

PRODUCT KEY FACTS



**Global X ETF Series -
Global X Metaverse Theme Active ETF
(Listed Class)
29 April 2024**

- **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:	3006
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*:	0.75%
Dealing frequency:	Daily
Base currency:	US dollars (USD)
Trading currency:	Hong Kong dollars (HKD)
Dividend policy:	Global X Metaverse Theme Active ETF aims to pay annual cash distribution (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 USD only.
Financial year end of the Sub-Fund:	31 March
ETF website#:	https://www.globalxetfs.com.hk/

* The ongoing charges figure is an annualised figure based on the ongoing expenses of the Sub-Fund, expressed as a percentage of the Sub-Fund's average Net Asset Value (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 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 Sub-Fund. Any ongoing expenses exceeding 0.75% of the average Net Asset Value 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 website has not been reviewed or approved by the Securities and Futures Commission (the "SFC").

What is this product?

- Global X Metaverse Theme Active 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 an actively managed exchange traded fund authorised under Chapter 8.10 of the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds (the "**Code**").
- **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 traded on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "SEHK") like stocks.

Objective and investment strategy

Objective

The Sub-Fund's investment objective is to achieve long term capital growth by primarily investing in companies which engage in activities relating to or provide products, services or technologies that enable the development and operation of the Metaverse (as defined below) (the "**Metaverse Business**").

Investment strategy

In seeking to achieve the Sub-Fund's investment objective, the Sub-Fund will invest primarily (i.e. at least 70% of its net asset value (the "**Net Asset Value**")) in equity securities of companies which are involved in the Metaverse Business.

The securities in which the Sub-Fund will invest (which may include listed American Depositary Receipts ("**ADRs**") and Global Depositary Receipts ("**GDRs**")) may be listed on any exchange globally. The Sub-Fund will invest not more than 50% of its Net Asset Value in A-Shares through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect (collectively the "**Stock Connect**"), which may include stocks on the ChiNext Board of the Shenzhen Stock Exchange (the "**SZSE**") and/or the Science and Technology Innovation Board (the "**STAR Board**") of the Shanghai Stock Exchange (the "**SSE**").

In assessing whether a company is involved in the Metaverse Business, the Manager takes into consideration multiple assessment criteria, including, among other things, the revenue/profit generated, the research and development expense, and the business plans in the Metaverse Business of the company.

"**Metaverse**" refers to a virtual-reality space in which users can interact with a computer-generated environment and other users. In its simplest terms, the Metaverse is a digital environment inhabited by digital representations of people and things. The Metaverse supports persistent three-dimensional virtual environments combined with social media, communications and productivity tools, allowing users to interact online in an immersive, virtual representation of the real world. Participants of the Metaverse will be able to interact with one another and the digital environment in real time. Digital environments can go beyond entertainment and extend to other areas. Non-exhaustive examples include physical fitness (e.g. virtual reality sports/fitness) and education (e.g. professional simulation).

The following are categories of companies that may be involved in Metaverse Business in which the Sub-Fund will primarily invest, each of which will account for no more than 40% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund:

- (i) *Metaverse Technology* – Companies that are involved in the provision of technologies or infrastructure used to develop or operate the Metaverse. Examples of such technologies or infrastructure include the following:
 - a. *Augmented/Virtual Reality* – Companies engaged in the development, operation or distribution of technologies and software that allow individuals and businesses to interact in immersive extended realities. Augmented/virtual reality technology allows full immersion into a digital environment.
 - b. *Blockchain and Non-Fungible Tokens ("NFTs")* – Companies engaged in the development, operation or distribution of blockchain technology or NFTs. NFTs use blockchain technology to certify the authenticity and ownership of a specific and unique digital object. NFTs can be used to create a tokenised evidence of title to a unique digital version of an underlying digital asset (such as images, music, videos or other digital content) or physical asset (such as paintings, sculptures, photographs or other tangible assets). When an NFT is created, a unique digital version of the underlying asset is created as a data file using blockchain technology. Since each NFT is secured by a cryptographic key that cannot be deleted, copied or destroyed, it enables the robust verification of one's virtual identity and digital possessions and may be purchased or sold with verifiable security of exclusive ownership and transaction traceability. For example, artists can sell their artwork directly to consumers as an NFT and program in royalties so that they will receive a portion of sales whenever their artwork is sold to a new owner.
 - c. *Digital Payments* – Companies engaged in the development, operation or distribution of infrastructure, software and applications related to digital payment processes or platforms, which support transactions and payments in the Metaverse. Examples include companies which facilitate storage and transactions in cryptocurrencies.
- (ii) *Metaverse Platforms* – Companies engaged in the provision of content, such as online games,

concerts, educational programmes or workout trainings, through a non-physical, virtual environment where users and businesses can interact through various kinds of virtual technologies. Examples include online game platforms that allow users to program games and play games created by other users in a virtual environment.

- (iii) *Metaverse Devices* – Companies that are involved in the provision of devices used to access or interact with the Metaverse. This includes the production of wearable devices, audio and sensory equipment or gaming equipment (e.g. virtual reality headsets, holographic devices and gaming consoles) used for interacting in augmented and virtual reality. Companies that are involved in the provision of key components of such devices, such as semiconductors and graphics processing units, are included as well.
- (iv) *Data Processing* – Companies involved in providing computing power to support the Metaverse. This includes high-intensity data processing services such as rendering, data matching and synchronization or motion capturing. Companies that provide ancillary services relating to data processing are included as well, such as the development and provision of data centre, cloud computing and cybersecurity services.

The Sub-Fund will invest no more than 30% of its Net Asset Value in cash or other investment products, such as 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 no more than 15% of its Net Asset Value in short term (i.e. maturity less than 3 years) investment-grade bond funds.

Currently, the Manager will not enter into sale and repurchase transactions, reverse repurchase transactions or other similar over-the-counter transactions on behalf 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 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 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 Sub-Fund may invest in financial derivative instruments ("FDIs") for non-hedging (i.e. investment) and/or hedging purposes, in order to achieve efficient portfolio management.

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, including but not limited to NASDAQ 100 futures.

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

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. Active investment management risk

- The Sub-Fund employs an actively managed investment strategy. The Sub-Fund does not seek to track any index or benchmark, and there is no replication or representative sampling conducted by the Manager. It may fail to meet its objective as a result of the Manager's selection of investments, and/or the implementation of processes which may cause the Sub-Fund to underperform as compared to other index tracking funds with a similar objective.

3. Risk associated with small-capitalisation/mid-capitalisation companies

- The Sub-Fund may invest in stocks of small-capitalisation/mid-capitalisation companies. The stock of small-capitalisation/mid-capitalisation companies may have lower liquidity and their prices are more volatile to adverse economic developments than those of larger capitalisation companies in general.

4. 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.

5. Sector concentration risk

- The Sub-Fund's investments are concentrated in companies involved in the Metaverse Business, which may experience relatively higher volatility in price performance when compared to other economic sectors. The value of the Sub-Fund may be more volatile than that of a fund having a more diverse portfolio of investments and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, political, policy, liquidity, tax, legal or regulatory event affecting the relevant sector.

6. Metaverse risk

- The Metaverse is a new theme. Some aspects of the Metaverse may be based on untested technologies. The risks that the Metaverse may present to companies involved in the Metaverse Business may not emerge until the technologies are more widely used. The Metaverse may expose users to fraud or scams as certain users or groups of users may engage in fraudulent activities or transactions through the dishonest or illegal use of technologies or services provided by companies involved in the Metaverse Business. Future regulatory developments could also affect the viability of the Metaverse and the business prospects of the companies involved in the Metaverse Business. The values of the companies involved in the Metaverse Business may not be a direct reflection of their connection to the Metaverse, and may be based on other business operations. The Metaverse may not exist on a scale that provides identifiable economic benefit to many or all of the companies involved in the Metaverse Business.

7. Risk related to companies involved in the Metaverse Business

- Many companies involved in the Metaverse Business have relatively limited operating histories. Prices of the securities of these companies have historically been more volatile than other securities, especially over the short term. Also, companies involved in the Metaverse Business generally face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on their profit margins. They may have limited markets, financial resources or personnel.
- *Changes in technology risk.* The profitability of companies involved in the Metaverse Business is particularly susceptible to product or service obsolescence due to rapid technological developments, frequent new product or service introduction and unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Failure to introduce new products or services which respond to market demands or development in a timely manner or to achieve general market acceptance for their products or services may have a material adverse effect on these companies' business performance and their profitability.
- *Governmental intervention risk.* Companies in the Metaverse Business are vulnerable to substantial governmental intervention, including restrictions on investments in or import/export of the products of these companies if they are deemed sensitive to relevant national interests. In the event that investments in these companies and/or access to their products are restricted, whether in whole or in part and in one or more countries, the financial condition and operating results of these companies may be adversely affected.
- *Regulatory risk.* The Metaverse Business is subject to increasing regulatory scrutiny, including laws and regulations with respect to privacy, data protection, content regulation, intellectual property and competition. These laws and regulations are subject to change and uncertain interpretation, and could result in claims, changes to business practices, monetary penalties, increased cost of operations or declines in user growth or user engagement or otherwise undermine the Metaverse Business. They may also delay or impede the development of new products and services. Compliance with the relevant laws and regulations can be costly

and may require significant time and attention of the management and technical personnel.

- *Intellectual property risk.* The operations of companies involved in the Metaverse Business are also heavily dependent on intellectual property and licences and the loss of patent, copyright or trademark protections or the loss or revocation of licences could result in undesirable legal, financial, operational and reputational consequences and may adversely affect their profitability.
- *Significant capital investment risk.* As the markets in which companies in the Metaverse Business generally compete face rapidly evolving industry standards as well as frequent new service and product introductions and enhancements, these companies generally incur significant capital investments on the research and development of their products or services and may require substantial expenditures to improve or modify its services, products or infrastructure to adapt to rapid technological changes, which may result in competitive pressure on their capital costs and financial condition and in turn affect their profit margins and may even result in significant operating losses in the foreseeable future. There is also no guarantee that the products or services developed by these companies will be successful or widely accepted by the general market or at all. The operating results of these companies may also be significantly affected by aggressive pricing as well as accelerated rate of technological developments.
- *Cyberattack risk.* Companies involved in the Metaverse Business are prone to failures of or breaches in cybersecurity, which include cyberattacks such as unauthorised access to digital systems through hacking or malicious software coding for the purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data or causing operational disruption, or outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks through efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users. While companies may be susceptible to network security breaches in general, certain companies involved in the Metaverse Business may be particular targets of hacking and potential theft of proprietary or consumer information or disruptions in service. Such risks, if materialise, could result in substantial loss of business or user data or information and material adverse impact on their performance.
- In addition, the performance of the Sub-Fund may be exposed to risks associated with different sectors and themes, including industrial, consumer discretionary, financial, information technology, robotics and artificial intelligence, semiconductor, video games and e-sports, communication services, entertainment as well as technology (such as augmented/virtual reality, fintech (such as blockchain, NFTs and digital payments), digital infrastructure (such as internet, cloud computing) and other digital infrastructure). Fluctuations in the business for companies in these sectors or themes will have an adverse impact on the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.

8. 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.

9. Currency risk

- Underlying investments of the Sub-Fund may be denominated in currencies other than the base currency of the Sub-Fund. In addition, the base currency of the Sub-Fund is USD 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. PRC related risks

- The PRC is an emerging market. The Sub-Fund invests in PRC companies which may involve increased risks and special considerations not typically associated with investment in more developed markets, such as liquidity risk, currency risks / control, political and economic uncertainties, legal and taxation risks, settlement risks, custody risk and the likelihood of a high degree of volatility.
- The A-Share market in the PRC is highly volatile and may be subject to potential settlement difficulties. Prices of A-Shares may rise and fall significantly and may fluctuate to a greater degree than more developed

markets. Such volatility may result in suspension of A-Shares or imposition of other measures by the PRC authorities affecting the dealing/trading of Units, disrupting the creation and redemption of Units, and adversely affecting the value of the Sub-Fund. A Participating Dealer is also unlikely to create or redeem Units if it considers that A-Shares may not be available.

- Securities exchanges in the PRC markets typically have the right to suspend or limit trading in any security traded on the relevant exchange. The government or the regulators may also implement policies that may affect the financial markets. All these may have a negative impact on the Sub-Fund.

11. USD distributions risk

- Investors should note that Unitholders will only receive distributions in USD and not HKD. In the event the relevant Unitholder has no USD account, the Unitholder may have to bear the fees and charges associated with the conversion of such distribution from USD into HKD or any other currency. Unitholders are advised to check with their brokers concerning arrangements for distributions.

12. Risks associated with ADRs and GDRs

- Exposure to ADRs and GDRs may generate additional risks compared to a direct exposure to the underlying stocks, including the risk of non-segregation of the underlying stocks held by the depositary/bank from the bank's own assets and liquidity risks (as ADRs and GDRs are often less liquid than the underlying stocks). Bankruptcy events in respect of the depositary banks may lead to trading suspension and thereafter a freeze of the price of ADRs or GDRs affected, which may negatively affect the performance and/or liquidity of the Sub-Fund.
- Also, holders of ADRs and GDRs generally do not have the same right as the direct shareholders of the underlying stocks. The performance of ADRs and GDRs may also be impacted by the related fees, for example fees charged by banks for the custody of underlying assets of depositary receipts.

13. Stock Connect risks

- The relevant regulations and rules on the Stock Connect are subject to change which may have potential retrospective effect. The Stock Connect is subject to quota limitations. Where a suspension in the trading through the Stock Connect is effected, the Sub-Fund's ability to invest in A-Shares or access the PRC markets through the programme will be adversely affected. In such event, the Sub-Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective could be negatively affected.

14. ChiNext market and/or STAR Board risks

- *Higher fluctuation on stock prices and liquidity risk* – Listed companies on the ChiNext market and/or the STAR Board are usually of emerging nature with smaller operating scale. They are subject to wider price fluctuation limits, and due to higher entry thresholds for investors may have limited liquidity, compared to other boards. Hence, companies listed on these boards are subject to higher fluctuation in stock prices and liquidity risks and have higher risks and turnover ratios than companies listed on the Main Board of the SZSE and the SSE (collectively, the **"Main Boards"**).
- *Over-valuation risk* – Stocks listed on the ChiNext market and/or the STAR Board may be overvalued and such exceptionally high valuation may not be sustainable. Stock price may be more susceptible to manipulation due to fewer circulating shares.
- *Differences in regulation* – The rules and regulations regarding companies listed on the ChiNext market and the STAR Board are less stringent in terms of profitability and share capital than those on the Main Boards.
- *Delisting risk* – It may be more common and faster for companies listed on the ChiNext market and/or the STAR Board to delist. This may have an adverse impact on the Sub-Fund if the companies that it invests in are delisted.
- *Concentration risk* – The STAR Board is a newly established board and may have a limited number of listed companies during the initial stage. Investments in the STAR Board may be concentrated in a small number of stocks and subject the Sub-Fund to higher concentration risk.
- Investments in the ChiNext market and/or the STAR Board may result in significant losses for the Sub-Fund and its investors.

15. PRC tax risk

- There are risks and uncertainties associated with the current PRC tax laws, regulations and practice in respect of capital gains realised via the Stock Connect on the Sub-Fund's investments in the PRC (which may have retrospective effect). Any increased tax liabilities on the Sub-Fund may adversely affect the Sub-Fund's value.

- Based on professional and independent tax advice, the Sub-Fund will not make any withholding corporate income tax provision on the gross realised or unrealised capital gains derived from the trading of A-Shares via the Stock Connect.
- If actual tax is collected by the State Taxation Administration of the PRC and the Sub-Fund is required to make payments reflecting tax liabilities for which no provision has been made, the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund may be adversely affected, as the Sub-Fund will ultimately have to bear the full amount of tax liabilities. In this case, the tax liabilities will only impact Units in issue at the relevant time, and the then existing Unitholders and subsequent Unitholders will be disadvantaged as such Unitholders will bear, through the Sub-Fund, a disproportionately higher amount of tax liabilities as compared to that borne at the time of investment in the Sub-Fund.

16. Risks associated with investment in FDIs

- Risks associated with FDIs include counterparty/credit risk, liquidity risk, valuation risk, volatility risk and over-the-counter transaction risk. FDIs are susceptible to price fluctuations and higher volatility, and may have large bid and offer spreads and no active secondary markets. The leverage element/component of an FDI can result in a loss significantly greater than the amount invested in the FDI by the Sub-Fund. Exposure to FDIs may lead to a high risk of significant loss by the Sub-Fund.

17. Risk associated with investing in other collective investment schemes/funds

- The underlying funds in which the Sub-Fund may invest may not be regulated by the SFC. There will be additional costs involved when investing into these underlying funds. There can also be no assurance that an underlying fund's investment strategy will be successful or that its investment objective will be achieved. There is also no guarantee that the underlying funds will always have sufficient liquidity to meet the Sub-Fund's redemption requests as and when made.

18. 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.

19. 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.

20. Trading risk

- The trading price of the Listed Class of Units on the SEHK is driven by market factors such as the demand for and supply of the Listed Class of Units. Therefore, the Listed Class of 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.

21. Trading differences risks

- The securities in which the Sub-Fund may invest may be listed on any exchange globally. As the relevant stock exchanges may be open when the Listed Class of 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 Sub-Fund's Listed Class of Units.
- Differences in trading hours between the relevant stock exchanges and the SEHK may also increase the level of premium or discount of the Unit price to its Net Asset Value.

22. Termination risk

- The Sub-Fund may be terminated early under certain circumstances, for example, where 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.

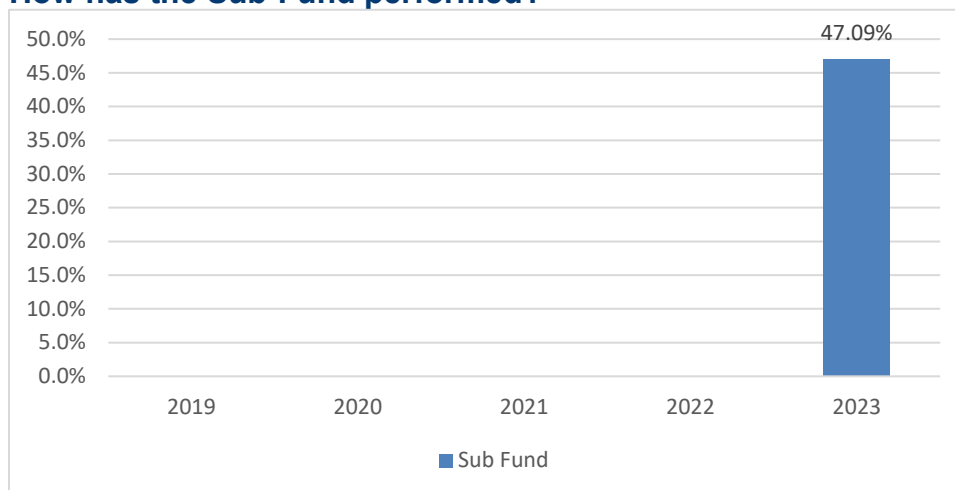
23. Reliance on market maker risks

- 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 Listed Class of 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 Listed Class of Units may be adversely affected if there is no or only one market maker for the Listed Class of Units. There is also no guarantee that any market making activity will be effective.

24. 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?



- Past performance information is not indicative of future performance. Investors may not get back the full amount invested.
- The computation basis of the performance is based on the calendar year end, Net Asset Value to Net Asset Value.

- These figures show by how much the Sub-Fund increased or decreased in value during the calendar year shown. Performance data has been calculated in USD including ongoing charges and excluding trading costs on SEHK you might have to pay.
- Where no past performance is shown, there was insufficient data available in that year to provide performance.
- Sub-Fund launch date: 21 March 2022

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 0.75% 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 costs, fees and expenses associated with the Sub-Fund, including the fees payable to the Manager for portfolio management services, Manager’s servicing fee (if any), Trustee’s fee, Registrar’s fee, Service Agent’s fees and operational fees of the Sub-Fund (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.

Please note that the Single Management Fee may be increased up to a permitted maximum amount by providing 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, 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;
- 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 USD only and the last Net Asset Value per Unit of the Sub-Fund in USD and HKD;
- 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 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. The near real time indicative Net Asset Value per Unit in HKD is calculated by ICE Data Services using the near real time indicative Net Asset Value per Unit in USD multiplied by a real time HKD:USD foreign exchange rate provided by ICE Data Services Real-Time FX Rate. Since the Net Asset Value per Unit in USD 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 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 Trustee. The official last Net Asset Value per Unit in USD 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.