



Prospectus

BlackRock Premier Funds

Dynamic High Income Fund
Systematic Global Equity High Income Fund

(sub-funds of BlackRock Premier Funds)

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Introduction to BlackRock Premier Funds and the Sub-Funds

Introduction

BlackRock Premier Funds (the "**Trust**") is an umbrella unit trust established under the laws of Hong Kong, by a trust deed dated 19 July 2013 between BlackRock Asset Management North Asia Limited (the "**Manager**") as manager and Cititrust Limited (the "**Trustee**") as trustee, as amended and restated pursuant to an amended and restated trust deed dated 16 December 2019, and may be amended and/or supplemented from time to time.

The Trust may issue different Classes of Units and the Trustee shall establish a separate pool of assets within the Trust for each sub-fund of the Trust. The assets of a sub-fund of the Trust will be invested and administered separately from the other assets of the Trust. This prospectus (the "**Prospectus**") has been prepared in connection with the offer of Units in Dynamic High Income Fund and Systematic Global Equity High Income Fund (each a "**Sub-Fund**" and collectively, the "**Sub-Funds**"), sub-funds of the Trust. For information in relation to other sub-funds of the Trust as listed in the table headed "**Choice of Sub-funds of the Trust**" below, please refer to the prospectus(es) of the relevant sub-fund(s). Copies of the prospectus(es) relating to the other sub-fund(s) of the Trust will be available on the Manager's website (www.blackrock.com/hk). Please note that this website has not been reviewed by the SFC.

No money should be paid to any intermediary in Hong Kong who is not licensed or registered to carry out Type 1 regulated activity under Part V of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (the "**SFO**"). The Manager reserves the right to establish other sub-funds and to issue further Classes of Units in the future.

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

Any information given or representation made by any dealer, salesman or other person and (in either case) not contained herein should be regarded as unauthorised and, accordingly, should not be relied upon. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor the offer, issue or sale of Units shall, under any circumstances, constitute a representation that the information contained in this Prospectus is correct as of any time subsequent to the date hereof.

The Trust and the Sub-Funds have been authorised by the Securities and Futures Commission (the "**SFC**") pursuant to section 104 of the SFO. SFC authorisation is not a recommendation or endorsement of the Trust or the Sub-Funds, nor does it guarantee the commercial merits of the Trust and the Sub-Funds or their performance. It does not mean the Trust or any of the Sub-Funds is suitable for all investors nor is it an endorsement of its suitability for any particular investor or class of investors.

Applicants for Units should consult their financial adviser, tax advisers and take legal advice as appropriate as to whether any governmental or other consents are required, or other formalities need to be observed, to enable them to acquire Units as to whether any taxation effects, foreign exchange restrictions or exchange control requirements are applicable and to determine any investment in a Sub-Fund is appropriate for them.

Management

The Trust is managed by the Manager. The Manager is part of the BlackRock group of companies, the ultimate holding company of which is BlackRock, Inc., which provides investment management services globally for institutional, retail and private clients.

The Manager was incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability on 10 August 1998 and is licensed by the SFC to conduct type 1 (dealing in securities), type 2 (dealing in futures contracts), type 4 (advising on securities), type 6 (advising on corporate finance) and type 9 (asset management) regulated activities under the SFO.

Choice of Sub-funds of the Trust

As of the date of this Prospectus, the following sub-funds of the Trust have been authorised by the SFC:-

Sub-fund	Base currency	Asset class	Type
Dynamic High Income Fund	USD	Mixed assets	Feeder fund
Systematic Global Equity High Income Fund	USD	Equity	Feeder fund
<i>(The above are the Sub-Funds in connection with which this Prospectus is prepared)</i>			
Global Megatrend Allocation Fund	USD	Mixed assets	Direct investment fund
China US Dollar Bond Fund	USD	Bond	Direct investment fund
iShares Asia ex-Japan Equity Index Fund	HKD	Equity	Index fund
iShares Hong Kong Equity Index Fund	HKD	Equity	Index fund
iShares World Equity Index Fund	HKD	Equity	Index fund
iShares World Government Bond Index Fund	HKD	Bond	Index fund

IMPORTANT NOTICE

If you are in any doubt about the contents of this Prospectus, you should seek independent professional financial advice. Nothing in this Prospectus should be taken as legal, tax, regulatory, financial, accounting or investment advice.

Distribution of this Prospectus must be accompanied by a copy of the KFS of each Sub-Fund and the latest available annual report and accounts of the Trust (if any) and any subsequent interim report and an application / decision to subscribe for Units should be made on the basis of the information contained in such documents which are also available at the registered office of the Manager.

This Prospectus, and the KFS for the Sub-Funds, should each be read in their entirety before making an application for Units.

Statements made in this Prospectus are based on laws and practices in force at the date hereof and are subject to changes therein.

Any Unitholder will only be able to fully exercise its unitholder rights directly against the Trust, and in particular the right to participate in general meetings of Unitholders, where such Unitholder is registered in its own name in the register of unitholders for the Trust. In cases where an investor invests into the Trust through an intermediary investing in its own name but on behalf of the investor, it may not always be possible for such investor to exercise certain of its unitholder rights in the Trust. Investors are therefore advised to take legal advice in respect of the exercise of their unitholder rights in the Trust.

Distribution

No action has been taken to permit an offering of Units or the distribution of the Prospectus in any jurisdiction other than Hong Kong and, accordingly, this Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. Prospective investors should inform themselves as to the legal requirements of applying for Units and of applicable exchange control regulations and taxes in the countries of their respective citizenship, residence or domicile. US Persons are not permitted to subscribe for Units. In some countries investors may be able to subscribe for Units through regular savings plans.

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of Units in certain jurisdictions may be restricted. Accordingly, persons into whose possession this Prospectus comes are required to inform themselves about and observe any restrictions as to the offer or sale of Units and the distribution of this Prospectus under the laws and regulations of the relevant jurisdiction in connection with any applications for Units in the Trust, including obtaining any requisite governmental or other consent and observing any other formality prescribed in such jurisdiction.

In certain jurisdictions no action has been taken or will be taken by the Manager that would permit a public offering of Units where action for that purpose is required, nor has any such action been taken with respect to the possession or distribution of this Prospectus other than in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required.

USA

The Units will not be registered under the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "**Securities Act**") and may not be directly or indirectly offered or sold in the USA or any of its territories or possessions or areas subject to its jurisdiction or to or for the benefit of a US Person. The Trust will not be registered under the US Investment Trust Act of 1940. US Persons are not permitted to own Units. Attention is drawn to the section "Redemption of Units" which specifies certain compulsory redemption powers.

Generally

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of the Units may be authorised or restricted in certain other jurisdictions. The above information is for general guidance only and it is the responsibility of any persons in possession of this Prospectus and of any persons wishing to make application for Units to inform themselves of, and to observe, all applicable laws and regulations of any relevant jurisdictions.

DIRECTORY

Trust

BlackRock Premier Funds

Manager

BlackRock Asset Management North Asia Limited
16th Floor Champion Tower
3 Garden Road
Central, Hong Kong

Board of Directors of the Manager

Directors

Susan Wai-lan Chan
Hiro Shimizu
James Raby
Aarti Angara

Investment Advisers

in relation to Dynamic High Income Fund and Systematic Global Equity High Income Fund (with investment management functions):

BlackRock Investment Management (Australia) Limited
Level 37
Chifley Tower
2 Chifley Square
Sydney NSW 2000, Australia

in relation to Systematic Global Equity High Income Fund (with investment management functions):

BlackRock (Singapore) Limited
#18-01 Twenty Anson
20 Anson Road
Singapore, 079912

Trustee

Cititrust Limited
50/F, Champion Tower
Three Garden Road
Central, Hong Kong

Registrar

Citicorp Financial Services Limited
9/F, Citi Tower
One Bay East
83 Hoi Bun Road
Kwun Tong
Kowloon, Hong Kong

Custodian and Administrator

Citibank N.A., Hong Kong Branch
50/F, Champion Tower
Three Garden Road
Central, Hong Kong

Legal Advisor

Deacons
5th Floor
Alexandra House
18 Chater Road
Central, Hong Kong

Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers
22nd Floor, Prince's Building
10 Chater Road
Central, Hong Kong

Enquiries and Complaints Handling

Investors may contact the Manager for any enquiries or complaints regarding the Trust or any sub-fund of the Trust. Such enquiries or complaints should be in writing and sent to the Manager at 16th Floor Champion Tower, 3 Garden Road, Central, Hong Kong or at +852 3903 2688 or via email to clientservice.asiapac@blackrock.com. Upon receipt of such enquiries or complaints, a preliminary response will be provided within 5 Business Days.

Glossary

A-Shares

means shares issued by companies listed on the SSE or the SZSE and traded in RMB.

Administrator

means Citibank N.A., Hong Kong Branch, in its capacity as the administrator of the Trust and the Sub-Funds.

Auditor

means PricewaterhouseCoopers.

Base Currency

means USD.

BlackRock Group

means the BlackRock group of companies, the ultimate holding company of which is BlackRock, Inc.

Bond Connect

means the initiative launched in July 2017 for mutual bond market access between Hong Kong and Mainland China as described in the sub-section entitled "**China Interbank Bond Market**" in the section headed "**Investment Objectives and Policies**" of this Prospectus.

Business Day

means a day (excluding Saturday and Sunday) on which banks in Hong Kong and Luxembourg are open for normal trading, provided that, where as a result of a Number 8 Typhoon Signal, Black Rainstorm warning or other similar event, the period during which banks in Hong Kong are open on any day is reduced, such day shall not be a Business Day unless the Manager and the Trustee otherwise determine.

CIS

means collective investment schemes.

China or PRC

means the People's Republic of China.

China Interbank Bond Market or CIBM

means the Mainland China interbank bond markets of the PRC.

ChinaClear

means China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited.

Class, Classes, Unit Class or Unit Classes

means any Class of Units attributable to a particular Sub-Fund, as the Manager may from time to time designate, as further described in the section "**Classes and Form of Units**".

Code

means the Overarching Principles Section and Section II - Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds of the SFC Handbook for Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds, Investment-Linked Assurance Schemes and Unlisted Structured Investment Products or any handbook, guideline and code issued by the SFC, as may be amended from time to time.

Connected Person

as the meaning as set out in the Code which at the date of the Prospectus means in relation to a company:

- (a) any person or company beneficially owning, directly or indirectly, 20% or more of the ordinary share capital of that company or able to exercise directly or indirectly, 20% or more of the total votes in that company; or
- (b) any person or company controlled by a person who or which meets one or both of the descriptions given in (a); or
- (c) any member of the group of which that company forms part; or
- (d) any director or officer of that company or of any of its connected persons as defined in (a), (b) or (c).

CSRC

means the China Securities Regulatory Commission of the PRC or its successors which is the regulator of the securities and futures market of the PRC.

CSSF

means Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier.

Custodian

means Citibank N.A., Hong Kong Branch, in its capacity as the custodian of the Trust and the Sub-Funds.

Dealing Currency

means the currency or currencies in which applicants may currently subscribe for the Units (or a particular Class or Classes of Units) of any Sub-Fund. Dealing Currencies may be introduced at the Manager's discretion. Confirmation of the Dealing Currencies and the date of their availability can be obtained from the registered office of the Manager and from the local Investor Servicing team.

Dealing Day

means, either generally or for a particular Class or Classes of Units, any of such Business Days other than any day declared as a non-dealing day as determined by the Manager (with the approval of the Trustee) and published on the Manager's website at www.blackrock.com/hk.

Dealing Deadline

means, in respect of any dealing orders, 4 p.m. (Hong Kong time) on the relevant Dealing Day as determined by the Manager (with the approval of the Trustee).

Distributing Units

means Units on which dividends may be declared at the Manager's discretion.

ETF(s)

means exchange traded fund(s).

Excessive Conversion

means practices including the case of individuals or groups of individuals whose securities transactions seem to follow a timing pattern or are characterised by excessively frequent or large conversions which may adversely affect the interests of all Unitholders.

Excessive Trading

means practices including the case of individuals or groups of individuals whose securities transactions seem to follow a timing pattern or are characterised by excessively frequent or large trades which may adversely affect the interests of all Unitholders.

Foreign Access Regime

means the regime for foreign institutional investors to invest in the China Interbank Bond Market as described in the sub-section entitled "**China Interbank Bond Market**" in the section headed "**Investment Objectives and Policies**" of this Prospectus.

Government and other public securities

means any investment issued by, or the payment of principal and interest on which is guaranteed by, a government or any fixed-interest investment issued by its public or local authorities or other multilateral agencies.

HKD or HK\$

means the lawful currency of Hong Kong.

HKSCC

means Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited.

Hong Kong

means Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC.

Interest Rate Differential

means the difference in interest rates between the Base Currency and the Unit Class currency.

Investment Adviser(s)

in relation to Dynamic High Income Fund, means BlackRock Investment Management (Australia) Limited; and in relation to Systematic Global Equity High Income Fund, means BlackRock Investment Management (Australia) Limited and BlackRock (Singapore) Limited.

Investor Servicing

means the dealing provisions and other investor servicing functions by local BlackRock Group companies or branches or their administrators.

Issue Price

means, the price at which Units of a particular Class or Classes in a Sub-Fund may be issued. Please refer to the sub-section "**Anti-Dilution Pricing Adjustment Mechanism**" below.

KFS

means the product key facts statement issued in respect of each Sub-Fund.

Mainland China

means all customs territory of the People's Republic of China.

Manager

means BlackRock Asset Management North Asia Limited.

Net Asset Value

means in relation to a Sub-Fund, a sub-fund of the Trust or a Unit Class, the net asset value amount determined in accordance with the Trust Deed.

PBOC

means the People's Bank of China in the PRC.

Prospectus

means this offering memorandum, as amended, modified or supplemented from time to time.

Qualified Exchange Traded Funds

means exchange traded funds that are:

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

Redemption Gate

means, in relation to redemption of Units, the limitation on redemption indicated in the section "**Redemption of Units**".

Redemption Value

means, in respect of a Unit of a particular Class, the price per Unit at which such Unit is redeemed. Please refer to the sub-section "**Anti-Dilution Pricing Adjustment Mechanism**" below.

Registrar

means Citicorp Financial Services Limited.

reverse repurchase transactions

means transactions whereby a Sub-Fund purchases securities from a counterparty of sale and repurchase transactions and agrees to sell such securities back at an agreed price in the future.

RMB or Renminbi

means Renminbi, the lawful currency of the PRC.

SAFE

means the State Administration of Foreign Exchange of the PRC.

sale and repurchase transactions

means transactions whereby a Sub-Fund sells its securities to a counterparty of reverse repurchase transactions and agrees to buy such securities back at an agreed price with a financing cost in the future.

securities financing transactions

means collectively securities lending transactions, sale and repurchase transactions and reverse repurchase transactions.

securities lending transactions

means transactions whereby a Sub-Fund lends its securities to a security-borrowing counterparty for an agreed fee.

SEHK

means the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong.

SFC

means the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong or its successors.

SFO

means the Securities and Futures Ordinance, Chapter 571 of Hong Kong.

SSE

means the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

Stock Connect

means each of the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect, and collectively the "Stock Connects".

Sub-Fund

means one segregated pool of assets and liabilities into which the Trust's assets are divided in accordance with the Trust Deed and where the context requires, only the Sub-Funds to which this Prospectus relates.

substantial financial institution

means an authorised institution as defined in section 2(1) of the Banking Ordinance (Chapter 155 of the Laws of Hong Kong) or a financial institution which is on an ongoing basis subject to prudential regulation and supervision, with a minimum net asset value of HK\$2 billion or its equivalent in foreign currency.

SZSE

means the Shenzhen Stock Exchange.

Trust

means BlackRock Premier Funds, an umbrella unit trust constituted by the Trust Deed.

Trust Deed

means the trust deed dated 19 July 2013 between the Manager and the Trustee as amended and restated pursuant to an amended and restated trust deed dated 16 December 2019, and may be amended and/or supplemented from time to time.

Trustee

means Cititrust Limited.

UCITS

means an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities.

Unit

where there is only one Class of Units in issue, means one undivided share in a Sub-Fund. Where more than one Class of Units is in issue, means one undivided share of a particular Class of Units of a Sub-Fund.

Unitholder

means a person entered on the register of holders as the holder of Units including, where the context so admits, persons jointly registered.

US or USA

means the United States of America.

USD or US\$

means the lawful currency of the United States of America.

US Person

means a person who is so defined by Regulation S of the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended from time to time.

Valuation Day

subject to the Trust Deed, means the day on which the Valuation Point is referenced or such day as the Manager may from time to time determine.

Valuation Point

means the close of business in the last relevant market in which a Sub-Fund's investments are traded to close or such other time on each Valuation Day or Business Day as the Manager with the approval of the Trustee may from time to time determine either generally or in respect of a particular Class of Units provided that where there is more than one Class of Units in issue relating to a Sub-Fund, the Valuation Point in respect of each such Class shall be the same.

Management of the Trust and the Sub-Funds

Manager

The Manager is BlackRock Asset Management North Asia Limited. The Manager is part of the BlackRock group of companies, the ultimate holding company of which is BlackRock, Inc., which provides investment management services globally for institutional, retail and private clients. The Manager was incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability on 10 August 1998 and is licensed by the SFC to conduct type 1 (dealing in securities), type 2 (dealing in futures contracts), type 4 (advising on securities), type 6 (advising on corporate finance) and type 9 (asset management) regulated activities under the SFO.

Under the Trust Deed, the monies forming part of each Sub-Fund are invested, at the direction of the Manager, in accordance with the Trust Deed. The Manager is responsible for placing purchase and sale orders and providing continuous supervision of the investment portfolio of each Sub-Fund.

Without limiting the other powers mentioned in this Prospectus, the Manager may purchase and sell investments for the account of any Sub-Fund and subject to the provisions of the Trust Deed and enter into such contracts including sale and purchase agreements, loans and broker and trading agreements in accordance with the Trust Deed, as it deems appropriate in the performance of its role as Manager.

The Directors of the Manager

Susan Wai-lan Chan, Senior Managing Director, of 16/F Champion Tower, 3 Garden Road Central, Hong Kong is the Head of Asia Pacific at BlackRock. Ms. Chan serves on BlackRock's Global Executive Committee, as well as the firm's Asia Pacific Executive and Steering Committees. Ms. Chan is responsible for leading the Asia Pacific region and overseeing the full range of business, client, investment and operational platforms serving wealth and institutional investors via BlackRock's active, index, ETFs, alternatives and technology offerings. Ms. Chan was previously Deputy Head of Asia Pacific, Head of Greater China, and Head of Trading, Liquidity & Lending for Asia Pacific. She also oversaw the Sustainable & Transition Investing group in Asia Pacific. She joined the firm in Hong Kong in 2013 as Head of iShares Capital Markets and Products for Asia Pacific, before becoming Head of ETFs and Index Investing, a role she held until 2021. Prior to joining BlackRock, she was a Managing Director at Deutsche Bank AG, Hong Kong where she was Head of Equity Structuring, Strategic Equity Transactions and DBx Asia Pacific. Before Deutsche Bank, she was Managing Director at Barclays Capital Asia Limited where she held various leadership positions in equity derivatives with the most recent being Head of Equity and Funds Structured, Asia Pacific. Ms. Chan received the Lifetime Achievement Award from Women in Finance in 2023. She also serves as a member of the Financial Infrastructure and Market Development Sub-Committee, under the Exchange Fund Advisory Committee of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority. Ms. Chan is a graduate of Boston University, Boston, Mass.

Hiro Shimizu, Managing Director, is Deputy Head of APAC, Head of APAC Institutional and Regional Head of North Asia (Japan, Korea, Taiwan). He is a member of the Global Operating Committee, Managing Director Promotion Committee, APAC Steering Committee, and APAC Executive Committee. Prior to joining BlackRock, he was at Morgan Stanley Investment Management, serving as the Global Head of Alternatives Distribution, as well as managing the Japan and Korea businesses. He has had various leadership roles at KKR and Goldman Sachs, managing capital markets, private markets distribution, structured credit sales, and derivative sales.

James Raby, Managing Director, is the Chief Operating Officer for the Asia Pacific region. Based in Hong Kong, Mr. Raby is responsible for delivering effective operation of the region as well as locally overseeing the Finance and Corporate Strategy and Development teams. The role includes partnering with regional and functional management to deliver growth, promote operational efficiency, and oversee risk & controls in the Asia Pacific region. Mr. Raby's service with the firm dates back to 2005, including his years with Barclays Global Investors (BGI), which merged with BlackRock in 2009. During his time at BlackRock, Mr. Raby has played a number of senior management roles within the Strategy, Finance and Audit departments, including Global Head of Financial Planning and Analysis, Global Head of Internal Audit and, most recently, Head of Wealth for Asia Pacific. Before joining BlackRock in 2005, Mr. Raby worked as a management consultant at Booz & Co (formerly Booz Allen Hamilton), advising financial institutions in the US, UK and Australia. Mr. Raby earned a Bachelor of Engineering and a Bachelor of Economics from the University of Melbourne in 1996 and an MBA from Columbia Business School in 2002.

Aarti Angara, Managing Director, is Head of APAC Global Product Solutions. In this role Aarti is responsible for the business strategy, innovation and commercialization of BlackRock's full investment platform, unlocking new growth opportunities across Active, iShares, and Private Markets for the region. Aarti most recently served as Chief Investment

Officer of global equities, credit and alternatives at Caravel Asset Management in Hong Kong. She ran a team of equity, credit and quant analysts and was responsible for fund performance, portfolio management and asset allocation decisions. Prior to that, she was Co-Head of Morgan Stanley's proprietary investment Special Situations Group for Non-Japan Asia. Aarti graduated summa cum laude from Colgate University, with a major in Mathematics and Economics. She received her MBA from The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania.

Investment Advisers

In relation to Dynamic High Income Fund:

The Manager may from time to time delegate all or part of its investment management functions of Dynamic High Income Fund to BlackRock Investment Management (Australia) Limited ("**BIMAL**"). The Manager shall continue to have ongoing supervision and regular monitoring of the competence of BIMAL to ensure that its accountability to investors is not diminished. Although the investment management functions of the Manager may be delegated to BIMAL, its responsibilities and obligations may not be delegated.

BIMAL is licensed by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission as an Australian Financial Services Licence holder.

BIMAL is an indirect operating subsidiary of BlackRock, Inc., the ultimate holding company of the BlackRock Group. BIMAL forms part of the BlackRock Group.

In relation to Systematic Global Equity High Income Fund:

The Manager may from time to time delegate all or part of its investment management functions of Systematic Global Equity High Income Fund to BIMAL and/or BlackRock (Singapore) Limited ("**BSL**"). The Manager shall continue to have ongoing supervision and regular monitoring of the competence of BIMAL and BSL to ensure that its accountability to investors is not diminished. Although the investment management functions of the Manager may be delegated to BIMAL and/or BSL, its responsibilities and obligations may not be delegated.

BSL was incorporated in Singapore with limited liability on 2 December 2000 with its registered office at #18-01, Twenty Anson, 20 Anson Road, Singapore 079912. BSL holds a capital markets services licence in respect of fund management and dealing in securities, trading in futures contracts and leveraged foreign exchange trading under the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore.

BSL was established to provide fund management and advisory services for clients in the South East Asia region and has managed collective investment schemes and/or discretionary funds since 2001.

BSL is an indirect operating subsidiary of BlackRock, Inc., the ultimate holding company of the BlackRock Group.

All fees paid to the Investment Adviser(s) (if any) will be borne by the Manager and paid out of the management fee.

Trustee

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

Under the Trust Deed, the Trustee shall take into custody or under its control all the property forming part of the assets of each Sub-Fund and hold them in trust for the Unitholders of the relevant Sub-Fund in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed and, to the extent permitted by law, shall register cash and registrable assets in the name of or to the order of the Trustee and such property of the relevant Sub-Fund shall be dealt with as the Trustee may think proper for the purpose of providing for the safe keeping thereof. The Trustee may from time to time appoint any person or persons as it thinks fit (including, without limitation, itself or any Connected Person) to hold, as custodian, co-custodian, delegate, nominee or agent, all or any of the assets of the Trust and may empower any such person to appoint, with no objection in writing by the Trustee, sub-custodians, nominees, agents and/or delegates.

The Trustee shall (A) exercise reasonable skill, care and diligence in the selection, appointment and ongoing monitoring of any such agent, nominee, custodian, co-custodian or sub-custodian which are appointed for the custody and/or safekeeping of any of the property of the relevant Sub-Fund (each a "**Correspondent**"), and, (B) be responsible during the term of appointment of each Correspondent for satisfying itself that such persons retained remain suitably qualified and competent on an ongoing basis to provide services to the Trust, having regard to the market or markets for which such Correspondent is appointed. Provided that the Trustee has discharged its obligations set out in (A) and (B) the Trustee shall not be liable for any act or omission of any Correspondent who is not a Connected Person of the Trustee.

The Trustee will remain liable for the acts or omissions of any Correspondent that is a Connected Person of the Trustee as if such acts or omissions were those of the Trustee. The Trustee shall use reasonable endeavours to recover any loss of securities and investments arising from any default of a Correspondent.

The Trustee shall not be liable for any act or omission of any central securities depository or clearing system (i.e. Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V., Clearstream Banking, S.A. or any other such central depository or clearing system).

Subject as provided in the Trust Deed, the Trustee is entitled to be indemnified from the assets of the Trust and/or the Sub-Funds from and against any action, costs, claims, damages, expenses or demands (except for liability to the Unitholders imposed under Hong Kong law or the proper law of the Trust Deed (if different) or breaches of trust through fraud or negligence), which may have been made or arose out of or relate to the Trust and/or the Sub-Funds.

Subject to applicable law and the provisions of the Trust Deed, the Trustee shall not, in the absence of any liability to Unitholders imposed under Hong Kong law or the proper law of the Trust Deed (if different) or breaches of trust through fraud or negligence by it or any agent, sub-custodian or delegate appointed by the Trustee, be liable for any losses, costs or damage to the Trust, the Sub-Funds or any Unitholder.

The Trustee in no way acts as guarantor or offeror of the Units or any underlying investment. The Trustee has no responsibility or authority to make investment decisions, or render investment advice with respect to the Trust or the Sub-Funds, which is the sole responsibility of the Manager.

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

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

The Manager has sole responsibility for making investment decisions in relation to the Trust and/or the Sub-Funds and the Trustee (including its delegate) is not responsible and has no liability for any investment decision made by the Manager. Except as expressly stated in this Prospectus and/or required by the Code, neither the Trustee nor any of its employees, service providers or agents are or will be involved in the business affairs, organisation, sponsorship or investment management of the Trust or the Sub-Funds, and they are not responsible for the preparation or issue of this Prospectus other than the description under the section on "**Trustee**".

Registrar

The Registrar of the Trust is Citicorp Financial Services Limited. The Registrar is entitled to the fees set out below under the section on "**Fees, Charges and Expenses**" in respect of the establishment and maintenance of the Register of the Unitholders of the Trust.

The register can be inspected at 9/F, Citi Tower, One Bay East, 83 Hoi Bun Road, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong during normal business hours.

Indemnities of the Trustee and the Manager

The Trustee and the Manager benefit from various indemnities in the Trust Deed. Except as provided under the Trust Deed, the Trustee and the Manager shall be entitled to be indemnified out of, and have recourse to, the relevant Sub-Fund or the Trust generally, in respect of any action, costs, claims, damages, expenses or demands to which it may be put as the Trustee or the Manager. Nothing in any of the provisions of the Trust Deed shall exempt either the Trustee or the Manager (as the case may be) from any liability to Unitholders imposed under Hong Kong law or the proper law of the Trust Deed (if different) or breaches of trust through fraud or negligence, nor may they be indemnified against such liability by Unitholders or at Unitholders' expense.

Custodian

Under the Trust Deed, the Trustee is responsible for the safekeeping of the assets of the Trust and the Sub-Funds. The Trustee may, however, appoint any person or persons to be custodian of such assets and the Trustee has appointed Citibank N.A., Hong Kong Branch to act as the Custodian of the Trust and the Sub-Funds.

Administrator

Citibank N.A., Hong Kong Branch also acts as the Administrator of the Trust and the Sub-Funds.

Auditor

The Manager has appointed PricewaterhouseCoopers to act as the Auditor of the Trust and each of the Sub-Funds. The Auditor is independent of the Manager and the Trustee.

Risk Considerations

All investments risk the loss of capital. An investment in the Units involves considerations and risk factors which investors should consider before subscribing. In addition, there will be occasions when the BlackRock Group may encounter potential conflicts of interest in connection with the Trust. See section "Conflicts of Interest and Relationships within the BlackRock Group".

Investors should review this Prospectus carefully and in its entirety and are invited to consult with their professional advisers before making an application for Units. Investors should carefully consider whether an investment in the Units is suitable for them in light of their circumstances and financial resources and must be able to bear the loss of its entire investment. In addition, investors should consult their own tax advisers regarding the potential tax consequences of the activities and investments of the Trust and each Sub-Fund.

For the purpose of the risk factors below, references to a Sub-Fund may serve as references to its underlying scheme where applicable. Please also refer to the offering documents of the underlying schemes for further details on the risks applicable to the underlying schemes.

Investment Risks

The performance of each Sub-Fund will depend on the performance of its underlying investments. No guarantee or representation is made that any Sub-Fund or any investment will achieve its investment objective. Past results are not necessarily indicative of future results. The value of the Units may fall due to any of the risk factors below as well as rise and an investor may not recoup its investment. Income from the Units may fluctuate in money terms. Changes in exchange rates may, among other factors, cause the value of Units to increase or decrease. The levels and bases of, and reliefs from, taxation may change. There can be no assurance that the collective performance of a Sub-Fund's underlying investments will be profitable. Also, there is no guarantee of the repayment of principal.

The performance of certain underlying scheme (and thus the Sub-Fund) is partially dependent on the success of the asset allocation strategy employed by the underlying scheme. There is no assurance that the strategy employed by the underlying scheme will be successful and therefore the investment objectives of the underlying scheme may not be achieved.

Risks of Investing in Underlying Scheme

Each of the Sub-Funds is established as a feeder fund will invest all or substantially all of its assets in an underlying scheme. The risks associated with the underlying schemes may be relevant to the Sub-Funds as a fall in value of the relevant underlying scheme will decrease the value of the Sub-Funds.

The performance of the Sub-Funds may deviate from the performance of the underlying schemes due to the Sub-Funds' holdings in investments other than the underlying schemes, as well as the Sub-Funds' fees and expenses.

In addition to the expenses and charges charged by the Sub-Funds, investor should note that there may be additional fees involved when investing into an underlying scheme, such as fees and expenses charged by the service providers of the underlying scheme.

Furthermore, some of the markets in which an underlying scheme invests may be less liquid and more volatile than the world's developed stock markets and this may result in the fluctuation in the price of securities traded on such markets. Certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell, and this would affect the underlying scheme's ability to acquire or dispose of such securities at their intrinsic value. The underlying schemes may encounter difficulties in valuing and/or disposing of assets at their fair price due to adverse market conditions and/or large-scale redemptions. There can be no assurance that the liquidity of the underlying scheme will always be sufficient to meet redemption request as and when made. For example, if the underlying scheme receives substantial redemption requests on a dealing day (either from the relevant Sub-Fund or other investors of the underlying scheme), the underlying scheme may limit the redemptions up to a certain percentage of its approximate value ("**Redemption Gate**"). If such Redemption Gate is exercised by the underlying scheme on a dealing day, the shares of the underlying scheme may be redeemed on a pro rata basis on such dealing day and the redemption request which is not effected by the underlying scheme by virtue of this Redemption Gate may be dealt with on the following dealing days in priority to later requests. The relevant Sub-Fund and its Unitholders may be adversely affected by the suspension of dealing in the underlying scheme. In these circumstances, a Sub-Fund's request for redemption from the relevant underlying scheme may be delayed. Consequently, the relevant Sub-Fund may experience difficulties and/or delays in satisfying redemption requests from the Unitholders. Also, the price at which the Sub-Fund redeems from the underlying scheme may fluctuate due to the potential deferral of the redemption requests by the underlying scheme. This may have adverse impact on the relevant Sub-Fund and its investors.

Also, a Sub-Fund does not have control of the investments of the underlying scheme and there can be no assurance that the underlying scheme's investment objectives and strategies will be successfully achieved, which may have

adverse impact on the relevant Sub-Fund and its investors.

If a Sub-Fund invests in an underlying scheme managed by the Manager or a Connected Person of the Manager, potential conflict of interest may arise. Please refer to the section headed “**Conflicts of Interest and Relationships within the BlackRock Group**” for details under the circumstances.

Derivatives

The Sub-Funds and the underlying schemes may use financial derivatives in accordance with the investment limits and restrictions set out in Appendix A (for the Sub-Funds), the offering documents of the underlying schemes (for the underlying schemes) and in the section headed “**Investment Objectives and Policies**” (for both the Sub-Funds and the underlying schemes) of this Prospectus. In adverse situations, the use of financial derivative instruments by a Sub-Fund or an underlying scheme may be ineffective in hedging, cash management and/or investment purposes and the relevant Sub-Fund or the relevant underlying scheme may suffer significant losses.

The use of financial derivative instruments may expose a Sub-Fund or an underlying scheme to a higher degree of risk. Derivatives may give rise to leverage and the risk of loss may be greater than the amount invested in the derivative and may expose the Sub-Funds or the underlying schemes to significant losses.

Derivative contracts can be highly volatile, and the amount of initial margin is generally small relative to the size of the contract so that transactions may be leveraged in terms of market exposure. A relatively small market movement may have a potentially larger impact on derivatives than on standard bonds or equities. Leveraged derivative positions can therefore increase the Sub-Funds’ or the underlying schemes’ volatility.

The use of financial derivative instruments may involve additional risks, for example, insolvency risk (risk that the counterparty may not have sufficient funds and files for bankruptcy), risk involved with effective management of derivative strategies (risk that the underlying investments in the derivatives-based investment strategy do not perform as expected), risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives (operational risk that the derivative is not priced properly) and risk of higher volatility. In respect of an over-the counter derivative, additional counterparty and liquidity risks may be involved.

Risk relating to Currency Hedging

In respect of currency hedged Unit Classes, the hedging strategies may be entered into whether the Base Currency is declining or increasing in value relative to the relevant currency of the currency hedged Unit Class and so, where such hedging is undertaken it may substantially protect Unitholders in the relevant Class against a decrease in the value of the Base Currency relative to the hedged Unit Class currency, but it may also preclude Unitholders from benefiting from an increase in the value of the Base Currency.

Hedged Unit Classes in non-major currencies may be affected by the fact that capacity of the relevant currency market may be limited, which could further affect the volatility of the hedged Unit Class.

The Sub-Funds may also use hedging strategies which seek to provide exposure to certain currencies (i.e. where a currency is subject to currency trading restrictions). These hedging strategies involve converting the Net Asset Value of the relevant Unit Class into the relevant currency using financial derivative instruments (including currency forwards).

There is no guarantee that hedging techniques will fully and effectively achieve their desired result. The success of hedging much depends on the Manager’s (and, where applicable, the Investment Adviser(s)) expertise and hedging may become inefficient or ineffective. This may have adverse impact on the relevant Sub-Fund and its investors.

While a Sub-Fund may enter into such hedging transactions to seek to reduce risks, unanticipated changes in currency, interest rates and market circumstances may result in a poorer overall performance of a Sub-Fund. A Sub-Fund may not obtain a perfect correlation between hedging instruments and the portfolio holdings being hedged. Such imperfect correlation may prevent the intended hedge or expose the relevant Sub-Fund to risk of loss.

All gains/losses or expenses arising from hedging transactions are borne separately by the Unitholders of the respective currency hedged Unit Classes. Given that there is no segregation of liabilities between Unit Classes, there is a risk that, under certain circumstances, currency hedging transactions in relation to one Unit Class could result in liabilities which might affect the Net Asset Value of the other Unit Classes of the relevant Sub-Fund.

Risk relating to RMB Class(es)

Starting from 2005, the exchange rate of the RMB is no longer pegged to the USD. While the RMB has now moved to a managed floating exchange rate based on market supply and demand with reference to a basket of foreign currencies, movement in RMB is still subject to policy control. The daily trading price of the RMB against other major currencies in the interbank foreign exchange market would be allowed to float within a narrow band around the central parity published by the PBOC. As the exchange rates are influenced by government policy and market forces, the exchange

rates for RMB against other currencies, including USD and HKD, are susceptible to movements based on external factors. Accordingly, the investment in RMB Class(es) of a Sub-Fund may be adversely affected by the fluctuations in the exchange rate between RMB and other foreign currencies.

When calculating the value of the RMB Class(es), offshore RMB in Hong Kong (“**CNH**”) will be used. The CNH rate may be at a premium or discount to the exchange rate for onshore RMB in Mainland China (“**CNY**”) and there may be significant bid and offer spreads. While CNH and CNY represent the same currency, they are traded in different and separate markets which operate independently. As such, CNH does not necessarily have the same exchange rate and may not move in the same direction as CNY.

The value of the RMB Class(es) thus calculated will be subject to fluctuation. The exchange rate of RMB may rise or fall. There can be no assurance that RMB will not be subject to devaluation. Any devaluation of RMB could adversely affect the value of investors’ investments in the RMB Class(es) of a Sub-Fund. Non-RMB based (e.g. Hong Kong) investors may have to convert HKD or other currencies into RMB when investing in the RMB Class(es). Subsequently, investors may also have to convert the RMB redemption proceeds (received when selling the Units) and RMB distributions received (if any) back to HKD or other currencies. During these processes, investors will incur currency conversion costs and may suffer losses in the event that RMB depreciates against HKD or such other currencies upon receipt of the RMB redemption proceeds and/or RMB distributions (if any).

For hedged RMB Class(es), investors have to bear the associated hedging costs which may be significant depending on prevailing market conditions. If the counterparties of the instruments used for hedging purpose default, investors of the hedged RMB Class(es) may be exposed to RMB currency exchange risk on an unhedged basis and may therefore suffer further losses. There is no guarantee that the hedging strategy will be effective in which case investors may be subject to the following risks of investing in RMB Class(es) on an unhedged basis: since the Unit prices of RMB Class(es) are denominated in RMB, but it is not anticipated that a Sub-Fund will invest in securities denominated and settled in RMB and its Base Currency is not in RMB, so even if the prices of underlying investments and/or value of the Base Currency rise or remain stable, investors may still incur losses if RMB appreciates against the currencies of the underlying investments and/or the Base Currency more than the increase in the value of the underlying investments and/or the Base Currency. Furthermore, under the scenario where RMB appreciates against the currencies of the underlying investments and/or the Base Currency, and the value of the underlying investments decreases, the value of investors’ investments in RMB Class(es) may suffer additional losses.

Hedged RMB Class(es) will hedge a Sub-Fund’s Base Currency back to RMB, on a best effort basis, with an objective to align the performance of the hedged RMB Class(es) to that of the equivalent Class denominated in the Sub-Fund’s Base Currency. This strategy will limit the hedged RMB Class(es) from benefiting from any potential gain resulting from the appreciation of the Base Currency against RMB. Please refer to the risk factor headed “**Risk relating to Currency Hedging**” above for further details.

RMB is currently not a freely convertible currency. The supply of RMB, the conversion of foreign currency into RMB and the conversion between CNY and CNH are subject to exchange control policies and restrictions imposed by the mainland authorities. Liquidity of RMB could deteriorate due to government controls and restrictions which would adversely affect investors’ ability to exchange RMB into other currencies as well as the conversion rates of RMB. As RMB is not freely convertible, currency conversion is subject to availability of RMB at the relevant time. As such, in case of sizable redemption requests for the RMB Class(es) are received, the Manager has the absolute discretion to delay any payment of redemption requests from the RMB Class(es) where it determines that there is not sufficient RMB for currency conversion by a Sub-Fund for settlement purpose. There is also a risk that payment of distributions in RMB (if any) may be delayed when there is not sufficient amount of RMB for currency conversion for distributions in a timely manner due to the exchange controls and restrictions applicable to RMB. In any event, for proper redemption requests received before the Dealing Deadline, redemption proceeds will be paid no later than one calendar month upon receipt of the relevant documents.

Counterparty Risk to the Custodian

The Trustee may not keep all the assets of the Trust itself but may use a network of custodians and sub-custodians which are not always part of the same group of companies as the Trustee. A Sub-Fund will be exposed to the credit risk of any custodian (and sub-custodian) or any depositary used by the custodian where cash is held by the custodian (and sub-custodian) or other depositaries. Where a Sub-Fund invests in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems are not fully developed, the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund may be exposed to custodial risk. In the event of the liquidation, bankruptcy or insolvency of the custodian (and sub-custodian) or other depositaries, the Sub-Fund may take a longer time to recover its assets. In extreme circumstances such as the retroactive application of legislation and fraud or improper registration of title, the Sub-Fund may even be unable to recover all of its assets. The costs borne by the Sub-Fund in investing and holding investments in such markets will be generally higher than in organised securities markets. Further, in the event of the insolvency of the custodian (and sub-custodian) or other depositaries, the Sub-Fund will be treated as a general creditor of the custodian (and sub-custodian) or other depositaries in relation to cash holdings of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund’s securities are however maintained by the custodian (and sub-custodian) or

other depositaries in segregated accounts and should be protected in the event of insolvency of the custodian (and sub-custodian) or other depositaries.

Counterparty Risk to the Executing Broker

Institutions, such as brokerage firms, banks, and broker-dealers, may enter into transactions with the Manager in relation to the sale and purchase of assets or securities for the Sub-Funds. Bankruptcy, fraud, regulatory sanction or a refusal to complete a transaction at one of these institutions could significantly impair the operational capabilities or the capital position of the Trust or a Sub-Fund. The Trust intends to attempt to limit its investment transactions to well-capitalised and established banks and brokerage firms in an effort to mitigate such risks. There can be no guarantee that transactions between such counterparties will always be completed in the manner contemplated by, and favourable to, the Trust.

Tax Considerations

The Sub-Funds may be subject to withholding or other taxes on income and/or gains arising from its investment portfolio. Where a Sub-Fund invests in securities that are not subject to withholding or other taxes at the time of acquisition, there can be no assurance that tax may not be imposed in the future as a result of any change in applicable laws, treaties, rules or regulations or the interpretation thereof. The Sub-Fund may not be able to recover such tax and so any such change could have an adverse effect on the Net Asset Value per Unit.

The tax information provided in the "**Taxation**" section is based, to the best knowledge of the Manager, upon tax law and practice as at the date of this Prospectus. Tax legislation, the tax status of the Sub-Funds, the taxation of Unitholders and any tax reliefs, and the consequences of such tax status and tax reliefs, may change from time to time. Any change in the taxation legislation in any jurisdiction where a Sub-Fund is registered, marketed or invested could affect the tax status of the Sub-Fund, affect the value of the Sub-Fund's investments in the affected jurisdiction and affect the Sub-Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective and/or alter the post-tax returns to Unitholders. Where a Sub-Fund invests in derivatives, the preceding sentence may also extend to the jurisdiction of the governing law of the derivative contract and/or the derivative counterparty and/or to the market(s) comprising the underlying exposure(s) of the derivative.

The availability and value of any tax reliefs available to Unitholders depend on the individual circumstances of Unitholders. The information in the "**Taxation**" section is not exhaustive and does not constitute legal or tax advice. Investors are urged to consult their tax advisers with respect to their particular tax situations and the tax effects of an investment in the Sub-Fund.

Where a Sub-Fund invests in a jurisdiction where the tax regime is not fully developed or is not sufficiently certain, the relevant Sub-Fund, the Manager and the Trustee shall not be liable to account to any Unitholder for any payment made or suffered by the Sub-Fund in good faith to a fiscal authority for taxes or other charges of the relevant Sub-Fund notwithstanding that it is later found that such payments need not or ought not have been made or suffered. Conversely, where through fundamental uncertainty as to the tax liability, adherence to best or common market practice that is subsequently challenged or the lack of a developed mechanism for practical and timely payment of taxes, the relevant Sub-Fund pays taxes relating to previous years, any related interest or late filing penalties will likewise be chargeable to the Sub-Fund, not to the Manager nor to the Trustee. Such late paid taxes will normally be debited to the Sub-Fund at the point the decision to accrue the liability in the Sub-Fund accounts is made.

Currency Risk – Base Currency

The Sub-Funds or the underlying schemes may invest in assets denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency of the Sub-Funds or the underlying schemes. Changes in exchange rates between the Base Currency and the currency in which the assets are denominated and changes in exchange rate controls will cause the value of the asset expressed in the Base Currency to fall or rise. The Sub-Funds may utilise techniques and instruments including derivatives for hedging purposes to control currency risk. However it may not be possible or practical to completely mitigate currency risk in respect of a Sub-Fund's portfolio or specific assets within the portfolio. Furthermore, the Manager is not obliged to seek to reduce currency risk within the Sub-Funds.

Certain Sub-Funds or underlying schemes may utilise techniques and instruments (e.g. currency overlays) in relation to currencies other than the Base Currency with the aim of generating positive returns. Any active currency management techniques implemented by the Sub-Fund or the underlying scheme may not be correlated with the underlying securities held by the Sub-Fund or the underlying scheme. As a result, the relevant Sub-Fund or the relevant underlying scheme may suffer significant losses even if there is no loss to the value of the underlying securities held by the Sub-Fund or the underlying scheme.

Currency Risk – Unit Class Currency

Certain Unit Classes of the Sub-Funds may be denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency of the Sub-Funds. Therefore changes in exchange rates and changes in exchange rate controls may affect the value of an

investment in the Sub-Funds.

Currency Risk – Investor’s Own Currency

An investor may choose to invest in a Class which is denominated in a currency that is different from the currency in which the majority of the investor’s assets and liabilities are denominated (the “**Investor’s Currency**”). In this scenario, the investor is subject to currency risk in the form of potential capital losses resulting from movements of the exchange rate between the Investor’s Currency and the currency of the Class in which such investor invests, in addition to the other currency risks described herein and the other risks associated with an investment in the relevant Sub-Fund.

Risk relating to Substantial Redemptions

Substantial redemptions of Units (which are more likely to occur in adverse economic or market conditions) could require the Manager to liquidate investments of the Sub-Funds more rapidly than otherwise desirable in order to raise the necessary cash to fund the redemptions and to achieve a position appropriately reflecting the smaller equity base. This could adversely affect the Net Asset Value per Unit of both Units being redeemed and of remaining Units.

Risk relating to Suspension of Dealings

The Manager is entitled under certain circumstances specified in the Trust Deed to suspend dealings in the Units. In this event, valuation of the Net Asset Value will be suspended, and any affected redemption applications and payment of redemption proceeds will be deferred. The risk of decline in the Net Asset Value per Unit during the period up to the redemption of the Units is borne by the redeeming Unitholders.

Limited Operating History

Newly formed sub-funds of the Trust have little or no operating history upon which investors can evaluate the anticipated performance. Past investment performance should not be construed as an indication of the future results of an investment in the Sub-Funds. The investment programme of the Sub-Funds should be evaluated on the basis that there can be no assurance that the Manager’s (and, where applicable, the Investment Adviser(s)’) assessments of the short-term or long-term prospects of investments, will prove accurate or that the Sub-Funds will achieve its investment objective.

Global Financial Market Crisis and Governmental Intervention

Triggered by the financial crisis in 2008, global financial markets have undergone pervasive and fundamental disruptions and significant instability which has led to governmental intervention. Regulators in certain jurisdictions have implemented or proposed a number of emergency regulatory measures. Government and regulatory interventions have sometimes been unclear in scope and application, resulting in confusion and uncertainty which in themselves have been detrimental to the efficient functioning of financial markets. It is impossible to predict what additional interim or permanent governmental restrictions may be imposed on the markets and/or the effect of such restrictions on the Manager’s ability to implement a Sub-Fund’s investment objective.

Whether current undertakings by governing bodies of various jurisdictions or any future undertakings will help stabilise the financial markets is unknown. The Manager cannot predict with certainty how long the financial markets will continue to be affected by these events and cannot predict the effects of these – or similar events in the future – on a Sub-Fund, the global economy and the global securities markets. The Manager is monitoring the situation.

Financial Markets, Counterparties and Service Providers

The Sub-Funds may be exposed to finance sector companies which act as a service provider or as a counterparty for financial contracts. In times of extreme market volatility, such companies may be adversely affected, with a consequent adverse effect on the activities of the Sub-Funds.

Regulators and self-regulatory organisations and exchanges are authorised to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. The effect of any future regulatory action on the Sub-Funds could be substantial and adverse.

Regulatory Risk

Regulators and self-regulatory organisations and exchanges are authorised to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. The effect of any future regulatory action on the Trust could be substantial and adverse.

Risk of Indemnity

Under the Trust Deed, the Trustee and the Manager have the right to be indemnified for any liability or expense incurred by them in performing their respective duties except for any liability or obligation to the Unitholders imposed on the Trustee or the Manager under Hong Kong law or breaches of trust through fraud or negligence. Any reliance by the Trustee or the Manager on the right of indemnity would reduce the assets of the affected Sub-Fund or the Trust and the value of the Units.

Operating Cost

There is no assurance that the performance of the Sub-Funds will achieve their investment objective. The level of fees

and expenses payable by the Sub-Funds will fluctuate in relation to the Net Asset Value. Although the amounts of certain ordinary expenses of the Sub-Funds can be estimated, the growth rate of the Sub-Funds, and hence their Net Asset Value, cannot be anticipated. Accordingly, no assurance can be given as to the performance of the Sub-Funds or the actual level of their expenses.

Other Risks with respect to the Sub-Funds

The Sub-Funds may be exposed to risks that are outside of their control – for example legal risks from investments in countries with unclear and changing laws or the lack of established or effective avenues for legal redress; the risk of terrorist actions; the risk that economic and diplomatic sanctions may be in place or imposed on certain states and military action may be commenced. The impact of such events is unclear, but could have a material effect on general economic conditions and market liquidity.

Risk of Withdrawal of SFC Authorisation

Each Sub-Fund has been authorised as a collective investment scheme by the SFC pursuant to section 104 of the SFO. Authorisation by the SFC is not a recommendation or endorsement of the Sub-Funds nor does it guarantee the commercial merits of a product or its performance. It does not mean the Sub-Funds are suitable for all investors nor is it an endorsement of their suitability for any particular investor or class of investors. The SFC reserves the right to withdraw the authorisation of any Sub-Fund or impose such conditions as it considers appropriate. In addition, any authorisation granted by the SFC may be subject to certain waivers which may be withdrawn or varied by the SFC. If as a result of such withdrawal or variation of waivers it becomes illegal, impracticable or inadvisable to continue a Sub-Fund, the relevant Sub-Fund will be terminated.

Early Liquidation Risk

As may be determined by the Manager and the Trustee, a Sub-Fund may be liquidated under certain circumstances set out under “**Termination of the Trust**” in the Prospectus. In the event of the liquidation of a Sub-Fund, such Sub-Fund would have to distribute to Unitholders their pro rata interest in the assets of the Sub-Fund. It is possible that at the time of such sale or distribution, certain investments held by the relevant Sub-Fund might be worth less than the initial cost of such investments, resulting in a loss to Unitholders.

Compulsory Redemption of Units

The Manager or the Trustee may require a Unitholder to transfer the Unitholder's Units or may redeem such Units in accordance with the Trust Deed if it shall come to the notice of the Manager or the Trustee that Units of any Class are owned directly, indirectly or beneficially by any person in contravention of any laws or requirements of any country, any governmental authority or any stock exchange on which such Units are listed or in circumstances which in their opinion might result in the Sub-Fund in relation to such Class of Units, the Trust, the Trustee and/or the Manager incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any other pecuniary disadvantage which the Sub-Fund, the Trust, the Trustee and/or the Manager might not otherwise have incurred or suffered or been subject to, the Manager or the Trustee (in consultation with the Manager) may, acting in good faith and in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations, give notice to such person requiring him to transfer such Units to a person who would not thereby be in contravention of any such restrictions as aforesaid or may give a request in writing for the redemption of such Units. If any person upon whom such a notice is served does not within thirty days after such notice transfer such Units as aforesaid or establish to the satisfaction of the Manager (whose judgment shall be final and binding) that such Units are not held in contravention of any such restrictions he shall be deemed upon the expiration of thirty days to have given a request in writing for the redemption of all such Units.

Risk relating to Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”)

Although the Manager will attempt to satisfy any obligations imposed on it and to avoid the imposition of any FATCA withholding, no assurance can be given that any Sub-Fund will be able to achieve this and/or satisfy such FATCA obligations. If a Sub-Fund becomes subject to a 30% FATCA penalty withholding on most types of income from US investments (further described under the sub-section headed “**FATCA**” in the section headed “**Taxation**”) as a result of the FATCA regime, the value of the Units held by Unitholders in the relevant Sub-Fund may suffer material loss.

In addition to the general risks, as set out above, that should be considered for all Sub-Funds, there are other risks that investors should also bear in mind when considering investment into specific Sub-Funds. The tables below show which specific risk warnings apply to each of the Sub-Funds.

	Equity Risks	Emerging Markets/Frontier Markets Risks	Small/Mid Capitalisation Companies	Investments in the PRC	Risks Applicable to Investing via the Stock Connects	Risks associated with Preference Shares	Risk associated with Call Options	Risks associated with Fixed Income Securities	Risks associated with Investments in Asset-Backed Securities and Mortgage-Backed Securities
Dynamic High Income Fund	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Systematic Global Equity High Income Fund	X	X	X	X	X				

	Risks associated with Investments in Debt Instruments with Loss-absorption Features	Risks Applicable to the China Interbank Bond Market	Risks associated with Investments in Distressed Securities	Bank Corporate Bonds "Bail-in" Risk	Risk to Capital Growth	Restrictions on Foreign Investment	Risk relating to Dynamic Asset Allocation Strategy	Risks associated with Securities Lending Transactions, Repurchase Transactions and Reverse Repurchase Transactions	Liquidity Risk
Dynamic High Income Fund	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Systematic Global Equity High Income Fund	X				X	X		X	X

	Reliance on the Investment Adviser(s) Risk	Model Risk
Dynamic High Income Fund	X	
Systematic Global Equity High Income Fund	X	X

Specific Risks

Equity Risks

The values of equities fluctuate daily and a Sub-Fund by investing in equities via its underlying scheme could incur significant losses. The price of equities can be influenced by many factors at the individual company level such as company restructuring and change in the management of a company, as well as by broader economic and political developments, including changes in investment sentiments, trends in economic growth, inflation and interest rates, issuer-specific factors, corporate earnings reports, demographic trends and catastrophic events.

Emerging Markets/Frontier Markets Risks

A Sub-Fund may have exposure to emerging markets through its underlying scheme. The following considerations, which apply to some extent to all international investments, are of particular significance in certain smaller emerging and frontier markets. A Sub-Fund investing in equities through its underlying scheme (please refer to the respective investment objectives section of each relevant Sub-Fund) may include investments in certain smaller emerging and frontier markets, which are typically those of poorer or less developed countries which exhibit lower levels of economic

and/or capital market development, and higher levels of share price and currency volatility. The prospects for economic growth in a number of these markets are considerable and equity returns have the potential to exceed those in mature markets as growth is achieved. However, share price and currency volatility are generally higher in emerging and frontier markets.

Some governments exercise substantial influence over the private economic sector and the political and social uncertainties that exist for many developing countries are particularly significant. Another risk common to most such countries is that the economy is heavily export oriented and, accordingly, is dependent upon international trade. The existence of overburdened infrastructures and obsolete financial systems also presents risks in certain countries, as do environmental problems which may be exacerbated by climate change.

Certain economies also depend to a significant degree upon exports of primary commodities and, therefore, are vulnerable to changes in commodity prices which, in turn, may be affected by a variety of factors.

In adverse social and political circumstances, governments have been involved in policies of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalisation, intervention in the securities market and trade settlement, and imposition of foreign investment restrictions and exchange controls, and these could be repeated in the future. In addition to withholding taxes on investment income, some emerging and frontier markets may impose different capital gains taxes on foreign investors.

Generally accepted accounting, auditing and financial reporting practices in emerging and frontier markets may be significantly different from those in developed markets. Compared to mature markets, some emerging and frontier markets may have a low level of regulation, enforcement of regulations and monitoring of investors' activities. Those activities may include practices such as trading on material non-public information by certain categories of investor.

The securities markets of developing countries are not as large as the more established securities markets and have substantially less trading volume, resulting in a lack of liquidity and high price volatility. There may be a high concentration of market capitalisation and trading volume in a small number of issuers representing a limited number of industries as well as a high concentration of investors and financial intermediaries. These factors may adversely affect the timing and pricing of an underlying scheme's acquisition or disposal of securities.

Practices in relation to settlement of securities transactions in emerging and frontier markets involve higher risks than those in developed markets, in part because an underlying scheme will need to use brokers and counterparties which are less well capitalised, and custody and registration of assets in some countries may be unreliable. Delays in settlement could result in investment opportunities being missed if an underlying scheme is unable to acquire or dispose of a security. The depository of an underlying scheme is responsible for the proper selection and supervision of its correspondent banks in all relevant markets in accordance with Luxembourg law and regulation.

In certain emerging and frontier markets, registrars are not subject to effective government supervision nor are they always independent from issuers. The possibility of fraud, negligence, undue influence being exerted by the issuer or refusal to recognise ownership exists, which, along with other factors, could result in the registration of a shareholding being completely lost. Investors should therefore be aware that the underlying schemes concerned (and thus the Sub-Funds) could suffer loss arising from these registration problems, and as a result of archaic legal systems an underlying scheme may be unable to make a successful claim for compensation.

While the factors described above may result in a generally higher level of risk with respect to the individual smaller emerging and frontier markets, these may be reduced when there is a low correlation between the activities of those markets and/or by the diversification of investments within the relevant Sub-Funds.

These risks may have adverse impact on the net asset value of an underlying scheme (and thus the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund).

Small/Mid Capitalisation Companies

The securities of small/mid capitalisation companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than larger, more established companies or the market average in general. These companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or they may be dependent on a limited management group. Full development of those companies takes time. In addition, many small/mid capitalisation company stocks trade less frequently and in smaller volume, and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than stocks of large companies. The securities of small/mid capitalisation companies may also be more sensitive to market changes than the securities of large companies. These factors may result in above-average fluctuations in the net asset value of an underlying scheme (and thus the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund's Units).

Investments in the PRC

Investments in the PRC are currently subject to certain additional risks, particularly regarding the ability to deal in securities in the PRC. Dealing in certain PRC securities is restricted to licensed investors and the ability of the investor

to repatriate its capital invested in those securities may be limited at times. Due to issues relating to liquidity and repatriation of capital, the manager of an underlying scheme may determine from time to time that making direct investments in certain securities may not be appropriate for an underlying scheme. As a result, the manager of an underlying scheme may choose to gain exposure to PRC securities indirectly and may be unable to gain full exposure to the PRC markets.

PRC economic risks

The PRC is one of the world's largest global emerging markets. The economy in the PRC, which has been in a state of transition from a planned economy to a more market orientated economy, differs from the economies of most developed countries and investing in the PRC may be subject to greater risk of loss than investments in developed markets. This is due to, among other things, greater market volatility, lower trading volume, political and economic instability, greater risk of market shut down, greater control of foreign exchange and more limitations on foreign investment policy than those typically found in a developed market. There may be substantial government intervention in the PRC economy, including restrictions on investment in companies or industries deemed sensitive to relevant national interests. The PRC government and regulators may also intervene in the financial markets, such as by the imposition of trading restrictions, which may affect the trading of PRC securities. The companies in which the relevant underlying scheme invests may be held to lower disclosure, corporate governance, accounting and reporting standards than companies in more developed markets. In addition, some of the securities held by the relevant underlying scheme may be subject to higher transaction and other costs, foreign ownership limits, the imposition of withholding or other taxes, or may have liquidity issues which make such securities more difficult to sell at reasonable prices. These factors may have an unpredictable impact on the relevant underlying scheme's investments and increase the volatility and hence the risk of a loss to the value of an investment in the relevant underlying scheme.

As with any fund investing in an emerging market country, the relevant underlying scheme investing in the PRC may be subject to greater risk of loss than a fund investing in a developed market country. The PRC economy has experienced significant and rapid growth in the past 20 years. However, such growth may or may not continue, and may not apply evenly across different geographic locations and sectors of the PRC economy. Economic growth has also been accompanied by periods of high inflation. The PRC government has implemented various measures from time to time to control inflation and restrain the rate of economic growth of the PRC economy. Furthermore, the PRC government has carried out economic reforms to achieve decentralisation and utilisation of market forces to develop the economy of the PRC. These reforms have resulted in significant economic growth and social progress. There can, however, be no assurance that the PRC government will continue to pursue such economic policies or, if it does, that those policies will continue to be successful. Any such adjustment and modification of those economic policies may have an adverse impact on the securities markets in PRC and therefore on the performance of the relevant underlying scheme.

These factors may increase the volatility of any such underlying scheme (depending on its degree of investment in the PRC) and hence the risk of loss to the value of your investment.

PRC political risks

Any political changes, social instability and adverse diplomatic developments which may take place in, or in relation to, the PRC could result in significant fluctuation in the price of A-Shares and/or China onshore bonds.

Legal system of the PRC

The PRC legal system is based on written statutes and their interpretation by the Supreme People's Court. Prior court decisions may be cited for reference but have no precedent value. Since 1979, the PRC government has been developing a comprehensive system of commercial laws and considerable progress has been made in introducing laws and regulations dealing with economic matters such as foreign investment, corporate organisation and governance, commerce, taxation and trade. However, because of the limited volume of published cases and judicial interpretation and their non-binding nature, the interpretation and enforcement of these regulations involves significant uncertainties. Given the short history of the PRC system of commercial laws, the PRC regulatory and legal framework may not be as well developed as those of developed countries. Such regulations also empower the CSRC and SAFE to exercise discretion in their respective interpretation of the regulations, which may result in increased uncertainties in their application. In addition, as the PRC legal system develops, no assurance can be given that changes in such laws and regulations, their interpretation or their enforcement will not have a material adverse effect on the relevant underlying scheme's onshore business operations or the ability of the relevant underlying scheme to acquire A-Shares and/or China onshore bonds.

Accounting and reporting standards

PRC companies are required to comply with PRC accounting standards and practices which follow international accounting standards to a certain extent. However, the accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices applicable to PRC companies may be less rigorous, and there may be significant differences between financial statements prepared in accordance with the PRC accounting standards and practice and those prepared in accordance with international accounting standards. For example, there are differences in the valuation methods of properties and

assets and in the requirements for disclosure of information to investors.

Renminbi currency and conversion risks

The Renminbi, the lawful currency of the PRC, is not currently a freely convertible currency and is subject to exchange control imposed by the PRC government. Such control of currency conversion and movements in the Renminbi exchange rates may adversely affect the operations and financial results of companies in the PRC. Insofar as the relevant underlying scheme may invest in the PRC, it will be subject to the risk of the PRC government's imposition of restrictions on the repatriation of funds or other assets out of the country, limiting the ability of the relevant underlying scheme to satisfy payments to investors.

Non-Renminbi based investors are exposed to foreign exchange risk and there is no guarantee that the value of Renminbi against the investors' base currencies (for example USD) will not depreciate. Any depreciation of Renminbi could adversely affect the value of investor's investment in the Sub-Funds.

The exchange rate used for all relevant underlying scheme transactions in Renminbi is in relation to the offshore Renminbi ("CNH"), not the onshore Renminbi ("CNY"). The value of CNH could differ, perhaps significantly, from that of CNY due to a number of factors including without limitation those foreign exchange control policies and repatriation restrictions applied by the PRC government from time-to-time as well as other external market forces. Any divergence between CNH and CNY may adversely impact investors.

PRC taxation risk

H-Shares

- H-Shares are PRC securities listed on the SEHK. It is intended that with respect to the relevant underlying scheme's direct investment in H-Shares, dividends to be distributed by the PRC resident enterprise will be subject to withholding tax at 10% according to Circular Guoshuihan [2008] No 897. To-date, there is uncertainty as to whether and how capital gains on H-Shares will be taxed, and there has been no official clarification from the PRC tax authorities in this regard, nor has the PRC tax authorities actively enforced taxation on capital gains arising from sales of H-Shares by PRC non-resident enterprises.

A-Shares

- With respect to the relevant underlying scheme's direct investment in A-Shares, pursuant to Circular Guoshuihan [2009] No. 47, which was issued by the State Administration of Taxation ("SAT") on 23 January 2009, it was clarified that withholding tax would be levied at 10% on PRC-sourced dividends upon payment by the PRC resident enterprises. The PRC tax authorities announced via the release of Caishui [2014] No. 81 ("**Circular 81**") and Caishui [2016] No. 127 ("**Circular 127**") that gains derived by foreign investors from A-Shares traded through the Stock Connects would be temporarily exempted from PRC taxation from 17 November 2014. This temporary exemption applies to A-Shares generally, including shares in PRC 'land-rich' companies.
- The duration of the period of temporary exemption has not been stated and is subject to termination or modification by the PRC tax authorities with or without notice and potentially, retrospectively. If the temporary exemption is withdrawn, there is a risk that PRC tax authorities may seek to collect tax on capital gains realized on the relevant underlying scheme's PRC investments, and the resultant tax liability would eventually be borne by its investors.

With respect to the Sub-Funds that are feeder funds, the underlying schemes into which the Sub-Funds feed themselves do not currently make any accounting provision for potential PRC taxes, such as 10% of any capital gains tax ("**CGT**") arising in respect of their own A-Shares or H-Shares portfolios. Any retrospective enforcement and/or changes in PRC tax law relevant to the underlying schemes into which the relevant Sub-Funds feed may result in additional and possibly substantial Net Asset Value impact on the respective Sub-Funds, if or to the extent that such tax liabilities are not already accounted for by the underlying schemes.

The PRC government has implemented a number of tax reform policies in recent years. The current tax laws and regulations may be revised or amended in the future. Any revision or amendment in tax laws and regulations may affect the after-taxation profit of PRC companies and foreign investors in such companies.

Risks associated with ChiNext Board and/or the Science and Technology Innovation Board ("**STAR Board**")

A Sub-Fund may, via its underlying scheme, from time to time invest in the ChiNext Board of the SZSE and/or the STAR Board of the SSE via the Stock Connects. Investments in the ChiNext Board and/or STAR Board may result in significant losses for the Sub-Fund and its investors. The following additional risks apply:

- Higher fluctuation on stock prices and liquidity risk - Companies listed on ChiNext Board and/or STAR Board are usually of an emerging nature with smaller operating scale. Listed companies on ChiNext Board and STAR Board 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 may be subject to higher price fluctuation and lower liquidity and have higher risks and turnover ratios than companies listed on the main board.

- Over-valuation risk - Stocks listed on ChiNext Board and/or 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 regulations - The rules and regulations regarding companies listed on the ChiNext Board and STAR Board are less stringent in terms of profitability and share capital than those in the main boards.
- Delisting risk - It may be more common and faster for companies listed on ChiNext Board and/or STAR Board to delist. ChiNext Board and STAR Board have stricter criteria for delisting compared to the main boards. This may have an adverse impact on the underlying scheme if the companies that it invests in are delisted.
- Concentration risk (applicable to STAR Board) - STAR Board is a newly established board and may have a limited number of listed companies during the initial stage. Investments in STAR Board may be concentrated in a small number of stocks and subject the underlying scheme to higher concentration risk.

Risks Applicable to Investing via the Stock Connects

Please refer to the sub-section entitled “**Stock Connects**” in the section headed “**Investment Objectives and Policies**” for an overview of the Stock Connects.

The following Sub-Funds (as at the date of this Prospectus) may invest in eligible securities on the SSE and SZSE via the Stock Connects via investment in the underlying schemes: Dynamic High Income Fund and Systematic Global Equity High Income Fund (the “**Stock Connect Sub-Funds**”).

In addition to risks regarding “**Investments in the PRC**” and other risks applicable to the Stock Connect Sub-Funds, the following additional risks apply:

- (i) *Quota limitations* – The Stock Connects are subject to quota limitations, further details of which are set out in the “**Investment Objectives and Policies**” section below. In particular, once the daily quota is exceeded, buy orders will be rejected (although investors will be permitted to sell their cross-boundary securities regardless of the quota balance). Therefore, quota limitations may restrict the relevant underlying scheme’s ability to invest in the eligible securities through the Stock Connects on a timely basis, and the relevant underlying scheme may not be able to effectively pursue its investment strategy.
- (ii) *Legal and beneficial ownership* – The SSE Securities and SZSE Securities (each as defined under the sub-section entitled “**Stock Connects**” in the section headed “**Investment Objectives and Policies**”) in respect of the underlying schemes are held by the depositary/sub-custodian in accounts in the Hong Kong Central Clearing and Settlement System (“**CCASS**”) maintained by HKSCC as central securities depositary in Hong Kong. HKSCC in turn holds the SSE Securities and SZSE Securities, as the nominee holder, through an omnibus securities account in its name registered with ChinaClear for each of the Stock Connects. The precise nature and rights of the underlying schemes as the beneficial owner of the SSE Securities and SZSE Securities through HKSCC as nominee is not well defined under PRC law. There is lack of a clear definition of, and distinction between, legal ownership and beneficial ownership under PRC law and there have been few cases involving a nominee account structure in the PRC courts. The exact nature and methods of enforcement of the rights and interests of the underlying schemes under PRC law is also uncertain. In the unlikely event that HKSCC becomes subject to winding up proceedings in Hong Kong there is a risk that the SSE Securities and SZSE Securities may not be regarded as held for the beneficial ownership of the underlying schemes, or as part of the general assets of HKSCC available for general distribution to its creditors.

For completeness, the CSRC has provided information titled “Q&A regarding Certain Provisions on Stock Connect between the Mainland and Hong Kong Stock Markets” dated 27 October 2016 in relation to beneficial ownership – the relevant sections from this Q&A have been extracted and reproduced below:

Do overseas investors enjoy proprietary rights as shareholders in the securities acquired through the Northbound Trading Links under the Stock Connects held through HKSCC? Are the concepts of “nominee holder” and “beneficial owner” recognised under Mainland laws and regulations?

Article 18 of the Administrative Measures for Registration and Settlement of Securities (the “Settlement Measures”) states that “securities shall be recorded in the accounts of the securities holders, unless laws, administrative regulations or CSRC rules prescribe that the securities shall be recorded in accounts opened in the name of nominee holders”. Hence, the Settlement Measures expressly provides for the concept of nominee shareholding. Article 13 of the Certain Provisions on Stock Connect between the Mainland and Hong Kong Stock Markets states that, among others, “investors are entitled to the rights and interests of the securities acquired through the Northbound Trading Links of the Stock

Connect between the Mainland and Hong Kong Stock Markets. ... Securities acquired through the Northbound Trading Links shall be registered in the name of HKSCC. ...". Hence, it has been set out explicitly that in Northbound Trading, overseas investors shall hold securities acquired through the Northbound Trading Links in the name of HKSCC and enjoy the proprietary interests as shareholders.

How can overseas investors pursue legal actions or file lawsuits in the Mainland in order to exercise their rights over the securities acquired through the Northbound Trading Links under the Stock Connects?

Mainland law does not expressly provide for a beneficial owner under the nominee holding structure to bring legal proceedings, nor does it prohibit a beneficial owner from doing so. As we understand, under the Stock Connects, HKSCC, as the nominee holder and registered holder of the securities acquired by overseas investors through the Northbound Trading Links, may exercise shareholders' rights and pursue legal actions on behalf of overseas investors. In addition, Article 119 of the Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China states that "the claimant in a legal action shall be an individual, legal person or any other organization that has a direct interest in the relevant case;". As long as the overseas investor can provide evidential proof of its beneficial ownership and direct stakeholder status, the investor may take legal actions in its own name in Mainland courts.

- (iii) *Clearing and settlement risk* – HKSCC and ChinaClear has established the clearing links and each is a participant of each other to facilitate clearing and settlement of cross-boundary trades. For cross-boundary trades initiated in a market, the clearing house of that market will on one hand clear and settle with its own clearing participants, and on the other hand undertake to fulfil the clearing and settlement obligations of its clearing participants with the counterparty clearing house.

As the national central counterparty of the PRC's securities market, ChinaClear operates a comprehensive network of clearing, settlement and stock holding infrastructure. ChinaClear has established a risk management framework and measures that are approved and supervised by the CSRC. The chances of ChinaClear default are considered to be remote. In the remote event of a ChinaClear default, HKSCC's liabilities in Northbound trades under its market contracts with clearing participants will be limited to assisting clearing participants in pursuing their claims against ChinaClear. HKSCC should in good faith, seek recovery of the outstanding securities and monies from ChinaClear through available legal channels or through ChinaClear's liquidation. In that event, the relevant underlying scheme may suffer delay in the recovery process or may not fully recover its losses from ChinaClear.

- (iv) *Suspension risk* – Each of the SEHK, SSE and SZSE reserves the right to suspend trading if necessary for ensuring an orderly and fair market and that risks are managed prudently. Consent from the relevant regulator would be sought before a suspension is triggered. Where a suspension is effected, the relevant underlying scheme's ability to access the PRC market via Stock Connects will be adversely affected. In such event, the relevant underlying scheme's ability to achieve its investment objective could be negatively affected.
- (v) *Differences in trading day* – The Stock Connects only operate on days when both the PRC and Hong Kong markets are open for trading. So it is possible that there are occasions when it is a normal trading day for the PRC market but the underlying schemes cannot carry out any SSE Securities and/or SZSE Securities trading via the Stock Connects. The underlying schemes may be subject to a risk of price fluctuations in SSE Securities and/or SZSE Securities during the time when any of the Stock Connects is not trading as a result.
- (vi) *Restrictions on selling imposed by front-end monitoring* – PRC regulations require that before an investor sells any security, there should be sufficient securities in the account; otherwise SSE or SZSE will reject the sell order concerned. SEHK will carry out pre-trade checking on SSE Securities and/or SZSE Securities sell orders of its participants (i.e. the stock brokers) to ensure there is no over-selling.

If an underlying scheme intends to sell certain SSE Securities and/or SZSE Securities it holds, it must transfer those SSE Securities and/or SZSE Securities to the respective accounts of its broker(s) before the market opens on the day of selling ("**trading day**") unless its broker(s) can otherwise confirm that the relevant underlying scheme has sufficient SSE Securities and/or SZSE Securities in the respective accounts. If it fails to meet this deadline, it will not be able to sell those securities on the trading day. Because of this requirement, an underlying scheme may not be able to dispose of its holdings of SSE Securities and/or SZSE Securities via the Stock Connects in a timely manner.

Alternatively, if the underlying scheme maintains its SSE Securities and/or SZSE Securities with a custodian which is a custodian participant or general clearing participant participating in CCASS, the underlying scheme may request such custodian to open a special segregated account ("**SPSA**") in CCASS to maintain its holdings in SSE Securities and/or SZSE Securities under the enhanced pre-trade checking model. Each SPSA will be

assigned a unique “Investor ID” by CCASS for the purpose of facilitating the Stock Connects system to verify the holdings of an investor such as an underlying scheme. Provided that there is sufficient holding in the SPSA when a broker inputs the underlying scheme’s sell order, the underlying scheme will only need to transfer SSE Securities and/or SZSE Securities from its SPSA to its broker’s account after execution and not before placing the sell order and the underlying scheme will not be subject to the risk of being unable to dispose of its holdings of SSE Securities and/or SZSE Securities in a timely manner due to failure to transfer SSE Securities and/or SZSE Securities to its brokers in a timely manner.

To the extent an underlying scheme is unable to utilize the SPSA model, it would have to deliver SSE Securities and/or SZSE Securities to its brokers before the market opens on the trading day. Accordingly, if there are insufficient SSE Securities and/or SZSE Securities in the underlying scheme’s account before the market opens on the trading day, the sell order will be rejected, which may adversely impact its performance.

- (vii) *Settlement Mode under the SPSA model* – Under the normal Delivery Versus Payment (DVP) settlement mode, stock and cash settlement will take place on T+0 between clearing participants (i.e. brokers and custodian or a custodian participant) with a maximum window of four hours between stocks and cash movement. This applies to settlement in CNH only and on the condition that the brokers support same-day Chinese renminbi cash finality. Under the Real time Delivery Versus Payment (RDVP) settlement mode introduced in November, 2017, stock and cash movement will take place real time but the use of RDVP is not mandatory. The clearing participants must agree to settle the transaction RDVP and indicate RDVP on the settlement instruction in a specific field. If either of the clearing participants are unable to settle the trades RDVP, there is a risk that the trades could either fail or revert to normal DVP based on amendment from both parties. If the trades are to revert to normal DVP, an amended instruction from the underlying scheme must be provided before the published cut-off and matched with the broker’s amended instruction before the market cut off; in the absence of such amended instructions, there is a risk the trades could fail and therefore may impact on the ability of the relevant underlying scheme to track closely the performance of its benchmark index.
- (viii) *Operational risk* – The Stock Connects are premised on the functioning of the operational systems of the relevant market participants. Market participants are permitted to participate in this program subject to meeting certain information technology capability, risk management and other requirements as may be specified by the relevant exchange and/or clearing house.

The securities regimes and legal systems of the two markets differ significantly and market participants may need to address issues arising from the differences on an on-going basis. There is no assurance that the systems of the SEHK and market participants will function properly or will continue to be adapted to changes and developments in both markets. In the event that the relevant systems fail to function properly, trading in both markets through the program could be disrupted. The relevant underlying scheme’s ability to access the PRC market via the Stock Connects (and hence to pursue its investment strategy) may be adversely affected.

- (ix) *Regulatory risk* – Because the Stock Connects rules are relatively recent, their interpretation and enforcement may involve significant uncertainty. In addition, the current regulations are subject to change which may have potential retrospective effects and there can be no assurance that the Stock Connects will not be abolished. New regulations may be issued from time to time by the regulators / stock exchanges in the PRC and Hong Kong in connection with operations, legal enforcement and cross-border trades under the Stock Connects. The underlying schemes may be adversely affected as a result of such changes.

Chinese companies, such as those in the financial services or technology sectors, and potentially other sectors in the future, are also subject to the risk that Chinese authorities can intervene in their operations and structure, which may negatively affect the value of an underlying scheme’s investments.

- (x) *Recalling of eligible securities* – When a security is recalled from the scope of eligible stocks for trading via the Stock Connects, the stock can only be sold but restricted from being bought. This may affect the investment portfolio or strategies of the relevant underlying schemes, for example, if the investment adviser of the relevant underlying scheme wishes to purchase a stock which is recalled from the scope of eligible stocks.

Risks associated with Preference Shares

A Sub-Fund may invest in preference shares via its underlying scheme. Preference shareholders do not have the same ownership rights in the company as common shareholders. The lack of voting rights means the company is not beholden to preferred shareholders the way it is to equity shareholders. Although preference shares have a fixed dividend that must be paid before any dividends can be paid to common shareholders, such fixed dividend may become less of a bargain to the relevant underlying scheme when interest rates rise. Also, even when the earnings of the relevant company are high, an underlying scheme’s investment in preference shares may not give the relevant underlying

scheme additional return due to the fixed dividend. The value of an underlying scheme investing in preference shares (and thus the Sub-Fund) may therefore be adversely affected.

Risk associated with Call Options

A Sub-Fund may invest in covered call options via its underlying scheme. A covered call option is an agreement that gives the buyer the right (but not the obligation) to exercise the option at strike price within a specific timeframe. For the writer (seller) of a call option that is cash settled, it represents an obligation to meet a payment (based on the difference between the current market price of the security or index and the strike price of the option) if the option is exercised by the buyer. There are risks associated with selling covered call options. The relevant underlying scheme as the seller of a covered call option gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying instrument in respect of the option above the exercise price of the option. The value of an underlying scheme (and thus the Sub-Fund) may be adversely affected as a result.

Risks associated with Fixed Income Securities

Credit / counterparty risk

An underlying scheme is exposed to the credit/default risk of issuers of the debt securities that the relevant underlying scheme may invest in. An economic recession may adversely affect an issuer's financial condition and the market value of high yield debt securities issued by such entity. The issuer's ability to service its debt obligations may be adversely affected by specific issuer developments, or the issuer's inability to meet specific projected business forecasts, or the unavailability of additional financing. In the event of bankruptcy of an issuer, an underlying scheme (and thus the Sub-Fund) may experience losses and incur costs.

Interest rate risk

A Sub-Fund investing in fixed income securities via its underlying scheme may be subject to interest rate risk. In general, the prices of fixed income securities rise when interest rates fall, whilst their prices fall when interest rates rise. Prices of shorter-term securities generally fluctuate less in response to interest rate changes than do longer-term securities.

Volatility and liquidity risk

The debt securities in certain countries or regions may be subject to higher volatility and lower liquidity compared to more developed markets. The prices of securities traded in such markets may be subject to fluctuations. The bid and offer spreads of the price of such securities may be large and the relevant underlying scheme may incur significant trading costs.

Downgrading risk

Debt securities are subject to both actual and perceived measures of creditworthiness. The "downgrading" of a rated debt security or its issuer or adverse publicity and investor perception, which may not be based on fundamental analysis, could decrease the value and liquidity of the security, particularly in a thinly traded market. In certain market environments this may lead to investments in such securities becoming less liquid, making it difficult to dispose of them.

Non-investment grade / unrated bonds risk

A Sub-Fund may invest in debt securities rated below investment grade or unrated via its underlying scheme.

Investment in non-investment grade or unrated bonds, including sovereign debts, may subject the relevant underlying scheme (and thus the relevant Sub-Fund) to higher credit/default risks. If the issuer of the non-investment grade or unrated bond defaults, or if the non-investment grade or unrated bonds fall in value, investors may suffer significant losses.

Issuers of non-investment grade or unrated debt may be highly leveraged and carry a greater risk of default. In addition, non-investment grade or unrated securities tend to be less liquid and more volatile than higher rated fixed-income securities, so that adverse economic events may have a greater impact on the prices of non-investment grade debt securities than on higher rated fixed-income securities. Such securities are also subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher rated fixed-income securities.

Sovereign debt risk

Sovereign debt refers to debt obligations issued or guaranteed by governments or their agencies and instrumentalities (each a "governmental entity"). Investments in sovereign debt may involve political, social, economic, default, or other risks, which may in turn have an adverse impact on the relevant underlying scheme (and thus the relevant Sub-Fund). The governmental entity that controls the repayment of sovereign debt may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt. A governmental entity's willingness or ability to repay principal and interest due in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow situation, the extent of its foreign reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the governmental entity's policy towards the international monetary bodies, any constraints placed on it by inclusion in a common monetary policy, or any other constraints to which a governmental entity might be subject. Governmental entities may also be dependent on expected

disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies and other foreign entities to reduce principal and interest arrears on their debt. The commitment on the part of these governments, agencies and others to make such disbursements may be conditioned on a governmental entity's implementation of economic reforms and/or economic performance and the timely service of such debtor's obligations. Failure to implement such reforms, achieve such levels of economic performance or repay principal or interest when due may result in the cancellation of such third parties' commitments to lend funds to the governmental entity, which may further impair such debtor's ability or willingness to service its debt on a timely basis. Consequently, governmental entities may default on their sovereign debt. Holders of sovereign debt, including an underlying scheme, may be requested to participate in the restructuring of such debt and to extend further loans to governmental entities.

Sovereign debt holders may also be affected by additional constraints relating to sovereign issuers which may include (i) the restructuring of such debt (including the reduction of outstanding principal and interest and or rescheduling of repayment terms) without the consent of the impacted underlying scheme(s) (e.g. pursuant to legislative actions unilaterally taken by the sovereign issuer and/or decisions made by a qualified majority of the lenders); and (ii) the limited legal recourses available against the sovereign issuer in case of failure of or delay in repayment (for example there may be no bankruptcy proceedings available by which sovereign debt on which a government entity has defaulted may be recovered).

An underlying scheme may have exposure to Eurozone sovereign debts. In light of the fiscal conditions of certain European countries, the relevant underlying scheme may be subject to a number of increased risks arising from a potential crisis in the Eurozone (such as volatility, liquidity, price and currency risks). The performance of the relevant underlying scheme could deteriorate should there be any adverse events in the Eurozone (e.g. downgrade of sovereign credit ratings, default of one or more European countries, or even break-up of the Eurozone).

Non-investment grade, also known as "high-yield", sovereign debt may carry a greater risk of default than higher rated debt securities. In addition, non-investment grade securities tend to be more volatile than higher rated debt securities, so that adverse economic events may have a greater impact on the prices of non-investment grade debt securities than on higher rated debt securities. Further, an issuer's ability to service its debt obligations may be adversely affected by specific issuer developments, for example, an economic recession may adversely affect an issuer's financial condition and the market value of high yield debt securities issued by such entity.

Where an underlying scheme invests more than 10% of its net asset value in debt securities issued by governments or agencies of any single country, they may be more adversely affected by the performance of those securities and will be more susceptible to any single economic, market, political or regulatory occurrence affecting that particular country or region.

Valuation risk

Valuation of an underlying scheme's investments may involve uncertainties and judgmental determinations. If such valuation turns out to be incorrect, this may affect the net asset value calculation of the relevant underlying scheme (and thus the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund).

Credit rating risk

Credit ratings assigned by rating agencies are subject to limitations and do not guarantee the creditworthiness of the security and/or issuer at all times.

Risks associated with Investments in Asset-Backed Securities and Mortgage-Backed Securities

Asset-Backed Securities (ABS)

With regard to a Sub-Fund that invest in ABS via its underlying scheme, while the value of ABS typically increases when interest rates fall and decreases when interest rates rise, and are expected to move in the same direction of the underlying related asset, there may not be a perfect correlation between these events.

The ABS in which an underlying scheme may invest may bear interest or pay preferred dividends at below market rates and, in some instances, may not bear interest or pay preferred dividends at all.

Certain ABS may be payable at maturity in cash at the stated principal amount or, at the option of the holder, directly in a stated amount of the asset to which it is related. In such instance, an underlying scheme may sell the ABS in the secondary market prior to maturity if the value of the stated amount of the asset exceeds the stated principal amount and thereby realise the appreciation in the underlying asset.

ABS may also be subject to extension risk, which is, the risk that, in a period of rising interest rates, prepayments may occur at a slower rate than expected. As a result, the average duration of the relevant underlying scheme's portfolio

may increase. The value of longer-term securities generally changes more in response to changes in interest rates than that of shorter-term securities.

As with other debt securities, ABS are subject to both actual and perceived measures of creditworthiness. Liquidity in ABS may be affected by the performance or perceived performance of the underlying assets. In some circumstances investments in ABS may become less liquid, making it difficult to dispose of them. Accordingly the relevant underlying scheme's ability to respond to market events may be impaired and the relevant underlying scheme may experience adverse price movements upon liquidation of such investments. In addition, the market price for an ABS may be volatile and may not be readily ascertainable. As a result, the relevant underlying scheme may not be able to sell them when it desires to do so, or to realise what it perceives to be their fair value in the event of a sale. The sale of less liquid securities often requires more time and can result in higher brokerage charges or dealer discounts and other selling expenses.

ABS may be leveraged which may contribute to volatility in the value of the security.

Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS)

A mortgage-backed security is a generic term for a debt security backed or collateralised by the income stream from an underlying pool of commercial and/or residential mortgages. This type of security is commonly used to redirect the interest and principal payments from the pool of mortgages to investors. A mortgage-backed security is normally issued in a number of different classes with varying characteristics depending on the riskiness of the underlying mortgages assessed by reference to their credit quality and term and can be issued at a fixed or a floating rate of securities. The higher the risk contained in the class, the more the mortgage-backed security pays by way of income.

MBS may be subject to prepayment risk which is the risk that, in a period of falling interest rates, borrowers may refinance or otherwise repay principal on their mortgages earlier than scheduled. When this happens, certain types of MBS will be paid off more quickly than originally anticipated and the relevant underlying scheme will have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields. MBS may also be subject to extension risk, which is, the risk that, in a period of rising interest rates, certain types of MBS will be paid off more slowly than originally anticipated and the value of these securities will fall. As a result, the average duration of the relevant underlying scheme's portfolio may increase. The value of longer-term securities generally changes more in response to changes in interest rates than that of shorter-term securities.

Because of prepayment risk and extension risk, MBS react differently to changes in interest rates than other fixed income securities. Small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain MBS. Certain MBS in which the relevant underlying scheme may invest may also provide a degree of investment leverage, which could cause the relevant underlying scheme to lose all or a substantial amount of its investment.

In some circumstances investments in MBS may become less liquid, making it difficult to dispose of them. Accordingly, the relevant underlying scheme's ability to respond to market events may be impaired and the relevant underlying scheme may experience adverse price movements upon liquidation of such investments. In addition, the market price for MBS may be volatile and may not be readily ascertainable. As a result, the relevant underlying scheme may not be able to sell them when it desires to do so, or to realise what it perceives to be their fair value in the event of a sale. The sale of less liquid securities often requires more time and can result in higher brokerage charges or dealer discounts and other selling expenses.

Please refer to the offering documents of the underlying schemes for further details on the considerations relating to specific types of ABS and MBS in which the underlying schemes may invest.

Risk relating to Investments in Debt Instruments with Loss-absorption Features

Debt instruments with loss-absorption features are subject to greater risks when compared to traditional debt instruments as such instruments are typically subject to the risk of being written down or converted to ordinary shares upon the occurrence of pre-defined trigger events, which are designed so that conversion occurs when the issuer of such instruments is in financial difficulty, as determined either by regulatory assessment or objective losses (e.g. when the issuer is near or at the point of non-viability or when the issuer's capital ratio falls to a specified level), which are likely to be outside of the issuer's control. Such trigger events are complex and difficult to predict and may result in a significant or total reduction in the value of such instruments.

In the event of the activation of a trigger, there may be potential price contagion and volatility to the entire asset class. Debt instruments with loss-absorption features may also be exposed to liquidity, valuation and sector concentration risk.

A Sub-Fund may invest in contingent convertible bond via its underlying scheme from time to time. A contingent convertible bond may be converted into the issuer's equity or be partly or wholly written off (a "write-down") if a pre-specified trigger event occurs. Trigger levels differ and the exposure to conversion risk depends on the distance of the capital

ratio to the trigger level. In case of conversion into equity, the relevant underlying scheme might be forced to sell these new equity shares because the investment policy of the relevant underlying scheme may not allow equity in its portfolio. Such a forced sale, and the increased availability of these shares might have an effect on market liquidity in so far as there may not be sufficient demand for these shares. In the event of a write-down, which may be either temporary or permanent, the relevant underlying scheme may suffer a full, partial or staggered loss of the value of its investment. It might be difficult for the relevant underlying scheme to anticipate the trigger events or how the securities will behave upon conversion.

Investment in contingent convertible bonds may suffer a loss of capital. Further, contingent convertible bonds are usually subordinated to comparable non-convertible securities, and thus are subject to higher risks than other debt securities. Coupon payments on certain contingent convertible bonds may be entirely discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer, in which event the relevant underlying scheme may experience losses. Investment in contingent convertible bonds may also lead to increased industry concentration risk and thus counterparty risk as such securities are issued by a limited number of banks.

In addition, most contingent convertible bonds are issued as perpetual instruments which are callable at pre-determined dates. Perpetual contingent convertible bonds may not be called on the pre-defined call date and investors may not receive return of principal on the call date or at any date.

Risks Applicable to the China Interbank Bond Market

Please refer to the sub-section entitled “**China Interbank Bond Market**” in the section headed “**Investment Objectives and Policies**” for an overview of the China Interbank Bond Market.

The following Sub-Fund (as at the date of this Prospectus) may gain direct exposure to China onshore bonds in the China Interbank Bond Market via the Foreign Access Regime and/or Bond Connect and/or other means as may be permitted by the relevant regulations from time to time via investment in the underlying schemes: Dynamic High Income Fund (the “**CIBM Sub-Fund**”).

In addition to risks regarding “**Investments in the PRC**” and other risks applicable to the CIBM Sub-Fund, the following additional risks apply:

- (i) *Volatility and liquidity risk* – Market volatility and potential lack of liquidity due to low trading volume of certain debt securities in the China Interbank Bond Market may result in prices of certain debt securities traded on such market fluctuating significantly. The relevant underlying scheme investing in such market is therefore subject to liquidity and volatility risks. The bid and offer spreads of the prices of such securities may be large, and the relevant underlying scheme may therefore incur significant trading and realisation costs and may even suffer losses when selling such investments. The debt securities traded in the China Interbank Bond Market may be difficult or impossible to sell, and this would affect the relevant underlying scheme’s ability to acquire or dispose of such securities at their intrinsic value.
- (ii) *Risk of default of agents* – For investments via the Foreign Access Regime and/or Bond Connect, the relevant filings, registration with PBOC and account opening have to be carried out via an onshore settlement agent, offshore custody agent, registration agent or other third parties (as the case may be). As such, the relevant underlying scheme is subject to the risks of default or errors on the part of such third parties.
- (iii) *Regulatory risks* – Investing in the China Interbank Bond Market via the Foreign Access Regime and/or Bond Connect is also subject to regulatory risks. The relevant rules and regulations on these regimes are subject to change which may have potential retrospective effect. In the event that the relevant Mainland Chinese authorities suspend account opening or trading on the China Interbank Bond Market, the relevant underlying scheme’s ability to invest in the China Interbank Bond Market will be adversely affected and limited. In such event, the relevant underlying scheme’s ability to achieve its investment objective will be negatively affected and, after exhausting other trading alternatives, the relevant underlying scheme may suffer substantial losses as a result.
- (iv) *System failure risks for bond connect* – Trading through Bond Connect is performed through newly developed trading platforms and operational systems. There is no assurance that such systems will function properly or will continue to be adapted to changes and developments in the market. In the event that the relevant systems fails to function properly, trading through Bond Connect may be disrupted. The relevant underlying scheme’s ability to trade through Bond Connect (and hence to pursue its investment strategy) may therefore be adversely affected. In addition, where the relevant underlying scheme invests in the China Interbank Bond Market through Bond Connect, it may be subject to risks of delays inherent in the order placing and/or settlement systems.
- (v) *Taxation risks* – On 22 November 2018, the Ministry of Finance and State Administration of Taxation jointly issued Circular 108 providing foreign institutional investors temporary exemption from PRC Withholding Income Tax and Value Added Tax with respect to interests from non-government bonds in the domestic bond market

for the period from 7 November 2018 to 6 November 2021. Further on 22 November 2021, the Ministry of Finance and China State Taxation Administration issued Public Notice [2021] No.34 (“Public Notice 34”) to extend the temporary exemption to 31 December 2025.

Circular 108 was silent on the PRC tax treatment with respect to non-government bond interest derived prior to 7 November 2018. Any changes in PRC tax law, future clarifications thereof, and/or subsequent retroactive enforcement by the PRC tax authorities of any tax may result in a material loss to the relevant underlying schemes.

The management company of the relevant underlying scheme will keep the provisioning policy for tax liability under review, and may, in its discretion from time to time, make a provision for potential tax liabilities, if in their opinion such provision is warranted, or as further clarified by the PRC authorities in notifications.

For further details on PRC taxes and associated risks, please refer to the offering documents of the underlying schemes.

Risks associated with Investments in Distressed Securities

Investment in a security of an issuer that is either in default or in high risk of default (“**Distressed Securities**”) involves significant risk. Such investments will only be made when the investment adviser of the relevant underlying scheme believes either that the security trades at a materially different level from the perception of the investment adviser of the relevant underlying scheme of fair value or that it is reasonably likely that the issuer of the securities will make an exchange offer or will be the subject of a plan of reorganisation; however, there can be no assurance that such an exchange offer will be made or that such a plan of reorganisation will be adopted or that any securities or other assets received in connection with such an exchange offer or plan of reorganisation will not have a lower value or income potential than anticipated when the investment was made. In addition, a significant period of time may pass between the time at which the investment in Distressed Securities is made and the time that any such exchange, offer or plan of reorganisation is completed. During this period, it is unlikely that any interest payments on the Distressed Securities will be received, there will be significant uncertainty as to whether fair value will be achieved or not and the exchange offer or plan of reorganisation will be completed, and there may be a requirement to bear certain expenses to protect the investing underlying scheme’s interest in the course of negotiations surrounding any potential exchange or plan of reorganisation. Furthermore, constraints on investment decisions and actions with respect to Distressed Securities due to tax considerations may affect the return realised on the Distressed Securities.

Some underlying schemes may invest in securities of issuers that are encountering a variety of financial or earnings problems and represent distinct types of risks. An underlying scheme’s investments in equity or fixed income transferable securities of issuers in a weak financial condition may include issuers with substantial capital needs or negative net worth or issuers that are, have been or may become, involved in bankruptcy or reorganisation proceedings.

Bank Corporate Bonds “Bail-in” Risk

Corporate bonds issued by a financial institution in the European Union may be subject to the risk of a write down or conversion (i.e. “bail-in”) by an EU authority in circumstances where the financial institution is unable to meet its financial obligations. This may result in bonds issued by such financial institution being written down (to zero), converted into equity or alternative instrument of ownership, or the terms of the bond may be varied. “Bail-in” risk refers to the risk of EU member state authorities exercising powers to rescue troubled banks by writing down or converting rights of their bondholders in order to absorb losses of, or recapitalise, such banks. Investors should be alerted to the fact that EU member state authorities are more likely to use a “bail-in” tool to rescue troubled banks, instead of relying on public financial support as they have in the past as EU member state authorities now consider that public financial support should only be used as a last resort after having assessed and exploited, to the maximum extent practicable, other resolution tools, including the “bail-in” tool. A bail-in of a financial institution is likely to result in a reduction in value of some or all of its bonds (and possibly other securities) and an underlying scheme holding such securities when a bail-in occurs will also be similarly impacted.

Risk to Capital Growth

The Sub-Funds may comprise Unit Classes such as Class 6 and Class 8 (please refer to the section entitled “**Classes and Form of Units**” for more information in respect of these Classes) which may distribute from capital (including net realised and net unrealised capital gains) as well as from income (for Unit Classes such as Class 6 and Class 8). Whilst this might allow more income to be distributed, it may also have the effect of reducing capital and the potential for long-term capital growth as well as increasing any capital losses. This may occur for example:

- if the securities markets in which the relevant Sub-Funds invest had declined to such an extent that the relevant Sub-Funds have incurred net capital losses;
- if dividends are paid gross of fees and expenses this will mean fees and expenses are paid out of net realised and net unrealised capital gains or initially subscribed capital. As a result payment of dividends on this basis may reduce capital growth or reduce the capital of the relevant Sub-Funds and/or relevant Unit Class; or

- if dividends include Interest Rate Differential arising from Unit Class currency hedging, this will mean that the dividend may be higher but capital of the relevant Unit Class will not benefit from the Interest Rate Differential. Where net Unit Class currency hedging returns do not fully cover the Interest Rate Differential portion of a dividend, such shortfall will have the effect of reducing capital.

This risk to capital growth is relevant for Class 6 and Class 8 Units, and particularly for Class 8 Units, as for this Class, a material portion of any dividend payment may be made out of capital since the dividend is calculated on the basis of expected gross income plus Interest Rate Differential arising from Unit Class currency hedging. Such dividends may therefore include Interest Rate Differentials arising from Unit Class currency hedging gains/losses which may increase/decrease dividends paid. Inclusion of any Interest Rate Differential arising from Unit Class currency hedging in the dividend calculation will be considered a distribution from capital or capital gains (i.e. Unitholders will forego capital gains as any currency hedging gains are distributed rather than added to capital, and conversely, currency hedging losses may decrease the dividends paid and in extreme cases may deduct from capital). This may reduce the Net Asset Value per Unit of the relevant Sub-Funds. Class 8 Units employ the same currency hedging strategy as the other currency hedged Unit Classes in the relevant Sub-Funds and therefore the associated currency hedging risks also apply to the Class 8 Units. Please refer to the risk factor headed “**Risk relating to Currency Hedging**” above for the associated currency hedging risks.

The underlying schemes pursue an investment strategy in order to generate income which may reduce the potential for capital growth and future income of the underlying schemes.

Restrictions on Foreign Investment

Some countries prohibit or impose substantial restrictions on investments by foreign entities such as the underlying schemes. As illustrations, certain countries require governmental approval prior to investments by foreign persons, or limit the amount of investment by foreign persons in a particular company, or limit the investment by foreign persons in a company to only a specific class of securities which may have less advantageous terms than securities of the company available for purchase by nationals. Certain countries may restrict investment opportunities in issuers or industries deemed important to national interests. The manner in which foreign investors may invest in companies in certain countries, as well as limitations on such investments, may have an adverse impact on the operations of an underlying scheme. For example, an underlying scheme may be required in certain of such countries to invest initially through a local broker or other entity and then have the share purchases re-registered in the name of the underlying scheme. Re-registration may in some instances not be able to occur on a timely basis, resulting in a delay during which an underlying scheme may be denied certain of its rights as an investor, including rights as to dividends or to be made aware of certain corporate actions. There also may be instances where an underlying scheme places a purchase order but is subsequently informed, at the time of re-registration, that the permissible allocation to foreign investors has been filled, depriving the underlying scheme of the ability to make its desired investment at the time. Substantial limitations may exist in certain countries with respect to an underlying scheme’s ability to repatriate investment income, capital or the proceeds of sales of securities by foreign investors. An underlying scheme could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant any required governmental approval for repatriation of capital, as well as by the application to the underlying scheme of any restriction on investments. A number of countries have authorised the formation of closed-end investment companies to facilitate indirect foreign investment in their capital markets. Shares of certain closed-end investment companies may at times be acquired only at market prices representing premiums to their net asset values. If an underlying scheme acquires shares in closed-end investment companies, shareholders (including the Sub-Funds) would bear both their proportionate share of expenses in the underlying scheme (including management fees) and, indirectly, the expenses of such closed end investment companies. In addition, certain countries such as India and the PRC implement quota restrictions on foreign ownership of certain onshore investments. These investments may at times be acquired only at market prices representing premiums to their net asset values and such premiums may ultimately be borne by the relevant underlying scheme. An underlying scheme may also seek, at its own cost, to create its own investment entities under the laws of certain countries.

Risk relating to Dynamic Asset Allocation Strategy

An underlying scheme may adopt a dynamic asset allocation strategy and its investments may be periodically re-balanced and therefore such underlying scheme may incur greater transaction costs than a fund with static allocation strategy.

Risks associated with Securities Lending Transactions, Sale and Repurchase Transactions and Reverse Repurchase Transactions

While the Sub-Funds currently do not intend to enter into any securities lending transactions, sale and repurchase transactions or reverse repurchase transactions, an underlying scheme may conduct securities lending transactions, sale and repurchase transactions and/or reverse repurchase transactions and is subject to the following risks:

Risks relating to securities lending transactions

The underlying schemes engaging in securities lending will have a credit risk exposure to the counterparties to any securities lending contract. The investments of the underlying schemes can be lent to counterparties over a period of

time. Securities lending transactions may involve the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities lent out in a timely manner and the value of the collateral may fall below the value of the securities lent out, which may result in a reduction in the value of the underlying scheme (and thus the Sub-Fund). The management company of the underlying scheme intends to ensure that all securities lending is fully collateralised but, to the extent that any securities lending is not fully collateralised (for example due to timing issues arising from payment lags), the underlying schemes will have a credit risk exposure to the counterparties to the securities lending contracts.

Risks relating to sale and repurchase transactions

In the event of the failure of the counterparty with which collateral has been placed, the relevant underlying scheme may suffer loss as there may be delays in recovering collateral placed out or the cash originally received may be less than the collateral placed with the counterparty due to inaccurate pricing of the collateral or market movements.

Risks relating to reverse repurchase transactions

In the event of the failure of the counterparty with which cash has been placed, the relevant underlying scheme may suffer loss as there may be delay in recovering cash placed out or difficulty in realising collateral or proceeds from the sale of the collateral may be less than the cash placed with the counterparty due to inaccurate pricing of the collateral or market movements.

Liquidity Risk

Trading volumes in the underlying investments of the underlying schemes may fluctuate significantly depending on market sentiment. There is a risk that investments made by the underlying schemes may become less liquid in response to market developments, adverse investor perceptions or regulatory and government intervention (including the possibility of widespread trading suspensions implemented by domestic regulators). In extreme market conditions, there may be no willing buyer for an investment and so that investment cannot be readily sold at the desired time or price, and consequently the relevant underlying scheme may have to accept a lower price to sell the relevant investment or may not be able to sell the investment at all. An inability to sell a particular investment or portion of an underlying scheme's assets can have a negative impact on the value of the relevant underlying scheme or prevent the relevant underlying scheme from being able to take advantage of other investment opportunities.

The liquidity of fixed income securities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies and emerging country issuers is particularly likely to be reduced during adverse economic, market or political events or adverse market sentiment. The credit rating downgrade of fixed income securities and changes in prevailing interest rate environments may also affect their liquidity. See also the sub-section entitled "**Risks associated with Fixed Income Securities**" in the section headed "**Risk Considerations**" of this Prospectus in relation to different sub-categories of fixed income securities.

Similarly, investment in equity securities issued by unlisted companies, small and mid-capitalisation companies and companies based in emerging countries are particularly subject to the risk that during certain market conditions, the liquidity of particular issuers or industries, or all securities within a particular investment category, will reduce or disappear suddenly and without warning as a result of adverse economic, market or political events, or adverse market sentiment.

Liquidity risk also includes the risk that relevant underlying schemes may be forced to defer redemptions, issue in specie redemptions or suspend dealing because of stressed market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption requests, or other factors beyond the control of the investment adviser. To meet redemption requests, the relevant underlying schemes may be forced to sell investments at an unfavourable time and/or conditions, which may have a negative impact on the value of your investment.

Reliance on the Investment Adviser(s) Risk

With the delegation of all or part of its investment management functions of the Sub-Funds to one or more Investment Adviser(s), the Manager will rely on the Investment Adviser(s)' expertise and systems for the Sub-Funds' investments. Any disruption in the communication with or assistance from an Investment Adviser or a loss of service of an Investment Adviser or any of its key personnel may adversely affect the operations of a Sub-Fund.

Model Risk

Certain underlying schemes seek to pursue their investment objective by using proprietary models that incorporate quantitative analysis. Investments selected using these models may perform differently than as forecasted due to the factors incorporated into the models and the weighting of each factor, changes from historical trends, and issues in the construction and implementation of the models (including, but not limited to, software issues and other technological issues). There is no guarantee that BlackRock's use of these models will result in effective investment decisions for the underlying schemes. The information and data used in the models may be supplied by third parties. Inaccurate or incomplete data may limit the effectiveness of the models. In addition, some of the data that BlackRock uses may be historical data, which may not accurately predict future market movement. There is a risk that the models will not be successful in selecting investments or in determining the weighting of investment positions that will enable the underlying schemes to achieve their investment objective.

Investment Objectives and Policies

General

Investors must read the Risk Considerations section in this Prospectus before investing in any of the Sub-Funds. There can be no assurance that the objective of each Sub-Fund will be achieved.

The Sub-Funds are feeder funds, and they are managed in accordance with the investment and borrowing restrictions specified under Appendix A, except that paragraphs 7 and 8 of Appendix A are not applicable to the Sub-Funds. For the purpose of complying with the investment restrictions, each Sub-Fund and its underlying scheme are deemed to be a single entity. Please refer to the offering documents of the underlying schemes for further details on their investment and borrowing restrictions.

The Manager may create new sub-funds of the Trust or issue further Unit Classes. Separate prospectuses or supplements will be prepared to refer to these new sub-funds of the Trust or Classes.

Subject to prior approval of the SFC, the Manager will provide you with prior written notification of not less than one month and update this Prospectus should it intend to have significant amendments in any Sub-Fund's investment policy and/or powers beyond the investment restrictions stated herein.

Securities Lending Transactions, Repurchase Transactions and Reverse Repurchase Transactions

The Sub-Funds

The Sub-Funds currently do not intend to enter into any securities lending transactions, sale and repurchase transactions or reverse repurchase transactions. Prior approval from the SFC will be sought and at least one month's prior notice will be given to Unitholders in the event the Manager intends to engage in such activities or transactions.

The underlying schemes

In relation to the Sub-Funds, their underlying schemes may enter into securities lending transactions, sale and repurchase transactions, reverse repurchase transactions or similar over-the-counter transactions. Details of these transactions (including the securities lending fee) will be disclosed in the underlying scheme's annual reports.

Securities lending transactions

The proportion of an underlying scheme's net asset value that is expected to be subject to securities lending transactions from time to time is as follows and will be consistent with the overall investment policy of the relevant underlying scheme:

- In respect of the underlying scheme of Dynamic High Income Fund: ranges from 0% to 49%;
- In respect of the underlying scheme of Systematic Global Equity High Income Fund: ranges from 0% to 16%;

The securities lending agent, BlackRock Advisors (UK) Limited, receives remuneration in relation to its activities. Such remuneration amounts to 37.5% of the gross revenue from the securities lending activities, with all direct and indirect costs borne out of the securities lending agent's share. The underlying scheme receives 62.5% of the gross revenue from the securities lending activities. The securities lending agent is a related party to the management company of the underlying scheme.

Counterparties for securities lending transactions are selected based on a rigorous credit assessment and in-depth review at the individual legal entity level at the outset of the trading relationship. Credit assessments include an evaluation of the legal entity corporate and/or ownership structure, regulatory regime, track record, financial health and any external agency ratings, where applicable.

The collateral acceptable to the underlying scheme may consist of:

- a) liquid assets such as cash, short term bank deposits, money market instruments as defined in Directive 2007/16/EC of 19 March 2007, letters of credit and guarantees at first demand issued by a first class credit institution not affiliated to the counterparty;
- b) bonds issued or guaranteed by a member state of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development or by their local authorities or supranational institutions and bodies of a community, regional or world-wide scope;
- c) shares or units issued by money market-type undertakings for collective investment calculating a daily net asset value and having a rating of AAA or its equivalent;
- d) shares or units issued by undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities investing mainly in bonds/shares mentioned under (e) and (f) hereunder;

- e) bonds issued or guaranteed by first class issuers offering an adequate liquidity; or
- f) shares admitted to or dealt in on a regulated market of a member state of the European Union or on a stock exchange of a member state of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, provided that these shares are included in a main index.

With regard to accepting securities as collateral, the management company of the underlying scheme will have regard to any relevant considerations which include, but are not limited to:-

- a) **Liquidity:** Collateral (other than cash) should be highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multi-lateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to its pre-sale valuation. Collateral received should also comply with the provisions of Article 48 of the Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment, as amended, modified or supplemented from time to time;
- b) **Valuation:** Collateral should be capable of being valued marked to market on a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place;
- c) **Issuer credit quality:** Collateral should be of high quality;
- d) **Correlation:** Collateral should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty;
- e) **Diversification:** Collateral should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers with a maximum exposure to a given issuer of 20% of the underlying scheme's net asset value. When the underlying scheme is exposed to different counterparties, the different baskets of collateral should be aggregated to calculate the 20% limit of exposure to a single issuer. An underlying scheme may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a member state, its local authorities, as well as non-member states and public international bodies set out in Appendix A, paragraph 2.6.4 of the prospectus of the underlying scheme. Such an underlying scheme should receive securities from at least six different issues, but securities from any single issue should not account for more than 30% of the underlying scheme's net asset value; and
- f) **Immediately available:** Collateral must be capable of being fully enforced by the underlying scheme at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.

The underlying scheme has implemented a haircut policy in respect of each class of assets received as collateral in order to reduce exposure to trading counterparties for securities lending transactions. These transactions are executed under standardised legal documentation that include terms related to credit support and eligible collateral, including haircuts to be applied. A haircut is a discount applied to the value of a collateral asset to account for the fact that its valuation, or liquidity profile, may deteriorate over time. The haircut policy takes account of the characteristics of the relevant asset class, including the credit standing of the issuer of the collateral, the price volatility of the collateral and the results of any stress tests which may be performed in accordance with the collateral management policy. Subject to the framework of agreements in place with the relevant counterparty, which may or may not include minimum transfer amounts, it is the intention of the underlying scheme that any collateral received shall have a value, adjusted in light of the haircut policy, which equals or exceeds the relevant counterparty exposure where appropriate.

Sale and repurchase transactions / reverse repurchase transactions

Each of the underlying schemes may conduct sale and repurchase transactions / reverse repurchase transactions (either listed on recognised exchanges or over-the-counter based) in aggregate for up to 0% of its latest available net asset value. The expected proportion of the net asset value of the relevant underlying scheme that can be subject to sale and repurchase transactions / reverse repurchase transactions is 0%.

All incremental incomes generated from such transactions will be accrued to the underlying scheme.

Counterparties for sale and repurchase transactions / reverse repurchase transactions are selected based on a rigorous credit assessment and in-depth review at the individual legal entity level at the outset of the trading relationship. Credit assessments include an evaluation of the legal entity corporate and/or ownership structure, regulatory regime, track record, financial health and any external agency ratings, where applicable.

The collateral acceptable to the underlying scheme may consist of:

- a) short-term bank certificates or money market instruments as defined in Directive 2007/16/EC of 19 March 2007;

- b) bonds issued by non-governmental issuers offering an adequate liquidity;
- c) bonds issued or guaranteed by a member state of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development or by their local authorities or supranational institutions and bodies of a community, regional or world-wide scope;
- d) shares or units issued by money market-type undertakings for collective investment calculating a daily net asset value and having a rating of AAA or its equivalent;
- e) shares or units issued by undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) investing mainly in bonds issued or guaranteed by first class issuers offering an adequate liquidity or shares admitted to or dealt in on a regulated market of a member state of the European Union or on a stock exchange of a member state of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, provided that these shares are included in a main index.

With regard to accepting securities as collateral, the management company of the underlying scheme will have regard to any relevant considerations which include, but are not limited to:-

- a) **Liquidity:** Collateral (other than cash) should be highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multi-lateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to its pre-sale valuation. Collateral received should also comply with the provisions of Article 48 of the Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment, as amended, modified or supplemented from time to time;
- b) **Valuation:** Collateral should be capable of being valued marked to market on a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place;
- c) **Issuer credit quality:** Collateral should be of high quality;
- d) **Correlation:** Collateral should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty;
- e) **Diversification:** Collateral should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers with a maximum exposure to a given issuer of 20% of the underlying scheme's net asset value. When the underlying scheme is exposed to different counterparties, the different baskets of collateral should be aggregated to calculate the 20% limit of exposure to a single issuer. An underlying scheme may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a member state, its local authorities, as well as non-member states and public international bodies set out in Appendix A, paragraph 2.6.4 of the prospectus of the underlying scheme. Such an underlying scheme should receive securities from at least six different issues, but securities from any single issue should not account for more than 30% of the underlying scheme's net asset value; and
- f) **Immediately available:** Collateral must be capable of being fully enforced by the underlying scheme at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.

The underlying scheme has implemented a haircut policy in respect of each class of assets received as collateral in order to reduce exposure to trading counterparties for reverse repurchase transactions. These transactions are executed under standardised legal documentation that include terms related to credit support and eligible collateral, including haircuts to be applied. A haircut is a discount applied to the value of a collateral asset to account for the fact that its valuation, or liquidity profile, may deteriorate over time. The haircut policy takes account of the characteristics of the relevant asset class, including the credit standing of the issuer of the collateral, the price volatility of the collateral and the results of any stress tests which may be performed in accordance with the collateral management policy. Subject to the framework of agreements in place with the relevant counterparty, which may or may not include minimum transfer amounts, it is the intention of the underlying scheme that any collateral received shall have a value, adjusted in light of the haircut policy, which equals or exceeds the relevant counterparty exposure where appropriate.

Investment Objective and Policy – Dynamic High Income Fund

Objective

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to follow a flexible asset allocation policy that seeks to provide a high level of income, through investing in the Dynamic High Income Fund (“**underlying scheme**”), a sub-fund under BlackRock Global Funds, a public limited company (société anonyme) established under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as an open ended variable capital investment company (société d'investissement à capital variable) authorised by the CSSF. The underlying scheme is authorised by the SFC*.

* Authorisation by the SFC is not a recommendation or endorsement of the underlying scheme nor does it guarantee the

commercial merits of the underlying scheme or its performance. It does not mean the underlying scheme is suitable for all investors nor is it an endorsement of its suitability for any particular investor or class of investors.

Policy

The Sub-Fund

The Sub-Fund is a feeder fund which, in seeking to achieve its investment objective, invests 90% or more of its total Net Asset Value in the underlying scheme. The assets of the Sub-Fund will be invested in Class X2 USD of the underlying scheme.

The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 10% of its total Net Asset Value on an ancillary basis in equities, fixed income securities, cash and cash equivalents. The Sub-Fund may use derivatives (such as futures, options and/or forward contracts) for hedging, cash management and/or investment purposes.

The underlying scheme

In order to generate high levels of income the underlying scheme will seek diversified income sources across a variety of asset classes, investing at least 70% of the underlying scheme's assets in income producing assets such as fixed income securities (which may from time to time comprise up to 100% of the underlying scheme's net asset value and include the full range of fixed income securities, which may be fixed and floating and may be investment grade, non-investment grade or unrated, such as bonds, bills and notes of all maturities, money market instruments, certificates of deposit and commercial paper, issued by companies, governments, government agencies or multi-national/supra-national organisations, as well as asset-backed securities ("**ABS**"), mortgage-backed securities ("**MBS**") and contingent convertible bonds), equities (which may from time to time comprise up to 100% of the underlying scheme's net asset value and include the full range of equity securities, such as preference shares and equity-related securities), units of collective investment schemes, covered call options and cash deposits.

Non-investment grade or unrated fixed income securities are debt securities which are unrated or rated, at the time of purchase, BB+ (Standard & Poor's or equivalent rating) or lower by at least one recognised rating agency or, in the opinion of the management company of the underlying scheme, and, where applicable, based on the internal credit quality assessment procedure of the management company of the underlying scheme, are of comparable quality.

The underlying scheme will use a variety of investment strategies and may invest globally in the full spectrum of permitted investments. The underlying scheme adopts a flexible approach to asset allocation and provides a diversified multi-asset portfolio. The underlying scheme takes into account macro-economic, country and sector views in determining its equity allocations and macro-economic, credit and interest rate views in determining its fixed income allocation. The underlying scheme has no particular focus in terms of industry/sector, geographical region or market capitalisation in the selection of any of its investments.

The underlying scheme may invest directly in the PRC by investing via the Stock Connects. The underlying scheme may also gain direct exposure to onshore bonds distributed in Mainland China in the CIBM via the Foreign Access Regime and/or Bond Connect and/or other means as may be permitted by the relevant regulations from time to time. The underlying scheme may invest up to 20% in aggregate of its total assets in the PRC via the Stock Connects, the Foreign Access Regime and/or Bond Connect.

As part of its investment objective the underlying scheme may invest up to 50% of its total assets in ABS and MBS whether investment grade or not. These may include asset-backed commercial paper, collateralised debt obligations, collateralised mortgage obligations, commercial mortgage-backed securities, credit-linked notes, real estate mortgage investment conduits, residential mortgage-backed securities and synthetic collateralised debt obligations. The underlying assets of the ABS and MBS may include loans, leases or receivables (such as credit card debt, automobile loans and student loans in the case of ABS and commercial and residential mortgages originating from a regulated and authorised financial institution in the case of MBS). The ABS and MBS in which the underlying scheme invests may use leverage to increase return to shareholders. Certain ABS may be structured by using a derivative such as a credit default swap or a basket of such derivatives to gain exposure to the performance of securities of various issuers without having to invest in the securities directly.

The underlying scheme's exposure to Distressed Securities is limited to 10% of its total assets, and its exposure to structured notes qualifying as transferable securities (which may embed a derivative) is limited to 30% of total assets. Where structured notes embed a derivative, the underlying instruments to such structured notes will be eligible investments for the underlying scheme.

The underlying scheme's expected total maximum investment in debt instruments with loss-absorption features, including but not limited to contingent convertible bonds, will be less than 30% of its net asset value. These instruments may be subject to contingent write-down or contingent conversion to ordinary shares on the occurrence of trigger event(s). The underlying scheme's exposure to contingent convertible bonds is limited to 20% of its total assets.

It is not anticipated that the underlying scheme will invest more than 10% of its net asset value in debt securities issued and/or guaranteed by any single sovereign currently rated non-investment grade or unrated.

Subject to applicable regulatory restrictions and internal guidelines, the remaining 30% of the underlying scheme's assets may be invested in financial instruments of companies or issuers of any size in any sector of the economy globally such as equity securities consistent with the underlying scheme's objective and cash.

The underlying scheme may use derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes. The underlying scheme may employ currency management and hedging techniques which may include hedging the currency exposure on the underlying scheme's portfolio and/or using more active currency management techniques such as currency overlays. Any active management techniques implemented by the underlying scheme through the currency derivatives such as forward exchange contracts, currency futures and options may not be correlated with the primary underlying securities held by the underlying scheme.

The proportion of the underlying scheme's net asset value that is expected to be subject to securities lending transactions from time to time ranges from 0% to 40% and will be consistent with the overall investment policy of the underlying scheme.

The underlying scheme is actively managed and the asset classes and the extent to which the underlying scheme is invested in these may vary without limit depending on market conditions and other factors at the discretion of the investment adviser of the underlying scheme. In selecting these, the investment adviser of the underlying scheme may take into consideration a composite benchmark comprising MSCI World Index (70%) and the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index USD Hedged (30%) (the "**Index**") when constructing the underlying scheme's portfolio, and for risk management purposes to ensure that the active risk (i.e. degree of deviation from the Index) taken by the underlying scheme remains appropriate given the underlying scheme's investment objective and policy. Whilst the Index is used by the investment adviser of the underlying scheme in constructing the portfolio of the underlying scheme, the investment adviser of the underlying scheme is not bound by its components or weighting when selecting investments. The investment adviser of the underlying scheme may also use its discretion to invest in securities not included in the Index in order to take advantage of specific investment opportunities. The underlying scheme's portfolio holdings are expected to deviate materially from the Index.

Please refer to the offering documents of the underlying scheme for further details on its investment objective and policy.

When investing in the underlying scheme, the Manager will avoid or eliminate double charging of management fees (or other costs and charges payable to the Manager or any Connected Person of the Manager) payable from assets of either the Sub-Fund or the underlying scheme. For more information, please refer to the section headed "**Conflicts of Interest and Relationships within the BlackRock Group**" in the Prospectus.

The Manager may, in its sole discretion, convert the Sub-Fund from a feeder fund to a direct investment fund subject to obtaining the SFC's prior approval and by giving not less than one month's prior notice to Unitholders.

The Sub-Fund is denominated in USD.

Use of derivatives / investment in derivatives

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

Investment Objective and Policy – Systematic Global Equity High Income Fund

Objective

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to generate a high level of income, through investing in the Systematic Global Equity High Income Fund ("**underlying scheme**"), a sub-fund under BlackRock Global Funds, a public limited company (société anonyme) established under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as an open ended variable capital investment company (société d'investissement à capital variable) authorised by the CSSF. The underlying scheme is authorised by the SFC*.

** Authorisation by the SFC is not a recommendation or endorsement of the underlying scheme nor does it guarantee the commercial merits of the underlying scheme or its performance. It does not mean the underlying scheme is suitable for all investors nor is it an endorsement of its suitability for any particular investor or class of investors.*

Policy

The Sub-Fund

The Sub-Fund is a feeder fund which, in seeking to achieve its investment objective, invests 90% or more of its total Net Asset Value in the underlying scheme. The assets of the Sub-Fund will be invested in Class X2 USD of the underlying scheme.

The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 10% of its total Net Asset Value on an ancillary basis in equities, fixed income securities, cash and cash equivalents. The Sub-Fund may use derivatives (such as futures, options and/or forward contracts) for hedging, cash management and/or investment purposes.

The underlying scheme

The underlying scheme invests at least 70% of its total assets in stocks of companies worldwide.

In order to achieve its investment objective and policy, the underlying scheme will invest in a variety of investment strategies and instruments. In particular, the underlying scheme will use quantitative (i.e. mathematical or statistical) models in order to achieve a systematic (i.e. rule based) approach to stock selection. The quantitative models are designed and built by the investment adviser of the underlying scheme. This means that stocks will be selected based on their expected contribution to portfolio returns when risk and transaction cost forecasts are taken into account. The investment adviser of the underlying scheme retains the discretion to disregard certain stocks selected to manage portfolio risk in response to rare unexpected company events.

The underlying scheme may also invest in emerging markets (such as Brazil, South Africa and South Korea).

Subject to applicable regulatory restrictions and internal guidelines, the remaining 30% of the underlying scheme's assets may be invested in financial instruments of companies or issuers of any size in any sector of the economy globally such as equity securities consistent with the underlying scheme's objective and cash.

The underlying scheme's expected total maximum investment in debt instruments with loss-absorption features, including but not limited to contingent convertible bonds, will be less than 30% of its net asset value. These instruments may be subject to contingent write-down or contingent conversion to ordinary shares on the occurrence of trigger event(s).

The underlying scheme may invest directly up to 20% of its total assets in the PRC by investing via the Stock Connects.

The underlying scheme may use derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes.

The underlying scheme is actively managed, and the investment adviser of the underlying scheme has discretion to select the underlying scheme's investments. In doing so may take into consideration the MSCI ACWI Minimum Volatility Index (the "**Index**") when constructing the underlying scheme's portfolio, and also for risk management purposes to ensure that the active risk (i.e. degree of deviation from the index) taken by the underlying scheme remains appropriate given the underlying scheme's investment objective and policy. The investment adviser of the underlying scheme is not bound by the components or weighting of the Index when selecting investments. The investment adviser of the underlying scheme may also use its discretion to invest in securities not included in the Index in order to take advantage of specific investment opportunities. The underlying scheme's portfolio holdings are expected to deviate materially from the Index.

Please refer to the offering documents of the underlying scheme for further details on its investment objective and policy.

When investing in the underlying scheme, the Manager will avoid or eliminate double charging of management fees (or other costs and charges payable to the Manager or any Connected Person of the Manager) payable from assets of either the Sub-Fund or the underlying scheme. For more information, please refer to the section headed "**Conflicts of Interest and Relationships within the BlackRock Group**" in the Prospectus.

The Manager may, in its sole discretion, convert the Sub-Fund from a feeder fund to a direct investment fund subject to obtaining the SFC's prior approval and by giving not less than one month's prior notice to Unitholders.

The Sub-Fund is denominated in USD.

Use of derivatives / investment in derivatives

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

Stock Connects

The Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect is a securities trading and clearing links program developed by Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited ("**HKEX**"), SSE and ChinaClear and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect is a securities trading and clearing links program developed by HKEX, SZSE and ChinaClear. The aim of the Stock Connects is to achieve mutual stock market access between the PRC and Hong Kong.

The Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect comprises a Northbound Shanghai Trading Link and a Southbound Hong Kong Trading Link under Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect. Under the Northbound Shanghai Trading Link, Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the underlying schemes), through their Hong Kong brokers and a securities

trading service company established by SEHK, may be able to trade eligible securities listed on the SSE by routing orders to SSE.

Under the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect, the underlying schemes, through their Hong Kong brokers may trade certain eligible securities listed on the SSE ("**SSE Securities**"). These include (i) the constituent stocks of the SSE A Share Index that fulfil all of the relevant criteria at any half-yearly review, monthly review or DVR Stock¹ review, as the case may be, and (ii) the SSE-listed A-Shares that are not accepted for Northbound trading by virtue of (i) but which have corresponding H-Shares accepted for listing and trading on SEHK, provided that:

- they are not traded on SSE in currencies other than RMB; and
- they are not under risk alert.

Investors eligible to trade shares that are listed on the STAR Board of SSE under the Northbound Shanghai Trading Link will be limited to institutional professional investors as defined in the relevant Hong Kong rules and regulations.

In addition, Hong Kong and overseas investors are able to trade eligible SSE-listed ETFs that satisfy the relevant criteria at a regular review and are accepted as eligible ETFs for Northbound trading under the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect. Regular reviews will be performed to determine the eligible ETFs for Northbound trading every six months.

It is expected that the list of eligible securities may be changed subject to review and approval by the relevant PRC regulators from time to time.

The trading is subject to rules and regulations issued from time to time. Trading under the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect is subject to a daily quota ("**Daily Quota**"). Northbound Shanghai Trading Link and Southbound Hong Kong Trading Link under Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect are subject to a separate set of Daily Quota. The Daily Quota limits the maximum net buy value of cross-boundary trades under the Stock Connect each day.

The Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect comprises a Northbound Shenzhen Trading Link and a Southbound Hong Kong Trading Link under Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect. Under the Northbound Shenzhen Trading Link, Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the underlying schemes, if applicable), through their Hong Kong brokers and a securities trading service company established by SEHK, may be able to trade eligible securities listed on the SZSE by routing orders to SZSE.

Under the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect, the underlying schemes, through their Hong Kong brokers may trade certain eligible securities listed on the SZSE ("**SZSE Securities**"). These include (i) SZSE-listed A-Shares that are constituent stocks of the SZSE Composite Index and fulfil all of the relevant criteria at any half-yearly review, monthly review or DVR Stock¹ review, as the case may be, and (ii) SZSE-listed A-Shares that are not accepted for Northbound trading by virtue of (i) but which have corresponding H-Shares accepted for listing and trading on SEHK, provided that:

- they are not traded on SZSE in currencies other than RMB; and
- they are not under risk alert or under delisting arrangement.

Investors eligible to trade shares that are listed on the ChiNext Board of SZSE under the Northbound Shenzhen Trading Link will be limited to institutional professional investors as defined in the relevant Hong Kong rules and regulations.

In addition, Hong Kong and overseas investors are able to trade eligible SZSE-listed ETFs that satisfy the relevant criteria at a regular review and are accepted as eligible ETFs for Northbound trading under the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect. Regular reviews will be performed to determine the eligible ETFs for Northbound trading every six months.

It is expected that the list of eligible securities may be changed subject to review and approval by the relevant PRC regulators from time to time.

The trading is subject to rules and regulations issued from time to time. Trading under the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect is subject to a Daily Quota. Northbound Shenzhen Trading Link and Southbound Hong Kong Trading Link under the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect is subject to a separate set of Daily Quota. The Daily Quota limits the maximum net buy value of cross-boundary trades under the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect each day.

HKSCC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of HKEX, and ChinaClear are responsible for the clearing, settlement and the provision of depository, nominee and other related services of the trades executed by their respective market participants and investors. The SSE Securities and SZSE Securities traded through Stock Connects are issued in scripless

¹ A stock with Differentiated Voting Rights.

form, and investors will not hold any physical shares.

Although HKSCC does not claim proprietary interests in the SSE Securities and SZSE Securities held in its omnibus stock accounts in ChinaClear, ChinaClear as the share registrar for SSE Securities and SZSE Securities will still treat HKSCC as one of the shareholders when it handles corporate actions in respect of such SSE Securities and SZSE Securities.

In addition to paying trading fees, levies and stamp duties in connection with trading in SSE Securities and SZSE Securities, the underlying schemes may be subject to other fees and taxes arising from trading of SSE Securities and SZSE Securities via the Stock Connects which are determined by the relevant authorities.

China Interbank Bond Market

The CIBM Sub-Fund can invest in the China Interbank Bond Market via the Foreign Access Regime and/or the Bond Connect.

Investment in China Interbank Bond Market via Foreign Access Regime

Pursuant to the "Announcement (2016) No 3" issued by the PBOC on 24 February 2016, foreign institutional investors can invest in China Interbank Bond Market ("**Foreign Access Regime**") subject to other rules and regulations as promulgated by the Mainland Chinese authorities.

Under the prevailing regulations in Mainland China, foreign institutional investors who wish to invest directly in China Interbank Bond Market may do so via an onshore settlement agent, who will be responsible for making the relevant filings and account opening with the relevant authorities. There is no quota limitation.

Investment in China Interbank Bond Market via Northbound Trading Link under Bond Connect

Bond Connect is an initiative launched in July 2017 for mutual bond market access between Hong Kong and Mainland China established by China Foreign Exchange Trade System & National Interbank Funding Centre ("**CFETS**"), China Central Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd, Shanghai Clearing House, and HKEX and Central Moneymarkets Unit.

Under the prevailing regulations in Mainland China, eligible foreign investors will be allowed to invest in the bonds circulated in the China Interbank Bond Market through the northbound trading of Bond Connect ("**Northbound Trading Link**"). There will be no investment quota for Northbound Trading Link.

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

The Northbound Trading Link refers to the trading platform that is located outside of Mainland China and is connected to CFETS for eligible foreign investor to submit their trade requests for bonds circulated in the China Interbank Bond Market through Bond Connect. SEHK and CFETS will work together with offshore electronic bond trading platforms to provide electronic trading services and platforms to allow direct trading between eligible foreign investors and approved onshore dealer(s) in Mainland China through CFETS.

Eligible foreign investors may submit trade requests for bonds circulated in the China Interbank Bond Market through the Northbound Trading Link provided by offshore electronic bond trading platforms (such as Tradeweb and Bloomberg), which will in turn transmit their requests for quotation to CFETS. CFETS will send the requests for quotation to a number of approved onshore dealer(s) (including market makers and others engaged in the market making business) in Mainland China. The approved onshore dealer(s) will respond to the requests for quotation via CFETS and CFETS will send their responses to those eligible foreign investors through the same offshore electronic bond trading platforms. Once the eligible foreign investor accepts the quotation, the trade is concluded on CFETS.

On the other hand, the settlement and custody of bond securities traded in the China Interbank Bond Market under Bond Connect will be done through the settlement and custody link between the Central Money-markets Unit, as an offshore custody agent, and the China Central Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd and Shanghai Clearing House, as onshore custodian and clearing institutions in Mainland China. Under the settlement link, China Central Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd or Shanghai Clearing House will effect gross settlement of confirmed trades onshore and the Central Moneymarkets Unit will process bond settlement instructions from Central Moneymarkets Unit members on behalf of eligible foreign investors in accordance with its relevant rules.

Since the introduction in August 2018 of Delivery Versus Payment (DVP) settlement in respect of Bond Connect, the movement of cash and securities is carried out simultaneously on a real time basis. Pursuant to the prevailing regulations in Mainland China, the Central Moneymarkets Unit, being the offshore custody agent recognised by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority open omnibus nominee accounts with the onshore custody agent recognised by the PBOC (i.e., the China Securities Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd and Shanghai Clearing House). All bonds traded by eligible foreign investors will be registered in the name of Central Moneymarkets Unit, which will hold such bonds as a nominee owner.

Important Note: please note that the liquidity of the China Interbank Bond Market is particularly unpredictable. Investors should read the “Liquidity Risk” and “Risks Applicable to the China Interbank Bond Market” in the section headed “Risk Considerations” section of this Prospectus prior to investing in the CIBM Sub-Fund.

Classes and Form of Units

Units offered in any Sub-Fund shall be divided into different Classes as follows: Class A and Class X, representing different charging structures. All Classes of Units shall be issued in registered form or global certificate form and no temporary documents of title or share certificates will be issued. Unless otherwise requested, all Units will be issued as registered Units. Unit Classes shall be sub-divided into Distributing Unit Classes with different dividend distribution structures and non-Distributing Unit Classes which do not pay any dividends.

Investors purchasing any Unit Class through a distributor will be subject to the distributor's normal account opening requirements. Title to Units is evidenced by entries in the Trust's Unit register. Unitholders will receive confirmation notes of their transactions. Registered certificates are not issued.

Class X is not available to the Hong Kong public. Class X Units are reserved for subscription to investors who satisfy the eligibility and suitability requirements of institutional investors (as determined by the Manager's discretion). These Units are only available at the Manager's discretion.

Dividends

Non-Distributing Unit Classes

For Non-Distributing Unit Classes the current policy is to retain and reinvest all net income. In this regard the income is retained in the Net Asset Value and reflected in the Net Asset Value per Unit of the relevant Class. Non-Distributing Units of any class are referred to using the number 2, e.g. Class A2.

Distributing Unit Classes

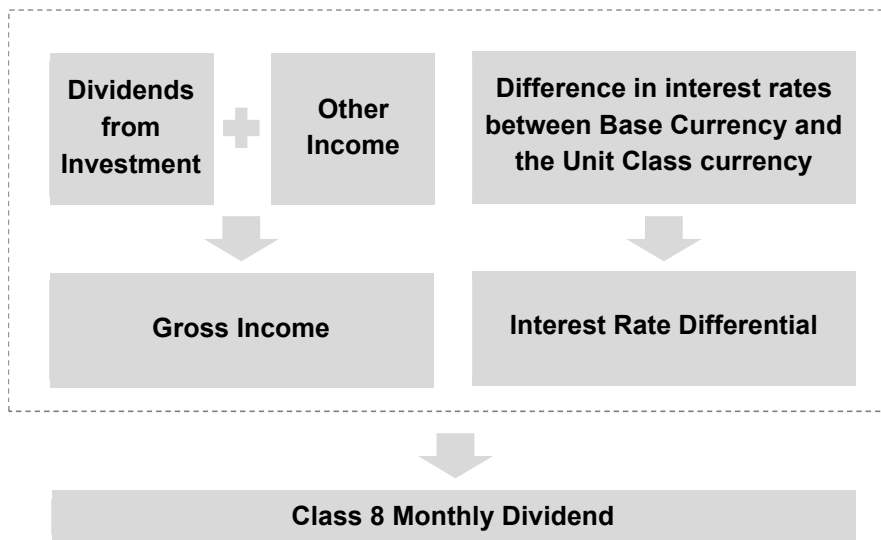
For the Distributing Unit Classes, the current policy is to distribute all of the investment income for the period and potentially a portion of capital before deduction of expenses for Unit Classes which distribute gross.

The Manager may determine the first distribution date at its discretion, by taking into account factors including but are not limited to market conditions and size of the relevant Sub-Funds.

Units for which dividends are calculated at the discretion of the Manager on the basis of the expected gross income over a given period (such period to be determined by the Manager from time to time) with a view to providing consistent monthly dividend distributions to Unitholders during such period are Distributing (S) Units and referred to using the number 6, e.g. Class A6. At the discretion of the Manager the dividends may include distributions from capital (including net realised and net unrealised capital gains). The dividend is calculated and declared monthly and distributed to Unitholders based upon the number of Units held at the month end.

Units for which dividends are calculated at the discretion of the Manager on the basis of the expected gross income and Interest Rate Differential arising from Unit Class currency hedging over a given period (such period to be determined by the Manager from time to time) with a view to providing consistent monthly dividend distributions to Unitholders during such period are Distributing (R) Units and referred to using the number 8, e.g. Class A8. At the discretion of the Manager the dividend may include distributions from capital (including net realised and net unrealised capital gains). Inclusion of any Interest Rate Differential arising from currency hedging in the dividend calculation will be considered a distribution from capital or capital gains. The dividend is calculated and declared monthly and distributed to Unitholders based upon the number of Units held at the month end. For the avoidance of doubt, Class 8 Units operate in the same way as other currency hedged Unit Classes of the relevant Sub-Funds and the only difference is that Class 8 Units may distribute Interest Rate Differentials arising from Unit Class currency hedging while other currency hedged Unit Classes will not.

The following diagram illustrates the mechanism by which dividends payable in respect of Class 8 Units may include Interest Rate Differentials arising from Unit Class currency hedging:



All Distributing Unit Classes in the Sub-Funds pay dividends out of gross income while charging all or part of their fees and expenses to capital (i.e. payment of fees and expenses out of capital). This will result in an increase in distributable income available for payment as dividends, and therefore, these Unit Classes may effectively pay dividends out of capital. Classes 6 and 8 may also pay dividends out of capital (including net realised and net unrealised capital gains) of the relevant Class at the Manager’s discretion.

The Manager may operate income equalisation arrangements with a view to ensuring that the level of net income accrued within a Sub-Fund (or gross income in the case of Class 6 Units and gross income and any Interest Rate Differential in the case of Class 8 Units) and attributable to each Unit is not affected by the issue, conversion or redemption of those Units during an accounting period.

Where an investor subscribes for Units during an accounting period, the price at which those Units were subscribed may be deemed to include an amount of net income accrued since the date of the last distribution. The result is that, in relation to Distributing Unit Classes, the first distribution which an investor receives following subscription may include a repayment of capital. Non-Distributing Unit Classes do not distribute income and so should not be impacted in the same way.

Where an investor redeems Units during an accounting period the Redemption Value in relation to Distributing Unit Classes may be deemed to include an amount of net income accrued since the date of the last distribution. In the case of Class 6 Units, equalisation will be calculated on the gross income, and in the case of Class 8 Units, equalisation will be calculated on the gross income and any Interest Rate Differential attributable to the relevant Units. Non-Distributing Unit Classes do not distribute income and so should not be impacted in the same way.

Any distributions involving the payment of dividends out of capital, payment of dividends out of gross income or Interest Rate Differentials arising from Unit Class currency hedging amounts to a return or withdrawal of part of an investor’s original investment or from any capital gains attributable to that original investment, which will result in an immediate reduction of the Net Asset Value per Unit.

The composition of the latest dividends (i.e. relative amounts paid from (i) net distributable income and (ii) capital) for the last 12 months are available from the Manager on request and on www.blackrock.com/hk.

The Manager may amend the above dividend policy with respect to payment of fees and/or dividends out of capital subject to the SFC’s prior approval and by giving not less than one month’s prior notice to investors.

Classes of Units and Features

Classes of Units	Distribution Type	Distribution Frequency	Gross/Net Distribution
A2	Non-Distributing	–	–
A6	Distributing (S)	Monthly	Gross
A8	Distributing (R)	Monthly	Gross

Classes of Units Currently Available to the Hong Kong Public

Classes of Units currently available to the Hong Kong public are:

In relation to Dynamic High Income Fund:

Available Classes	Dealing Currencies
A2	USD (Unhedged)
A6	HKD (Hedged), USD (Unhedged)
A8	RMB (Hedged)

In relation to Systematic Global Equity High Income Fund:

Available Classes	Dealing Currencies
A2	USD (Unhedged)
A6	HKD (Hedged), USD (Unhedged)
A8	RMB (Hedged)

Dealing in Units

Dealing

Orders for subscription, redemption and conversion of Units should be received by the Trustee before the relevant Dealing Deadline for the relevant Sub-Fund. Subscription orders shall be processed only upon the confirmation of the receipt of subscription settlement funds before the Dealing Deadline. Subscription, redemption and conversion of Units will normally be effected daily on the Dealing Day. The prices applied will be those calculated as at the close of the relevant markets of such Dealing Day. Any dealing orders received by the Trustee after the Dealing Deadline will be dealt with on the next Dealing Day. At the discretion of the Manager on behalf of the Trust, dealing orders transmitted by a paying agent, a correspondent bank or other entity aggregating deals on behalf of its underlying clients before the Dealing Deadline but only received by the Trustee after the Dealing Deadline but, before the close of the first relevant market, may be treated as if they had been received before the Dealing Deadline. Further details and exceptions are described under the sections "**Application for Units**", "**Redemption of Units**" and "**Conversion of Units**". Once given, applications to subscribe and instructions to redeem or convert are irrevocable.

Orders placed through distributors rather than directly with the Trustee may be subject to different procedures which may delay receipt by the Trustee. Investors should consult their distributor before placing orders in any Sub-Fund.

Where Unitholders subscribe for or redeem Units having a specific value, the number of Units dealt in as a result of dividing the specific value by the applicable Net Asset Value per Unit is rounded to two decimal places. Such rounding may result in a benefit to the Sub-Fund or the Unitholder.

Subscription, redemption and conversion of Units may be suspended or deferred as described in the section "**Suspension of the Determination of Net Asset Value**". Redemption of Units is also subject to the Redemption Gate.

Dealing Deadlines and Dealing Days

On certain dates, the stock exchanges in certain jurisdictions will be closed to trading. If the Dealing Deadline and/or the Dealing Day occurs when the stock exchanges in the relevant jurisdictions are already closed to trading, the relevant Sub-Fund will be unable to take appropriate actions in the underlying markets to reflect investments in or divestments out of Units made on that day until such stock exchanges re-open. Dealing Days for the relevant Sub-Fund will be available on the Manager's website at www.blackrock.com/hk.

General

Confirmation notes and other documents sent by post, email or fax will be at the risk of the investor.

Minimum Dealing and Holding Sizes

The Trust may refuse to comply with redemption, conversion or transfer instructions if they are given in respect of part of a holding in Class A Units which has a value of less than, or if to do so would result in such a holding of less than USD 1,000 (or the approximate equivalent in the relevant Dealing Currency). There is no minimum holding requirement for Class X Units. These minima may be varied for any particular case or distributor or generally.

Details of any variations to the current minima shown above are available from the local Investor Servicing team.

Prices of Units

Prices of Units pertaining to subscription, redemption and conversion are determined on the Dealing Day. Prices are quoted in the Dealing Currency(ies) of the relevant Sub-Fund.

The latest available Net Asset Value per Unit of a Sub-Fund is available on the Manager's website at www.blackrock.com/hk on each Dealing Day or published in such publications as the Manager may decide from time to time. Historic dealing prices for all Units are available from the Manager upon request.

Each Unit may be acquired at its Issue Price at the Valuation Point on the Valuation Day in relation to the relevant Dealing Day (subject to the pricing adjustment mechanism described below). The price will be subject to any relevant charges (see section "**Fees, Charges and Expenses**").

The Units may be redeemed at their Redemption Value at the Valuation Point on the Valuation Day in relation to the relevant Dealing Day (subject to the pricing adjustment mechanism described below). The price will be subject to any relevant charges (see section "**Fees, Charges and Expenses**").

The Net Asset Value per Unit is determined on each Dealing Day at the Valuation Point on the Valuation Day unless the determination of the Net Asset Value per Unit is suspended (see section "**Suspension of the Determination of Net Asset Value**").

Anti-Dilution Pricing Adjustment Mechanism

In order to reduce the effect of "dilution" on a Sub-Fund, the Manager will (in accordance with the Trust Deed), adjust the Net Asset Value of a Unit of any Class in determining the Issue Price and Redemption Value. Dilution occurs when the actual cost of purchasing or selling the underlying assets of the relevant Sub-Fund, deviates from the carrying value of these assets in the Sub-Fund's valuation due to dealing charges, taxes and any spread between the buying and selling prices of the underlying assets. Dilution may have an adverse effect on the value of the Sub-Fund and therefore impact the Unitholders. By adjusting the Net Asset Value per Unit, this effect can be reduced or prevented and Unitholders can be protected from the impact of dilution.

Under normal market conditions, the Manager expects that the anti-dilution pricing adjustment will not exceed 1.5% of the Net Asset Value per Unit on the relevant Dealing Day. However, the percentage may be higher in special circumstances, for example, when a tax or levy is imposed on a large portion of the assets of a Sub-Fund by a regulator or tax authority or where market spreads widen due to a financial crisis.

In determining the Issue Price (with the exception of Units of any Class which are issued during the initial offer period for such Class of Units) and Redemption Value of a Unit of any Class on each relevant Dealing Day, the Net Asset Value per Unit shall be increased by the aforesaid adjustment where the net subscription on the relevant Dealing Day exceeds a pre-determined threshold, or decreased by the aforesaid adjustment where the net redemption on the relevant Dealing Day exceeds a pre-determined threshold. Such pre-determined threshold will be determined and reviewed on a periodic basis by the Manager.

Application for Units

Applications to Subscribe

Applications for Units in respect of any Dealing Day must be made to the Trustee on the application form on or before the relevant Dealing Deadline. Certain distributors or the local Investor Servicing team may allow underlying investors to submit applications through them for onward transmission to the Trustee. For initial applications for Units by fax, applicants will be sent an application form that must be completed and returned by mail to the Trustee to confirm the application. Failure to provide the original application form will delay the completion of the transaction and consequently the ability to effect subsequent dealings in the Units concerned. Subsequent applications for Units may be made in writing or by fax. The Manager and the Trustee may in their discretion accept applications (including initial and subsequent applications) sent via other electronic means.

Applications for Units should be made for Units having a specified value and fractions of Units will be issued where appropriate.

The Manager reserves the right to reject any application for Units or to accept any application in part only. In addition, issues of Units of any or all Sub-Funds may be deferred until the next Dealing Day or suspended, where the aggregate value of orders for all Unit Classes of a Sub-Fund exceeds a particular value (currently fixed by the Manager at 10% by approximate Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund) and the Manager considers that to give effect to such orders on the relevant Dealing Day would adversely affect the interests of existing Unitholders. This may result in some Unitholders having subscription orders deferred on a particular Dealing Day, whilst others do not. Applications for Units so deferred will be dealt with in priority to later requests.

If an application for Units is not accepted or rejected by the Manager (in whole or in part only), subscription monies will normally be returned to the applicant within four Business Days without interest provided that all necessary information is available. Subscription monies will be returned to the applicant by cheque through the post or by telegraphic transfer to the bank account from which the monies originated at the risk and expense of the applicants or in such other manner as the Manager and/or the Trustee may from time to time determine.

Settlement

For all subscription of Units, settlement in cleared funds net of bank charges must be received by the Manager within two Business Days after the relevant Dealing Day unless otherwise specified in the contract note in cases where the standard

settlement date is a public holiday for the currency of settlement. If timely settlement is not made (or a completed application form is not received for an initial subscription), the application may not be accepted, and relevant allotment of Units may be cancelled and an applicant may be required to compensate the relevant distributor and/or the Trust.

Payment instructions are summarised in Appendix C. Payments made by cash or cheque will not be accepted.

Settlement should normally be made in the Dealing Currency for the relevant Unit Class.

Minimum Subscription

The minimum initial subscription amounts are as follows (or the approximate equivalents in the relevant Dealing Currency):-

Class A Units:

	Class A6 HKD (Hedged)	Class A8 RMB (Hedged)	Class A2 USD (Unhedged) Class A6 USD (Unhedged)
Minimum initial subscription amounts	HKD50,000	RMB50,000	USD5,000

Class X Units: USD25 million

The minimum subsequent subscription amount for each Class of Units is USD1,000 (or the approximate equivalents in the relevant Dealing Currency).

The Manager may, at its absolute discretion, modify or waive these minimum limits for any particular case or distributor or generally. Investors may also need to satisfy any such minimum limits as imposed by distributors (if applicable).

Compliance with Applicable Laws and Regulations

Investors who wish to subscribe for Units must provide the Trustee and/or the Manager and/or Custodian with all necessary information which they may reasonably require to verify the identity of the investor in accordance with applicable Hong Kong regulations on the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing. Failure to do so may result in the Manager rejecting a subscription order.

Furthermore, as a result of any other applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to, other relevant anti-money laundering legislation, tax laws and regulatory requirements, investors may be required, in certain circumstances, to provide additional documentation to confirm their identity or provide other relevant information pursuant to such laws and regulations, as may be required from time to time, even if an existing investor. Any information provided by investors will be used only for the purposes of compliance with these requirements and all documentation will be duly returned to the relevant investor. Until the Trustee and/or the Manager and/or the Custodian receives the requested documentation or additional information, there may be a delay in processing any subsequent redemption requests and the Manager reserves the right in all cases to withhold redemption proceeds until such a time as the required documentation or additional information is received.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance (“PDPO”, Chapter 486 of the Laws of Hong Kong), the Trustee, the Manager, the Custodian, or any of their respective delegates (each a “Data User”) may collect, hold, use personal data of individual investors in the Sub-Funds only for the purposes for which such data was collected and shall comply with personal data protection principles and requirements as set out in the PDPO and all other applicable regulations and rules governing personal data use in Hong Kong from time to time. Accordingly, each Data User shall take all practicable steps to ensure that personal data collected, held and processed by them are protected against unauthorised or accidental access, processing, erasure or other use.

Redemption of Units

Applications to Redeem

Instructions for the redemption of Units in respect of any Dealing Day should normally be given by fax or in writing to the Trustee on or before the relevant Dealing Deadline (or via other electronic means as agreed by the Manager and the Trustee in their discretion). Certain distributors or the local Investor Servicing team may allow underlying investors to submit instructions for redemptions through them for onward transmission to the Trustee. They may also be given to the Trustee in writing, or by fax followed in each case by confirmation in writing sent by mail to the Trustee unless a coverall renunciation and fax indemnity including instructions to pay the redemption proceeds to a specified bank account has been agreed. Failure to provide written confirmations may delay settlement of the transaction. Written redemption requests (or written confirmations of such requests) must include the full name(s), account number and address of the holders, the name of the Sub-Fund, the Class, the value or number of Units to be redeemed and full settlement instructions and must be signed by all holders. If a redemption order is made for a cash amount or for a

number of Units to a higher value than that of the applicant's account then this order will be automatically treated as an order to redeem all of the Units on the applicant's account.

Settlement

Subject to suspension or deferral of redemptions as described in section "**Suspension of the Determination of Net Asset Value**", redemption payments will normally be despatched in the relevant Dealing Currency for that Unit Class on the fourth Business Day after the relevant Dealing Day, provided that the relevant documents (as described above and any applicable money laundering prevention information) have been received, and at most within one calendar month upon receipt the relevant documents, unless the market(s) in which a substantial portion of investments is made is subject to legal or regulatory requirements (such as foreign currency controls) thus rendering the payment of the redemption money within the aforesaid time period not practicable. In such case, the extended time frame for the payment of the redemption money shall reflect the additional time needed in light of the specific circumstances in the relevant market(s) and payment of the redemption money will be made to Unitholders as soon as practicable, and, under normal circumstances, within three Business Days after receipt of the relevant sum by the Trustee.

Suspension on Redemption

Redemptions shall be subject to suspension or deferral of redemptions as described in the section "**Suspension of the Determination of Net Asset Value**".

The Manager shall, subject to and in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed, redeem Units in respect of redemption request of any Unitholder which it has received in respect of any Dealing Day before such a suspension.

Any Unitholder who submits a redemption request after a suspension has been declared and before termination of such suspension may withdraw any request for the redemption of Units of such class by notice in writing to the Manager (or via other electronic means as agreed by the Manager in its discretion). If no such notice withdrawing any such request has been received by the Manager before termination of such suspension, the Manager shall, subject to and in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed, redeem Units in respect of which it has received applications for redemption as at the Dealing Day next following the termination of such suspension.

Compulsory Redemption

If it shall come to the notice of the Manager or the Trustee (who shall inform the Manager as soon as practicable thereafter) that Units of any Class are owned directly, indirectly or beneficially by any person in contravention of any laws or requirements of any country, any governmental authority or any stock exchange on which such Units are listed or in circumstances (whether directly or indirectly affecting such person and whether taken alone or in conjunction with any other persons, connected or not, or any other circumstances appearing to the Manager to be relevant) which in their opinion might result in the Sub-Fund in relation to such Class of Units, the Trust, the Trustee and/or the Manager incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any other pecuniary disadvantage which the Sub-Fund, the Trust, the Trustee and/or the Manager might not otherwise have incurred or suffered or have been subject to, the Manager or the Trustee (in consultation with the Manager) may, acting in good faith and in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations, give notice to such person requiring him to transfer such Units to a person who would not thereby be in contravention of any such restrictions as aforesaid or may give a request in writing for the redemption of such Units. If any person upon whom such a notice is served does not within thirty days after such notice transfer such Units as aforesaid or establish to the satisfaction of the Manager (whose judgment shall be final and binding) that such Units are not held in contravention of any such restrictions he shall be deemed upon the expiration of thirty days to have given a request in writing for the redemption of all such Units.

Limitation on Redemption

With a view to protecting the interests of all Unitholders the Manager shall be entitled with the approval of the Trustee to limit the total number of Units relating to the Sub-Fund which the Unitholders are entitled to redeem on any Dealing Day to 10% (or such higher percentage as the Manager may from time to time determine) of the total Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund (the "**Redemption Gate**"), such limitation to be applied pro rata to all Unitholders of Units of the Sub-Fund who have validly requested redemption to be effected on such Dealing Day so that the proportion redeemed of each holding so requested to be redeemed is the same for all such Unitholders. Any Units which, by virtue of the powers conferred on the Manager are not redeemed, shall be redeemed (subject to any further application of this limitation) on the next succeeding Dealing Day pro rata to all Unitholders whose requested redemption to be effected on the previous Dealing Day has been deferred pursuant to the preceding sentence in priority to subsequent redemption requests. If requests for redemption are carried forward as aforesaid, the Manager will, as soon as practicable, and under normal circumstances, before the next Dealing Day, give notice to the Unitholders of Units affected thereby that such Units have not been redeemed and that (subject as aforesaid) they shall be redeemed on the next succeeding Dealing Day.

Conversion of Units

Switching Between Unit Classes

Unitholders may request conversion from one Unit Class in a Sub-Fund to another Unit Class of the same Sub-Fund.

Unitholders may request conversions of the whole or part of their holding provided that the Unitholder satisfies the conditions applicable to investment in the Unit Class being converted into (see "**Classes and Form of Units**" above). Such conditions include but are not limited to:

- satisfying any minimum investment requirement;
- demonstrating that they qualify as eligible investors for the purposes of investing in a particular Unit Class;
- the suitability of the charging structure of the Unit Class being converted into; and
- satisfying any conversion charges that may apply.

Provided that the Manager may, at its discretion, elect to waive any of these requirements where it deems such action reasonable and appropriate under the circumstances.

The conversion of Units will be calculated by dividing (a) the value of the number of Units to be converted, calculated by reference to the Net Asset Value per Unit (including any anti-dilution adjustment as described in the sub-section "**Anti-Dilution Pricing Adjustment Mechanism**" and currency conversion adjustment) by (b) the Net Asset Value per Unit (including any anti-dilution adjustment as described in the sub-section "**Anti-Dilution Pricing Adjustment Mechanism**" and currency conversion adjustment) of the new Class. This calculation will be adjusted where appropriate by the inclusion of a conversion charge. For holders of all Unit Classes, there is normally no conversion charge levied by the Manager. However, Excessive Trading charges may apply in some circumstances – see section "**Fees, Charges and Expenses**".

Conversion and investment into and out of certain Unit Classes is at the discretion of the Manager.

The Manager may, at its discretion, refuse conversions in order to ensure that the Units are not held by or on behalf of any person who does not meet the conditions applicable to investment in that Unit Class, or who would then hold the Units in circumstances which could give rise to a breach of law, or requirements of any country, government or regulatory authority on the part of that person or the Trust or give rise to adverse tax or other pecuniary consequences for the Trust, including a requirement to register under any securities or investment or similar laws or requirements of any country or authority.

Instructions to Convert

Instructions for the conversion of Units should normally be given by instructing the Trustee in writing or by fax (in a format acceptable to the Trust) on or before the relevant Dealing Deadline (or via other electronic means as agreed by the Manager and the Trustee in their discretion). Certain distributors or the local Investor Servicing team may allow underlying investors to submit instructions for conversions through them for onward transmission to the Trustee. Instructions may also be given by fax or in writing to the Trustee. Written conversion requests (or written confirmations of such requests) must include the full name(s), account number and address of the holder(s), the name of the Sub-Fund, the Class and the value or number of Units to be converted. Conversion of Units held in a Sub-Fund to/from another sub-fund of the Trust is currently not allowed.

Transfer of Units

Unitholders holding Units of any Class through a distributor or other intermediary may request that their existing holdings be transferred to another distributor or intermediary.

Any transfer of Units is subject to the Manager's consent. The Registrar may charge a fee (for the benefit and use of the transfer) for the registration of the relevant transfer.

Fees, Charges and Expenses

Fees, Charges and Expenses Payable by the Sub-Funds

Management fees

The Trust will pay a management fee to the Manager for its management services at a rate up to 2% per annum based on the Net Asset Value of each Sub-Fund. The current level of management fee chargeable to each Class of Units of the Sub-Funds is shown as follows:-

In relation to Dynamic High Income Fund:

Class	Management fees (% of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class)
Class A	1.50% per annum
Class X	N/A; holders of Class X Units are subject to a separate management fee payable to the Manager or its affiliate under the relevant investment management agreement between such holder and the Manager or its affiliate.

In relation to Systematic Global Equity High Income Fund:

Class	Management fees (% of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class)
Class A	1.50% per annum
Class X	N/A; holders of Class X Units are subject to a separate management fee payable to the Manager or its affiliate under the relevant investment management agreement between such holder and the Manager or its affiliate.

These fees accrue daily and are paid monthly.

Investment Adviser fee

All fees paid to the Investment Adviser(s) (if any) will be borne by the Manager and paid out of the management fee.

Administration fee

The Trust will pay an administration fee to the Manager for its administration services at a rate up to 0.25% per annum based on the Net Asset Value of each Sub-Fund. The current level of administration fee chargeable to each Sub-Fund is shown in Appendix B. These fees accrue daily and are paid monthly.

The Manager sets the level of the administration fee at a rate which aims to ensure that the total expense ratio of each Sub-Fund remains competitive when compared across a broad market of similar investment products available to investors in the Sub-Fund, taking into account a number of criteria such as the market sector of each Sub-Fund and the Sub-Fund's performance relative to its peer group.

The administration fee is used by the Manager to meet all fixed and variable operating and administrative costs and expenses incurred by the Trust as well as registrar fee, with the exception of the management fee, plus any taxes thereon and any taxes at an investment or Trust level.

These operating and administrative expenses include all third party expenses and other recoverable costs incurred by or on behalf of the Trust from time to time, including but not limited to, Trustee's fees, Custodian's fees, fund accounting fees, transfer agency fees (including sub-transfer agency and associated platform dealing charges), all professional costs, such as consultancy, legal, tax advisory and audit fees, travel expenses, reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, printing, publication, translation and all other costs relating to Unitholder reporting, regulatory filing and licence fees, correspondent and other banking charges, software support and maintenance, operational costs and expenses attributed to the Investor Servicing teams and other global administration services provided by various BlackRock Group companies.

The Manager bears the risk of ensuring that a Sub-Fund's total expense ratio remains competitive. Accordingly the Manager is entitled to retain any amount of the administration fee paid to it which is in excess of the actual expenses incurred by the Trust during any period whereas any costs and expenses incurred by the Trust in any period which exceed the amount of administration fee that is paid to the Manager, shall be borne by the Manager or another BlackRock Group company.

Trustee fee

The Manager will pay a trustee fee to the Trustee for its trust services out of the administration fee receivable by the Manager.

Custodian fee

The Manager will pay a custodian fee to the Custodian for its custody services out of the administration fee receivable by the Manager.

Registrar fee

The Manager will pay a registrar fee to the Registrar for maintaining the register out of the administration fee receivable by the Manager.

Transaction costs

The Trust will pay transactions costs which may include all stamp and other duties, taxes, governmental charges,

brokerage commissions, exchange costs and commissions, bank charges, transfer fees and expenses, registration fees and expenses, transaction fees of the Trustee, and any other costs, charges or expenses payable in respect of the acquisition, holding and realisation of any investment.

Establishment expenses

The preliminary establishment expenses of the Trust and the Sub-Funds are covered by the Manager.

Fees, Charges and Expenses Payable by the Underlying Schemes

In relation to Dynamic High Income Fund:

Class	Management Fee	Depository Fees	Annual Charge (Administration Fee)	Service	Distribution Fee
Class X2 USD	Nil [#]	Safekeeping fees: 0.0024% to 0.45% per annum of the value of the securities [^] Transactional fees: USD\$5.5 to USD\$124 per transaction [^]	Up to 0.25% per annum [#]		Nil

In relation to Systematic Global Equity High Income Fund:

Class	Management Fee	Depository Fees	Annual Charge (Administration Fee)	Service	Distribution Fee
Class X2 USD	Nil [#]	Safekeeping fees: 0.0024% to 0.45% per annum of the value of the securities [^] Transactional fees: USD\$5.5 to USD\$124 per transaction [^]	Up to 0.25% per annum [#]		Nil

Aggregate Fees, Charges and Expenses Payable by the Sub-Funds and the Underlying Schemes

Unit Class	Aggregate Charges and Expenses of the Dynamic High Income Fund and the Underlying Scheme			
	Management Fee	Trustee and Custodian Fee	Depository Fees	Administration Fee
Class A	1.50% per annum [#]	Included in the Administration Fee	Safekeeping fees: 0.0024% to 0.45% per annum of the value of the securities [^] Transactional fees: USD\$5.5 to USD\$124 per transaction [^]	Up to 0.50% per annum [#]
Class X	Nil ^{**}	Included in the Administration Fee	Safekeeping fees: 0.0024% to 0.45% per annum of the value of the securities [^] Transactional fees: USD\$5.5 to USD\$124 per transaction [^]	Up to 0.50% per annum [#]

Unit Class	Aggregate Charges and Expenses of the Systematic Global Equity High Income Fund and the Underlying Scheme			
	Management Fee	Trustee and Custodian Fee	Depository Fees	Administration Fee
Class A	1.50% per annum ^{&#}	Included in the Administration Fee	Safekeeping fees: 0.0024% to 0.45% per annum of the value of the securities [^] Transactional fees: USD\$5.5 to USD\$124 per transaction [^]	Up to 0.50% per annum [#]
Class X	Nil ^{**}	Included in the Administration Fee	Safekeeping fees: 0.0024% to 0.45% per annum of the value of the securities [^] Transactional fees: USD\$5.5 to USD\$124 per transaction [^]	Up to 0.50% per annum [#]

[&] The management fee of Class A Units may be increased to the permitted maximum level as set out in this Prospectus by giving not less than 1 month's prior notice.

^{*} Holders of Class X Units are subject to a separate management fee payable to the Manager or its affiliate under the relevant investment management agreement between such holder and the Manager or its affiliate.

[#] The combined management fee and annual service charge of Class X2 USD of the underlying scheme may be increased up to a maximum of 2.25% in total by giving shareholders of Class X2 USD of the underlying scheme at least three months' prior notice. No management fees are payable in respect of Class X2 USD of the underlying scheme.

[^] All such fees may be subject to change without prior notice.

Fees, Charges and Expenses Payable by the Unitholders

Initial charge

On application for Units an initial charge, payable to the Manager (for its own absolute use and benefit), of up to 5% of the Issue Price of Units subscribed for may be added. The Manager is entitled, at its sole discretion and without recourse or cost to the Trust, to waive any initial charge, in whole or in part. The Manager may pay fees and charges to distributors out of the initial charge.

The current level of initial charge payable for the subscription of Units in respect of each Class is shown as follows:-

In relation to Dynamic High Income Fund:

Class	Initial Charge (% of subscription price)
Class A	Up to 3.00%
Class X	Nil

In relation to Systematic Global Equity High Income Fund:

Class	Initial Charge (% of subscription price)
Class A	Up to 3.00%
Class X	Nil

Conversion charge

Conversions of Units are normally free of charge, however selected distributors may impose a charge on each conversion of Units acquired through it, which will be deducted at the time of conversion and paid to the relevant distributor.

Redemption charge

In respect of redemptions of Units, a redemption charge, payable to the Manager (for its own absolute use and benefit), of up to 2% may be deducted from the Redemption Value of Units of the Sub-Fund. Currently no redemption charge is payable to the Manager (for its own absolute use and benefit) on redemption of Units.

The Manager is entitled, at its sole discretion and without recourse or cost to the Trust, to waive any redemption charge, in whole or in part at any time.

Excessive Trading or Excessive Conversion charges

In addition to the conversion charge (if any) and redemption charge (if any) as set out above, the Manager may, at its discretion, impose an Excessive Conversion or Excessive Trading charge of up to 2% of (i) the Net Asset Value of Units to be converted or (ii) the Redemption Value of Units on redemption, in the event of Excessive Conversion or Excessive Trading. This charge will be made for the benefit of the Sub-Fund, and affected Unitholders will be notified in their contract notes if such a fee has been charged.

Change in Fees

The current annual rate of fees, charges and expenses as set out above may be increased up to the specified permitted maximum level as set out in this Prospectus by giving not less than one month's prior notice to the affected Unitholders. Any increase of any fees above the specified permitted maximum level as set out in this Prospectus would require prior approval of the SFC, and not less than one month's prior notice to the affected Unitholders.

General

Over time, the different charging structures summarised above may result in different Unit Classes of the same Sub-Fund, which were bought at the same time, producing different investment returns. In this context investors may also wish to consider the services provided by their distributor in relation to their Units.

No commission to sales agent arising out of any dealing in Units of the Sub-Funds and expenses arising out of any advertising or promotional activities in connection with the Sub-Funds will be paid from the Sub-Funds' properties.

Where a Sub-Fund invests in any underlying scheme(s) managed by the Manager or its Connected Persons, all preliminary or initial charges and redemption charges on such scheme(s) must be waived. The Manager or any person acting on behalf of the Sub-Fund or the Manager may not obtain a rebate on any fees or charges levied by an underlying scheme or its management company, or any quantifiable monetary benefits in connection with investments in any underlying scheme.

Liquidity Risk Management

Liquidity risk is the risk that a particular position cannot be easily unwound or offset due to insufficient market depth or market disruption; or that a Sub-Fund's financial obligations (such as investor redemptions) cannot be met. An inability to sell a particular investment or portion of a Sub-Fund's assets may have a negative impact to the value of the relevant Sub-Fund and to the relevant Sub-Fund's ability to meet its investment objectives. Additionally, an inability to sell Sub-Fund assets may have negative implications for investors being able to redeem in a timely fashion, and also to investors who remain invested in the Sub-Fund.

The Manager has established a Liquidity Risk Management Policy which enables it to identify, monitor and manage the liquidity risks of the Sub-Funds. Such policy, combined with the liquidity management tools available, seeks to achieve fair treatment of Unitholders and safeguard the interests of remaining Unitholders against the redemption behaviour of other investors and mitigate against systemic risk.

The Manager's Liquidity Risk Management Policy is appropriate for each Sub-Fund's specific characteristics and takes into account the relevant Sub-Fund's liquidity terms, asset class liquidity, liquidity tools and regulatory requirements.

Tools to manage liquidity risk

Under the Liquidity Risk Management Policy, tools available to manage liquidity risk include the following:

- The Manager may adjust the Net Asset Value of a Unit of any Class in determining the Issue Price and Redemption Value.
- A Sub-Fund may borrow up to 10% of its latest available Net Asset Value.
- The Manager shall be entitled with the approval of the Trustee to limit the total number of Units relating to a Sub-Fund which the Unitholders are entitled to redeem on any Dealing Day to 10% of the total Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund.
- The Manager may, in consultation with the Trustee, adjust the value of any property of a Sub-Fund or permit some other method of valuation to be used, if it determines that such adjustment is required to reflect more fairly the value thereof and where the interests of the Unitholders or the relevant Sub-Fund so justify.

- The Management Company may suspend the determination of the Net Asset Value of any Class of a Sub-Fund in certain circumstances.

Liquidity risk management policy and framework

The Manager relies on the independent risk management team to implement the Liquidity Risk Management Policy. The risk management team uses a liquidity risk management framework to monitor and manage liquidity risk of each Sub-Fund. Under this framework the Manager and risk management team consider liquidity of holdings; market liquidity and cost to transact in various market conditions; and ability to meet redemptions and respond to outsized flows. Portfolio liquidity and redemption risk are regularly assessed using different qualitative and quantitative indicators. Key metrics that may be used to measure and monitor liquidity risk include liquidity tiers, projected fund flows and redemption forecasting models. The need for and availability of potential backup liquidity sources are evaluated and operational feasibility of processes to execute extraordinary measures to meet redemptions is considered. Any significantly adverse results are reported to senior management of the Manager.

This framework enables the risk management team to assess, review and decide, in conjunction with the Manager, any necessary course of action at short notice to deal with large redemptions or structurally stressed market conditions, via employing one or more of the tools outlined above. Investors should note that there is a risk that the tools may be ineffective to manage liquidity and redemption risk.

Taxation

The following summary of Hong Kong taxation is of a general nature, for information purposes only, and is not intended to be an exhaustive list of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase, own, redeem, convert or otherwise dispose of Units. This summary does not constitute legal or tax advice and does not purport to deal with the tax consequences applicable to all categories of investors. Prospective investors should consult their own professional advisers as to the implications of their subscribing for, purchasing, holding, redeeming or disposing of Units both under the laws and practice of Hong Kong and their respective jurisdictions. The information below is based on the law and practice in force in Hong Kong at the date of this Prospectus. The relevant laws, rules and practice relating to tax are subject to change and amendment (and such changes may be made on a retrospective basis). As such, there can be no guarantee that the summary provided below will continue to be applicable after the date of this Prospectus.

Hong Kong

The Sub-Funds

Profits Tax

As each Sub-Fund has been authorised as a collective investment scheme by the SFC pursuant to section 104 of the SFO, profits of each Sub-Fund arising from the sale or disposal of securities, net investment income received by or accruing to the relevant Sub-Fund and other profits of the relevant Sub-Fund in respect of such specified investment scheme are exempt from Hong Kong profits tax under section 26A(1A)(a) of the Inland Revenue Ordinance.

Other Taxes

Notwithstanding that profits or income of each Sub-Fund are exempt from Hong Kong profits tax, each Sub-Fund may be subject to tax in certain jurisdictions where investments are made on income or capital gains derived from such investments.

Stamp Duty

No Hong Kong stamp duty is payable by any Sub-Fund on an issue or redemption of Units.

The sale and purchase of Hong Kong stocks by any Sub-Fund will be subject to stamp duty in Hong Kong at the current rate of 0.10% of the stated consideration or the fair market value, whichever is higher, of the shares being sold and purchased respectively (i.e. 0.20% in total). A Sub-Fund will be liable to one half of such Hong Kong stamp duty.

The Unitholders

Profits Tax

Hong Kong profits tax will not be payable by the Unitholder (other than Unitholders carrying on a trade, profession or business of investing in securities in Hong Kong) on any gains or profits made on the sale, redemption or other disposal of the Units and on any distributions made by any Sub-Fund. In accordance with the practice of the Inland Revenue Department of Hong Kong (as at the date of this Prospectus) tax should not be payable in Hong Kong in respect of dividends payable to Unitholders.

Stamp Duty

No stamp duty is payable by an investor in respect of an issue of Units. However, the sale and purchase of Units between investors will be subject to stamp duty at the current rate of total 0.20% of the stated consideration or the fair market value, whichever is higher, of the Units being sold or purchased with half of such stamp duty to be payable by the buyer or seller of the Units, respectively. On redemption or transfer of Units, no Hong Kong stamp duty should be

payable if it is effected by cancellation of the Units.

Other Jurisdictional Taxes

Dividends and interest received by the Sub-Funds on their investments may be subject to other taxes, including withholding taxes in the countries of origin which are generally irrecoverable.

FATCA

(a) General information

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("**FATCA**") is a US tax law enacted in March 2010 with the withholding requirements for new accounts which became effective on 1 July 2014. FATCA attempts to minimise tax avoidance by US persons investing in foreign assets both through their own accounts and through their investments in foreign entities. Unless an intergovernmental agreement (an "**IGA**") is in place, FATCA requires foreign financial institutions ("**FFIs**") to provide information to the US tax authority, the Internal Revenue Service (the "**IRS**"), regarding their US account holders including substantial US owners of certain non-financial foreign entities ("**NFFEs**"). FFIs who fail to commit to meeting certain due diligence, withholding and reporting requirements and certain NFFEs who fail to provide required information on their substantial US owners will be subject to 30% FATCA withholding on most types of income from US investments (as further described below).

Payments of U.S. source fixed, determinable, annual, or periodic income ("**FDAP**"), such as dividends and interest, are subject to withholding beginning on 1 July 2014 when paid to non-participating FFIs ("**NPFFIs**"), non-compliant NFFEs, recalcitrant account holders at participating FFIs ("**PFFIs**"), and electing PFFIs. Payments made in the ordinary course of business for non-financial services are excluded from withholding.

U.S. tax law has detailed rules for determining the source of income. Different rules apply for each type of income. Interest and dividends, two of the most important types of income for investors, are generally sourced by reference to the residence of the obligor. Specifically, dividends are generally treated as U.S. source income when paid by a U.S. corporation with respect to its stock, and interest is generally treated as U.S. source income when paid by a U.S. borrower of money.

If an IGA is in place between the US and the country where the FFI is domiciled, then the terms of the IGA replace FATCA, meaning that all FFIs in the IGA country will generally be able to apply simpler, less burdensome due diligence and tax information sharing requirements, with generally no FATCA tax withholding. On 13 November 2014, the US and Hong Kong executed an US-Hong Kong IGA.

(b) FATCA registration status

The Manager will cause the Trust and/or the Sub-Funds to register as "Sponsored FFIs" within the time prescribed by FATCA in conjunction with the BlackRock Group overall registration process. The Manager has been registered as a Sponsoring FFI for the Trust and/or the Sub-Funds and has obtained its global intermediary identification number.

(c) Impact to the Sub-Funds and Unitholders

In the event that a Sub-Fund holds US securities and is not FATCA compliant, the relevant Sub-Fund may become subject to a 30% FATCA withholding as a result of the FATCA regime, and the value of the Units held by Unitholders in the relevant Sub-Fund may suffer material losses.

The Manager does not support US tax evasion or any request to help investors avoid detection under FATCA. The Manager is not able to provide tax advice and cannot determine the impact or compliance obligations of FATCA or an applicable IGA for investors' business activities. The Manager strongly encourages Unitholders to seek the advice of an experienced tax adviser to determine what actions Unitholders may need to take.

Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information

The Inland Revenue (Amendment) (No.3) Ordinance (the "**Ordinance**") came into force on 30 June 2016. This is the legislative framework for the implementation in Hong Kong of the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information ("**AEOI**"). The AEOI requires financial institutions ("**FIs**") in Hong Kong to collect certain required information relating to non-Hong Kong tax residents holding financial accounts with the FIs, and report such information to the Hong Kong Inland Revenue Department ("**IRD**") for the purpose of AEOI exchange. Generally, the information will be reported and automatically exchanged in respect of account holders that are tax residents in an AEOI partner jurisdiction(s) with which Hong Kong has a Competent Authority Agreement ("**CAA**") in force; however, the Trust and/or its agents may further collect information relating to residents of other jurisdictions.

The Trust and the Sub-Funds are required to comply with the requirements of the Ordinance as implemented by Hong Kong, which means that the Trust, each Sub-Fund and/or its agents shall collect and provide to the IRD the required information relating to Unitholders and prospective investors.

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

By investing in the Trust and the Sub-Funds and/or continuing to invest in the Trust and the Sub-Funds, Unitholders acknowledge that they may be required to provide additional information to the Trust, the Sub-Funds, the Manager and/or agents of the Trust and the Sub-Funds in order for the Trust and the Sub-Funds to comply with the Ordinance. The Unitholder's information (and information controlling persons including on beneficial owners, beneficiaries, direct or indirect shareholders or other persons associated with such Unitholders that are passive non-financial entities), may be transmitted by the IRD to authorities in other jurisdictions.

Each Unitholder and prospective investor should consult its own professional advisor(s) on the administrative and substantive implications of AEOI on its current or proposed investment in the Trust and the Sub-Funds.

Certification for Compliance with FATCA or Other Applicable Laws

Each investor (i) shall be required to, upon demand by the Trustee or the Manager, provide any form, certification or other information reasonably requested by and acceptable to the Trustee or the Manager that is necessary for the Trust or a Sub-Fund (A) to prevent withholding (including, without limitation, any withholding taxes required under FATCA) or qualify for a reduced rate of withholding or backup withholding in any jurisdiction from or through which the Trust or the relevant Sub-Fund receives payments and/or (B) to satisfy reporting or other obligations under the IRS Code and the United States Treasury Regulations promulgated under the IRS Code, or to satisfy any obligations relating to any applicable law, regulation or any agreement with any tax or fiscal authority in any jurisdiction, (ii) will update or replace such form, certification or other information in accordance with its terms or subsequent amendments or when such form, certificate or other information is no longer accurate, and (iii) will otherwise comply with any reporting obligations imposed by the United States, Hong Kong or any other jurisdiction (including any law, rule and requirement relating to AEOI) and reporting obligations that may be imposed by future legislation.

Power to Disclose Information to Authorities

Subject to applicable laws and regulations in Hong Kong, the Manager, the Trustee or any of their authorised person (as permissible under applicable law or regulation) may be required to report or disclose to any government agency, regulatory authority or tax or fiscal authority in any jurisdictions (including but not limited to the IRS and the IRD), certain information in relation to a Unitholder, including but not limited to the Unitholder's name, address, jurisdiction of birth, tax residence, tax identification number (if any), social security number (if any) and certain information relating to the Unitholder's holdings, account balance/value, and income or sale or redemption proceeds, to enable the relevant Sub-Fund to comply with any applicable law or regulation or any agreement with a tax authority (including, but not limited to, any law, rule, requirement, regulation or agreement relating to AEOI and FATCA).

Please refer to the offering documents of the underlying schemes for further details on the taxation applicable to the underlying schemes.

Meetings, Financial Reports and Documents

Meetings

General meetings of Unitholders will be held at such times and places as are indicated in the notices of such meetings. Notices are sent to registered Unitholders and (when legally required) published in such newspapers as decided by the Manager.

Financial Reports

Financial periods of the Trust end on 30 September each year. The first financial period of the Sub-Funds will end on 30 September 2023. The audited annual report of the Trust (to be prepared according to International Financial Reporting Standards) and of the Sub-Funds in respect of the preceding financial period is available within four months of the relevant year-end. An unaudited interim report is available within two months of the end of March the relevant year. The first unaudited interim report of the Sub-Funds will be for the period ending on 31 March 2023.

The audited annual report of the Trust and of the Sub-Funds in respect of the preceding financial period includes the

investment portfolio of the underlying schemes as at the relevant financial year end date.

The annual reports and unaudited interim report will be published in English only and will be available from the Manager's website at www.blackrock.com/hk within the above stated period. Hard copies of these financial reports may also be obtained from the Manager at the registered office of the Trust and from the local Investor Servicing teams free of charge. Unitholders will be notified of the means of getting access to the financial reports as and when the financial reports are issued and available.

Unitholders will be given at least one month's prior notice of any change to the mode of delivery of these financial reports.

Documents

Copies in English of the Trust Deed and material contracts entered into between the Manager and/or the Trustee (with respect to the Trust) and its relevant distributors (as varied or substituted from time to time) are available for inspection free of charge during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and Public Holidays excepted) at the Manager's office of 16th Floor Champion Tower, 3 Garden Road, Central, Hong Kong. English and Chinese copies of the Prospectus are available, without charge, from the Manager. In addition, copies of the Prospectus, in English and Chinese, notices to Unitholders, annual reports and unaudited interim reports of the Trust and the latest available Net Asset Value of the Sub-Funds will be available on the Manager's website (www.blackrock.com/hk). Please note that this website has not been reviewed by the SFC.

Termination of the Trust

1. The Trust may be terminated by the Trustee if any of the following events shall occur, namely:-
 - (a) the Manager shall go into liquidation (except a voluntary liquidation for the purpose of reconstruction or amalgamation upon terms previously approved in writing by the Trustee) or a receiver shall be appointed over any of its assets and shall not be discharged within 60 days; or
 - (b) the Trustee shall form the opinion for good and sufficient reason and shall so state in writing to the Manager that the Manager is incapable of performing its duties under the Trust Deed satisfactorily; or
 - (c) the Manager shall do any other thing which in the opinion of the Trustee is calculated to bring the Trust into disrepute or to be harmful to the interests of the Unitholders; or
 - (d) any law shall be passed or amended or regulatory directive or order is imposed which renders it illegal or in the opinion of the Trustee impracticable or inadvisable to continue the Trust; or
 - (e) either the Trustee shall be unable to find a person acceptable to the Trustee to act as the new Manager within 30 days after the removal of the Manager for the time being pursuant to the Trust Deed or the person nominated by the Trustee shall fail to be approved by an extraordinary resolution of Unitholders; or
 - (f) the Trustee shall have decided to retire but within 30 days of the Trustee giving notice to the Manager of its desire to retire the Manager shall be unable to find a suitable person who is willing to act as trustee.
2. The Trust (or in the case of (c), one or more Sub-Funds) may be terminated by the Manager in its absolute discretion by notice in writing to the Trustee:-
 - (a) on 30 September or any other date falling after a period of three years from the date of the Trust Deed if on such date the aggregate Net Asset Value of all the Units in each sub-fund of the Trust outstanding shall be less than one hundred and fifty million Hong Kong Dollars (HK\$150,000,000); or
 - (b) if any law shall be passed or amended or regulatory directive or order is imposed which renders it illegal or in the opinion of the Manager impracticable or inadvisable to continue the Trust; or
 - (c) if any law or regulation shall be passed or amended or any regulatory directive or order is imposed that affects a Sub-Fund and which renders such Sub-Fund illegal or in the good faith opinion of the Manager makes it impracticable or inadvisable to continue such Sub-Fund; or

- (d) if within a reasonable time and using commercially reasonable endeavours, the Manager shall be unable to find a person acceptable to the Manager to act as the new Trustee after deciding to remove the Trustee for the time being pursuant to the Trust Deed.
3. The Manager may, in its absolute discretion, by notice in writing to the Trustee:-
- (a) in respect of any sub-fund of the Trust created prior to 26 April 2019, terminate such sub-fund on any date falling after a period of three years from the date of its creation; or
- (b) in respect of any sub-fund of the Trust created on or after 26 April 2019 (i.e. the case of the Sub-Funds), terminate such sub-fund on any date falling after a period of one year from the date of its creation,
- if on such date the Net Asset Value of such sub-fund shall be less than one hundred and fifty million Hong Kong Dollars (HK\$150,000,000).
4. Notice of termination of a Sub-Fund will be given to Unitholders after the SFC has approved release of the notice. Not less than three months' prior notice will be given to Unitholders in respect of termination of the Sub-Fund. The notice will contain the reasons for the termination, the consequences to Unitholders of terminating the Sub-Fund and the alternatives available to them, and any other information required by the SFC.
5. Any unclaimed proceeds or other monies held by the Trustee upon termination of the Trust or a Sub-Fund, as the case may be, may at the expiration of twelve months from the date upon which the same became payable be paid into court subject to the right of the Trustee to deduct therefrom any expenses it may incur in making such payment.

Valuation Rules

The Net Asset Value of the Units and the Sub-Funds shall be calculated by valuing the relevant assets and deducting the liabilities in accordance with the Trust Deed. The Trust Deed provides (inter alia) that:

1. Except when the determination of the Net Asset Value per Unit of the relevant Class or Classes of a Sub-Fund has been suspended, the Manager or the Trustee (as they may decide between themselves) shall determine the Net Asset Value per Unit of such Class or Classes of that Sub-Fund as at the close of business in the last relevant market in which the Sub-Fund's investments are traded to close or such other time on each Business Day as the Manager with the approval of the Trustee may from time to time determine either generally or in respect of a particular Class of Units.
2. The Net Asset Value of each Sub-Fund shall be calculated by valuing the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund and deducting the liabilities of the relevant Sub-Fund in accordance with the key terms of the Trust Deed which is summarised below.
3. The Net Asset Value per Unit of a Class as at a Dealing Day shall be the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund calculated as at that Dealing Day before the deduction of any liabilities or the addition of any assets attributable specifically to the Class in question; such amount shall be apportioned between each Class of Units relating to such Sub-Fund by reference to by the Sub-Fund's size represented by all Units of each Class relating to such Sub-Fund in issue; the liabilities and assets specifically attributable to the Class of Units in question shall be deducted from or added to such apportioned amount; and the resulting sum shall be divided by the number of Units of the relevant Class in issue as at the Valuation Point on the relevant Dealing Day.

How value of assets in Sub-Fund shall be calculated

4. The Value of the assets comprised in a particular sub-fund of the Trust shall be calculated on the following basis:-
 - (a) in case the relevant sub-fund of the Trust is a fund of funds, securities that are quoted, listed, traded or dealt in on any market (other than interest in listed mutual fund corporation or unit trust) shall, unless the Manager (in consultation with the Trustee) determines that some other method is more appropriate, be valued by reference to the price appearing to the Manager to be the official closing price, or if unavailable, the last traded price on the market as the Manager may consider in the circumstances to provide fair criterion; or

in case the relevant sub-fund of the Trust is not a fund of funds, securities that are quoted, listed, traded or dealt in on any market shall, unless the Manager (in consultation with the Trustee) determines that some other method is more appropriate, be valued by reference to the price appearing to the Manager

to be the official closing price, or if unavailable, the last traded price on the market as the Manager may consider in the circumstances to provide fair criterion,

provided that:

- (i) if a security is quoted or listed on more than one market, the Manager shall adopt the price quoted on the market which in its opinion provides the principal market for such security;
 - (ii) if prices on that market are not available at the relevant time, the value of the securities shall be certified by such firm or institution making a market in such investment as may be appointed for such purpose by the Manager or, if the Trustee so requires, by the Manager after consultation with the Trustee;
 - (iii) interest accrued on any interest-bearing securities shall be taken into account, unless such interest is included in the quoted or listed price; and
 - (iv) the Manager and the Trustee shall be entitled to use and rely on electronic price feeds from such source or sources as they may from time to time determine, notwithstanding that the prices so used are not the official closing prices or last traded prices as the case may be;
- (b) except as provided for in paragraph (d), the value of any investment which is not listed or quoted shall be the initial value thereof equal to the amount expended on behalf of the relevant sub-fund of the Trust in the acquisition of such investment (including, in each case the amount of stamp duties, commissions and other acquisition expenses) provided that the Manager may with the approval of the Trustee and shall at the request of the Trustee cause a revaluation to be made by a professional person approved by the Trustee as qualified to value such investments (which may, if the Trustee agrees, be the Manager);
- (c) the value of any futures contract shall be calculated based on the formulae set out in the Trust Deed;
- (d) in case the relevant sub-fund of the Trust is a fund of funds, the value of each interest in any unlisted mutual fund corporation or unit trust shall be the latest available net asset value per share or unit in such mutual fund corporation or unit trust in respect of the relevant Valuation Day or if not available or appropriate, the average of the latest available bid and offer prices for the share or unit, unless the Manager considers the latest available bid price is more appropriate; or
- in case the relevant sub-fund of the Trust is **not** a fund of funds, the value of each interest in any unlisted mutual fund corporation or unit trust shall be the latest available net asset value per share or unit in such mutual fund corporation or unit trust or if not available or appropriate, the average of the latest available bid and offer prices for the share or unit, unless the Manager considers the latest available bid price is more appropriate;
- (e) in case the relevant sub-fund of the Trust is a fund of funds, the value of each interest in any listed mutual fund corporation or unit trust shall be the official closing price per share/unit (or if unavailable, the last traded price per share/unit on the market), or the latest available net asset value per share/unit as at the relevant Valuation Point as the Manager may consider in the circumstances to provide fair criterion;
- (f) cash, deposits and similar property shall be valued at their face value (together with accrued interest) unless, in the opinion of the Manager, any adjustment should be made to reflect the value thereof; and
- (g) notwithstanding the above, the Manager may, in consultation with the Trustee, adjust the value of any security, commodity, futures contract or other property or permit some other method of valuation to be used if, having regard to currency, applicable rate of interest, maturity, marketability or any other considerations it considers relevant, it determines that such adjustment is required to reflect more fairly the value thereof and where the interests of the Unitholders or the relevant sub-fund so justify. Any such adjustment shall be made with due skill, care and diligence and in good faith and will be applied consistently to all Classes of Units of such sub-fund, to the extent where it is applicable.

5. The Manager will perform any currency conversion at prevailing rates it determines appropriate.

6. The liabilities of a particular Sub-Fund shall be all liabilities of whatsoever nature attributable to that Sub-Fund and shall include (without limitation):-
- (a) an amount in respect of the management fee in respect of that Sub-Fund accrued to the date as at which the valuation is made but remaining unpaid;
 - (b) the amount of tax (if any) accrued up to the end of the last accounting period remaining unpaid;
 - (c) any other costs or expenses payable but not paid which are expressly authorised by the terms of the Trust Deed to be payable out of the relevant Sub-Fund;
 - (d) an appropriate allowance for any contingent liabilities;
 - (e) the aggregate amount for the time being outstanding on any borrowing effected pursuant to the Trust Deed and the amount of any interest and expenses incurred in relation thereto remaining unpaid; and
 - (f) an amount equal to the value of any futures contract which is a negative amount.
7. Liabilities shall (where appropriate) be treated as accruing from day to day.
8. Where a third party is engaged in the valuation of the assets of a Sub-Fund, the Manager shall exercise reasonable care, skill and diligence in the selection, appointment and ongoing monitoring of such third party in ensuring such entity possesses the appropriate level of knowledge, experience and resources that commensurate with the valuation policies and procedures for the relevant Sub-Fund. The valuation activities of such third party should be subject to ongoing supervision and periodic review by the Manager.

The above summary contains the key terms of how the various assets of a Sub-Fund are valued. Investors are encouraged to review the specific provisions of the Trust Deed in relation to valuation of assets.

Suspension of the Determination of Net Asset Value

The Manager may suspend the determination of the Net Asset Value, and thus suspend the issue or conversion of Units and/or the right of each Unitholder to require redemption of Units on any Dealing Day and/or delay payment of any redemption proceeds of the Units of any Class or Classes of a Sub-Fund in accordance with the Trust Deed. The Trust Deed provides, inter alia, that:

1. The Manager may, after consultation with the Trustee, having regard to the best interests of Unitholders, declare a suspension of the determination of the Net Asset Value, and thus suspend the issue or conversion of Units and/or the right of each Unitholder to require redemption of Units on any Dealing Day and/or delay payment of any redemption proceeds of the Units of any Class or Classes of a Sub-Fund for the whole or any part of any period during which:-
 - (a) there is a closure of or the restriction or suspension of trading on any market on which a substantial part of the securities of that Sub-Fund is normally traded or a breakdown in any of the means normally employed by the Manager or the Trustee (as the case may be) in ascertaining the prices of securities or determining the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund or the Net Asset Value per Unit of the relevant Class; or
 - (b) any period when clearing or settlement of a substantial portion of the securities of the relevant Sub-Fund in the relevant clearing or settlement system is disrupted; or
 - (c) when the issue, conversion and/or redemption by the Manager or transfer of Units would result in the violation of any applicable law; or
 - (d) any period when the business operations of the Manager or the Trustee in relation to the operation of the Trust are substantially interrupted or closed as a result of or arising from pestilence, acts of war, terrorism, insurrection, revolution, civil unrest, riots, strikes or acts of God; or
 - (e) there is in existence any state of affairs prohibiting the normal disposal of a substantial portion of the investments of the relevant Sub-Fund; or
 - (f) there is a breakdown in any of the means normally employed in determining the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund or the Net Asset Value per Unit of the relevant Class or when for any other reason the value of any substantial portion of the securities or other property for the time being comprised in

the relevant Sub-Fund cannot, in the opinion of the Manager, reasonably, promptly and fairly be ascertained; or

- (g) circumstances exist as a result of which, in the opinion of the Manager, it is not reasonably practicable to realise a substantial portion of the securities held or contracted for the account of that Sub-Fund or it is not possible to do so without seriously prejudicing the interest of Unitholders of Units of the relevant Class; or
- (h) the remittance or repatriation of funds which will or may be involved in the realisation of, or in the payment for, a substantial portion of the securities of that Sub-Fund or the subscription, conversion or redemption of Units of the relevant Class is delayed or cannot, in the opinion of the Manager, be carried out promptly or at normal rates of exchange.

2. Any suspension shall take effect upon the declaration thereof and thereafter there shall be no determination of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund until the suspension is terminated on the earlier of (a) the Manager declaring the suspension at an end and (b) the first Dealing Day on which (i) the condition giving rise to the suspension shall have ceased to exist and (ii) no other condition under which suspension is authorised exists.

The Manager shall notify the SFC and publish a notice of suspension following the suspension, and at least once a month during the suspension, on its website at www.blackrock.com/hk or in such publication as it decides, and/or cause a notice to be given to Unitholders and to all those (whether Unitholders or not) whose applications to subscribe for, convert or redeem Units shall have been affected by such suspension stating that such declaration has been made, or by posting prominent message(s) on its website at www.blackrock.com/hk with a hyperlink to the published notice of suspension.

3. No Units will be issued, converted or redeemed during any period of suspension of the Net Asset Value.

Conflicts of Interest and Relationships within the BlackRock Group

The Manager and other BlackRock Group companies undertake business for other clients. BlackRock Group companies, their employees and their other clients face conflicts with the interests of the Manager and its clients.

BlackRock maintains a Conflicts of Interest Policy. It is not always possible for the risk of detriment to a client's interests to be entirely mitigated such that, on every transaction when acting for clients, a risk of detriment to their interests does not remain.

The types of conflict scenario giving rise to risks which BlackRock considers it cannot with reasonable confidence mitigate are disclosed below. This document, and the disclosable conflict scenarios, may be updated from time to time.

Conflicts of interest from relationships within the BlackRock Group

Personal accounts dealing

BlackRock Group employees may be exposed to clients' investment information while also being able to trade through personal accounts. There is a risk that, if an employee could place a trade of sufficient size, this would affect the value of a client's transaction. BlackRock Group has implemented a Personal Trading Policy designed to ensure that employee trading is pre-approved.

Employee relationships

BlackRock Group employees may have relationships with the employees of BlackRock's clients or with other individuals whose interests conflict with those of a client. Such an employee's relationship could influence the employee's decision-making at the expense of clients' interests. BlackRock Group has a Conflicts of Interest Policy under which employees must declare all potential conflicts.

Conflicts of interest of the Manager

Provider Aladdin

BlackRock Group uses Aladdin software as a single technology platform across its investment management business. Custodial and fund administration service providers may use Provider Aladdin, a form of Aladdin software, to access data used by the Manager. Each service provider remunerates BlackRock Group for the use of Provider Aladdin. A potential conflict arises whereby an agreement by a service provider to use Provider Aladdin incentivises the Manager to appoint or renew appointment of such service provider. To mitigate the risk, such contracts are entered on an 'arm's length' basis.

Distribution relationships

The Manager may pay third parties for distribution and related services. Such payments could incentivise third parties to promote the Trust and the Sub-Funds to investors against that client's best interests. BlackRock Group companies

comply with all legal and regulatory requirements in the jurisdictions in which such payments are made.

Dealing costs

Dealing costs are created when investors deal into and out of the Sub-Funds. There is a risk that other clients of the Sub-Funds bear the costs of those joining and leaving. BlackRock Group has policies and procedures in place to protect investors from the actions of others including anti-dilution controls.

Timing of competing orders

When handling multiple orders for the same security in the same direction raised at or about the same time, the Manager seeks to achieve the best overall result for each order equitably on a consistent basis taking into account the characteristics of the orders, regulatory constraints or prevailing market conditions. Typically, this is achieved through the aggregation of competing orders. Conflicts of interest may appear if a trader does not aggregate competing orders that meet eligibility requirements, or does aggregate orders that do not meet eligibility requirements; it may appear as if one order received preferential execution over another. For a specific trade instruction of the Sub-Funds, there may be a risk that better execution terms will be achieved for a different client. For example, if the order was not included in an aggregation. BlackRock Group has Order Handling Procedures and an Investment Allocation Policy which govern sequencing and the aggregation of orders.

Commissions and research

With respect to a Sub-Fund (or portion of a Sub-Fund) for which they provide investment management and advice, companies within the BlackRock Group may select brokers (including, without limitation, brokers who are affiliated with the BlackRock Group) that furnish the BlackRock Group, directly or through third-party or correspondent relationships, with research or execution services which provide, in BlackRock Group's view, lawful and appropriate assistance to each applicable BlackRock Group company in the investment decision-making or trade execution processes and the nature of which is that their provision can reasonably be expected to benefit the Sub-Fund as a whole and may contribute to an improvement in the Sub-Fund's performance. Such research or execution services may include, without limitation and to the extent permitted by applicable law: research reports on companies, industries and securities; economic and financial information and analysis; and quantitative analytical software. Research or execution services obtained in this manner may be used in servicing not only the account from which commissions were used to pay for the services, but also other BlackRock Group client accounts. For the avoidance of doubt, such goods and services do not include travel, accommodation, entertainment, general administrative goods and services, general office equipment, computer hardware or premises, membership fees, employee salaries or direct money payments. To the extent that BlackRock uses its clients' commission dollars to obtain research or execution services, BlackRock Group companies will not have to pay for those products and services themselves. BlackRock Group companies may receive research or execution services that are bundled with the trade execution, clearing and/or settlement services provided by a particular broker-dealer. To the extent that each BlackRock Group company receives research or execution services on this basis, many of the same potential conflicts related to receipt of these services through third party arrangements exist. For example, the research effectively will be paid by client commissions that also will be used to pay for the execution, clearing and settlement services provided by the broker-dealer and will not be paid by that BlackRock Group company.

Each BlackRock Group company may endeavour, subject to best execution, to execute trades through brokers who, pursuant to such arrangements, provide research or execution services in order to ensure the continued receipt of research or execution services that BlackRock Group company believes are useful in their investment decision-making or trade execution process. Each BlackRock Group company may pay, or be deemed to have paid, commission rates higher than it could have otherwise paid in order to obtain research or execution services if that BlackRock Group company determines in good faith that the commission paid is reasonable in relation to the value of the research or execution services provided. BlackRock Group believes that using commission dollars to obtain the research or execution services enhances its investment research and trading processes, thereby increasing the prospect for higher investment returns.

BlackRock Group may from time to time choose to alter or choose not to engage in the above described arrangements to varying degrees, without notice to BlackRock Group clients, to the extent permitted by applicable law.

Concurrent long and short positions

The Manager may establish, hold or unwind opposite positions (i.e. long and short) in the same security at the same time for different clients. This may prejudice the interests of the Manager's clients on one side or the other. Additionally, investment management teams across the BlackRock Group may have long only mandates and long-short mandates; they may short a security in some portfolios that are held long in other portfolios. Investment decisions to take short positions in one account may also impact the price, liquidity or valuation of long positions in another client account, or vice versa. BlackRock Group operates a Long Short (side by side) Policy with a view to treating accounts fairly.

MNPI

BlackRock Group companies receive Material Non-Public Information ("MNPI") in relation to listed securities in which

BlackRock Group companies invest on behalf of clients. To prevent wrongful trading, BlackRock Group erects information barriers and restricts trading by one or more investment team(s) concerned in the security concerned. Such restrictions may negatively impact the investment performance of client accounts. BlackRock has implemented a Material Non-Public Information Barrier Policy.

BlackRock's investment constraints or limitations and its related parties

The Trust may be restricted in its investment activities due to ownership threshold limits and reporting obligations in certain jurisdictions applying in aggregate to the accounts of clients of the BlackRock Group. Such restrictions may adversely impact clients through missed investment opportunities. BlackRock Group manages the conflict by following an Investment and Trading Allocation Policy, designed to allocate limited investment opportunities among affected accounts fairly and equitably over time.

Investment in related party products

While providing investment management services for a client, the Manager may invest in products serviced by BlackRock Group companies on behalf of other clients. BlackRock may also recommend services provided by BlackRock or its affiliates. Such activities could increase BlackRock's revenue. In managing this conflict, BlackRock seeks to follow investment guidelines and has a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

For investments in the units/shares of other collective investment schemes that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager itself or by any other Connected Persons, no management, subscription or redemption fees may be charged to the Sub-Funds on their investment in the units/shares of such other collective investment schemes.

Brokers and dealers

Neither the Manager, the Investment Adviser(s) nor any of their Connected Persons may retain cash or other rebates from a broker or dealer in consideration of directing transactions of the Trust to such broker or dealer save that goods and services may be retained if:

- (a) the goods or services are of demonstrable benefit to the Unitholders;
- (b) transaction execution is consistent with best execution standards and brokerage rates are not in excess of customary institutional full-service brokerage rates;
- (c) periodic disclosure is made in the Trust's annual report in the form of a statement describing the soft dollar policies and practices of the Manager or the Investment Adviser(s), including a description of the goods and services received by them; and
- (d) the availability of soft dollar arrangements is not the sole or primary purpose to perform or arrange transaction with such broker or dealer.

Goods and services falling within paragraph (a) above may include: research and advisory services; economic and political analysis; portfolio analysis, including valuation and performance measurement; market analysis, data and quotation services; computer hardware and software incidental to the above goods and services; clearing and custodian services and investment-related publications. Such goods and services may not include travel, accommodation, entertainment, general administrative goods or services, general office equipment or premises, membership fees, employee salaries, or direct money payments.

Notwithstanding the above, in transacting with brokers or dealers connected to the Manager, the Investment Adviser(s), the Trustee or any of their Connected Persons, the Manager will ensure that:

- (a) such transactions should be on arm's length terms;
- (b) it will use due care in the selection of brokers or dealers and ensure that they are suitably qualified in the circumstances;
- (c) transaction execution will be consistent with applicable best execution standards;
- (d) the fee or commission paid to any such broker or dealer in respect of a transaction will not be greater than that which is payable at the prevailing market rate for a transaction of that size and nature;
- (e) the Manager will monitor such transactions to ensure compliance with its obligations; and
- (f) the nature of such transactions and the total commissions and other quantifiable benefits received by such broker or dealer will be disclosed in the Trust's annual report.

Cross-trades

Cross-trades between sub-funds of the Trust and/or other funds managed by the Manager or its affiliates may be undertaken where the Manager considers that, as part of its portfolio management, cross-trades between such sub-funds or funds would be in the best interests of the Unitholders to achieve the investment objective and policy of the relevant Sub-Fund. By conducting cross-trades, the Manager may achieve trading efficiencies and savings for the benefit of the Unitholders.

In conducting transactions, the Manager will ensure that the trades are executed on arm's length terms at current market value and the reason for such trades shall be documented prior to execution, in accordance with the SFC's Fund Manager Code of Conduct.

Investment allocation and order priority

When executing a transaction in a security on behalf of a client, it can be aggregated and the aggregated transaction fulfilled with multiple trades. Trades executed with other client orders result in the need to allocate those trades. The ease with which the Manager can allocate trades to a certain client's account can be limited by the sizes and prices of those trades relative to the sizes of the clients' instructed transactions. A process of allocation can result in a client not receiving the whole benefit of the best priced trade. The Manager manages this conflict by following an Investment and Trading Allocation Policy, which is designed to ensure the fair treatment of all clients' accounts over time.

Fund look through

BlackRock Group companies may have an informational advantage when investing in proprietary BlackRock funds on behalf of client portfolios. Such an informational advantage may lead a BlackRock Group company to invest on behalf of its client earlier than the Manager invests for the Sub-Funds. The risk of detriment is mitigated through BlackRock Group's pricing of units and anti-dilution mechanisms.

Side-by-side management: performance fee

The Manager manages multiple client accounts with differing fee structures. There is a risk that such differences lead to inconsistent performances levels across client accounts with similar mandates by incentivising employees to favour accounts delivering performance fees over flat or non-fee accounts. BlackRock Group companies manage this risk through a commitment to a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics Policy.

Appendix A – Investment and Borrowing Powers and Restrictions

If any of the restrictions or limitations set out in this Appendix A is breached, the Manager will make it a priority objective to take all necessary steps within a reasonable period to remedy such breach, taking due account of the interests of the Unitholders.

Both the Trustee and the Manager will take reasonable care to ensure compliance with the investment and borrowing limitations set out in the constitutive documents and the conditions under which the scheme was authorised.

The investment restrictions applicable to each sub-fund of the Trust that are included in the Trust Deed are set out below (which are applicable to the investments in relation to each sub-fund of the Trust individually unless otherwise specified in the prospectus of the relevant sub-fund):

1. Investment limitations applicable to each sub-fund

No holding of any security may be acquired for or added to a sub-fund which would be inconsistent with achieving the investment objective of the sub-fund or which would result in, or no cash deposits may be made which would result in:-

- (A) the aggregate value of the sub-fund's investments in, or exposure to, any single entity (other than Government and other public securities) through the following exceeding 10% of the latest available Net Asset Value of the relevant sub-fund:
- (i) investments in securities issued by that entity;
 - (ii) exposure to that entity through underlying assets of financial derivative instruments; and
 - (iii) net counterparty exposure to that entity arising from transactions of over-the-counter financial derivative instruments.

For the avoidance of doubt, restrictions and limitations on counterparty as set out in sub-paragraphs 1(A), 1(B) and 4.4(C) of this Appendix A will not apply to financial derivative instruments that are:

- (a) transacted on an exchange where the clearing house performs a central counterparty role; and
- (b) marked-to-market daily in the valuation of their financial derivative instrument positions and subject to margining requirements at least on a daily basis.

The requirements under this sub-paragraph 1(A) will also apply in the case of sub-paragraphs 6(E) and (J) of this Appendix A.

- (B) subject to sub-paragraphs 1(A) and 4.4(C) of this Appendix A, the aggregate value of the sub-fund's investments in, or exposure to, entities within the same group through the following exceeding 20% of the latest available Net Asset Value of the relevant sub-fund:
- (i) investments in securities issued by those entities;
 - (ii) exposure to those entities through underlying assets of financial derivative instruments; and
 - (iii) net counterparty exposure to those entities arising from transactions of over-the-counter financial derivative instruments.

For the purposes of sub-paragraphs 1(B) and 1(C) of this Appendix A, "entities within the same group" means entities which are included in the same group for the purposes of consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with internationally recognised accounting standards.

The requirements under this sub-paragraph 1(B) will also apply in the case of sub-paragraphs 6(E) and (J) of this Appendix A.

- (C) the value of the sub-fund's cash deposits made with the same entity or entities within the same group exceeding 20% of the latest available Net Asset Value of the relevant sub-fund provided that the 20% limit may be exceeded in the following circumstances:
- (i) cash held before the launch of the sub-fund and for a reasonable period thereafter prior to the initial subscription proceeds being fully invested; or

- (ii) cash proceeds from liquidation of investments prior to the merger or termination of the sub-fund, whereby the placing of cash deposits with various financial institutions would not, in the opinion of the Manager, be in the best interests of investors; or
- (iii) cash proceeds received from subscriptions pending investments and cash held for the settlement of redemption and other payment obligations, whereby the placing of cash deposits with various financial institutions, in the opinion of the Manager, would be unduly burdensome and the cash deposits arrangement would not compromise investors' interests.

For the purposes of this sub-paragraph 1(C), "cash deposits" generally refer to those that are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn by the sub-fund and not referable to provision of property or services.

- (D) the sub-fund's holding of any ordinary shares (when aggregated with all other sub-funds' holdings of such ordinary shares) exceeding 10% of any ordinary shares issued by any single entity.
- (E) the value of the sub-fund's investment in securities and other financial products or instruments that are neither listed, quoted nor dealt in on a stock exchange, over-the-counter market or other organized securities market that is open to the international public and on which such securities are regularly traded (each a "Market"), exceeding 15% of the latest available Net Asset Value of such sub-fund.
- (F) the value of the sub-fund's total holding of Government and other public securities of the same issue exceeding 30% of the latest available Net Asset Value of such sub-fund (subject to the foregoing, the sub-fund may invest all of its assets in Government and other public securities in at least six different issues). For the avoidance of doubt, Government and other public securities will be regarded as being of a different issue if, even though they are issued by the same person, they are issued on different terms whether as to repayment dates, interest rates, the identity of the guarantor, or otherwise.
- (G) (i) the value of the sub-fund's investment in units or shares in other collective investment schemes (namely "underlying schemes") which are non-eligible schemes (the list of "eligible schemes" is as specified by the SFC from time to time) and not authorised by the SFC in aggregate exceeding 10% of its latest available Net Asset Value; and

(ii) the value of the sub-fund's investment in units or shares in each underlying scheme which is either an eligible scheme (the list of "eligible schemes" is as specified by the SFC from time to time) or a scheme authorised by the SFC exceeding 30% of its latest available Net Asset Value unless the underlying scheme is authorised by the SFC, and the name and key investment information of the underlying scheme are disclosed in the Prospectus of that sub-fund,

provided that:

- (a) no investment may be made in any underlying scheme the investment objective of which is to invest primarily in any investment prohibited by Chapter 7 of the Code;
- (b) where an underlying scheme's objective is to invest primarily in investments restricted by Chapter 7 of the Code, such investments may not be in contravention of the relevant limitation. For the avoidance of doubt, a sub-fund may invest in underlying scheme(s) authorised by the SFC under Chapter 8 of the Code (except for hedge funds under 8.7 of the Code), eligible scheme(s) of which the net derivative exposure does not exceed 100% of its total net asset value, and Qualified Exchange Traded Funds in compliance with sub-paragraphs 1(G)(i) and (ii) of this Appendix A;
- (c) the underlying scheme's objective may not be to invest primarily in other collective investment scheme(s);
- (d) all initial charges and redemption charges on the underlying scheme(s) must be waived if the underlying scheme is managed by the Manager or its Connected Persons; and
- (e) the Manager or any person acting on behalf of the sub-fund or the Manager may not obtain a rebate on any fees or charges levied by an underlying scheme or its management company, or any quantifiable monetary benefits in connection with investments in any underlying scheme.

For the avoidance of doubt:

- (aa) unless otherwise provided under the Code, the spread requirements under sub-paragraphs 1(A), (B), (D) and (E) of this Appendix A do not apply to investments in other collective investment schemes by a sub-fund;
- (bb) unless otherwise disclosed in the Prospectus of a sub-fund, the investment by a sub-fund in a Qualified Exchange Traded Fund will be considered and treated by the Manager, in its discretion, as listed securities for the purposes of and subject to the requirements in sub-paragraphs 1(A), (B) and (D) of this Appendix A. Notwithstanding the aforesaid, the investments by a sub-fund in Qualified Exchange Traded Funds shall be subject to sub-paragraph 1(E) of this Appendix A and the relevant investment limits in Qualified Exchange Traded Funds by a sub-fund shall be consistently applied;
- (cc) where investments are made in listed real estate investment trusts, the requirements under sub-paragraphs 1(A), (B) and (D) of this Appendix A apply and where investments are made in unlisted real estate investment trusts, which are either companies or collective investment schemes, then the requirements under sub-paragraphs 1(E) and (G)(i) of this Appendix A apply respectively; and
- (dd) where a sub-fund invests in index-based financial derivative instruments, the underlying assets of such financial derivative instruments are not required to be aggregated for the purposes of the investment restrictions or limitations set out in sub-paragraphs 1(A), (B), (C) and (F) of this Appendix A provided that the index is in compliance with the requirements under 8.6(e) of the Code.

2. Investment prohibitions applicable to each sub-fund

The Manager shall not, unless otherwise specifically provided for in the Code, on behalf of any sub-fund:-

- (A) invest in physical commodities unless otherwise approved by the SFC on a case-by-case basis taking into account the liquidity of the physical commodities concerned and availability of sufficient and appropriate additional safeguards where necessary;
- (B) invest in any type of real estate (including buildings) or interests in real estate (including any options or rights but excluding shares in real estate companies and interests in real estate investment trusts);
- (C) make short sales unless (i) the liability of the relevant sub-fund to deliver securities does not exceed 10% of its latest available Net Asset Value;(ii) the security which is to be sold short is actively traded on a Market where short selling activity is permitted; and (iii) the short sales are carried out in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations;
- (D) carry out any naked or uncovered short sale of securities;
- (E) subject to sub-paragraph 1(E) of this Appendix A, lend, assume, guarantee, endorse or otherwise become directly or contingently liable for or in connection with any obligation or indebtedness of any person. For the avoidance of doubt, reverse repurchase transactions in compliance with the requirements as set out in sub-paragraphs 5.1 to 5.4 of this Appendix A are not subject to the limitations in this sub-paragraph 2(E);
- (F) acquire any asset or engage in any transaction which involves the assumption of any liability by the relevant sub-fund which is unlimited. For the avoidance of doubt, the liability of Unitholders of a sub-fund is limited to their investments in that sub-fund;
- (G) invest in any security of any class in any company or body if any director or officer of the Manager individually owns more than 0.5%, or collectively they own more than 5%, of the total nominal amount of all the issued securities of that class;
- (H) invest in any security where a call is to be made for any sum unpaid on that security, unless the call could be met in full out of cash or near cash from the sub-fund's portfolio whereby such amount of cash or near cash has not been segregated to cover a future or contingent commitment arising from transaction in financial derivative instruments for the purposes of sub-paragraphs 4.5 and 4.6 of this Appendix A;

3. Feeder funds

A sub-fund which is a feeder fund may invest 90% or more of its total Net Asset Value in a single collective investment scheme ("**underlying scheme**") in accordance with the following provisions –

- (A) such underlying scheme (“**master fund**”) must be authorised by the SFC;
- (B) no increase in the overall total of initial charges, redemption charges, management fees, or any other costs and charges payable to the Manager or any of its Connected Persons borne by the Unitholders or by the feeder fund may result, if the master fund in which the feeder fund invests is managed by the Manager or by a Connected Person of the Manager;
- (C) notwithstanding proviso (c) to sub-paragraph 1(G) of this Appendix A, the master fund may invest in other collective investment scheme(s) subject to the investment restrictions as set out in sub-paragraphs 1(G)(i) and (ii) and proviso (a), (b) and (c) to sub-paragraph 1(G) of this Appendix A. A master fund which is a UCITS fund from a specified jurisdiction* shall be deemed to have generally complied in substance with the foregoing investment restrictions.

* The term “specified jurisdiction” has the meaning given in the Application of the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds on UCITS funds published by the SFC on 17 December 2018, as amended from time to time.

4. Use of financial derivative instruments

4.1 A sub-fund may acquire financial derivative instruments for hedging purposes. For the purposes of this sub-paragraph 4.1, financial derivative instruments are generally considered as being acquired for hedging purposes if they meet all the following criteria:

- (A) they are not aimed at generating any investment return;
- (B) they are solely intended for the purpose of limiting, offsetting or eliminating the probability of loss or risks arising from the investments being hedged;
- (C) although they may not necessarily reference to the same underlying assets, they should relate to the same asset class with high correlation in terms of risks and return, and involve taking opposite positions, in respect of the investments being hedged; and
- (D) they exhibit price movements with high negative correlation with the investments being hedged under normal market conditions.

The Manager, where it deems necessary, shall cause hedging arrangement to be adjusted or re-positioned, with due consideration on the fees, expenses and costs, to enable the relevant sub-fund to meet its hedging objective in stressed or extreme market conditions.

4.2 A sub-fund may also acquire financial derivative instruments for non-hedging purposes (“investment purposes”) subject to the limit that such sub-fund’s net exposure relating to these financial derivative instruments (“net derivative exposure”) does not exceed 50% of its latest available Net Asset Value provided that such limit may be exceeded in such circumstances as permitted under the Code, handbook, code and/or guideline issued by the SFC from time to time or permitted by the SFC from time to time. For the avoidance of doubt, financial derivative instruments acquired for hedging purposes under sub-paragraph 4.1 of this Appendix A will not be counted towards the 50% limit referred to in this sub-paragraph 4.2 so long as there is no residual derivative exposure arising from such hedging arrangement. Net derivative exposure shall be calculated in accordance with the Code and the requirements and guidance issued by the SFC which may be updated from time to time.

4.3 Subject to sub-paragraphs 4.2 and 4.4 of this Appendix A, a sub-fund may invest in financial derivative instruments provided that the exposure to the underlying assets of the financial derivative instruments, together with the other investments of the sub-fund, may not in aggregate exceed the corresponding investment restrictions or limitations applicable to such underlying assets and investments as set out in sub-paragraphs 1(A), (B), (C), (F), (G)(i) and (ii), proviso (a) to (c) to sub-paragraph 1(G) and sub-paragraph 2(B) of this Appendix A.

4.4 The financial derivative instruments invested by a sub-fund shall be either listed/quoted on a stock exchange or dealt in over-the-counter market and comply with the following provisions:

- (A) the underlying assets consist solely of shares in companies, debt securities, money market instruments, units/shares of collective investment schemes, deposits with substantial financial institutions, Government and other public securities, highly-liquid physical commodities (including gold, silver, platinum and crude oil), financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates, currencies, or other asset classes acceptable to the SFC, in which the sub-fund may invest according to its investment objectives and policies;
- (B) the counterparties to transactions of over-the-counter financial derivative instruments or their guarantors are substantial financial institutions or such other entity acceptable to the SFC;

- (C) subject to sub-paragraphs 1(A) and (B) of this Appendix A, a sub-fund's net counterparty exposure to a single entity arising from transactions of over-the-counter financial derivative instruments may not exceed 10% of its latest available Net Asset Value provided that the exposure of the sub-fund to a counterparty of over-the-counter financial derivative instruments may be lowered by the collateral received (if applicable) by the sub-fund and shall be calculated with reference to the value of collateral and positive mark to market value of the over-the-counter financial derivative instruments with that counterparty, if applicable; and
 - (D) the valuation of the financial derivative instruments is marked-to-market daily, subject to regular, reliable and verifiable valuation conducted by the Manager or the Trustee or their nominee(s), agent(s) or delegate(s) independent of the issuer of the financial derivative instruments through measures established by the Manager such as the establishment of a valuation committee or engagement of third party services. The financial derivative instruments can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the sub-fund's initiative. Further, the Manager or the Trustee or their nominees, agents or delegates should be adequately equipped with the necessary resources to conduct independent marked-to-market valuation and to verify the valuation of the financial derivative instruments on a regular basis.
- 4.5 A sub-fund shall at all times be capable of meeting all its payment and delivery obligations incurred under transactions in financial derivative instruments (whether for hedging or for investment purposes). The Manager shall, as part of its risk management process, monitor to ensure that the transactions in financial derivative instruments in respect of a sub-fund are adequately covered on an ongoing basis. For the purposes of this sub-paragraph 4.5, assets that are used to cover the sub-fund's payment and delivery obligations incurred under transactions in financial derivative instruments shall be free from any liens and encumbrances, exclude any cash or near cash for the purpose of meeting a call on any sum unpaid on a security, and cannot be applied for any other purposes.
- 4.6 Subject to sub-paragraph 4.5 of this Appendix A, a transaction in financial derivative instruments which gives rise to a future commitment or contingent commitment of a sub-fund shall be covered as follows:
- (A) in the case of financial derivative instruments transactions which will, or may at the sub-fund's discretion, be cash settled, the sub-fund shall at all times hold sufficient assets that can be liquidated within a short timeframe to meet the payment obligation; and
 - (B) in the case of financial derivative instruments transactions which will, or may at the counterparty's discretion, require physical delivery of the underlying assets, the sub-fund shall hold the underlying assets in sufficient quantity at all times to meet the delivery obligation. If the Manager considers the underlying assets to be liquid and tradable, the sub-fund may hold other alternative assets in sufficient quantity as cover, provided that such assets may be readily converted into the underlying assets at any time to meet the delivery obligation provided further that the sub-fund shall apply safeguard measures such as to apply haircut where appropriate to ensure that such alternative assets held are sufficient to meet its future obligations.
- 4.7 The requirements under sub-paragraphs 4.1 to 4.6 of this Appendix A shall apply to embedded financial derivative. For the purposes of this Prospectus, an "embedded financial derivative" is a financial derivative instrument that is embedded in another security.

5. Securities financing transactions

- 5.1 A sub-fund may engage in securities financing transactions, where the Manager believes it is in the best interests of Unitholders of such sub-fund to do so and the associated risks have been properly mitigated and addressed, provided that the counterparties to the securities financing transactions are financial institutions which are subject to ongoing prudential regulation and supervision.
- 5.2 A sub-fund shall have at least 100% collateralisation in respect of the securities financing transaction(s) into which it enters to ensure there is no uncollateralised counterparty risk exposure arising from these transactions.
- 5.3 All the revenues arising from securities financing transactions, net of direct and indirect expenses as reasonable and normal compensation for services rendered in connection with the securities financing transactions, shall be returned to the sub-fund.
- 5.4 A sub-fund shall only enter into a securities financing transaction if the terms of such securities financing transaction include the power for the sub-fund at any time to recall the securities or the full amount of cash (as the

case may be) subject to the securities financing transaction or terminate the securities financing transaction(s) into which it has entered.

6. Collateral

In order to limit the exposure to each counterparty as set out in sub-paragraphs 4.4(C) and 5.2 of this Appendix A, a sub-fund may receive collateral from such counterparty, provided that the collateral complies with the requirements set out below:

- (A) Liquidity – the collateral is sufficiently liquid and tradable in order that it can be sold quickly at a robust price that is close to pre-sale valuation. Collateral should normally trade in a deep and liquid marketplace with transparent pricing;
- (B) Valuation – the collateral is marked-to-market daily by using reference to a pricing source that is independent of the counterparty;
- (C) Credit quality – the collateral is of high credit quality provided that, in the event the credit quality of the collateral or the issuer of the asset being used as collateral has deteriorated to such a degree that it would undermine the effectiveness of the collateral, such collateral shall be replaced immediately;
- (D) Haircut – the collateral is subject to a prudent haircut policy;
- (E) Diversification – the collateral is appropriately diversified so as to avoid concentrated exposure to any single entity and/or entities within the same group. A sub-fund's exposure to the issuer(s) of the collateral should be taken into account in compliance with the investment restrictions and limitations set out in sub-paragraphs 1(A), 1(B), 1(C), 1(F), 1(G)(i) and (ii) and provisos (a) to (c) of sub-paragraph 1(G) and sub-paragraph 2(B) of this Appendix A;
- (F) Correlation – the value of the collateral should not have any significant correlation with the creditworthiness of the counterparty or the issuer of the financial derivative instruments, or the counterparty of securities financing transactions in such a way that would undermine the effectiveness of the collateral. For this purpose, securities issued by the counterparty or the issuer of the financial derivative instruments, or the counterparty of securities financing transactions or any of their related entities should not be used as collateral;
- (G) Management of operational and legal risks – the Manager has appropriate systems, operational capabilities and legal expertise for proper collateral management;
- (H) Independent custody – the collateral is held by the Trustee or by duly appointed nominee, agent or delegate;
- (I) Enforceability – the collateral is readily accessible or enforceable by the Trustee without further recourse to the issuer of the financial derivative instruments, or the counterparty of the securities financing transactions;
- (J) Re-investment of collateral – any re-investment of collateral received for the account of the relevant sub-fund shall be subject to the following requirements:
 - (i) cash collateral received may only be reinvested in short-term deposits, high quality money market instruments and money market funds authorised under 8.2 of the Code or regulated in a manner generally comparable with the requirements of the SFC and acceptable to the SFC, and subject to corresponding investment restrictions or limitations applicable to such investments or exposure as set out in this Appendix A. For this purpose, money market instruments refer to securities normally dealt in on the money markets, including government bills, certificates of deposit, commercial papers, short-term notes and bankers' acceptances, etc. In assessing whether a money market instrument is of high quality, the Manager shall take into account the credit quality, the liquidity profile of the money market instruments and such other factors as the Manager considers relevant;
 - (ii) non-cash collateral received may not be sold, re-invested or pledged;
 - (iii) the portfolio of assets from re-investment of cash collateral shall comply with the requirements as set out in sub-paragraphs 7(B) and 7(J) of this Appendix A;

- (iv) cash collateral received is not allowed to be further engaged in any securities financing transactions;
- (v) when the cash collateral received is reinvested into other investments, such investments are not allowed to be engaged in any securities financing transactions;
- (K) the collateral is free of prior encumbrances; and
- (L) the collateral generally does not include (i) structured products whose payouts rely on embedded financial derivatives or synthetic instruments; (ii) securities issued by special purpose vehicles, special investment vehicles or similar entities; (iii) securitized products; or (iv) unlisted collective investment schemes.

7. Money market funds

In the exercise of its investment powers in relation to a sub-fund which is a money market fund ("Money Market Fund") authorised by the SFC under 8.2 of the Code, the Manager shall ensure that the core requirements as set out in paragraphs 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10.1 and 10.2 of this Appendix A shall apply with the following modifications, exemptions or additional requirements:-

- (A) subject to the provisions set out below, a Money Market Fund may only invest in short-term deposits and high quality money market instruments (i.e. securities normally dealt in on the money markets including government bills, certificates of deposit, commercial papers, short-term notes, bankers' acceptances, asset-backed securities such as asset-backed commercial papers), and money market funds that are authorised by the SFC under Chapter 8.2 of the Code or regulated in a manner generally comparable with the requirements of the SFC and acceptable to the SFC;
- (B) a Money Market Fund shall maintain a portfolio with weighted average maturity not exceeding 60 days and a weighted average life not exceeding 120 days and must not purchase an instrument with a remaining maturity of more than 397 days (or two years in the case of Government and other public securities). For the purposes herein;
 - (i) "weighted average maturity" is a measure of the average length of time to maturity of all the underlying securities in a Money Market Fund weighted to reflect the relative holdings in each instrument; and is used to measure the sensitivity of the Money Market Fund to changing money market interest rates; and
 - (ii) "weighted average life" is the weighted average of the remaining life of each security held in a Money Market Fund; and is used to measure the credit risk, as well as the liquidity risk,

provided that the use of interest rate resets in variable-notes or variable-rate notes generally should not be permitted to shorten the maturity of a security for the purpose of calculating weighted average life, but may be permitted for the purpose of calculating weighted average maturity;
- (C) notwithstanding sub-paragraphs 1(A) and 1(C) of this Appendix A, the aggregate value of a Money Market Fund's holding of instruments issued by a single entity, together with any deposits held with that same issuer may not exceed 10% of the latest available Net Asset Value of such Money Market Fund except:-
 - (i) the value of a Money Market Fund's holding of instruments and deposits issued by a single entity may be increased to 25% of the latest available Net Asset Value of such Money Market Fund if the entity is a substantial financial institution, provided that the total value of such holding does not exceed 10% of the entity's share capital and non-distributable capital reserves; or
 - (ii) up to 30% of a Money Market Fund's latest available Net Asset Value may be invested in Government and other public securities of the same issue; or
 - (iii) in respect of any deposit of less than US\$1,000,000 or its equivalent in the Base Currency of the relevant Money Market Fund where such Money Market Fund cannot otherwise diversify as a result of its size;
- (D) notwithstanding sub-paragraphs 1(B) and 1(C) of this Appendix A, the aggregate value of a Money Market Fund's investments in entities within the same group through instruments and deposits may not exceed 20% of its latest available Net Asset Value provided that:
 - (i) the aforesaid limit will not apply in respect of cash deposit of less than US\$ 1,000,000 or its

equivalent in the Base Currency of such Money Market Fund, where it cannot otherwise diversify as a result of its size;

- (ii) where the entity is a substantial financial institution and the total amount does not exceed 10% of the entity's share capital and non-distributable capital reserves, the limit may be increased to 25%;
- (E) the value of a Money Market Fund's holding of money market funds that are authorised under Chapter 8.2 of the Code or regulated in a manner generally comparable with the requirements of the SFC and acceptable to the SFC may not in aggregate exceed 10% of its latest available Net Asset Value;
- (F) the value of a Money Market Fund's holding of investments in the form of asset-backed securities may not exceed 15% of its latest available Net Asset Value;
- (G) subject to paragraphs 5 and 6 of this Appendix A, a Money Market Fund may engage in sale and repurchase transactions, and reverse repurchase transactions in compliance with the following additional requirements:
 - (i) the amount of cash received by the Money Market Fund under sale and repurchase transactions may not in aggregate exceed 10% of its latest available Net Asset Value;
 - (ii) the aggregate amount of cash provided to the same counterparty in reverse repurchase agreements may not exceed 15% of the latest available Net Asset Value of the Money Market Fund;
 - (iii) collateral received may only be cash, high quality money market instruments and may also include, in the case of reverse repurchase transactions, government securities receiving a favourable assessment on credit quality as determined by the Manager; and
 - (iv) the holding of collateral, together with other investments of the Money Market Fund, must not contravene the investment limitations and requirements set out in the other provisions of this paragraph 7 of this Appendix A;
- (H) a Money Market Fund may use financial derivative instruments for hedging purposes only;
- (I) the Manager shall manage the currency risk of a Money Market Fund and shall seek to hedge any material currency risk that arises from investments of the Money Market Fund that are not denominated in its Base Currency;
- (J) a Money Market Fund must hold at least 7.5% of its latest available Net Asset Value in daily liquid assets and at least 15% of its latest available Net Asset Value in weekly liquid assets. For the purposes herein:
 - (i) daily liquid assets refers to (i) cash; (ii) instruments or securities convertible into cash (whether by maturity or through exercise of a demand feature) within one Business Day; and (iii) amount receivable and due unconditionally within one Business Day on pending sales of portfolio securities; and
 - (ii) weekly liquid assets refers to (i) cash; (ii) instruments or securities convertible into cash (whether by maturity or through exercise of a demand feature) within five Business Days; and (iii) amount receivable and due unconditionally within five Business Days on pending sales of portfolio securities.
- (K) the Manager shall carry out periodic stress testing of the assets of the Money Market Fund in order to monitor the liquidity of the Money Market Fund.

8. Index funds

8.1 In the exercise of its investment powers in relation to a sub-fund the principal objective of which is to track, replicate or correspond to a financial index or benchmark ("Underlying Index"), with an aim of providing or achieving investment results or returns that closely match or correspond to the performance of the Underlying Index ("Index Fund"), the Manager shall ensure that the core requirements in paragraphs 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9.1, 10.1 and 10.3 of this Appendix A shall apply with the modifications or exceptions as set out in sub-paragraphs 8.2 to 8.4 below.

- 8.2 Notwithstanding sub-paragraph 1(A) of this Appendix A, more than 10% of the latest available Net Asset Value of an Index Fund may be invested in constituent securities issued by a single entity provided that:-
- (A) it is limited to any constituent securities that each accounts for more than 10% of the weighting of the Underlying Index; and
 - (B) the Index Fund's holding of any such constituent securities may not exceed their respective weightings in the Underlying Index, except where weightings are exceeded as a result of changes in the composition of the Underlying Index and the excess is only transitional and temporary in nature.
- 8.3 Investment restrictions in sub-paragraphs 8.2(A) and (B) of this Appendix A do not apply if:
- (A) an Index Fund adopts a representative sampling strategy which does not involve the full replication of the constituent securities of the Underlying Index in the exact weightings of such Underlying Index;
 - (B) the strategy is clearly disclosed in the Prospectus of the Index Fund;
 - (C) the excess of the weightings of the constituent securities held by the Index Fund over the weightings in the Underlying Index is caused by the implementation of the representative sampling strategy;
 - (D) any excess weightings of the Index Fund's holdings over the weightings in the Underlying Index must be subject to a maximum limit reasonably determined by the Manager after consultation with the SFC. In determining this limit, the Manager must consider the characteristics of the underlying constituent securities, their weightings and the investment objectives of the Underlying Index and any other suitable factors;
 - (E) limits laid down for the Index Fund pursuant to sub-paragraph 8.3(D) of this Appendix A must be disclosed in the Prospectus of the Index Fund; and
 - (F) disclosure must be made in the Index Fund's interim and annual reports as to whether the limits imposed for the Index Fund itself pursuant to sub-paragraph 8.3(D) of this Appendix A have been complied with in full.
- 8.4 Subject to approval of the SFC, the investment restrictions in sub-paragraphs 1(B) and (C) of this Appendix A may be modified and the 30% limit in sub-paragraph 1(F) of this Appendix A may be exceeded, and an Index Fund may invest all of its assets in Government and other public securities in any number of different issues despite sub-paragraph 1(F) of this Appendix A.

9. Borrowing and Leverage

The expected maximum level of leverage of each sub-fund is as follows:

Cash borrowing

- 9.1 No borrowing shall be made in respect of a sub-fund which would result in the principal amount for the time being of all borrowings made pursuant to the Trust Deed for the account of the relevant sub-fund exceeding an amount equal to 10% of the latest available Net Asset Value of the relevant sub-fund provided always that back-to-back loans do not count as borrowing. For the avoidance of doubt, securities lending transactions and sale and repurchase transactions in compliance with the requirements as set out in sub-paragraphs 5.1 to 5.4 of this Appendix A are not borrowings for the purpose of, and are not subject to the limitations in this sub-paragraph 9.1.
- 9.2 The Trustee may at the request of the Manager borrow for the account of any sub-fund any currency, and charge or pledge assets of the relevant sub-fund, for the following purposes:
- (A) facilitating the creation or redemption of units or defraying operating expenses;
 - (B) enabling the Manager to acquire securities for the account of any sub-fund; or
 - (C) for any other proper purpose as may be agreed by the Manager and the Trustee.
- 9.3 Notwithstanding sub-paragraphs 9.1 and 9.2 of this Appendix A, a Money Market Fund may borrow only on a temporary basis for the purposes of meeting redemption requests or defraying operating expenses.

Leverage from the use of financial derivative instruments

- 9.4 A sub-fund may also be leveraged through the use of financial derivative instruments and its expected maximum level of leverage through the use of financial derivative instruments (i.e. expected maximum net derivative exposure) is set out in the relevant Prospectus of the sub-fund.
- 9.5 In calculating the net derivative exposure, derivatives acquired for investment purposes that would generate incremental leverage at the portfolio level of the relevant sub-fund are converted into their equivalent positions in their underlying assets. The net derivative exposure is calculated in accordance with the requirements and guidance by the SFC which may be updated from time to time.
- 9.6 The actual level of leverage may be higher than such expected level in exceptional circumstances, for example when there are sudden movements in markets and/or investment prices.

10. Name of sub-fund

- 10.1 If the name of a sub-fund indicates a particular objective, investment strategy, geographic region or market, the sub-fund must, under normal market circumstances, invest at least 70% of its latest available Net Asset Value in securities and other investments to reflect the particular objective, investment strategy or geographic region or market which the sub-fund represents.
- 10.2 The name of a Money Market Fund must not appear to draw a parallel between the Money Market Fund and the placement of cash on deposit.
- 10.3 The name of an Index Fund must reflect the nature of an index fund.

Appendix B – Summary of Charges and Expenses

For all Unit Classes, the administration fee may be charged at a rate of up to 0.25% of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund per annum and the management fee may be charged at a rate of up to 2% of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund per annum. The current rate of management fee and administration fee charged may be increased up to the specified permitted maximum level by giving not less than one month's prior notice to the affected Unitholders.

In addition to the conversion charge (if any) and redemption charge (if any), the Manager may, at its discretion, impose an Excessive Conversion or Excessive Trading charge of up to 2%.

Unit Class	Dynamic High Income Fund					
	Charges and Expenses Payable by the Sub-Fund			Charges and Expenses Payable by Unitholders		
	Management Fee	Trustee and Custodian Fee	Administration Fee	Initial Charge	Conversion Charge	Redemption Charge
Class A	1.50% per annum ^{&}	Included in the Administration Fee	Up to 0.25% per annum	Up to 3%	Nil	Nil
Class X	Nil*	Included in the Administration Fee	Up to 0.25% per annum	Nil	Nil	Nil

Unit Class	Charges and Expenses Payable by the Underlying Scheme			
	Management Fee	Depositary Fees	Annual Service Charge (Administration Fee)	Distribution Fee
Class X2 USD	Nil [#]	Safekeeping fees: 0.0024% to 0.45% per annum of the value of the securities [^] Transactional fees: USD\$5.5 to USD\$124 per transaction [^]	Up to 0.25% per annum [#]	Nil

Unit Class	Aggregate Charges and Expenses of the Dynamic High Income Fund and the Underlying Scheme			
	Management Fee	Trustee and Custodian Fee	Depositary Fees	Administration Fee
Class A	1.50% per annum ^{&#}	Included in the Administration Fee	Safekeeping fees: 0.0024% to 0.45% per annum of the value of the securities [^] Transactional fees: USD\$5.5 to USD\$124 per transaction [^]	Up to 0.50% per annum [#]
Class X	Nil ^{**}	Included in the Administration Fee	Safekeeping fees: 0.0024% to 0.45% per annum of the value of the securities [^] Transactional fees: USD\$5.5 to USD\$124 per transaction [^]	Up to 0.50% per annum [#]

Unit Class	Systematic Global Equity High Income Fund	
	Charges and Expenses Payable by the Sub-Fund	Charges and Expenses Payable by Unitholders

	Management Fee	Trustee and Custodian Fee	Administration Fee	Initial Charge	Conversion Charge	Redemption Charge
Class A	1.50% per annum ^{&}	Included in the Administration Fee	Up to 0.25% per annum	Up to 3%	Nil	Nil
Class X	Nil*	Included in the Administration Fee	Up to 0.25% per annum	Nil	Nil	Nil

Unit Class	Charges and Expenses Payable by the Underlying Scheme			
	Management Fee	Depository Fees	Annual Service Charge (Administration Fee)	Distribution Fee
Class X2 USD	Nil [#]	Safekeeping fees: 0.0024% to 0.45% per annum of the value of the securities [^] Transactional fees: USD\$5.5 to USD\$124 per transaction [^]	Up to 0.25% per annum [#]	Nil

Unit Class	Aggregate Charges and Expenses of the Systematic Global Equity High Income Fund and the Underlying Scheme			
	Management Fee	Trustee and Custodian Fee	Depository Fees	Administration Fee
Class A	1.50% per annum ^{&#}	Included in the Administration Fee	Safekeeping fees: 0.0024% to 0.45% per annum of the value of the securities [^] Transactional fees: USD\$5.5 to USD\$124 per transaction [^]	Up to 0.50% per annum [#]
Class X	Nil ^{**}	Included in the Administration Fee	Safekeeping fees: 0.0024% to 0.45% per annum of the value of the securities [^] Transactional fees: USD\$5.5 to USD\$124 per transaction [^]	Up to 0.50% per annum [#]

Note:

& The management fee of Class A Units may be increased to the permitted maximum level as set out in this Prospectus by giving not less than 1 month's prior notice.

* Holders of Class X Units are subject to a separate management fee payable to the Manager or its affiliate under the relevant investment management agreement between such holder and the Manager or its affiliate.

The combined management fee and annual service charge of Class X2 USD of the underlying scheme may be increased up to a maximum of 2.25% in total by giving shareholders of Class X2 USD of the underlying scheme at least three months' prior notice. No management fees are payable in respect of Class X2 USD of the underlying scheme.

[^] All such fees may be subject to change without prior notice.

Any increase of any fees above the specified permitted maximum level as set out in this Prospectus would require prior approval of the SFC.

Appendix C - Summary of Subscription Procedure and Payment Instructions in respect of the Sub-Funds

1. Application Form

For initial subscriptions for Units you must complete the application form which may be obtained from the Trustee or the local Investor Servicing teams and the form must be signed by all joint applicants. Subsequent subscriptions may be made in writing or by fax stating your account details and the amount to be invested. Completed application forms must be sent to the Trustee or through the local Investor Servicing teams (if applicable). The Manager and the Trustee may in their discretion accept applications (including initial and subsequent applications) sent via other electronic means.

2. Money Laundering Prevention

Please read the notes on the application form regarding the identification documents required and ensure that you provide these to the Trustee or through the local Investor Servicing teams (if applicable) together with your application form.

3. Payment

A copy of your bank account's telegraphic transfer instructions should be supplied with your application (see sections 4 and 5 below).

4. Payment by Telegraphic Transfer

Payment by SWIFT/bank transfer in the relevant currency should be made to one of the accounts below.

An applicant's obligation to pay for Units is fulfilled once the amount due has been paid in cleared funds into this account.

Dynamic High Income Fund

Bank Details:

HKD:

Beneficiary Bank: Citibank N.A., Hong Kong Branch

*For RTGS payment in HK (i.e. non cross-border transfer), CHATS code 006 and Branch code 391.

Beneficiary Bank SWIFT: CITIHKHX

For the account of: CITITRUST LTD ATF-BLKDHF-COLL

Account Number: 5505159014

Quoting Reference: Please quote the applicant's account number and the Dealing Day

RMB:

Beneficiary Bank: Citibank N.A., Hong Kong Branch

Beneficiary Bank SWIFT: CITIHKHX

For the account of: CITITRUST LTD ATF-BLKDHF-COLL

Account Number: 5505159006

Quoting Reference: Please quote the applicant's account number and the Dealing Day

Additional Information: The Intermediary Bank details (Bank of China, Hong Kong with SWIFT code BKCHHKHH) only needs to be used for cross-border transfers between Mainland China and Hong Kong. For offshore RTGS payments in Hong Kong, RMB payment can be paid to Citi Hong Kong (with SWIFT code CITIHKHX) directly via CHATS code 006 and Branch code 391.

USD:

Correspondent Bank: Citibank, N.A. New York

Correspondent Bank SWIFT: CITIUS33

Beneficiary Bank: Citibank N.A., Hong Kong Branch

*For RTGS payment in HK (i.e. non cross-border transfer), CHATS code 006 and Branch code 391.

Beneficiary Bank SWIFT: CITIHKHX

Beneficiary Bank Account Number: 10990845

For the account of: CITITRUST LTD ATF-BLKDHF-COLL

Account Number: 5505159022

Quoting Reference: Please quote the applicant's account number and the Dealing Day

Systematic Global Equity High Income Fund

Bank Details:

HKD:

Beneficiary Bank: Citibank N.A., Hong Kong Branch

*For RTGS payment in HK (i.e. non cross-border transfer), CHATS code 006 and Branch code 391.

Beneficiary Bank SWIFT: CITIHKHX

For the account of: CITITRUST LTD ATF-BLKSGEHF-COLL

Account Number: 5505157011

Quoting Reference: Please quote the applicant's account number and the Dealing Day

RMB:

Beneficiary Bank: Citibank N.A., Hong Kong Branch

Beneficiary Bank SWIFT: CITIHKHX

For the account of: CITITRUST LTD ATF-BLKSGEHIF-COLL

Account Number: 5505157003

Quoting Reference: Please quote the applicant's account number and the Dealing Day

Additional Information: The Intermediary Bank details (Bank of China, Hong Kong with SWIFT code BKCHHKHH) only needs to be used for cross-border transfers between Mainland China and Hong Kong. For offshore RTGS payments in Hong Kong, RMB payment can be paid to Citi Hong Kong (with SWIFT code CITIHKHX) directly via CHATS code 006 and Branch code 391.

USD:

Correspondent Bank: Citibank, N.A. New York

Correspondent Bank SWIFT: CITIUS33

Beneficiary Bank: Citibank N.A., Hong Kong Branch

*For RTGS payment in HK (i.e. non cross-border transfer), CHATS code 006 and Branch code 391.

Beneficiary Bank SWIFT: CITIHKHX

Beneficiary Bank Account Number: 10990845

For the account of: CITITRUST LTD ATF-BLKSGEHIF-COLL

Account Number: 5505157038

Quoting Reference: Please quote the applicant's account number and the Dealing Day

5. **Foreign Exchange**

If you wish to make payment in a currency other than that in the Dealing Currency (or one of the Dealing Currencies) of the Sub-Fund, this must be made clear at the time of application.

Want to know more?

www.blackrock.com/hk | General enquiries: +852 3903-2800 | Fund enquiries: +852 3903-2688

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