PRODUCT KEY FACTS

Global X Exchange Traded Funds Series OFC* (*This includes synthetic ETFs) -
Global X Nasdaq 100 Covered Call Active ETF (Listed Class)
16 July 2026

Issuer: Mirae Asset Global Investments (Hong Kong) Limited

- **This is an active 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:	HKD counter: 3451 USD counter: 9451
Trade lot size:	25 Shares
Manager:	Mirae Asset Global Investments (Hong Kong) Limited
Custodian:	Cititrust Limited
Administrator:	Citibank, N.A., Hong Kong Branch
Ongoing charges over a year*:	Estimated to be 0.75%
Base currency:	United States dollar (USD)
Trading currency:	HKD counter: Hong Kong dollars (HKD) USD counter: United States dollars (USD)
Financial year end of the Sub-Fund:	31 March
Distribution policy:	Monthly at the Manager's discretion. Distributions may be paid out of capital or effectively out of capital, but may not be so paid if the cost of the Sub-Fund's operations is higher than the return from management of the Sub-Fund's cash and holdings of investment products. **Distributions on any Shares will be in HKD only.**
ETF Website#:	https://www.globalxetfs.com.hk/

* 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 Shares (as defined below) 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 0.75% of the average Net Asset Value of the Listed Class of Shares of the Sub-Fund. Any ongoing expenses exceeding 0.75% of the average Net Asset Value of the Listed Class of Shares of the Sub-Fund will be borne by the Manager and will not be charged to the Sub-Fund. Please refer to "Ongoing fees payable by the Sub-Fund" below and the Prospectus for details.

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

What is this product?

- Global X Nasdaq 100 Covered Call Active ETF (the "Sub-Fund") is a sub-fund of the Global X Exchange Traded Funds Series OFC* (*This includes synthetic ETFs) (the "Company"), which is a public umbrella open-ended fund company established under Hong Kong law with variable capital with limited liability and segregated liability between sub-funds. The Sub-Fund is an actively managed exchange traded fund falling under Chapter 8.10 of the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds (the "Code").
- **The Sub-Fund offers both listed class of Shares (the "Listed Class of Shares") and unlisted classes of Shares (the "Unlisted Classes of Shares"). This statement contains information about the offering of the Listed Class of Shares, and unless otherwise specified, references to "Shares" in this statement shall refer to the "Listed Class of Shares". Investors should refer to a separate statement for the offering of the Unlisted Classes of Shares.**
- The Listed Class of Shares of the Sub-Fund are listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "SEHK")

and are traded on the SEHK like listed stocks.

- The Sub-Fund is denominated in USD. Creations and redemptions are in USD only.

Objective and investment strategy

Objective

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to generate income by primarily (i) investing in constituent equity securities in the NASDAQ-100 Index (the "Reference Index"); and (ii) selling (i.e. "writing") call options on the Reference Index to receive payments of money from the purchaser of call options (i.e. "premium").

Strategy

In seeking to achieve the Sub-Fund's investment objective, the Sub-Fund will obtain exposure to the constituent equity securities in the Reference Index in substantially the same weightings as these securities have in the Reference Index through investing (i) directly in constituent equity securities of the Reference Index (the "NASDAQ-100 Equities") of at least 50% but not exceeding 100% of its net asset value (the "Net Asset Value"); and/or (ii) in long positions of the nearest quarter NASDAQ-100 futures contracts and/or E-mini NASDAQ-100 futures contracts (collectively, the "NASDAQ-100 Futures") traded on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (the "CME") with notional value of up to 50% of its Net Asset Value. "Nearest quarter" NASDAQ-100 Futures are quarterly contracts with the shortest time to maturity. The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded funds that track the performance of the Reference Index (the "NASDAQ-100 ETF"), which are either authorised by the SFC or eligible schemes under Chapter 7.11A of the Code.

The Sub-Fund will also adopt a covered call strategy which involves writing listed or over-the-counter ("OTC") call options on the Reference Index (the "NASDAQ-100 Call Options") with notional value ranging from 70% to 100% of the aggregate value of the constituent equity securities of the Reference Index and the NASDAQ-100 ETF held by the Sub-Fund as well as the notional value of the long positions in NASDAQ-100 Futures held by the Sub-Fund (the "Covered Call Exposure"). The NASDAQ-100 Call Options are cash-settled and European-style options that are exercisable only at expiry.

When there will be an increase in the number of Shares due to creation/subscription of Shares, the Sub-Fund may have to write additional NASDAQ-100 Call Options in order to maintain the Covered Call Exposure. The Sub-Fund may seek to write additional NASDAQ-100 Call Options with the same specified exercise price (i.e. "strike price") and expiration date as the existing NASDAQ-100 Call Options that have been written. Depending on the latest level of the Reference Index, the additional NASDAQ-100 Call Options to be written can be in-the-money, at-the-money or out-of-the-money (as further discussed below). The Sub-Fund may also write additional NASDAQ-100 Call Options with strike price and expiration date different from the existing NASDAQ-100 Call Options that have been written, with factors including but not limited to the liquidity and bid-ask spread of the NASDAQ-100 Call Options, premium of the NASDAQ-100 Call Options, as well as the potential risks of writing the NASDAQ-100 Call Options (taking into account, among other things, the market situation such as the recent market developments or short-term shocks that could impact the stock market and the volatility of the Reference Index) being considered.

Moneyness of NASDAQ-100 Call Options

Moneyness is a term to describe whether an option is "in-the-money", "at-the-money" or "out-of-the-money". An "in-the-money" call option is a call option with a strike price that is below the current market price of the underlying asset (i.e. the latest level of the Reference Index in the case of the Sub-Fund). A call option is "at-the-money" if it has a strike price which is at or very near to the current market price of the underlying asset, and a call option is "out-of-the-money" if it has a strike price which exceeds the current market price of the underlying asset.

The moneyness of an option will affect the likelihood of the option being exercised. An "in-the-money" call option is likely to be exercised by the purchaser at expiry in order to make a profit from the favourable price difference between the strike price and the market price of the underlying asset, whereas the likelihood of exercise for an "at-the-money" call is relatively lower. An "out-of-the-money" call option has no intrinsic value and is not likely to be exercised at expiry.

The strike price of the in-the-money NASDAQ-100 Call Options written by the Sub-Fund will be capped at 30% below the index level of the Reference Index when written, whereas the strike price of the out-of-the-money NASDAQ-100 Call Options written by the Sub-Fund will be capped at 30% above the index level of the Reference Index when written. The tenor of the NASDAQ-100 Call Options shall not exceed one year when they are written by the Sub-Fund.

Rolling of NASDAQ-100 Call Options

When existing NASDAQ-100 Call Options written by the Sub-Fund expire, the Sub-Fund may write monthly in-the-money, at-the-money or out-of-the-money NASDAQ-100 Call Options to maintain the Covered Call Exposure. It is the intention of the Sub-Fund to primarily write at-the-money NASDAQ-100 Call Options when existing NASDAQ-100 Call Options written by the Sub-Fund expire as the Sub-Fund aims to receive higher levels of premium. The monthly NASDAQ-100 Call Options may be front-month or back-month. "Front-month" NASDAQ-100 Call Options are monthly contracts with

the shortest time to maturity, while "back-month" NASDAQ-100 Call Options are those with longer time to maturity.

The Sub-Fund may also write weekly, out-of-the-money only, NASDAQ-100 Call Options, which are weekly contracts expiring at the end of each week with the shortest time to maturity, with factors including but not limited to the liquidity and bid-ask spread of the NASDAQ-100 Call Options, premium of the NASDAQ-100 Call Options as well as the potential risks of writing the NASDAQ-100 Call Options (taking into account, among other things, the market situation such as the recent market developments or short-term shocks that could impact the stock market and the volatility of the Reference Index) being considered.

The Manager may also "roll" the NASDAQ-100 Call Options prior to expiration (i.e. closing an existing NASDAQ-100 Call Option which is about to expire and write another NASDAQ-100 Call Option with a later expiration date). A call option expires on a designated date (the "expiration date"). In determining whether to roll the NASDAQ-100 Call Options, the Manager will consider various factors including but not limited to the liquidity and bid-ask spread of the NASDAQ-100 Call Options, premium of the NASDAQ-100 Call Options, the potential risks of rolling the NASDAQ-100 Call Options (taking into account, among other things, the market situation such as the recent market developments or short-term shocks that could impact the stock market and the volatility of the Reference Index) as well as whether such "rolling" is in the best interest of the investors. There is no guarantee that such rolling strategy will produce the desired results.

Advantages and disadvantages of adopting a covered call strategy

The objective of adopting a covered call strategy is to generate income and reduce potential loss against the downward market. Each time the Sub-Fund writes a NASDAQ-100 Call Option, the Sub-Fund receives a premium. If the value of the securities relating to the Reference Index held by the Sub-Fund declines, the premium that the Sub-Fund received for writing the NASDAQ-100 Call Option may reduce such loss to some extent.

However, the downside of adopting a covered call strategy is that the Sub-Fund's opportunity to profit from an increase in the level of the Reference Index is limited to the strike price of the NASDAQ-100 Call Options written, plus the premium received. In return for the premium, the Sub-Fund gives the purchaser of the NASDAQ-100 Call Options the right to receive a cash payment equal to any positive difference between the level of the Reference Index and the strike price of the NASDAQ-100 Call Options at expiry (the "cash payment at expiry").

Insofar as the Sub-Fund's Covered Call Exposure is concerned, during the tenor of the NASDAQ-100 Call Options, the Sub-Fund may not be able to benefit from any potential increases in the value of the Reference Index above the strike price of the NASDAQ-100 Call Options. The purchaser may exercise the NASDAQ-100 Call Options at the strike price at expiry and as such, the Sub-Fund will be obligated to give the cash payment at expiry to the purchaser. The Sub-Fund will not benefit from any appreciation of the Reference Index beyond the strike price of the NASDAQ-100 Call Options and the cash payment at expiry to the purchaser may be more than the premium received. When the value of the securities relating to the Reference Index held by the Sub-Fund is rallying rapidly, the Sub-Fund is expected to underperform the Reference Index.

As the Sub-Fund seeks to write covered NASDAQ-100 Call Options to maintain the Covered Call Exposure, its ability to benefit from capital appreciation of the Reference Index is limited as a result. Please refer to the risk factor "Covered call option writing risk" below for further details.

For the avoidance of doubt, the Sub-Fund does not seek to track the Reference Index given its covered call strategy.

Margin requirements and other investments

In acquiring the NASDAQ-100 Futures and selling the NASDAQ-100 Call Options, the Manager anticipates that not more than 50% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund will be used as margin from time to time. Under exceptional circumstances (for instance, when there is increased margin requirement by the CME and/or brokers in extreme market turbulence), the margin exposure may increase substantially beyond 50% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund may invest in not more than 30% of its Net Asset Value in cash (USD) and/or other USD denominated investment products, such as deposits with banks in Hong Kong and money market funds (which are authorised under Chapter 8.2 of the Code or eligible schemes under Chapter 7.11A of the Code) in accordance with the requirements of the Code. The Sub-Fund will invest not more than 30% of its Net Asset Value in such money market funds.

The Manager has no current intention to enter into sale and repurchase transactions, reverse repurchase transactions or other similar over-the-counter transactions in respect of the Sub-Fund. The Manager will seek the prior approval of the SFC (if required), and provide at least one month's prior notice to Shareholders before the Manager engages in any such investments.

Securities lending transactions

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 and is able to recall the securities lent out at any time.

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

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

Please refer to https://www.globalxetfs.com.hk/ (this website has not been reviewed or approved by the SFC) for more information on the Sub-Fund's covered call strategy and the NASDAQ-100 Call Options written by the Sub-Fund.

Use of derivatives/ investment in derivatives

The Sub-Fund's net derivative exposure will 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.

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

3. **Active investment management risk**
   - The Sub-Fund employs an actively managed investment strategy. In addition to seeking to obtain exposure to the constituent equity securities in the Reference Index in substantially the same weightings as these securities have in the Reference Index through investing directly in constituent equity securities of the Reference Index and NASDAQ-100 ETF and long positions of NASDAQ-100 Futures, the Sub-Fund also writes call options on the Reference Index. For the avoidance of doubt, the Sub-Fund does not seek to track the Reference Index. The Sub-Fund may fail to meet its objective as a result of the implementation of investment process which may cause the Sub-Fund to underperform as compared to direct investments in the constituent equity securities of the Reference Index.

4. **Covered call option writing risk**
   - The Sub-Fund adopts a covered call strategy which involves writing call options on the Reference Index. The market value of a NASDAQ-100 Call Option may be affected by an array of factors including but not limited to supply and demand, interest rates, the current market price of the Reference Index in relation to the strike price of the NASDAQ-100 Call Options , the actual or perceived volatility of the Reference Index and the time remaining until the expiration date. The Sub-Fund's ability to utilise NASDAQ-100 Call Options successfully will depend on the ability of the Manager to correctly predict future price fluctuations, which cannot be assured and are subject to market behaviour or unexpected events.
   - In writing the covered NASDAQ-100 Call Options, Sub-Fund will receive a premium from purchasers and the premium income will vary depending on different factors. However, in the case of an increase in the market price of the constituent equity securities of the Reference Index, the Sub-Fund's opportunity to profit from such an increase is limited to the strike price of the NASDAQ-100 Call Options . In the event that the level of the Reference Index is on a continuous rise, the exercise of written NASDAQ-100 Call Options by purchasers could result in the Sub-Fund's existing long positions in NASDAQ-100 Equities, NASDAQ-100 Futures and/or NASDAQ-100 ETF being liquidated for settlement of cash payment at expiry of NASDAQ-100 Call Options , and subsequent long positions would need to be re-established at a higher market level, thereby limiting the quantity of NASDAQ-100 Equities, NASDAQ-100 Futures and/or NASDAQ-100 ETF in which the Sub-Fund will be able to invest and accordingly, the quantity of the NASDAQ-100 Call Options which may be written by the Sub-Fund will also decrease.
   - On the other hand, the Sub-Fund will take an underlying long position in NASDAQ-100 Equities, NASDAQ-100 Futures and NASDAQ-100 ETF and, as the writer of the NASDAQ-100 Call Options which are covered by the underlying long positions, the Sub-Fund will continue to bear the risk of declines in the market value of the

Reference Index. The premiums received by the Sub-Fund from writing the NASDAQ-100 Call Options may not be sufficient to offset the loss realised from the decline in the market value of the Reference Index.

- In addition, the Sub-Fund's ability to sell the NASDAQ-100 Equities, NASDAQ-100 Futures and/or NASDAQ-100 ETF underlying the NASDAQ-100 Call Options will be limited in order to maintain the Covered Call Exposure unless the Sub-Fund cancels out its short positions in the written NASDAQ-100 Call Options by purchasing offsetting identical NASDAQ-100 Call Options prior to their expiry. There is no guarantee that such offsetting identical NASDAQ-100 Call Options will be available on terms favourable to the Sub-Fund or at all. Even if the Sub-Fund is able to cancel out its short positions in the written NASDAQ-100 Call Options in the manner as aforementioned, the Sub-Fund may still sustain a loss in selling the underlying NASDAQ-100 Equities, NASDAQ-100 Futures and/or NASDAQ-100 ETF in the event that the market value of the Reference Index declines.
- Also, the Sub-Fund may write NASDAQ-100 Call Options over an exchange or in the OTC market. The NASDAQ-100 Call Options in the OTC markets may not be as liquid as exchange-listed options. There may be a limited number of counterparties which are willing to enter into NASDAQ-100 Call Options as purchasers or the Sub-Fund may find the terms of such counterparties to be less favourable than the terms available for listed options. Moreover, the exchange may suspend the trading of options in volatile markets. If trading is suspended, the Sub-Fund may not be able to write NASDAQ-100 Call Options at times that may be desirable or advantageous to do so.

5. Futures contracts risk

- *Market risk:* The use of futures contracts involves risks that are potentially greater than the risks of investing directly in securities and other more traditional assets. Although the NASDAQ-100 Futures market is relatively developed, the Sub-Fund is subject to a potential risk that it may not be able to terminate or sell positions. A liquid secondary market may not always exist for the Sub-Fund's positions at times when the Sub-Fund wishes to terminate or sell such positions.
- *Volatility risk:* The price of NASDAQ-100 Futures can be highly volatile and is influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing market supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments and changing investor confidence in future fluctuations in the price of the Reference Index.
- *Leverage risk:* Typically, a futures trading account has a high degree of leverage, due to the low margin deposits that are normally required in futures trading. Consequently, a small price movement in NASDAQ-100 Futures may bring proportionally substantial impacts on and material losses to the Sub-Fund, which may materially and adversely impact its Net Asset Value. Like other leveraged investments, a futures transaction may result in losses in excess of the amount invested by the Sub-Fund.
- *Negative roll yields and "contango" risk*: Excluding other considerations, if the market for NASDAQ-100 Futures is in a "contango" market, i.e. the prices are higher in the distant delivery months than in the nearer delivery months, the sale of the NASDAQ-100 Futures would take place at a price that is lower than the price of the contract which such NASDAQ-100 Futures will be rolled to. Accordingly sale proceeds from selling existing NASDAQ-100 Futures when rolling will not be sufficient to purchase the same number of contracts with later expiration date which have a higher price, thereby creating a negative "roll yield". By contrast, if the market for these contracts is in "backwardation", i.e. the prices of the NASDAQ-100 Futures with later expiration dates are lower than the prices of NASDAQ-100 Futures with earlier expiration dates, the sale of the current contracts would take place at a price that is higher than the price of the contracts with later expiration date, thereby creating a positive "roll yield". Contango or backwardation could last for an undetermined period of time. The presence of contango in the market for NASDAQ-100 Futures could result in negative "roll yields," which could adversely affect the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund. The impact of contango on the Sub-Fund's performance may be greater than it would have been if the Sub-Fund rolled NASDAQ-100 Futures less frequently. Investors should note that save for the transaction cost incurred, "rolling" in itself is not a loss or return-generating event. The roll yield is typically realised over time.

6. Margin requirement risk

- Investing in NASDAQ-100 Futures and writing NASDAQ-100 Call Options generally involve the posting of margin. Additional funds may need to be posted as margin to meet margin calls based upon daily marking to market of the NASDAQ-100 Futures and the NASDAQ-100 Call Options . Increases in the amount of margin or similar payments may result in the need for the Sub-Fund to liquidate its investments at unfavourable prices in order to meet margin calls. If the Sub-Fund is unable to meet its investment objective as a result of margin requirements imposed by the CME and/or the Sub-Fund's brokers, the Sub-Fund may experience significant losses which may exceed the amount of the Sub-Fund's initial investment, and the investors may suffer substantial or total loss of their own investments.

7. Failure of clearing house risk

- NASDAQ-100 Futures and NASDAQ-100 Call Options are registered, cleared and guaranteed by the CME. In the event of the bankruptcy of the clearing house, the Sub-Fund could be exposed to a risk of loss with

respect to its assets that are posted as margin. If such a bankruptcy were to occur, the Sub-Fund would be afforded the protections granted to participants to transactions cleared through a clearing house under applicable laws. Such provisions generally provide for a pro rata distribution to customers of customer property held by the bankrupt clearing house if the clearing house is insufficient to satisfy all customer claims. In any case, there can be no assurance that these protections will be effective in allowing the Sub-Fund to recover all, or even any, of the amounts it has deposited as margin.

8. Holding of NASDAQ-100 Futures restriction in number risk

- A person is subject to a position limit of NASDAQ-100 Futures (net long or short in all contract months combined), which is the initial limit and any extension is subject to approval. As such, the positions held by the Sub-Fund and controlled by the Manager may not in aggregate exceed the relevant maximum. Whilst the Manager does not anticipate that this will have any immediate effect on the Sub-Fund, if the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund grows significantly the restrictions under the relevant regulation may prevent creations of Shares due to the inability under the relevant regulation of the Sub-Fund to acquire further NASDAQ-100 Futures. This may cause a divergence between the trading price of a Share on the SEHK and the Net Asset Value per Share. In the event that the relevant position limit is reached or is closed to being reached, the Manager will evaluate its existing positions and consider partially or fully closing out certain positions, or obtain exposure to the Reference Index through investment in NASDAQ-100 Equities or NASDAQ-100 ETF.

9. Concentration risk

- The Sub-Fund is subject to concentration risk as a result of tracking the performance of securities incorporated in, or with the majority of revenue derived from, or with a principal place of business in, the United States. The Sub-Fund may likely be more volatile than a broad-based fund, such as a global equity fund, as it is more susceptible to fluctuations resulting from adverse conditions in a single region.
- In addition, to the extent that the constituent securities of the Reference Index are concentrated in the United States listed securities of a particular sector or market (i.e., technology), the investments of the Sub-Fund may be similarly concentrated. 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 conditions in such particular market/sector.

10. Risks related to companies with a technology theme

- The Sub-Fund's investments are concentrated in companies with a technology theme. Many of the companies with a high business exposure to a technology theme have a relatively short operating history. Technology companies are often characterised by relatively higher volatility in price performance when compared to other economic sectors. Companies in the technology sector also face intense competition, and there may also be substantial government intervention, which may have an adverse effect on profit margins. Rapid changes could render obsolete the products and services offered by these companies. These companies are also subject to the risks of loss or impairment of intellectual property rights or licences, cyber security risks resulting in undesirable legal, financial, operational and reputational consequences.
- The Sub-Fund may be exposed to risks associated with different technology sectors and themes (including industries, consumer discretionary, healthcare, financials, information technology, internet (including mobile), fintech, cloud, e-commerce, or digital). A downturn in the business for companies in these sectors or themes may have adverse effects on the Sub-Fund.

11. Securities lending transactions risks

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

12. Differences in dealing arrangements between Listed and Unlisted Classes of Shares risk

- Investors of Listed Class of Shares and Unlisted Classes of Shares are subject to different pricing and dealing arrangements. The Net Asset Value per Share of each of the Listed Class of Shares and Unlisted Classes of Shares may be different due to different fees and cost applicable to each class. The trading hours of the SEHK applicable to the Listed Class of Shares in the secondary market and the dealing deadlines in respect of the Unlisted Classes of Shares are also different.
- Shares of the Listed Class of Shares are traded on the stock exchange on an intraday basis at the prevailing market price (which may diverge from the corresponding Net Asset Value), while Shares of the Unlisted Classes of Shares

are sold through intermediaries based on the dealing day-end Net Asset Value and are dealt at a single valuation point with no access to intraday liquidity in an open market. Depending on market conditions, investors of the Listed Class of Shares may be at an advantage or disadvantage compared to investors of the Unlisted Classes of Shares.

- In a stressed market scenario, investors of the Unlisted Classes of Shares could redeem their Shares at Net Asset Value while investors of the Listed Class of Shares in the secondary market could only redeem at the prevailing market price (which may diverge from the corresponding Net Asset Value) and may have to exit the Sub-Fund at a significant discount. On the other hand, investors of the Listed Class of Shares could sell their Shares on the secondary market during the day thereby crystallising their positions while investors of the Unlisted Classes of Shares could not do so in a timely manner until the end of the day.

13. Differences in cost mechanisms between Listed and Unlisted Classes of Shares risk

- Investors should note that different cost mechanisms apply to Listed Class of Shares and Unlisted Classes of Shares. For Listed Class of Shares, the transaction fee and duties and charges in respect of creation and redemption applications are paid by the participating dealers applying for or redeeming such Shares and/or the Manager. Investors of Listed Class of Shares in the secondary market will not bear such transaction fees and duties and charges (but for the avoidance of doubt, may bear other fees, such as SEHK trading fees).
- On the other hand, the subscription and redemption of Unlisted Classes of Shares may be subject to a subscription fee and redemption fee, respectively, which will be payable to the Manager by the investor subscribing or redeeming. In addition, in order to protect the interests of all Shareholders of Unlisted Classes of Shares, in the event of substantial net subscriptions or net redemptions of an Unlisted Class of Shares of the Sub-Fund and/or exceptional market circumstances, in addition to the Subscription Price and/or Redemption Price, the Manager may (in its absolute discretion and taking into account the best interests of the Shareholders) impose a fiscal charge to account for the impact of the related costs.
- Any or all of these factors may lead to a difference in the Net Asset Value of the Listed Class of Shares and the Unlisted Classes of Shares.

14. Trading risks

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

15. Trading hours differences risks

- The CME, the NASDAQ, the market or stock exchange on which the NASDAQ-100 ETF is traded, and the SEHK have different trading hours. As the CME, the NASDAQ and the market or stock exchange on which the NASDAQ-100 ETF is traded may be open when Shares in the Sub-Fund are not priced, the value of the NASDAQ-100 Futures (in the case of CME), the NASDAQ-100 Equities (in the case of the NASDAQ) and NASDAQ-100 ETF (in the case of the market or stock exchange on which the NASDAQ-100 ETF is traded) in the Sub-Fund's portfolio may change on days when investors will not be able to purchase or sell the Shares in the Sub-Fund. As a result, the level of premium or discount of the Share price of the Sub-Fund to its Net Asset Value may be higher.
- The NASDAQ and the CME also have different trading hours. Trading of the NASDAQ-100 Equities closes earlier than trading of the NASDAQ-100 Futures, so there may continue to be price movements for the NASDAQ-100 Futures when NASDAQ-100 Equities are not trading. There may be imperfect correlation between the value of the NASDAQ-100 Equities and the NASDAQ 100 Futures.

16. Dual counter risk

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

17. Termination risk

- The Sub-Fund may be terminated early under certain circumstances, for example, if the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund is less than HK$50,000,000 (or its equivalent in the Sub-Fund's base currency). Investors may not be able to recover their investments and suffer a loss when the Sub-Fund is terminated.

18. Reliance on market maker risk

- Although the Manager will use its best endeavours to put in place arrangements so that at least one Market Maker will maintain a market for each trading counter of Shares, and that at least one Market Maker gives not less than three months' notice prior to terminating market making arrangement under the relevant market maker agreement, liquidity in the market for Shares may be adversely affected if there is no or only one Market Maker for each trading counter of Shares. There is also no guarantee that any market making activity will be effective.

19. Distributions paid out of capital / effectively out of capital risk

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

How has the Sub-Fund performed?

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

Is there any guarantee?

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

What are the fees and charges?

Charges incurred when trading the Sub-Fund on SEHK

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

[1] Transaction levy of 0.0027% of the trading price of the Shares, payable by each of the buyer and the seller.
[2] AFRC transaction levy of 0.00015% of the trading price of the Shares, payable by each of the buyer and the seller.
[3] Trading fee of 0.00565% of the trading price of the Shares, payable by each of the buyer and the seller.

Ongoing fees payable by the Sub-Fund

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

	Annual rate (as a % of the Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value)
Management fee *	Currently 0.75% per annum
Custodian fee	Included in the Single Management Fee (as defined below)
Performance fee	Not applicable
Administration fee	Not applicable
Sub-Custodian fee	Included in the Single Management Fee
Registrar fee	Included in the Single Management Fee

** The management fee is a single flat fee, payable out of the assets of the Sub-Fund, to cover all of the fees, costs and expenses associated with the Sub-Fund (and its due proportion of any costs and expenses of the Company allocated to it) (the "Single Management Fee"). As the Single Management Fee is a single fixed rate, the ongoing charges figure of the Sub-Fund will be equal to the Single Management Fee. Any costs, fees and expenses associated with the Sub-Fund exceeding the Single Management Fee shall be borne by the Manager and shall not be charged to the Sub-Fund. For the avoidance of doubt, the Single Management Fee does not include (to the extent not included in the operational fees as set out in the Prospectus) brokerage and transaction costs such as the fees and charges relating to the investment and realisation of investments of the Sub-Fund and extraordinary items such as litigation expenses.*

Please note the Single Management Fee may be increased up to a permitted maximum level by providing one month's prior notice to Shareholders. Please refer to the section headed "Fees and Expenses" of the Prospectus for details.

Other fees

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

Additional information

You can find the following information relating to the Sub-Fund (in English and Chinese) at the following website at https://www.globalxetfs.com.hk/ (which has not been reviewed or approved by the SFC):

- The Prospectus including this Product Key Facts Statement (as revised from time to time)
- The latest annual financial reports and interim half yearly unaudited financial reports (in English only)
- Any notices relating to material changes to the Sub-Fund which may have an impact on its investors such as material alterations or additions to the Prospectus (including this Product Key Facts Statement) or the constitutive documents of the Company and/or the Sub-Fund
- Any public announcements made by the Manager in respect of the Sub-Fund, including information with regard to the Sub-Fund, the suspension of the creations and redemptions of Shares, the suspension of the calculation of the Net Asset Value, the changes in fees and the suspension and resumption of trading in its Shares
- The near real time indicative Net Asset Value per Share of the Sub-Fund in HKD only (updated every 15 second throughout each Dealing Day)
- The last Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund in USD and the last Net Asset Value per Share of the Sub-Fund in USD and HKD (updated on a daily basis on each Dealing Day)
- The past performance information of both the Listed Class of Shares and Unlisted Classes of Shares of the Sub-Fund
- The ongoing charges of both the Listed Class of Shares and Unlisted Classes of Shares of the Sub-Fund
- The full portfolio information of the Sub-Fund (updated on a daily basis), including details of the NASDAQ-100 Call Options written by the Sub-Fund
- The latest list of the Participating Dealers and Market Makers for the Sub-Fund
- The composition of distributions (i.e. the relative amounts paid out of (i) net distributable income, and (ii) capital), if any, for a 12-month rolling period
- The proxy voting policy of the Manager
- A "performance simulator" which simulates the potential performance of the Sub-Fund based on its holdings
- Additional information on the Sub-Fund's covered call strategy

The near real time indicative Net Asset Value per Share 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. The near real time indicative Net Asset Value per Share in HKD is calculated by ICE Data Services using the near real time indicative Net Asset Value per Share in USD multiplied by a real time HKD:USD foreign exchange rate provided by ICE Data Services Real-Time FX Rate. Since the indicative Net Asset Value per Share in USD will not be updated when the underlying share market(s) are closed, the change to the indicative Net Asset Value per Share in HKD (if any) during such period is solely due to the change in the foreign exchange rate.

The last Net Asset Value per Share in HKD is indicative, is for reference only and is calculated using the last Net Asset Value per Share in USD multiplied by the HKD:USD exchange rate quoted by Thomson Reuters at 4:00pm (London Time) as of the same Dealing Day provided by the Custodian. The official last Net Asset Value per Share in USD and the indicative last Net Asset Value per Share 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.

The Company has been registered with the SFC as an open-ended fund company. The Company and the Sub-Fund

have been authorised as collective investment schemes by the SFC. SFC registration and authorisation do not represent a recommendation or endorsement of the Company or the Sub-Fund nor do they guarantee the commercial merits of the Company, the Sub-Fund or their performance. They do not mean the Company or the Sub-Fund is suitable for all investors nor do they represent an endorsement of their suitability for any particular investor or class of investors.