Units (denoted with “Acc”)</u> No dividends will be declared or distributed. All interest and other income earned on the investment will be accumulated and re-invested into the Sub-Fund on behalf of Unitholders of the Classes of accumulating Units.
Ongoing charges over a year:	Class A RMB Units (Acc/Dist): 2.50%^ Class A HKD Units (Acc/Dist): 2.50%^ Class A USD Units (Acc/Dist): 2.50%^ Class A HKD Hedged Units (Acc/Dist): 2.50%^ Class A USD Hedged Units (Acc/Dist): 2.50%^ Class I RMB Units (Acc/Dist): 2.50%^ Class I HKD Units (Acc/Dist): 2.50%^ Class I USD Units (Acc/Dist): 2.50%^ Class I HKD Hedged Units (Acc/Dist): 2.50%^ Class I USD Hedged Units (Acc/Dist): 2.50%^

^ As the Sub-Fund is newly established, the figure is an estimate only and represents the sum of the estimated ongoing expenses chargeable to the relevant unit class expressed as a percentage of the estimated average net asset value of the relevant unit class over a 12-month period. The actual figure may be different upon actual operation of the Sub-Fund and may vary from year to year. For the first year commencing from 25 September 2025, the ongoing charges of the Sub-Fund are capped at 2.50% per annum of the average net asset value of the relevant unit class during this period. Any ongoing expenses exceeding 2.50% of the average net asset value of the relevant unit class will be borne by the Manager and will not be charged to the Sub-Fund.

Minimum subscription, holding and redemption:

Class A RMB Units (Acc/Dist):	RMB100
Class A HKD Units (Acc/Dist):	HKD100
Class A USD Units (Acc/Dist):	USD10
Class A HKD Hedged Units (Acc/Dist):	HKD100
Class A USD Hedged Units (Acc/Dist):	USD10
Class I RMB Units (Acc/Dist):	RMB1,000,000
Class I HKD Units (Acc/Dist):	HKD1,000,000
Class I USD Units (Acc/Dist):	USD100,000
Class I HKD Hedged Units (Acc/Dist):	HKD1,000,000
Class I USD Hedged Units (Acc/Dist):	USD100,000

### What is this product?

- ChinaAMC Select Offshore RMB Income Bond Fund is a sub-fund of ChinaAMC Select Fund, a Hong Kong domiciled umbrella structure unit trust. It is governed by the laws of Hong Kong.

### Investment Objective and Investment Strategy

#### Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve income and capital appreciation by primarily investing, directly or indirectly, in offshore RMB denominated fixed income and debt instruments (i.e. issued outside Mainland China) worldwide (including emerging markets).

#### Investment Strategy

##### Primary Investment

The Sub-Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 70% of its Net Asset Value (“NAV”) in offshore RMB denominated fixed income and debt instruments worldwide (including emerging markets), where the Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% of its NAV in dim sum bonds (i.e. bonds issued outside of Mainland China but denominated in RMB). The fixed income and debt instruments that the Sub-Fund may invest in will be issued or guaranteed by supranational bodies, governments, government agencies, local authorities, and companies in any sector. These instruments include but are not limited to bonds, fixed and floating rate securities, convertible bonds, contingent convertible bonds (“CoCos”) (Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital Instruments), money market instruments (such as certificates of deposit, bankers’ acceptances and money market funds). A significant portion of the Sub-Fund’s assets may be invested in RMB denominated money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, Negotiable Certificates of Deposit and/or money market funds if the Manager considers other types of RMB denominated fixed income and debt instruments in

the market are insufficient.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in fixed income and debt instruments which are below investment grade or unrated. A fixed income or debt instrument 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, or in case of fixed income and debt instruments issued or guaranteed by issuers domiciled or carrying out the predominant part of their economic activities in the PRC, AA+ or higher as rated by China Chengxin International Credit Rating Co, Ltd. or China Lianhe Credit Rating Co., Ltd., or equivalent rating as rated by one of the local rating agencies recognised by the relevant authorities in Mainland China. For this purpose, if the relevant fixed income or debt instrument does not itself have a credit rating, then reference can be made to the credit rating of the issuer or guarantor of such instrument. For split credit ratings, the highest rating shall apply. For the purpose of the Sub-Fund, a fixed income or debt instrument is "unrated" if neither the instrument itself nor its issuer or guarantor has a credit rating.

The Manager will also conduct its own assessment of the credit risks of the fixed income and debt instruments 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 instruments in which the Sub-Fund invests is of sound credit quality.

While the Sub-Fund has no particular focus in terms of geographical region, the Sub-Fund may invest significantly in securities issued in one region or country, including Hong Kong and emerging markets.

The Sub-Fund may invest no more than 30% of its NAV in urban investment bonds (城投債), which are debt instruments issued by Mainland China local government financing vehicles (the "LGFVs"). 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 Sub-Fund may invest no more than 30% of its NAV in convertible bonds.

The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 30% of its NAV in debt instruments with loss-absorption features (including CoCos (Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital Instruments), senior non-preferred debt instruments, 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).

#### Mainland China onshore exposure

The Sub-Fund may invest no more than 20% of its NAV in instruments which are issued in the onshore market of Mainland China. The Sub-Fund may invest in the foregoing instruments via the QFI status of the Manager, the PRC interbank bond markets ("**China Interbank Bond Market**") under the Foreign Access Regime (a regime whereby foreign institutional investors can invest in the interbank bond market in Mainland China), Bond Connect (an initiative for mutual bond market access between Hong Kong and Mainland China) and/or other means as may be permitted by the relevant regulations from time to time.

#### Other Investments

The Sub-Fund may invest no more than 30% of its NAV in one or more collective investment schemes (including exchange traded funds) which are either authorised by SFC or eligible schemes (as defined

in the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds (“**Code**”). The Sub-Fund may invest no more than 10% of its NAV in collective investment schemes which are non-eligible schemes (as defined in the Code) and not authorised by the SFC. Such collective investment schemes include money market funds. Such collective investment schemes can either be managed by third parties or by the Manager or its connected parties.

The Sub-Fund may utilise financial derivative instruments (“**FDIs**”) for hedging purposes.

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

The Manager currently does not intend to enter into any securities lending, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions, collateralised and/or securitised products (such as asset backed securities, mortgage backed securities and asset backed commercial papers) and structured products in respect of the Sub-Fund. Notwithstanding the foregoing, with effect from 26 March 2026, the Sub-Fund may also invest less than 30% of its Net Asset Value in collateralised and/or securitised products (such as asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities or asset-backed commercial papers).

The Sub-Fund may borrow up to 10% of its NAV on a temporary basis for the purpose of meeting redemption requests or defraying operating expenses.

### **Use of Derivatives / Investment in Derivatives**

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

### **What are the key risks?**

**Investment involves risks. For further information on risk, refer to the Sub-Fund’s Explanatory Memorandum.**

#### **1. Investment risk**

- The Sub-Fund is an investment fund and not a bank deposit. The Sub-Fund may fall in value due to any of the key risk factors below and therefore investors may suffer losses. There is no guarantee of repayment of capital.
- There can be no assurance that the Sub-Fund will make any dividend or distributions payment during the period an investor holds distributing Units in the Sub-Fund.

#### **2. Risks associated with “Dim Sum” bonds**

- The “Dim Sum” bond market is still a relatively small market. As with some global fixed income markets, it may be more susceptible to volatility and illiquidity, and should there be any new rules which limit or restrict the ability of issuers to raise RMB funding by way of bond issuances and/or reversal or suspension of the liberalisation of the offshore RMB market by the relevant regulator(s), the operation of the “Dim Sum” bond market and new issuances could be disrupted and potentially cause a fall in the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.

#### **3. Fixed Income and debt instruments risk**

- **Volatility and liquidity risk** - The Sub-Fund may invest in fixed income and debt securities which are not listed or actively traded, and as a consequence tend to be less liquid and more volatile. 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 hence, the Sub-Fund may incur significant trading and realisation costs and losses may be suffered.

- **Credit risk** - The Sub-Fund is exposed to the credit/insolvency risk of issuers or guarantors of the fixed income and debt securities that the Sub-Fund may invest in.
- **Interest rate risk** - Investment in the Sub-Fund is subject to interest rate risk. Generally, the prices of fixed income securities rise when interest rates fall, whilst their prices fall when interest rates rise.
- **Credit rating risk** - Credit ratings assigned by rating agencies are subject to limitations and do not guarantee the creditworthiness of the security, issuer and/or guarantor all times.
- **Valuation risk** - Valuation of the Sub-Fund's investments may involve uncertainties and judgmental determinations, and independent pricing information may not at all times be available. If such valuations should prove to be incorrect, this may affect the calculation of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.
- **Downgrade risk** - The credit rating of an issuer or a fixed income / debt instrument or a guarantor may subsequently be downgraded due to changes in the financial strength of an issuer or changes in the credit rating of a fixed income / debt instrument. In the event of downgrading in the credit ratings of a fixed income / debt instrument or an issuer or a guarantor relating to a fixed income / debt, the Sub-Fund's investment value in such security may be adversely affected. The Manager may or may not be able to dispose of the fixed income / debt instruments that are being downgraded.
- **Sovereign debt risk** - Investment in sovereign debt obligations issued or guaranteed by governments may be exposed to political, social and economic risks. In adverse situations, the sovereign issuers may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due or may request the Sub-Fund to participate in restructuring such debts. The Sub-Fund may suffer significant losses when there is a default of sovereign debt issuers.
- **Risks associated with Urban Investment Bonds** - Urban investment bonds are issued by LGFVs. Although local governments may be seen to be closely connected to urban investment bonds, such bonds are typically not guaranteed by local governments or the central government of the PRC. As such, local governments or the central government of the PRC are not obliged to support any LGFVs in default. In the event that the LGFVs default on payment of principal or interest of the urban investment bonds, the Sub-Fund could suffer substantial loss and the net asset value of the Sub-Fund could be adversely affected.

#### 4. RMB currency and conversion risk

- RMB is currently traded in two markets: one in Mainland China (onshore RMB, or CNY) and one outside Mainland China (primarily in Hong Kong) (offshore RMB, or CNH). Although CNH and CNY are the same currency, they trade at different rates, and any divergence between CNH and CNY may adversely impact investors, in particular since the CNH rate will be used when determining the value of the units of the Sub-Fund.
- CNY is not freely convertible and is subject to exchange controls and certain requirements by the government of Mainland China, whereas CNH is freely tradable. Non-RMB based investors are exposed to foreign exchange risk and there is no guarantee that the value of RMB against the investors' base currencies (e.g. USD, HKD) will not depreciate. Any depreciation of RMB and/or RMB currency conversion costs incurred could adversely affect the value of investors' investment in the Sub-Fund.
- Under exceptional circumstances, payment of redemptions and/or dividend payment in RMB may be delayed due to the exchange controls and restrictions applicable to RMB.

#### 5. Risks associated with limited pool of investments

- The quantity of RMB denominated fixed income and debt securities issued outside the Mainland that are available to the Sub-Fund is currently limited. If the Manager considers there are insufficient RMB denominated fixed income and debt securities in the market, a substantial portion of the Fund's assets may be invested in RMB denominated money market

instruments, such as certificates of deposit, Negotiable Certificates of Deposit and/or money market funds. That may adversely affect the Sub-Fund's return and performance.

#### **6. Geographical concentration and emerging markets risk**

- The Sub-Fund's investments may be concentrated in one geographical region or country (including Hong Kong and emerging markets). The value of the Sub-Fund may be more volatile than that of a fund having a more diverse portfolio of investments.
- The value of the Sub-Fund may be more susceptible to adverse economic, political, policy, foreign exchange, liquidity, tax, legal or regulatory event affecting such region or country. In particular, emerging markets may involve increased risks and special considerations not typically associated with investment in more developed markets, including settlement risks, custody risk and the likelihood of a high degree of volatility.

#### **7. Convertible bonds risk**

- Convertible bonds are a hybrid between debt and equity, permitting holders to convert into shares in the company issuing the bond at a specified future date. As such, convertibles will be exposed to equity movement and greater volatility than straight bond investments. Investments in convertible bonds are subject to similar interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and prepayment risk associated with comparable straight bond investments.

#### **8. 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 caused by debt instruments with loss-absorption features to the entire asset class. Debt instruments with loss-absorption features may also be exposed to liquidity, valuation and sector concentration risk.
- The Sub-Fund may invest in CoCos which are highly complex and are of high risk. Upon the occurrence of the trigger event, CoCos may be converted into shares of the issuer (potentially at a discounted price), or may be subject to the permanent write-down to zero. Coupon payments on CoCos are discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time.
- The Sub-Fund may invest in senior non-preferred debts. While these instruments are generally senior to subordinated debts, they may be subject to write-down upon the occurrence of a trigger event and will no longer fall under the creditor ranking hierarchy of the issuer. This may result in total loss of principal invested.

#### **9. Risks associated with collateralised and/or securitised products (such as asset backed securities, mortgage backed securities and asset backed commercial papers)**

- The Sub-Fund may invest in collateralised and/or securitised products (such as asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities or asset-backed commercial papers) which may be highly illiquid and prone to substantial price volatility. These instruments may be subject to greater credit, liquidity and interest rate risks compared to other debt securities. They are often 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.

## 10. Risk of investing in other funds

- The Sub-Fund may invest in other funds which may or may not be authorized by the SFC, and does not have control of the investments of these underlying funds. Investor should note that there are additional fees involved when investing into these underlying funds, including fees and expenses charged by investment manager of these underlying funds. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that 1) the liquidity of the underlying funds will always be sufficient to meet redemption requests; and 2) investment objective and strategy of the underlying funds will be successfully achieved.
- If the Sub-Fund invests in an underlying fund managed by the Manager or connected person of the Manager, potential conflict of interest may arise. The Manager will have regards to its obligations to the Sub-Fund and will endeavour to ensure that such conflicts are resolved fairly.

## 11. Risks associated with investment in financial derivative instruments and hedging

- The Sub-Fund may acquire financial derivative instruments for hedging and in adverse situations, such hedging may become ineffective and the Sub-Fund may suffer significant losses. The price of a derivative instrument can be very volatile which may result in losses in excess of the amount invested by the Sub-Fund. A financial derivative instrument is subject to the risk that the counterparty of the instrument will not fulfil its obligations to the Sub-Fund, and this may result in losses to the Sub-Fund.

## 12. Foreign currency risk

- A class of Units of the Sub-Fund may be designated in a currency other than the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund and/or currencies in which the Sub-Fund's investments are denominated. The net asset value of the Sub-Fund may be affected favourably or unfavourably by the exchange rates between the Base Currency and currencies of investments acquired by the Sub-Fund and by changes in exchange rate control.

## 13. Risks associated with distributions out of / effectively out of capital

- Payment of distributions out of capital or effectively out of capital amounts to a return or withdrawal of part of a Unitholder's original investment or from any capital gains attributable to that original investment. Any such distributions may result in an immediate reduction of the net asset value per Unit.
- The distribution amount and net asset value of a hedged Unit class may be adversely affected by differences in the interest rates of the reference currency of the hedged Unit class and the Sub-Fund's 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 Unit classes.

## How has the Sub-Fund performed?

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

## Is there any guarantee?

**The Sub-Fund makes no guarantee of investment return or avoidance of loss. You may not get back the full amount of money you invest.**

## What are the fees and charges?

### Charges which may be payable by you

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

**Fee**

**What you pay**

<b>Subscription fee*</b>	Up to 5% of the amount you buy <sup>^</sup>
<b>Conversion or switching fee*</b>	Up to 1% of the total redemption proceeds of the original Class of Units (current level at 1%) <sup>^</sup>
<b>Redemption fee</b>	None

<sup>^</sup> investor should check with distributor for current level of the subscription and conversion fee.

### Ongoing fees payable by the Sub-Fund

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

	<b>Annual rate (as a % p.a. of the NAV)</b>
<b>Management fee*#:</b>	Up to 1.5% per annum (current level at 0.8% per annum for Class A Units and 0.4% per annum for Class I units) of the Sub-Fund's value
<b>Trustee fee*:</b>	Up to 0.5% per annum (current level up to 0.1% per annum) of the Sub-Fund's value and subject to a minimum monthly fee of RMB30,000
<b>Custodian fee*:</b>	Up to 0.1% per annum of the Sub-Fund's value (current level up to 0.05% per annum)
<b>Performance fee:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Administration fee:</b>	Not applicable

\* You should note that the subscription fee, conversion / switching fee, management fee, trustee fee and custodian fee might be increased up to the specified permitted maximum level by providing not less than one month's prior notice to Unitholders.

# Where the Sub-Fund invests in funds which are managed by the Manager or its connected persons (the "underlying funds"), the Manager will procure that either the Sub-Fund or the underlying fund(s) will not charge any management fee in order to ensure no double-charging of management fees.

### Other fees

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

### Additional Information

- You generally buy and redeem units at the Sub-Fund's next-determined net asset value (NAV) after the trustee receives your request in good order on or before 4:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) being the dealing cut-off time. Different distributors may impose different dealing deadlines for receiving requests from investors.
- The NAV is calculated and the price of units is published each HK Business Day in the company website of the Manager.
- Compositions of the distributions (if any) (i.e. the relative amounts / percentages paid out of (i) net distributable income and (ii) capital) for the last 12 months are available by the Manager on request and also on the following website: [www.chinaamc.com.hk](http://www.chinaamc.com.hk)<sup>1</sup>.
- For further information on the past performance of other unit classes offered to Hong Kong investors, please refer to following website: [www.chinaamc.com.hk](http://www.chinaamc.com.hk)<sup>1</sup>.

**Important**

If you are in doubt, you should seek professional advice.

The SFC takes no responsibility for the contents of this statement and makes no representation as to its accuracy or completeness.