

PRODUCT KEY FACTS



Global X ETF Series - Global X Japan Global Leaders ETF (Listed Class) 29 April 2024

- This is a passive exchange traded fund.
- This statement provides you with key information about this product.
- This statement is a part of the Prospectus.
- You should not invest in this product based on this statement alone.

Quick facts

Stock code:	3150
Trade lot size:	50 Units
Fund Manager:	Mirae Asset Global Investments (Hong Kong) Limited
Trustee:	Cititrust Limited
Custodian:	Citibank, N.A.
Administrator:	Citibank, N.A., Hong Kong Branch
Ongoing charges over a year*:	Estimated to be 0.68%
Estimated annual tracking difference[^]:	-2.00%
Underlying Index:	FactSet Japan Global Leaders Index
Base currency:	Japanese yen (JPY)
Trading currency:	Hong Kong dollars (HKD)
Dividend policy:	Annually (usually in May of each year) at the Manager's discretion. The amount or rate of distribution (if any) is not guaranteed. Distributions may be paid out of capital or effectively out of capital, but may not be so paid if the cost of the Sub-Fund's operations is higher than the return from management of the Sub-Fund's cash and holdings of investment products.
	Distributions on any Units will be in HKD only.
Financial year end of the Sub-Fund:	31 March
ETF website[#]:	https://www.globalxetfs.com.hk/

* As the Sub-Fund (as defined below) is newly set up, this figure is an estimate only and represents the sum of the estimated ongoing charges over a 12-month period, expressed as a percentage of the estimated average Net Asset Value (as defined below) of the Listed Class of Units (as defined below) of the Sub-Fund over the same period. It may be different upon actual operation of the Sub-Fund and may vary from year to year. As the Sub-Fund adopts a single management fee structure, the estimated ongoing charges of the Sub-Fund will be equal to the amount of the single management fee, which is capped at 0.68% of the average Net Asset Value of the Listed Class of Units of the Sub-Fund. Any ongoing expenses exceeding 0.68% of the average Net Asset Value of the Listed Class of Units of the Sub-Fund will be borne by the Manager and will not be charged to the Sub-Fund. Please refer to the section headed "Ongoing fees payable by the Sub-Fund" below and the Prospectus for further details.

[^] This is an estimated annual tracking difference. Investors should refer to the Sub-Fund's website for more up-to-date information on the actual tracking difference.

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

What is this product?

- Global X Japan Global Leaders ETF (the "**Sub-Fund**") is an investment fund of the Global X ETF Series (the "**Trust**"), which is an umbrella unit trust established under Hong Kong law. The Sub-Fund is a passively managed index tracking exchange traded fund falling under Chapter 8.6 of the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds (the "**Code**").

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- The Sub-Fund offers both listed class of Units (the "Listed Class of Units") and unlisted classes of Units (the "Unlisted Classes of Units"). This statement contains information about the offering of the Listed Class of Units, and unless otherwise specified, references to "Units" in this statement shall refer to the "Listed Class of Units". Investors should refer to a separate statement for the offering of the Unlisted Classes of Units.
- The Listed Class of Units of the Sub-Fund are listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "SEHK") and are traded on the SEHK like listed stocks.

Objective and investment strategy

Objective

The Sub-Fund seeks to provide investment results that, before deduction of fees and expenses, closely correspond to the performance of the FactSet Japan Global Leaders Index (the "Underlying Index").

Investment strategy

In seeking to achieve the Sub-Fund's investment objective, the Manager will primarily adopt a full replication strategy through investing all, or substantially all, of the assets of the Sub-Fund directly in securities constituting the Underlying Index in substantially the same weightings as these securities have in the Underlying Index (the "Replication Strategy").

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

Investors should note that the Manager may switch between the Replication Strategy and the Representative Sampling Strategy without prior notice to investors, in its absolute discretion.

Currently, the Sub-Fund will not enter into sale and repurchase transactions, reverse repurchase transactions or other similar over-the-counter transactions. The Manager will seek the prior approval of the SFC (if required) and provide at least one month's prior notice to Unitholders before the Manager engages in any such investments.

The Manager may, on behalf of the Sub-Fund, enter into securities lending transactions with a maximum level of up to 50% and expected level of approximately 20% of its net asset value ("Net Asset Value") and is able to recall the securities lent out at any time.

As part of the securities lending transactions, the Sub-Fund must receive cash and/or non-cash collateral of at least 100% of the value of the securities lent (interests, dividends and other eventual rights included) valued on a daily basis. The collateral will be subject to safekeeping by the Trustee or an agent appointed by the Trustee. Non-cash collateral received may not be sold, re-invested or pledged. Any re-investment of cash collateral received shall be subject to the requirements as set out in the Code. To the extent the Sub-Fund undertakes securities lending transactions, all revenues (net of direct and indirect expenses as reasonable and normal compensation for the services rendered by the Manager, a securities lending agent and/or other service providers in the context of such transactions to the extent permitted by applicable legal and regulatory requirements) shall be returned to the Sub-Fund.

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

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

Underlying Index

The Underlying Index is a modified free float-adjusted market capitalisation weighted index which aims to track the performance of Japanese companies that have shown that they are able to maintain a global presence and

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a demonstrable track record as globally competitive players within their respective industry sectors. Free float-adjusted market capitalisation means that, in determining the market capitalisation of a company, only shares readily available in the market rather than all of the company's issued shares are taken into account (i.e. the share price of the company multiplied by the number of shares readily available in the market). Each constituent in the Underlying Index, being a modified free float-adjusted market capitalisation weighted index, will be assigned a weight according to their free float-adjusted market capitalisation as modified by their ESG Insight Score and subject to an individual cap (as further described below). Such companies must (i) derive a sizable proportion (being more than 25%) of the company's total sales from revenue generated outside of Japan, and (ii) maintain a notable global customer relationship network determined with reference to an overseas customer relationship ratio as further explained below.

The index universe of the Underlying Index (the "**Index Universe**") comprises securities which (i) are common stocks listed in the Tokyo Stock Exchange ("**TSE**") or Japan Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation ("**JASDAQ**"); and (ii) have a market capitalisation of at least USD10 billion and a minimum 3-month average daily trading value ("**ADTV**") of USD2 million. In order for their securities to be eligible to be included in the Index Universe, companies must (a) generate more than 25% of their revenue from operations based outside of Japan; and (b) have an overseas customer relationship ratio of greater than 50%, calculated by dividing the relevant company's number of Overseas Customer Relationships by its total number of customer relationships. An "**Overseas Customer Relationship**" is defined as corporate or non-corporate entity (i.e. governmental agencies, academic/educational institutions, non-governmental organisations, international quasi-governmental agencies and foundations) which is headquartered outside of Japan. In respect of (ii), existing constituents will remain in the Underlying Index if their 3-month ADTV are greater than USD1.6 million.

Companies which remain in the Index Universe after the aforementioned steps will be ranked from the highest to the lowest according to their global market share at Level 4 (industry groups) of the FactSet Revere Business Industry Classification Systems with Revenue ("**RBICS with Revenue**")^{Notes}. The global market share of a company at a certain industry group is determined by first summing up all the relevant companies' annual revenues mapped to that particular industry group, the sum of which will serve as the denominator. A company's global market share will then be determined by dividing its own revenue mapped to the particular industry group to said sum.

*Notes: (1) Revere Business Industry Classification Systems ("**RBICS**") is a classification system provided by FactSet Research Systems Inc. ("**FactSet**" or the "**Index Provider**") which seeks to provide a comprehensive structured taxonomy to classify companies.*

(2) RBICS with Revenue, which is one of the packages available in the RBICS suite, normalises non-standardised business segment reports by mapping companies' segment revenues to the granular sectors of RBICS. Under Level 4 of RBICS with Revenue, the granular sectors are the 344 industry groups. Please refer to the relevant Appendix to the Prospectus for further details on RBICS with Revenue.

The top 3 companies in each of the 344 industry groups under Level 4 of RBICS with Revenue will be selected based on their global market share. Thereafter, environmental, social and governance ("**ESG**") screening will be applied to exclude companies which are identified as the producer of tobacco, alcohol or gambling products.

The remaining securities will then be ranked from the highest to the lowest according to their security level market capitalisation and the top 20 securities will be selected. If the number of securities which remain is less than 20 after the aforementioned steps, the minimum market capitalisation set out in (ii) above will be reduced to USD6.5 billion and the aforementioned steps will be repeated.

The selected securities after the aforementioned steps will be assigned a weight based on their ESG-modified free float-adjusted market capitalisation with reference to the ESG Insight Score from FactSet TruValue Lab. Please refer to the relevant Appendix to the Prospectus for further details on the ESG Insight Score. Securities with relatively higher (lower) ESG Insight Score from FactSet TruValue Lab will be tilted up (down) in weights, subject to a cap of 10% on individual constituent weight for each Underlying Index constituent.

The Underlying Index is reconstituted annually after the close of the last business day in January each year. Weights of the Underlying Index constituents are rebalanced semi-annually after the close of the last business day in January and July each year.

The Underlying Index is a net total return, modified free float-adjusted market capitalisation weighted index. A net total return index reflects the reinvestment of dividends or coupon payments, after deduction of any withholding tax (including surcharges for special levies, if applicable).

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The index methodology of the Underlying Index is developed and administered by FactSet. Solactive AG (the "Index Calculation Agent") is responsible for the operation, calculation and maintenance in respect of the Underlying Index. The Manager (and each of its connected persons) is independent of the Index Provider and the Index Calculation Agent.

The Underlying Index is denominated and quoted in JPY.

The Underlying Index was launched on 7 May 2021 and had a base level of 1,000 on 29 January 2016. As at 31 March 2024, the Underlying Index had a total market capitalisation of JPY214.49 trillion and 20 constituents.

The Underlying Index is distributed under the following identifiers:

Reuters Code: .FDSJGLN

Index constituents

The complete list of constituents of the Underlying Index, their respective weightings and details of the index methodology of the Underlying Index are published at <https://www.factset.com/company/resource-library?topic=Index%2BSolutions> (this has not been reviewed or approved by the SFC).

Use of derivatives / investment in derivatives

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

What are the key risks?

Investment involves risks. You may suffer substantial / total loss by investing in this Sub-Fund. Please refer to the Prospectus for details including the risk factors.

1. General investment risk

- The Sub-Fund's investment portfolio may fall in value due to any of the key risk factors below and therefore your investment in the Sub-Fund may suffer losses. There is no guarantee of the repayment of principal. There is no assurance that the Sub-Fund will achieve its investment objective.

2. Equity market risk

- The Sub-Fund's investment in equity securities is subject to general market risks, whose value may fluctuate due to various factors, such as changes in investment sentiment, political and economic conditions and issuer-specific factors.

3. New index risk

- The Underlying Index is a new index. The Underlying Index has minimal operating history by which investors can evaluate its previous performance. There can be no assurance as to the performance of the Underlying Index. The Sub-Fund may be riskier than other exchange traded funds tracking more established indices with longer operating history.

4. Annual reconstitution risk

- The Underlying Index is reconstituted annually. Eligible securities are added into the Underlying Index as constituents during the next scheduled annual reconstitution. Similarly, securities that no longer meet the eligibility criteria of the Underlying Index may continue to remain in the Underlying Index until the next scheduled annual reconstitution, at which point they may be removed. There is no guarantee that the representativeness of the Underlying Index is optimised from time to time.

5. Concentration risk

- The Sub-Fund's investments are concentrated in securities in Japan. The Sub-Fund's value may be more volatile than that of a fund with a more diverse portfolio. The value of the Sub-Fund may be more susceptible to adverse economic, political, policy, foreign exchange, liquidity, tax, legal or regulatory event affecting the Japanese market.

6. Risks associated with Japan and the equity market in Japan

- The Japanese economy is heavily dependent on international trade and may be adversely affected by protectionist measures, competition from emerging economies, political tensions with its trading partners and their economic conditions, natural disasters and commodity prices.
- Further, the TSE or JASDAQ has the right to suspend trading in any security traded thereon. The Japanese government or the regulators in Japan may also implement policies that may affect the Japanese financial markets.
- All of these may have a negative impact on the Sub-Fund.

7. Differences in dealing arrangements between Listed Class of Units and Unlisted Classes of Units risk

- Investors of Listed Class of Units and Unlisted Classes of Units are subject to different pricing and dealing arrangements. The Net Asset Value per Unit of each of the Listed Class of Units and Unlisted Classes of Units may be different due to different fees and cost applicable to each class. The trading hours of the SEHK applicable to the Listed Class of Units in the secondary market and the dealing deadlines in respect of the Unlisted Classes of Units are also different.
- Units of the Listed Class of Units are traded on the stock exchange in the secondary market on an intraday basis at the prevailing market price (which may diverge from the corresponding Net Asset Value), while Units of the Unlisted Classes of Units are sold through intermediaries based on the dealing day-end Net Asset Value and are dealt at a single valuation point with no access to intraday liquidity in an open market. Depending on market conditions, investors of the Unlisted Classes of Units may be at an advantage or disadvantage compared to investors of the Listed Class of Units.
- In a stressed market scenario, investors of the Unlisted Classes of Units could realise their Units at Net Asset Value while investors of the Listed Class of Units in the secondary market could only realise at the prevailing market price (which may diverge from the corresponding Net Asset Value) and may have to exit the Sub-Fund at a significant discount. On the other hand, investors of the Listed Class of Units could sell their Units on the secondary market during the day thereby crystallising their positions while investors of the Unlisted Classes of Units could not do so in a timely manner until the end of the day.

8. Differences in cost mechanisms between Listed Class of Units and Unlisted Classes of Units risk

- Investors should note that different cost mechanisms apply to Listed Class of Units and Unlisted Classes of Units. For Listed Class of Units, the transaction fee and the duties and charges in respect of creation and realisation applications are paid by the participating dealer applying for or realising such units and/or the Manager. Investors of Listed Class of Units in the secondary market will not bear such transaction fees and duties and charges (but for the avoidance of doubt, may bear other fees, such as SEHK trading fees).
- On the other hand, the subscription and realisation of Unlisted Classes of Units may be subject to a subscription fee and realisation fee respectively, which will be payable to the Manager by the investor subscribing or realising. In addition, in determining the subscription price and realisation price, the Manager is entitled to add/deduct an amount which it considers represents an appropriate allowance for the fiscal and purchase/sale charges.
- Any or all of these factors may lead to a difference in the Net Asset Value of the Listed Class of Units and Unlisted Classes of Units.

9. Currency risk

- The base currency of the Sub-Fund is JPY but the trading currency of the Sub-Fund is in HKD. The Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund and its performance may be affected unfavourably by fluctuations in the exchange rates between these currencies and the base currency and by changes in exchange rate controls.

10. Risk of reliance on the Index Calculation Agent

- The Index Calculation Agent calculates and maintains the Underlying Index. If the Index Calculation Agent ceases to act as index calculation agent in respect of the Underlying Index, the Index Provider may not be able to immediately find a successor index calculation agent with the requisite expertise or resources and any new appointment may not be on equivalent terms or of similar quality. There is a risk

that the operations of the Underlying Index may be disrupted which may adversely affect the operations and performance of the Sub-Fund.

11. Trading difference risk

- As the TSE or JASDAQ may be open when Units in the Sub-Fund are not priced, the value of the securities in the Sub-Fund's portfolio may change on days when investors will not be able to purchase or sell the Units.
- Differences in trading hours between the TSE or JASDAQ (as the case may be) and the SEHK may also increase the level of premium or discount of the Unit price to the Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value.

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

13. Passive investment risk

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

14. Tracking error risk

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

15. Trading risk

- The trading price of the Units on the SEHK is driven by market factors such as the demand and supply of the Units. Therefore, the Units may trade at a substantial premium or discount to the Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value.
- As investors will pay certain charges (e.g. trading fees and brokerage fees) to buy or sell Units on the SEHK, investors may pay more than the Net Asset Value per Unit when buying Units on the SEHK, and may receive less than the Net Asset Value per Unit when selling Units on the SEHK.

16. Termination risk

- The Sub-Fund may be terminated early under certain circumstances, for example, where the Underlying Index is no longer available for benchmarking or if the size of the Sub-Fund falls below HKD50 million (or its equivalent in the Sub-Fund's base currency). Investors may not be able to recover their investments and suffer a loss when the Sub-Fund is terminated.

17. Reliance on market maker risks

- Although the Manager will use its best endeavours to put in place arrangements so that at least one market maker will maintain a market for the Units and that at least one market maker gives not less than three months' notice prior to terminating market making arrangement under the relevant market maker agreement, liquidity in the market for the Units may be adversely affected if there is no or only one

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market maker for the Units. There is also no guarantee that any market making activity will be effective.

18. Distributions out of or effectively out of capital risk

- Payments of distributions out of capital and/or effectively out of capital amounts to a return or withdrawal of part of an investor's original investment or from any capital gains attributable to that original investment. Any such distributions involving payment of dividends out of capital or effectively out of capital of the Sub-Fund may result in an immediate reduction in the Net Asset Value per Unit of the Sub-Fund and will reduce the capital available for future investment.

How has the Sub-Fund performed?

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

Is there any guarantee?

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

What are the fees and charges?

Charges incurred when trading the Sub-Fund on SEHK

Fee	What you pay
Brokerage fee	Market rates
Transaction levy	0.0027% ¹ of the trading price
Accounting and Financial Reporting Council ("AFRC") transaction levy	0.00015% ² of the trading price
Trading fee	0.00565% ³ of the trading price
Stamp duty	Nil

¹ Transaction levy of 0.0027% of the trading price of the Units, payable by each of the buyer and the seller.

² AFRC transaction levy of 0.00015% of the trading price of the Units, payable by each of the buyer and the seller.

³ Trading fee of 0.00565% of the trading price of the Units, payable by each of the buyer and the seller.

Ongoing fees payable by the Sub-Fund

The following expenses will be paid out of the Sub-Fund. They affect you because they reduce the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund which may affect the trading price.

	Annual rate (as a % of the Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value)
Management fee*	Currently 0.68% per annum
Trustee fee	Included in the Single Management Fee (as defined below)
Registrar fee	Included in the Single Management Fee
Performance fee	Not applicable
Administration fee	Not applicable

*The management fee is a single flat fee, payable out of the assets of the Sub-Fund, to cover all of the fees, costs and expenses associated with the Sub-Fund (and its due proportion of any costs and expenses of the Trust allocated to it) (the "Single Management Fee"). As the Single Management Fee is a single fixed rate, the ongoing charges figure of the Sub-Fund will be equal to the Single Management Fee. Any costs, fees and expenses associated with the Sub-Fund exceeding the Single Management Fee shall be borne by the Manager and shall not be charged to the Sub-Fund. For the avoidance of doubt, the Single Management Fee does not include (to the extent not included in the operational fees as set out in the Prospectus) any costs, fees and expenses payable by investors on the creation and realisation of units, such as the fees to participating dealers, brokerage fees, transaction levy, trading fee and stamp duty, or any extraordinary or exceptional costs and expenses (such as litigation expenses) as may arise from time to time and any tax liabilities in respect of the Sub-Fund which will be paid separately out of the assets of the Sub-Fund. In addition, the Single Management Fee does not represent the estimated tracking error of the Sub-Fund.

Please note that the Single Management Fee may be increased up to a permitted maximum amount by providing

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one month's prior notice to Unitholders. Please refer to the section headed "Fees and Charges" of the Prospectus for details.

Other fees

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

Additional information

You can find the following information of the Sub-Fund in English and Chinese (unless otherwise specified) on the following website <https://www.globalxetfs.com.hk/> (which has not been reviewed or approved by the SFC):

- the Prospectus and this Product Key Facts Statement (as revised from time to time);
- the latest annual audited financial reports and interim unaudited financial reports (in English only);
- any public announcements made by the Manager in respect of the Sub-Fund, including information with regard to the Sub-Fund and the Underlying Index, notices of suspension of creation and realisation of Units, suspension of calculation of the Net Asset Value, changes in fees and charges and suspension and resumption of trading of Units;
- any notices relating to material changes to the Sub-Fund which may have impact on its investors such as material alterations or additions to the Prospectus (including this Product Key Facts Statement) or the constitutive documents of the Trust and/or the Sub-Fund;
- the full portfolio information of the Sub-Fund (updated on a daily basis);
- the near real time indicative Net Asset Value per Unit of the Sub-Fund throughout each dealing day (updated every 15 seconds throughout the SEHK trading hours) in HKD;
- the last Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund in JPY only and the last Net Asset Value per Unit of the Sub-Fund in HKD only;
- the past performance information of both the Listed Class of Units and Unlisted Classes of Units of the Sub-Fund;
- the ongoing charges of both the Listed Class of Units and Unlisted Classes of Units of the Sub-Fund;
- the annual tracking difference and tracking error of the Sub-Fund;
- the composition of distributions (i.e. the relative amounts paid out of net distributable income and capital), if any, for a 12-month rolling period;
- the latest list of participating dealers and market makers for the Sub-Fund; and
- the proxy voting policy of the Manager.

The near real time indicative Net Asset Value per Unit in HKD referred to above is indicative and for reference only. This is updated every 15 seconds during SEHK trading hours and is calculated by ICE Data Services using the near real time indicative Net Asset Value per Unit in JPY multiplied by a real time HKD:JPY foreign exchange rate provided by ICE Data Services Real-Time FX Rate. Since the indicative Net Asset Value per Unit in JPY will not be updated when the underlying share market(s) are closed, the change to the indicative Net Asset Value per Unit in HKD (if any) during such period is solely due to the change in the foreign exchange rate.

The last Net Asset Value per Unit in HKD is indicative, is for reference only and is calculated using the last Net Asset Value per Unit in JPY multiplied by the HKD:JPY exchange rate quoted by Thomson Reuters at 4:00pm (London Time) as of the same Dealing Day provided by the Trustee. The official last Net Asset Value per Unit in JPY and the indicative last Net Asset Value per Unit in HKD will not be updated when the underlying share market(s) are closed.

Please refer to the Prospectus for details.

Important

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

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

or completeness.