
IMPORTANT: If you are in any doubt about the contents of this Prospectus, you should seek independent professional financial advice.

UBS (HK) FUND SERIES

UBS (HK) Fund Series – China Opportunity Equity (USD)

UBS (HK) Fund Series – China High Yield Bond (USD)

UBS (HK) Fund Series – Systematic Allocation Portfolio Medium Classic (USD)

UBS (HK) Fund Series – Credit Income Opportunity (USD)

UBS (HK) Fund Series – Asia Income Bond (USD)

UBS (HK) Fund Series – Global Income Bond (USD)

UBS (HK) Fund Series – Asia Allocation Opportunity (USD)

UBS (HK) Fund Series – US Growth and Income (USD)

TRUST PROSPECTUS

AND

FUND SPECIFIC PROSPECTUSES

September 2025

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A. TRUST PROSPECTUS

This prospectus (this “**Trust Prospectus**”) comprises information in relation to UBS (HK) Fund Series (the “**Trust**”), an umbrella unit trust established under the laws of Hong Kong, by a trust deed dated 12 January 2017 and as amended or supplemented from time to time (the “**Trust Deed**”) between UBS Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited (the “**Manager**”) as manager and HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited (the “**Trustee**”) as trustee.

The Manager accepts full responsibility for the accuracy of the information contained in this Trust Prospectus, each prospectus specific to a sub-fund of the Trust (“**Sub-Fund**”) (the “**Fund Specific Prospectus**”, together with this Trust Prospectus, the “**Prospectus**”) and the Product Key Facts Statement of each Sub-Fund, 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 this Prospectus or the Product Key Facts Statement misleading. However, neither the delivery of this Prospectus and/or the Product Key Facts Statement nor the offer or issue of units of the Trust or a Sub-Fund (“**Units**”) shall under any circumstances constitute a representation that the information contained in this Prospectus or the Product Key Facts Statement is correct as of any time subsequent to the date of publication. This Prospectus and the Product Key Facts Statement may from time to time be updated.

Distribution of this Prospectus must be accompanied by a copy of the Product Key Facts Statement of each Sub-Fund and the latest available annual report and audited accounts of the Trust and the Sub-Fund(s) (if any) and any subsequent unaudited semi-annual accounts. Units of the Sub-Fund(s) are offered on the basis only of the information contained in this Prospectus, the Product Key Facts Statement and (where applicable) the above mentioned annual reports and audited accounts and unaudited semi-annual accounts. Any information given or representations made by any dealer, salesman or other person and (in either case) not contained in this Prospectus or the Product Key Facts Statement should be regarded as unauthorized and accordingly must not be relied upon.

The Trust may issue different classes of Units and the Trustee will establish a separate pool of assets within the Trust for each Sub-Fund. Each Sub-Fund is a separate and distinct trust and the assets of a Sub-Fund will be invested and administered separately from the other assets of, and shall not be used to meet the liabilities of, other Sub-Funds.

The Trust and the Sub-Fund(s) have been authorized by the Securities and Futures Commission (“**SFC**”) pursuant to section 104 of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (“**SFO**”).

The SFC’s authorization is not a recommendation or endorsement of the Trust and the Sub-Fund(s) nor does it guarantee the commercial merits of the Trust and the Sub-Fund(s) or their performance. It does not mean the Trust or the Sub-Fund(s) is suitable for all investors nor is it an endorsement of its suitability for any particular investor or class of investors.

Selling Restrictions

General: The distribution of this Prospectus and the Product Key Facts Statement and the offering of the Units in certain jurisdictions may be restricted. Persons into whose possession this Prospectus and the Product Key Facts Statement come are required to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions.

No action has been or will be taken to permit a public offering of the Units in any jurisdiction where action would be required for that purpose. Neither this Prospectus nor the Product Key Facts Statement constitutes or forms part of any offer or invitation to sell or issue, or any solicitation of any offer to purchase or subscribe for, any Units by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such an offer or solicitation is not authorized or may not lawfully be made (without compliance with any registration or other legal requirements) or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer in any jurisdiction. No Units may be sold, directly or indirectly, and this Prospectus and the Product Key Facts Statement may not be distributed, in any jurisdiction, except in accordance with the legal requirements applicable in such jurisdiction.

United States: Units in this Trust may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States. Units of this Trust may not be offered, sold or delivered to investors who are U.S. persons. A U.S. person is any person who:

- (a) is a United States person within the meaning of Section 7701(a)(30) of the US Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and the Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder;
- (b) is a U.S. person within the meaning of Regulation S under the US Securities Act of 1933 (17 CFR § 230.902(k));
- (c) is not a Non-United States person within the meaning of Rule 4.7 of the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission Regulations (17 CFR § 4.7(a)(1)(iv));
- (d) is in the United States within the meaning of Rule 202(a)(30)-1 under the US Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended; or
- (e) is any trust, entity or other structure formed for the purpose of allowing U.S. persons to invest in the Fund.

Potential applicants for Units should inform themselves as to (a) the possible tax consequences, (b) the legal requirements, and (c) any foreign exchange restrictions or exchange control requirements which they may encounter under the laws of the countries/jurisdictions of their incorporation, citizenship, residence or domicile and which may be relevant to the subscription, holding or disposal of Units.

Some of the information in this Prospectus is a summary of the corresponding provisions in the Trust Deed. Investors should refer to the Trust Deed for further details. All Unitholders are entitled to the benefit of, are bound by and deemed to have notice of the provisions of the Trust Deed.

Investment involves risk and investors should note that losses may be sustained on their investment. There is no assurance that the investment objective of any Sub-Fund will be achieved. Investors should read the Prospectus, particularly the section headed “Risk Factors”, and the section headed “Sub-Fund Specific Risk Factors” in the relevant Fund Specific Prospectus, before making their investment decisions.

Please note that this Trust Prospectus must be read together with the relevant Fund Specific Prospectus which relates to a specific Sub-Fund of the Trust. The Fund Specific

Prospectus sets out the details relating to that Sub-Fund (which may include, without limitation, specific information on the Sub-Fund and additional terms, conditions and restrictions applicable to the Sub-Fund). The provisions of the Fund Specific Prospectus supplement this Trust Prospectus.

Enquiries and Complaints Handling

Investors may contact the Manager for any enquiries or complaints regarding the Trust or any Sub-Fund. Such enquiries or complaints should be in writing and sent to the Manager at Levels 45 & 47-52, Two International Finance Centre, 8 Finance Street, Central, Hong Kong (attention to UBS Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited) or by telephone at +852 2971 6188. Upon receipt of such enquiries or complaints, a preliminary response will be provided within three Business Days.

Further Information

Investors may access the website of the Manager at <https://www.ubs.com/hk/en/assetmanagement/> for further information on the Trust and the Sub-Fund(s), including this Prospectus and the Product Key Facts Statement, annual and semi-annual reports and latest Net Asset Values. This website has not been reviewed or authorized by the SFC.

DIRECTORY OF PARTIES

Manager	UBS Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited Levels 45 & 47-52, Two International Finance Centre 8 Finance Street Central Hong Kong
Board of Directors of the Manager	Wai Ho YIU Mary Ann YARISANTOS Akiko YAGI (nee UENO) James Alexander BENADY
Trustee, Custodian and Registrar	HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited 1 Queen's Road Central Hong Kong
Auditors	Ernst & Young 27/F, One Taikoo Place 979 King's Road Quarry Bay Hong Kong

1. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of the Prospectus, unless the context otherwise requires (or a Fund Specific Prospectus otherwise defines) the following expressions have the following meanings:

“Amortization Period”	such period as specified in the relevant Fund Specific Prospectus over which establishment costs of the Trust and/or a Sub-Fund will be amortized;
“A-Shares”	shares issued by companies incorporated in Mainland China and listed on the SSE or the SZSE, traded in RMB and available for investment by onshore investors and Hong Kong investors through, amongst other channels, Stock Connect;
“Authorized Distributor(s)”	distributors authorized by the Manager to distribute the Units of a Sub-Fund;
“B-Shares”	shares issued by companies listed on the SSE or the SZSE, traded in foreign currencies and available for investment by onshore (Mainland Chinese) investors and foreign investors;
“Business Day”	with regard to each Sub-Fund, has the meaning ascribed to it in the Fund Specific Prospectus of the relevant Sub-Fund;
“Eligible Investors”	classes of Units containing “Q” in their names are offered exclusively to financial intermediaries who (i) are investing on their own behalf, or (ii) who are not allowed to be paid distribution commissions according to regulatory requirements or (iii) who are permitted to invest into retrocession-free classes according to written agreements with their clients;
“Code”	Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds issued by the SFC (as amended, or replaced, from time to time);
“Connected Person”	has the meaning as set out in the Code;
“Correspondent”	has the meaning as set out in the section entitled “Trustee and Registrar” in section 8.2 of this Trust Prospectus;
“CSDCC”	China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited;
“CSRC”	China Securities Regulatory Commission;
“Custodian”	means HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited as the custodian of the Trust to hold all or part of the assets or other property of the Trust;

“Dealing Day”	the day on which the Manager is open to accept applications for subscription and redemption of Units as specified in the relevant Fund Specific Prospectus;
“entities within the same group”	entities which are included in the same group for the purposes of consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with internationally recognised accounting standards;
“FATCA”	the foreign account tax compliance provisions of the United States' Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act of 2010;
“FDI”	financial derivative instrument;
“Fund Specific Prospectus”	each document describing the features of a specific Sub-Fund including, among other things, the investment objective, the fees and charges and the investment restrictions of that Sub-Fund;
“Government and other Public Securities”	has the meaning as set out in the Code which at the date of this Prospectus 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;
“Hong Kong”	the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC;
“HK\$”, “HKD” or “HK dollar”	the lawful currency of Hong Kong;
“HKEX”	The Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited;
“HKFE”	Hong Kong Futures Exchange Limited;
“HKSCC”	Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited;
“HSBC Group”	HSBC Holdings plc, its subsidiaries and associated companies;
“IFRS”	International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB);
“Initial Offer Period”	such period in respect of the offer of the Units in the relevant Sub-Fund commencing on such date and ending on such date as specified in the relevant Fund Specific Prospectus;
“Investment Manager”	the investment manager delegated with authority in respect of a Sub-Fund by the Manager to manage and invest certain assets of such Sub-Fund in accordance with the prescribed investment objectives, investment strategy and restrictions of such Sub-Fund;

“LAPs”	debt instruments with loss-absorption features;
“Mainland China”	all the custom territories of the PRC, for the purposes of interpretation of this Prospectus only, excluding Hong Kong and Macau Special Administrative Regions and Taiwan of the PRC;
“Manager”	UBS Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited, in its capacity as manager in respect of the Trust;
“NAV” or “Net Asset Value”	net asset value of the Sub-Fund or per Unit of the Sub-Fund or per Unit of a class, as the context requires;
“PRC”	the People’s Republic of China;
“QFI”	qualified foreign investor(s) (including, if applicable, qualified foreign institutional investors (“ QFII ”) and Renminbi qualified foreign institutional investors (“ RQFII ”)) approved pursuant to the relevant PRC laws and regulations, as may be promulgated and/or amended from time to time;
“Recognized Market”	a stock exchange, over-the-counter market or other organized securities market which is open to the international public and on which securities are regularly traded;
“Registrar”	the Trustee or the person appointed by the Trustee by whom the register or registers of holders of Units is for the time being and from time to time kept (and in default of any such appointment shall mean the Trustee), including any agent from time to time appointed by the Registrar, and such person may also be the Manager;
“REIT”	real estate investment trust;

“Restricted Person”	<p>any person or persons:</p> <p>(a) in circumstances (whether directly or indirectly affecting such person or persons 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 the opinion of the Manager, might result in the Manager, the Trustee or the relevant Sub-Fund incurring or suffering any liability to taxation or suffering any other potential or actual pecuniary disadvantage or would subject the Manager, the Trustee or the relevant Sub-Fund to any additional regulation to which the Manager, the Trustee or the relevant Sub-Fund might not otherwise have incurred or suffered or been subject; or</p> <p>(b) in breach of, or reasonably deemed by the Manager to be in breach of, any applicable anti-money laundering or identification verification or national status or residency requirements imposed on him (whether under the terms of any underlying investment arrangement or otherwise) including without limitation the issue of any warranty or supporting document required to be given to the Trustee, the Registrar or the Manager; or</p> <p>(c) in breach of any applicable law or applicable requirements of any jurisdiction or governmental authority or any stock exchange on which the Units are listed;</p>
“RMB” or “Renminbi”	renminbi, the lawful currency of Mainland China;
“SFC”	the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong;
“SFO”	the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong);
“SSE”	the Shanghai Stock Exchange;
“Stock Connect”	the securities trading and clearing linked programme with an aim to achieve mutual stock market access between Mainland China and Hong Kong, comprising the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect;
“Stock Exchange”	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited;
“Sub-Fund”	a sub-fund of the Trust for which a separate Fund Specific Prospectus is issued by the Manager;
“substantial financial institutions”	has the meaning as set out in the Code;

“SZSE”	the Shenzhen Stock Exchange;
“Trust Deed”	the trust deed dated 12 January 2017 between the Manager and the Trustee establishing the Trust, and as amended, restated or supplemented from time to time;
“Trust”	UBS (HK) Fund Series;
“Trustee”	HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited, in its capacity as the trustee of the Trust;
“UBS Group”	UBS AG, its subsidiaries and associated companies;
“Unit”	a unit of the Sub-Fund or the Trust (as the context requires);
“Unitholder”	a registered holder for the time being of a Unit in the Sub-Fund or the Trust (as the context requires);
“US\$”, “USD” or “US dollar”	the lawful currency of the United States of America;
“US” or “U.S.”	the United States of America; and
“Valuation Point”	the time at which the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund and Net Asset Value per Unit are calculated as specified for each Sub-Fund in the relevant Fund Specific Prospectus.

2. INTRODUCTION

The Trust is an open-ended umbrella unit trust established under Hong Kong law by the Trust Deed. In the case of inconsistency between the provisions of the Fund Specific Prospectus and this Trust Prospectus, the provisions of the Fund Specific Prospectus shall prevail.

3. UNIT CLASSES

Unit classes A, K-1, M, Q, I-B, I-P and E are available for each Sub-Fund.

Unit classes may be sub-divided into distribution unit class (where dividends declared will be paid to the Unitholders) and/or accumulation unit class (where no dividends will be distributed).

The Manager may establish new class(es) of Units, or cease to offer existing class(es) of Units, from time to time. Unless the Manager decides otherwise, details set out in the table below shall be applicable to the class(es) of Units offered in each Sub-Fund.

The Manager may, at its absolute discretion, waive or modify the minimum subscription amount, subsequent subscription amount and the minimum holding for each Unit class of each Sub-Fund. Please note that the Manager may, at any time thereafter, revoke such waiver and reserves the right to compulsorily redeem all Units holdings of a Unitholder if such Unitholder's holding have a value less than the minimum amounts as set out in the table below. Unless specified in the below table, initial minimum subscription amount and subsequent subscription amount are not applicable for the relevant Unit classes.

However, investors should confirm the relevant minimum subscription amount, subsequent subscription amount and the minimum holding for each Unit class of each Sub-fund with the relevant Authorized Distributors should the investors submit any subscription, redemption and/or conversion instructions via his/her Authorized Distributor(s).

A	Unit classes with “A” in their names are available to all investors. The initial issue price per Unit of these Unit classes amount to USD 100, HKD 100, SGD 100, RMB 100, AUD 100, JPY 10,000, CHF 100, BRL 100, CAD 100, CZK 1,000, DKK 100, EUR 100, GBP 100, NOK 1,000, NZD 100, PLN 100, RUB 1,000, SEK 1,000 or ZAR 1,000. Minimum holding is set based on the currency denominations of the Unit classes and is respectively: USD 2,500, HKD 2,500, SGD 2,500, RMB 2,500, AUD 2,500, JPY 250,000, CHF 2,500, BRL 2,500, CAD 2,500, CZK 25,000, DKK 2,500, EUR 2,500, GBP 2,500, NOK 25,000, NZD 2,500, PLN 2,500, RUB 25,000, SEK 25,000 or ZAR 25,000 (or its equivalent in any other freely convertible currency).
K-1	Unit classes with “K-1” in their names are available to all investors. The initial issue price per Unit of these Unit classes amount to USD 100, HKD 100, SGD 100, RMB 100, AUD 100, JPY 10,000, CHF 100, BRL 100, CAD 100, CZK 1,000, DKK 100, EUR 100, GBP 100, NOK 1,000, NZD 100, PLN 100, RUB 1,000, SEK 1,000 or ZAR 1,000.

	<p>The initial minimum subscription amount is set based on the currency denominations of the Unit classes and is respectively: USD 5,000,000, HKD 40,000,000, SGD 5,000,000, RMB 35,000,000, AUD 5,000,000, JPY 500,000,000, CHF 5,000,000, BRL 20,000,000, CAD 5,000,000, CZK 100,000,000, DKK 35,000,000, EUR 3,000,000, GBP 2,500,000, NOK 45,000,000, NZD 5,000,000, PLN 25,000,000, RUB 450,000,000, SEK 35,000,000 or ZAR 95,000,000 (or its equivalent in any other freely convertible currency).</p> <p>The subsequent subscription amount is set based on the currency denominations of the Unit classes, the investor’s subsequent subscription together with his/her current holding must be equal to or exceed the respective initial minimum subscription amount stated above.</p> <p>Minimum holding is the gross initial minimum subscription amount applicable to these Unit classes.</p>
M	<p>Unit classes with “M” in their names are exclusively available to investors in Mainland China. Please note that Class M Units may be issued and made available to investors in Mainland China only and will not be offered in Hong Kong. Details in relation to the prices at which such Units are issued and redeemed will be set out in the supplementary offering document applicable to investors in Mainland China.</p> <p>The initial issue price per Unit of these Unit classes amounts to RMB 100, USD 100, HKD 100, SGD 100, AUD 100, JPY 10,000, CHF 100, BRL 100, CAD 100, CZK 1,000, DKK 100, EUR 100, GBP 100, NOK 1,000, NZD 100, PLN 100, RUB 1,000, SEK 1,000 or ZAR 1,000.</p> <p>Minimum holding is set based on the currency denominations of the Unit classes and is respectively RMB 2,500, HKD 2,500, SGD 2,500, USD 2,500, AUD 2,500, JPY 250,000, CHF 2,500, BRL 2,500, CAD 2,500, CZK 25,000, DKK 2,500, EUR 2,500, GBP 2,500, NOK 25,000, NZD 2,500, PLN 2,500, RUB 25,000, SEK 25,000 or ZAR 25,000 (or its equivalent in any other freely convertible currency).</p>
Q	<p>Unit classes with “Q” in their names are available to Eligible Investors. The initial issue price per Unit of these Unit classes amounts to USD 100, HKD 100, SGD 100, RMB 100, AUD 100, JPY 10,000, CHF 100, BRL 100, CAD 100, CZK 1,000, DKK 100, EUR 100, GBP 100, NOK 1,000, NZD 100, PLN 100, RUB 1,000, SEK 1,000 or ZAR 1,000.</p> <p>Minimum holding is set based on the currency denominations of the Unit classes and is respectively: USD 2,500, HKD 2,500, SGD 2,500, RMB 2,500, AUD 2,500, JPY 250,000, CHF 2,500, BRL 2,500, CAD 2,500, CZK 25,000, DKK 2,500, EUR 2,500, GBP 2,500, NOK 25,000, NZD 2,500, PLN 2,500, RUB 25,000, SEK 25,000 or ZAR 25,000 (or its equivalent in any other freely convertible currency).</p>

I-B	Unit classes with “I-B” in their names are exclusively available to institutional investors who have signed a written agreement with UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG or one of its authorized contractual partners on investing in one or more Sub-Fund(s). The costs for asset management are charged to investors under the aforementioned agreements. The initial issue price per Unit of these Unit classes amounts to USD 100, HKD 100, SGD 100, RMB 100, AUD 100, JPY 10,000, CHF 100, BRL 100, CAD 100, CZK 1,000, DKK 100, EUR 100, GBP 100, NOK 1,000, NZD 100, PLN 100, RUB 1,000, SEK 1,000 or ZAR 1,000.
I-P	Unit classes with “I-P” in their names are exclusively available to UBS AG staff pension schemes. The initial issue price per Unit of these Units classes amounts to USD 100, HKD 100, SGD 100, RMB 100, AUD 100, JPY 10,000, CHF 100, BRL 100, CAD 100, CZK 1,000, DKK 100, EUR 100, GBP 100, NOK 1,000, NZD 100, PLN 100, RUB 1,000, SEK 1,000 or ZAR 1,000. Minimum holding is set based on the currency denominations of the Unit classes and is respectively: USD 2,500, HKD 2,500, SGD 2,500, RMB 2,500, AUD 2,500, JPY 250,000, CHF 2,500, BRL 2,500, CAD 2,500, CZK 25,000, DKK 2,500, EUR 2,500, GBP 2,500, NOK 25,000, NZD 2,500, PLN 2,500, RUB 25,000, SEK 25,000 or ZAR 25,000 (or its equivalent in any other freely convertible currency).
E	Unit classes with “E” in their names are exclusively available to institutional investors as the Manager may accept in its absolute discretion. Class E Units are generally not available to retail investors. The initial issue price per Unit of these Units classes amounts to USD 10,000, HKD 10,000, SGD 10,000, RMB 10,000, AUD 10,000, JPY 1,000,000, CHF 10,000, BRL 10,000, CAD 10,000, CZK 100,000, DKK 10,000, EUR 10,000, GBP 10,000, NOK 100,000, NZD 10,000, PLN 10,000, RUB 100,000, SEK 100,000 or ZAR 100,000.

Additional characteristics

Currencies	The Unit classes may be denominated in HKD, USD, RMB, SGD, AUD, JPY, CHF, BRL, CAD, CZK, DKK, EUR, GBP, NOK, NZD, PLN, RUB, SEK, ZAR or such other currency as the Manager may determine from time to time.
“hedged”	For Unit classes with “hedged” in their names and with reference currencies different to a Sub-Fund’s base currency, the risk of fluctuations in the value of the reference currency is hedged against the Sub-Fund’s base currency. The hedging described has no effect on possible currency risks resulting from investments denominated in a currency other than the Sub-Fund’s base currency.
“acc”	For Unit classes with “-acc” in their names, income is not distributed unless the Manager decides otherwise.
“-mdist” (other	Unit classes with “-mdist” in their names may make monthly distributions. Unit classes with “-mdist” (other than “n-mdist”) may also make distributions

<p>than “n-mdist”</p>	<p>out of capital (this may include inter alia realised and unrealised net gains/losses in net asset value) (“Capital”), at the discretion of the Manager, or pay distributions out of gross income while charging/ paying all or part of the Sub-Fund’s fees and expenses to/ out of the Capital of the Sub-Fund, resulting in an increase in distributable income for the payment of distributions by the Sub-Fund and therefore, the Sub-Fund may effectively pay distributions out of Capital. Payment of dividends out of Capital and/or effectively out of Capital may result in an immediate reduction in the Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value per Unit. For hedged Unit classes, except for those with “nc” in their names, the distribution takes into account the differences in the approximate interest rates of the reference currency of the hedged Unit class and the Sub-Fund’s base currency. Such differences in interest rates can be positive or negative. Investors in certain countries/jurisdictions may be subject to higher tax rates on distributed Capital than on any capital gains from the sale of fund units. Some investors may therefore prefer to subscribe to accumulating (-acc) rather than distributing (-mdist) Unit classes. Investors may be taxed on income and Capital arising from accumulating (-acc) Unit classes at a later point in time than is the case with distributing (-mdist) Unit classes. Investors should seek their own tax advice.</p>
<p>“n-mdist”</p>	<p>Units classes with “n-mdist” in their names may make monthly distributions, which are intended to be made out of net income, at the discretion of the Manager. Although the intention is for distributions to be made out of net income, there is no guarantee that this will be achieved. It is possible that distributions may be made from Capital. Distributions out of Capital result in the reduction of an investor’s original capital invested in the Sub-Fund. Furthermore, any distributions from the income and/or involving the Capital result in an immediate reduction of the Net Asset Value per Unit of the Sub-Fund. Investors in certain countries/jurisdictions may be subject to higher tax rates on distributed Capital than on any capital gains from the sale of fund units. Some investors may therefore choose to invest in the accumulating (-acc) instead of the distributing (-mdist) Unit classes. Investors may be taxed at a later point in time on income and Capital arising on accumulating (-acc) Unit classes compared with distributing (-mdist) Unit classes. Investors should consult qualified experts for tax advice regarding their individual situation.</p>
<p>“nc”</p>	<p>Hedged Unit classes with “nc” in their names may make monthly (-mdist) or annual (-dist) distributions. They may also make distributions out of Capital at the discretion of the Manager, or pay distributions out of gross income while charging/ paying all or part of the Sub-Fund’s fees and expenses to/ out of the Capital of the Sub-Fund, resulting in an increase in distributable income for the payment of distributions by the Sub-Fund and therefore, the Sub-Fund may effectively pay distributions out of Capital. Payment of dividends out of Capital and/or effectively out of Capital may result in an immediate reduction in the Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value per Unit. The distribution does not take into account the differences in the approximate interest rates of the reference currency of the hedged Unit class and the Sub-Fund’s base currency. Investors in certain countries/jurisdictions may be subject to higher tax rates on distributed Capital than on any capital gains from the sale of fund Units. Some</p>

	<p>investors may therefore prefer to subscribe to accumulating (-acc) rather than distributing (-dist, mdist) Unit classes. Investors may be taxed on income and Capital arising from accumulating (-acc) Unit classes at a later point in time than is the case with distributing (-dist, -mdist) Unit classes. Investors should seek their own tax advice.</p>
<p>“5%”, “6%” “7%” or “8%”</p>	<p>Units classes with “5%”, “6%”, “7%” or “8%” in their names may make monthly (-mdist) or annual (-dist) distributions at the annual percentage rate of “5%”, “6%”, “7%” or “8%” respectively, gross of fees and expenses (“Fixed Rate Distribution Classes”). The distribution amount is calculated based on the Net Asset Value of the respective Fixed Rate Distribution Classes at the end of the month (in the case of monthly distributions) or financial year (in the case of annual distributions). The dividend rate and distribution frequency of the Fixed Rate Distribution Classes will not be changed. The distribution amount will be calculated by the following formula:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Monthly distribution amount = annual dividend rate as indicated in the class name ÷ 12 months x Net Asset Value at the end of each month</i> • <i>Annual distribution amount = annual dividend rate as indicated in the class name x Net Asset Value at the end of financial year</i> <p>Fixed Rate Distribution Classes are suitable for investors who wish for more stable distributions, unrelated to past or expected returns or income of the relevant Sub-Fund.</p> <p>Distributions may thus also be made from the Capital. Distributions out of Capital result in the reduction of an investor’s original capital invested in the Sub-Fund. Furthermore, any distributions from the income and/or involving the Capital result in an immediate reduction of the Net Asset Value per Unit of the Sub-Fund. Investors in certain countries/jurisdictions may be subject to higher tax rates on distributed Capital than on any capital gains from the sale of fund units. Some investors may therefore choose to invest in the accumulating (-acc) instead of the distributing (-dist, -mdist) Unit classes. Investors may be taxed at a later point in time on income and Capital arising on accumulating (-acc) Unit classes compared with distributing (-dist, -mdist) Unit classes. Investors should consult qualified experts for tax advice regarding their individual situation.</p>

Please refer to the Product Key Facts Statement of each Sub-Fund for details on the available Unit classes, distribution policy, distribution frequency, and for Fixed Rate Distribution Classes, the applicable annual dividend rate.

4. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICY IN RELATION TO THE RELEVANT SUB-FUND

The Trust is anticipated to offer a range of Sub-Funds going forward, each with different investment objectives and policies as specified in the relevant Fund Specific Prospectus.

The Sustainability Exclusion Policy of the Manager outlines the exclusions applicable to the investment universe of the Sub-Funds which can be found in the following website: <https://www.ubs.com/global/en/assetmanagement/capabilities/sustainable-investing.html>.

For further information, including information on UBS Asset Management's Environmental, Social, and Governance strategy, investors may access the website of the Manager at <https://www.ubs.com/hk/en/assetmanagement>.

Investors should note that the aforesaid websites have not been reviewed or authorized by the SFC and may contain information of funds not authorised by the SFC.

5. INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Trust Deed sets out investment restrictions applicable to the assets of the Trust and the Sub-Funds. Additional restrictions applicable to a particular Sub-Fund are set out in the relevant Fund Specific Prospectus.

The Manager is not immediately required to sell applicable investments if any of a Sub-Fund's investment or borrowing restrictions are breached or exceeded as a result of changes in the value of that Sub-Fund's investments, reconstructions or amalgamations, payments out of the assets of that Sub-Fund or redemptions of Units. However, if any of the investment and borrowing restrictions applicable to a Sub-Fund are breached or limits are exceeded, the Manager will take as a priority objective all steps as are necessary within a reasonable period of time to remedy the situation, taking due account of the interest of Unitholders of the relevant Sub-Fund.

So long as the Trust and/or a Sub-Fund is authorized by the SFC pursuant to section 104 of the SFO, except as otherwise provided in the relevant Fund Specific Prospectus, the following investment restrictions will apply to the investments in relation to the Trust and/or such Sub-Fund at the time of investment:

- (a) the aggregate value of a Sub-Fund's investments in, or exposure to, any single entity through the following may not exceed 10% of the Net Asset Value of such Sub-Fund:
 - (1) investments in securities issued by such entity;
 - (2) exposure to such entity through underlying assets of FDIs; and
 - (3) net counterparty exposure to such entity arising from transactions of over-the-counter FDIs;
- (b) subject to (a) above and Chapter 7.28(c) of the Code and unless otherwise approved by the SFC, the aggregate value of a Sub-Fund's investments in, or exposure to, entities within the same group through the following may not exceed 20% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund:
 - (1) investments in securities issued by such entities;
 - (2) exposure to such entities through underlying assets of FDIs; and
 - (3) net counterparty exposure to such entities arising from transactions of over-the-

counter FDIs;

- (c) unless otherwise approved by the SFC, the value of a Sub-Fund's cash deposits made with the same entity or entities within the same group may not exceed 20% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund, unless:
- (1) the cash is held before the launch of the Sub-Fund and for a reasonable period thereafter prior to the initial subscription proceeds being fully invested, or
 - (2) the cash is proceeds from liquidation of investments prior to the merger or termination of a Sub-Fund, whereby the placing of cash deposits with various financial institutions would not be in the best interest of investors; or
 - (3) the cash is proceeds received from subscriptions pending investments and held for the settlement of redemption and other payment obligations, whereby the placing of cash deposits with various financial institutions is unduly burdensome and the cash deposits arrangement would not compromise investors' interests;

For the purpose of this paragraph (c), cash deposits generally refer to those that are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn by a Sub-Fund and not referable to provision of property or services.

- (d) ordinary shares issued by a single entity held for the account of a Sub-Fund, when aggregated with other holdings of ordinary shares issued by a single entity held for the account of all other Sub-Funds under the Trust collectively, may not exceed 10% of the nominal amount of the ordinary shares issued by a single entity;
- (e) not more than 15% of the total Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund may be invested 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 organised securities market which is open to the international public and on which such securities are regularly traded;
- (f) Notwithstanding (a), (b), (d) and (e) above, where direct investment by a Sub-Fund in a market is not in the best interests of investors, a Sub-Fund may invest through a wholly-owned subsidiary company established solely for the purpose of making direct investments in such market. In this case:
- (1) the underlying investments of the subsidiary, together with the direct investments made by the Sub-Fund, must in aggregate comply with the requirements of Chapter 7 of the Code;
 - (2) any increase in the overall fees and charges directly or indirectly borne by the Holders or the Sub-Fund as a result must be clearly disclosed in the relevant Fund Specific Prospectus; and
 - (3) the Sub-Fund must produce the reports required by Clause 8.2 of the Trust Deed in a consolidated form to include the assets (including investment portfolio) and liabilities of the subsidiary company as part of those of the Sub-Fund;

- (g) notwithstanding (a), (b) and (d), not more than 30% of the total Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund may be invested in Government and other Public Securities of the same issue;
- (h) subject to (g), a Sub-Fund may fully invest in Government and other Public Securities in at least six different issues;
- (i) unless otherwise approved by the SFC, a Sub-Fund may not invest in physical commodities;
- (j) for the avoidance of doubt, exchange traded funds (“ETFs”) that are:
 - (1) authorised by the SFC under Chapter 8.6 or 8.10 of the Code; or
 - (2) listed and regularly traded on internationally recognized 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 Chapter 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 Chapter 8.10 of the Code,

may either be considered and treated as (x) listed securities for the purposes of and subject to the requirements in paragraphs (a), (b) and (d) above; or (y) collective investment schemes for the purposes of and subject to the requirements in paragraph (k) below. However, the investments in ETFs shall be subject to paragraph (e) above and the relevant investment limits in ETFs by a Sub-Fund should be consistently applied and clearly disclosed in the relevant Fund Specific Prospectus;

- (k) where a Sub-Fund invests in shares or units of other collective investment schemes (“**underlying schemes**”),
 - (1) the value of such Sub-Fund’s investment in units or shares in underlying schemes which are non-eligible schemes (as determined by the SFC) and not authorised by the SFC, may not in aggregate exceed 10% of the total Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund; and
 - (2) such Sub-Fund may invest in one or more underlying schemes which are either schemes authorised by the SFC or eligible schemes (as determined by the SFC), but the value of the Sub-Fund’s investment in units or shares in each such underlying scheme may not exceed 30% of the total Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund, unless the underlying scheme is authorised by the SFC and its name and key investment information are disclosed in the relevant Fund Specific Prospectus,

provided that in respect of (1) and (2) above:

- (i) the objective of each underlying scheme may not be to invest primarily in any investment prohibited by Chapter 7 of the Code, and where that 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 prescribed by Chapter 7 of the Code. For the avoidance of doubt, a

Sub-Fund may invest in scheme(s) authorised by the SFC under Chapter 8 of the Code (except for hedge funds under Chapter 8.7 of the Code), eligible scheme(s) (as determined by the SFC) of which the net derivative exposure (as defined in the Code) does not exceed 100% of its total Net Asset Value, and ETFs satisfying the requirements in paragraph (j) above in compliance with paragraph (k)(1) and (k)(2);

- (ii) where the underlying schemes are managed by the Manager or by other companies within the same group that the Manager belongs to, then paragraphs (a), (b), (d) and (e) above are also applicable to the investments of the underlying scheme;
 - (iii) the objective of the underlying schemes may not be to invest primarily in other collective investment scheme(s);
 - (iv) where an investment is made in any underlying scheme(s) managed by the Manager or any of its Connected Persons, all initial charges and redemption charges on the underlying scheme(s) must be waived; and
 - (v) 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 the management company of an underlying scheme, or quantifiable monetary benefits in connection with investments in any underlying scheme;
- (l) a Sub-Fund may invest 90% or more of its total Net Assets Value in a single collective investment scheme and may be authorised as a feeder fund by the SFC. In this case:
- (1) the underlying scheme (“**master fund**”) must be authorised by the SFC;
 - (2) the relevant Fund Specific Prospectus must state that:
 - (i) the Sub-Fund is a feeder fund into the master fund;
 - (ii) for the purpose of complying with the investment restrictions, the Sub-Fund and its master fund will be deemed a single entity;
 - (iii) the Sub-Fund’s annual report must include the investment portfolio of the master fund as at the financial year end date; and
 - (iv) the aggregate amount of all the fees and charges of the Sub-Fund and its underlying master fund must be clearly disclosed;
 - (3) unless otherwise approved by the SFC, no increase in the overall total of initial charges, redemption charges, management company's annual fee, or any other costs and charges payable to the Manager or any of its Connected Persons borne by the Holders or by the Sub-Fund may result, if the master fund in which the Sub-Fund invests is managed by the Manager or by its Connected Person; and
 - (4) notwithstanding paragraph (k)(iii) above, the master fund may invest in other collective investment scheme(s) subject to the investment restrictions as set out in paragraph (k); and

- (m) if the name of a Sub-Fund indicates a particular objective, investment strategy, geographic region or market, the Sub-Fund should, under normal market circumstances, invest at least 70% of its total 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.

A Sub-Fund shall not:

- (a) invest in a security of any class in any company or body if any director or officer of the Manager individually owns more than 0.5% of the total nominal amount of all the issued securities of that class, or, collectively the directors and officers of the Manager own more than 5% of those securities;
- (b) invest in any type of real estate (including buildings) or interests in real estate (including options or rights, but excluding shares in real estate companies and interests in REITs);
 - (1) In the case of investments in shares in real estate companies and interests in REITs, such investments shall comply with the investment limits as set out in Chapters 7.1, 7.1A, 7.2, 7.3 and 7.11 of the Code, where applicable.
 - (2) For the avoidance of doubt, where investments are made in listed REITs, Chapters 7.1, 7.1A and 7.2 of the Code apply and where investments are made in unlisted REITs, which are either companies or collective investment schemes, Chapters 7.3 and 7.11 of the Code apply respectively.
- (c) make short sales which will result in the Sub-Fund's liability to deliver securities exceeding 10% of the total Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund. For the avoidance of doubt, a Sub-Fund is prohibited to carry out any naked or uncovered short sale of securities and short selling should be carried out in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. The security which is to be sold short must be actively traded on a market where short selling is permitted;
- (d) lend or make a loan out of the assets of a Sub-Fund, except to the extent that the acquisition of bonds or the making of a deposit (within the applicable investment restrictions) might constitute a loan;
- (e) subject to Chapter 7.3 of the Code, assume, guarantee, endorse or otherwise become directly or contingently liable for or in connection with any obligation or indebtedness of any person, save and except for reverse repurchase transactions in compliance with the Code;
- (f) acquire any asset or engage in any transaction which involves the assumption of any liability which is unlimited. For the avoidance of doubt, the liability of Unitholders must be limited to their investments in the relevant Sub-Fund; or
- (g) apply any part of a Sub-Fund in the acquisition of any security where a call is to be made for any sum unpaid on that security unless such call could be met in full out of cash or near cash forming part of a Sub-Fund whereby such amount of cash or near cash has not been segregated to cover a future or contingent commitment arising from transactions in FDIs for the purposes of Chapter 7.29 and 7.30 of the Code.

Financial Derivative Instruments

Subject always to the provisions of the Trust Deed and the Code, the Manager may on behalf of a Sub-Fund enter into any transactions in relation to swaps or other FDIs, for hedging or non-hedging (investment) purposes.

A Sub-Fund may acquire FDIs for hedging purposes. FDIs are considered as being acquired for hedging purposes if they meet all of 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 should exhibit price movements with high negative correlation with the investments being hedged under normal market conditions.

Hedging arrangement should be adjusted or re-positioned, where necessary and with due consideration on the fees, expenses and costs, to enable the Sub-Fund to meet its hedging objective in stressed or extreme market conditions.

Each Sub-Fund may acquire FDIs for non-hedging purposes (“**investment purposes**”), subject to the limit that the Sub-Fund’s net exposure relating to these FDIs (“**net derivative exposure**”) does not exceed 50% of its total Net Asset Value, except this limit may be exceeded for Sub-Funds approved by the SFC under Chapters 8.8 (structured funds) or 8.9 (funds that invest extensively in FDIs) of the Code. In this regard:

- (a) for the purpose of calculating net derivative exposure, the positions of FDIs acquired by a Sub-Fund for investment purposes are converted into the equivalent position in the underlying assets of the FDIs, taking into account the prevailing market value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, future market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions;
- (b) the net derivative exposure should be calculated in accordance with the requirements and guidance issued by the SFC which may be updated from time to time; and
- (c) for the avoidance of doubt, FDIs acquired for hedging purposes will not be counted towards the 50% limit referred to in this paragraph so long as there is no residual derivative exposure arising from such hedging arrangement.

The FDIs invested by a Sub-Fund shall be either listed or 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. Where a Sub-Fund invests in index-based FDIs, the underlying assets of such FDIs are not required to be aggregated for the purposes of the investment restrictions or limitations set out in Chapters 7.1, 7.1A, 7.1B and 7.4 of the Code provided that the relevant index is in compliance with Chapter 8.6(e) of the Code;

- (b) the counterparties to over-the-counter FDI transactions or their guarantors are substantial financial institutions;
- (c) subject to paragraphs (a) and (b) under the section entitled “Investment Restrictions” above, a Sub-Fund’s net counterparty exposure to a single entity arising from transactions of the over-the-counter FDIs may not exceed 10% of the Net Asset Value of such Sub-Fund; and
- (d) the valuation of the FDIs is marked-to-market daily, subject to regular, reliable and verifiable valuation conducted by the Manager or the Trustee or their nominees, agents or delegates independent of the issuer of the FDIs through measures such as the establishment of a valuation committee or engagement of third party services as maybe established from time to time. The FDIs can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the initiative of the Sub-Fund. Further, the calculation agent/fund administrator should be adequately equipped with the necessary resources to conduct independent marked-to-market valuation and to verify the valuation of the FDIs on a regular basis.

Notwithstanding paragraph (c) above, exposure to a counterparty of over-the-counter FDIs may be lowered by collateral received (if applicable) and should be calculated with reference to the value of collateral and positive marked-to-market value of the over-the-counter FDIs with that counterparty, if applicable.

Subject to the above, a Sub-Fund may invest in FDIs provided that the exposure to the underlying assets of the FDIs, together with the other investments of the relevant Sub-Fund, may not in aggregate exceed the corresponding investment restrictions or limitations applicable to such underlying assets as set out in Chapters 7.1, 7.1A, 7.1B, 7.4, 7.5, 7.11, 7.11A, 7.11B and 7.14 of the Code.

For the avoidance of doubt, the restrictions and limitations on counterparty as set out in Chapters 7.1, 7.1A and 7.28(c) of the Code will not apply to FDIs 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 FDI positions and subject to margining requirements at least on a daily basis.

A Sub-Fund shall at all times be capable of meeting all its payment and delivery obligations incurred under transactions in FDIs (whether for hedging or for investment purposes). The Manager shall, as part of its risk management process, monitor to ensure that the transactions in FDIs are adequately covered on an ongoing basis. A transaction in FDIs which gives rise to a future commitment or contingent commitment of a Sub-Fund should also be covered as follows:

- (a) in the case of FDIs transactions which will, or may at the discretion of the Trustee or the Manager, be cash settled, the Sub-Fund should 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 FDIs transactions which will, or may at the counterparty's discretion, require physical delivery of the underlying assets, the Sub-Fund should 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.

The above policies relating to FDIs apply to financial instruments which embeds a financial derivative as well.

Collateral

Collateral received from counterparties should comply with the following requirements:

- Asset type – eligible collateral include cash, government bonds, supranational bonds, corporate bonds, stocks, funds, money market instruments or other liquid securities;
- Counterparty – the issuer of collateral must be an independent counterparty approved by the Manager and will be a financial institution which is subject to ongoing prudential regulation and supervision. It must be of high quality and the rating by a recognised credit rating agency shall be taken into account in the credit assessment process. There is no criteria for country of origin of the counterparty;
- Maturity – no maturity constraints will apply to the collateral received;
- Liquidity – collateral must be sufficiently liquid and tradable 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. Regular stress tests are carried out under normal and exceptional liquidity conditions to enable an adequate assessment of the liquidity risks attached to the collateral;
- Valuation – collateral should be marked-to-market daily by using independent pricing source;
- Issuer credit quality – asset used as collateral must be of high credit quality and should be replaced immediately as soon as 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;
- Haircut - collateral should be subject to prudent haircut policy which should be based on the market risks of the assets used as collateral in order to cover potential maximum expected decline in collateral values during liquidation before a transaction can be closed out with due consideration on stress period and volatile markets, and the price volatility of the asset used as collateral. Other specific characteristics of the collateral, including, among others, asset types, issuer creditworthiness, residual maturity, price sensitivity, optionality, expected liquidity in stressed period, impact from foreign exchange, and correlation between securities accepted as collateral and the securities involved in the transactions;

- Diversification – collateral must be appropriately diversified to avoid concentrated exposure to any single entity and/or entities within the same group and a Sub-Fund’s exposure to issuer(s) of the collateral should be taken into account in compliance with the investment restrictions and limitations set out in Chapter 7 of the Code;
- Correlation – the value of the collateral should not have any significant correlation with the creditworthiness of the counterparty or the issuer of the FDIs to the extent that it would undermine the effectiveness of the collateral. As such, securities issued by the counterparty or the issuer of the FDIs, or the counterparty of securities financing transactions or any of their related entities should not be used as collateral;
- Management of operational and legal risks – the Manager shall have appropriate systems, operational capabilities and legal expertise for proper collateral management;
- Independent custody – collateral must be held by the Trustee of the relevant Sub-Fund;
- Enforceability – collateral must be readily accessible/enforceable by the Trustee without further recourse to the issuer of the FDIs;
- Re-investment of collateral – unless otherwise specified in respect of a particular Sub-Fund, up to 100% of the cash collateral received by a Sub-Fund may be reinvested. Cash collateral received may only be reinvested in short-term deposits, high quality money market instruments and money market funds 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, and subject to corresponding investment restrictions or limitations applicable to such investments or exposure as set out in Chapter 7 of the Code. Non-cash collateral received may not be sold, re-invested or pledged;
 - (a) For the purpose herein, “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, at a minimum, the credit quality and the liquidity profile of the money market instruments must be taken into account. Any re-investment of cash collateral shall be subject to the following further restrictions and limitations:
 - (i) the portfolio of assets from re-investment of cash collateral shall comply with the requirements as set out in Chapters 8.2(f) and 8.2(n) of the Code;
 - (ii) cash collateral received is not allowed to be further engaged in any securities financing transactions; and
 - (iii) when the cash collateral received is reinvested into other investment(s), such investment(s) is/are not allowed to be engaged in any securities financing transactions.
- Encumbrances - collateral should be free of prior encumbrances; and
- Collateral generally should not include (i) structured products whose payouts rely on embedded FDIs or synthetic instruments; (ii) securities issued by special purpose vehicles,

special investment vehicles or similar entities; (iii) securitised products; or (iv) unlisted collective investment schemes.

A description of holdings of collateral (including but not limited to a description of the nature of collateral, identity of the counterparty providing the collateral, value of the Sub-Fund (by percentage) secured/covered by collateral with breakdown by asset class/nature and credit rating (if applicable)) will be disclosed in the Sub-Fund's annual and interim reports for the relevant period.

6. **BORROWING AND LEVERAGE**

The powers to borrow and the terms and restrictions on borrowing including the level of borrowings which may be made for each Sub-Fund are set out in the Trust Deed, subject to any additional restrictions applicable to a particular Sub-Fund as described in the relevant Fund Specific Prospectus. The Manager may borrow up to 10% of the latest available Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund to acquire investments, to meet redemption requests or to pay expenses relating to the relevant Sub-Fund. For this purpose, back-to-back loans do not count as borrowing. The assets of a Sub-Fund may be charged or pledged as security for any borrowings for the accounts of that Sub-Fund provided the assets so charged or pledged do not, at any time, exceed the level of the Sub-Fund's permitted borrowing limit as set out above.

The Trustee may, at the request of the Manager, borrow for the account of a Sub-Fund any currency, and mortgage, charge or pledge assets of a 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 such Sub-Fund; or
- (c) for any other proper purpose as may be agreed by the Manager and the Trustee (except to enhance the performance of any Sub-Fund).

7. **RISK FACTORS**

7.1 **Principal Risk Factors**

Investors can lose money by investing in Units. Applicants should carefully consider the risk factors described below together with all of the other information included in this Trust Prospectus and refer to the relevant Fund Specific Prospectus of any particular Sub-Fund for any additional risk factors before deciding whether to invest in Units.

The Net Asset Value per Unit may fall or rise. There can be no assurance that an investor will achieve a return on his investment in the Units or a return on capital invested.

Each Sub-Fund is subject to the principal risks described below. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect a Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value, Unit price, yield, total return and/or its ability to meet its objective.

7.2 **General Risk Factors**

- (a) Market Risk

The profitability of the investments of the Sub-Fund could be adversely affected by a worsening of general economic conditions globally or in certain individual markets. Factors such as interest rates, inflation, investor sentiment, the availability and cost of credit, the liquidity of the global financial markets and the level and volatility of securities prices could significantly affect the value of the investments of the Sub-Fund. For example, when economic growth slows down, equity securities tend to decline in value; when interest rates rise, fixed income securities generally decline in value. Even if general economic conditions do not change, the value of your investment could decline if the particular industries, sectors, or companies in which the Sub-Fund invests do not perform well or are adversely affected by events.

(b) Management Risk

Each Sub-Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed investment portfolio. The Manager's judgments about the attractiveness, relative value, or potential appreciation of a particular investment of the Sub-Fund or as to a hedging strategy may prove to be incorrect, and there can be no assurance that they will produce the desired results. The Sub-Fund will be dependent to a substantial degree on the continued service of members of the Manager. In the event of the death, disability, or departure of any such individuals, or other changes in an investment management team, the performance of the Sub-Fund may be adversely impacted.

(c) Effect of Governmental Policy and Regulation

The investments of the Sub-Fund can be affected by the fiscal or other policies and other actions of various governmental and regulatory authorities. Areas where changes could have an impact include:

- the monetary, interest rate and other policies of central banks and regulatory authorities;
- general changes in government or regulatory policy that may significantly influence investor decisions in particular markets in which the Sub-Fund operates;
- general changes in the regulatory requirements, for example, prudential rules relating to the capital adequacy framework and rules designed to promote financial stability and increase depositor protection;
- changes in competition and pricing environments;
- further developments in the financial reporting environment; and
- expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets and changes in legislation relating to foreign ownership.

(d) Exchange Rates

The base currency of a Sub-Fund is not necessarily its investment currency. Investments are made in those currencies that, in the opinion of the Manager, best benefit the performance of the relevant Sub-Fund. Assets of certain Sub-Funds may be denominated in currencies other than the Sub-Fund's base currency and the currency of some assets may not be freely convertible. Such kind of Sub-Funds may be adversely affected by changes in foreign exchange

rates between the currencies in which the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund are held and the Sub-Fund's base currency in which the relevant Sub-Fund is denominated. Unitholders investing in any Sub-Funds should be aware that exchange rate fluctuations could potentially cause the value of their investment to diminish or increase.

(e) Emerging and Developing Markets

Investors should note that Sub-Funds which invest in or have exposure to securities of issuers located in emerging and less developed markets could involve special considerations and risks. The special risks are those such as currency fluctuations, political risks, the risks of investing in countries or regions with smaller capital markets, price volatility and restrictions on foreign investment. Companies of the relevant markets may have standards of financial reporting, accounting and information disclosure which are not comparable to those of developed markets. Information and accounts may thus not be publicly available nor be in accordance with international standards.

Procedures currently in place for the custody, settlement, clearing and registration of securities transactions in emerging markets may be less developed than those in place in other more developed markets and thus can increase settlement risk or result in delay in realising securities and adversely affect prices. The issuers and stock exchanges and other market participants may be subject to a level of regulation which may be less than that of developed markets. Less efficient banking and telecommunications systems can give rise to delayed payments and in extreme cases could lead to dispute over the title of securities. Investments may be affected by changes in law and government policy and requirements imposed by stock exchanges such as price constraint and market suspension as well as political changes which may affect the stability of governments and markets and/or result in restrictions on foreign investment or the repatriation of monies.

(f) Counterparty and Settlement Risk

A Sub-Fund will be exposed to counterparty risk on parties (including any custodian(s)) with whom they trade and when placing cash on deposit. A Sub-Fund is also subject to the risk that counterparties may not have access to finance and/or assets at the relevant time and may fail to comply with their obligations under the relevant sale and repurchase agreements. Recent well-publicised weaknesses in certain financial institutions may be indicative of increased counterparty risk. If a counterparty becomes insolvent or otherwise fails to perform its obligations, the Sub-Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery in an insolvency, bankruptcy, or other reorganization proceeding, and the Manager could experience delays in liquidating the Sub-Fund's positions and incur significant losses (including the loss of that portion of the Sub-Fund's portfolio financed through such a transaction, a decline in value of its investment during the period in which the Manager seeks to enforce its rights, an inability to realise any gains on its investment during such period and fees and expenses incurred in enforcing its rights). The Sub-Fund may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances. If the credit rating of such counterparty declines, the Manager may determine not to enter into transactions for the Sub-Fund with that counterparty in the future and/or to terminate any transactions currently outstanding between the Sub-Fund and that counterparty; alternatively, the Manager may in its discretion determine to enter into new transactions with that counterparty and/or to keep existing transactions in place, in which event the Sub-Fund would be subject to any increased credit risk associated with that counterparty.

A Sub-Fund will also be exposed to the risk of settlement default by a counterparty with which a Sub-Fund trades when buying and selling financial instruments (settlement risk). The risk of default of a counterparty is directly linked to the credit worthiness of the counterparty.

(g) Transactions in Financial Derivative Instruments and Collateral Risk

To the extent permitted by applicable laws and regulations and subject to otherwise stated in the Fund Specific Prospectus a Sub-Fund may seek to protect the returns from its underlying assets by using FDIs such as options, futures, warrants, forwards or swaps (including stock exchange futures). These transactions may be entered into with counterparties on an on- and off- exchange basis (over-the-counter) and may expose the Sub-Fund to counterparty risk mentioned above. The ability to use these techniques and instruments may be limited by market conditions and regulatory limits and there can be no assurance that the objective sought to be attained from the use of these techniques and instruments will be achieved. Participation in such techniques and instruments involves a high degree of risk due to the potential leverage effect. A relatively small market movement will have a proportionately larger impact which may work for or against the Sub-Fund. Also, there are transaction costs to which a Sub-Fund would not be subject if it did not use these techniques and instruments. There may be an imperfect correlation between instruments and the underlying investments or market sectors being hedged. Investments in instruments that are traded over the counter markets may involve additional liquidity risk as there is no existing market on which to close out open transactions. Therefore, such instruments may be difficult to value in the absence of a liquid market. There is the risk of default of the counterparty on the terms of these instruments and the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of these instruments. In addition, if the Manager's predictions of movements in the direction of the relevant securities, foreign currency and interest rate markets are inaccurate, the adverse consequences to a Sub-Fund may leave the Sub-Fund in a much worse position than if such techniques and instruments were not used.

The eventuation of any of the above risks could have an adverse effect on the Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund which uses FDIs. There is also no guarantee that the use of FDIs for hedging purposes will be effective and the Sub-Fund may therefore be subject to substantial loss. There is no assurance that any derivative strategy used by a Sub-Fund will succeed.

There are also risks associated with management of collateral and re-investment of collateral. The value of any collateral received in respect of any FDI transactions may be affected by market events. In the case of collateral assets which are listed securities, the listing of such securities may be suspended or revoked or the trading of such securities on the stock exchanges may be suspended, and during the period of suspension or upon revocation, it may take longer to realise the relevant collateral assets. In the case of collateral assets which are debt securities, the value of such securities will be dependent on the creditworthiness of the issuers or obligors in respect of the relevant collateral assets. In the event any issuer or obligor of such collateral assets is insolvent, the value of the collateral assets will be reduced substantially and may cause the relevant Sub-Fund's exposure to such counterparty to be under-collateralised. If the Sub-Fund reinvests cash collateral, it is subject to investment risk including the potential loss of principal.

(h) Operational Risk

The Sub-Fund's operations are carried out by the service providers described herein. In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of a service provider, investors could experience delays

(for example, delays in the processing of subscriptions, conversions and redemption of Units) or other disruptions.

(i) Concentration Risk/Single Market Investment Risk

When a Sub-Fund concentrates its investments in a particular industry, country, region or sector, financial, economic, business, regulatory and other developments affecting issuers in that industry, country, region or sector will have a greater effect on the Sub-Fund than if it had not concentrated its assets in that industry, country, region or sector, which may increase the volatility of the Sub-Fund. Any such concentration may also limit the liquidity of the Sub-Fund.

(j) Borrowing Risk

Market conditions may substantially reduce the availability of credit, which may have a material adverse effect on the Trust or the Sub-Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective with respect to any particular investment and/or the Sub-Fund's entire portfolio.

(k) Risk of Termination

The Trust and/or any Sub-Funds may be terminated in certain circumstances which are summarized under the section entitled "Termination of the Trust and/or Sub-Funds" in section (h)18.10 below of this Trust Prospectus. In the event of the termination of a Sub-Fund, such Sub-Fund would have to distribute to the 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 will be worth less than the initial cost of acquiring such investments, resulting in a loss to the Unitholders. Moreover, any organizational expenses (such as establishment costs) with regard to the Trust or the relevant Sub-Fund that had not yet been fully amortized would be debited against the Sub-Fund's assets at that time.

(l) Hedging risk

A Sub-Fund may engage in FDI transactions as part of its strategy for hedging purposes. These strategies include the use of FDIs for hedging against fluctuations in the relative values of the Sub-Fund's portfolio positions as a result of changes in exchange rates, interest rates, prices of underlying funds and levels of other interest rates and prices of other securities. These instruments are volatile and may be subject to various types of risk, including but not limited to market risk, liquidity risk, credit risk, counterparty risk, legal risk and operations risk.

There can be no guarantee that there will be a correlation between price movements in the instrument used and the underlying investments of the Sub-Fund that are being hedged through the use of the instrument. Moreover, there may be an imperfect correlation between FDIs used as hedging tools and the investments to be hedged, causing the use of a particular technique not to achieve its intended objectives. The degree of imperfection of correlation depends upon circumstances such as variations in speculative market demand, and differences between financial instruments being hedged and instruments underlying the standard contracts available for trading in such respects as interest rate levels, maturities and creditworthiness of issuers. An imperfect hedge may result in a loss of capital to the Sub-Fund. A decision as to whether, when and how to hedge involves exercise of skill and judgement, and even a well conceived

hedge may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behaviour or unexpected interest rate trends.

In addition, the use of FDIs can involve significant economic leverage and may, in some cases, involve significant risks of loss. The low initial margin deposits are normally required to establish a position in such instruments which permits leverage. As a result, a relatively small movement in the price of the underlying contract may result in a profit or a loss that is high in proportion to the amount of assets actually placed as initial margin.

Also, the ability to use these strategies may be limited by market conditions and regulatory limits and there can be no guarantee that any of these strategies will meet their expected target.

(m) Cross Liability Risk

The Trust Deed allows the Manager to issue Units in separate classes. The Trust Deed provides for the manner in which assets and liabilities are to be attributed across the various classes of Units within a Sub-Fund, where assets and liabilities attributed to the specific class of a Sub-Fund shall be applied to such specific class of Units. In the event that the assets of a class of Units are exhausted, pursuant to the Trust Deed, any and all rights which any Unitholders referable to that class have against the relevant Sub-Fund shall be extinguished and the relevant Unitholders will have no recourse against the assets of any other class of Units of the relevant Sub-Fund. There is no guarantee that the courts of any jurisdiction will respect the limitations on liability and that the assets of any particular class of Units will not be used to satisfy the liabilities of any other class of Units of the same Sub-Fund. Where the liabilities of a particular class of Units exceed the assets pertaining to that class, creditors pertaining to one class may have recourse to the assets attributed to other classes. In the event of an insolvency or termination of a Sub-Fund (i.e., when the assets of such Sub-Fund are insufficient to meet its liabilities), all assets will be used to meet the Sub-Fund's liabilities, not just the amount standing as to any individual class of Units. It is not possible to isolate the assets attributable to any one class of Units to the extent that the liabilities attributable to other classes of Units exceed the assets attributable to those respective classes of Units.

The Manager has the power to add additional Sub-Funds pursuant to the Trust Deed. Where there is more than one Sub-Fund to the Trust, each Sub-Fund of the Trust will be allocated the assets attributable to such Sub-Fund and from which will be debited liabilities specifically allocable to that Sub-Fund, respectively. The assets of a Sub-Fund are not generally available to discharge the liabilities of another Sub-Fund. However, assets of a Sub-Fund may be used to meet certain limited general liabilities of the Trust which the Manager does not consider as attributable to a particular Sub-Fund or Sub-Funds (such as formation costs, registration and filing costs in respect of the Trust) only to the extent as permitted under the Trust Deed to discharge such liabilities from the assets of more than one Sub-Fund. There is no guarantee that the courts of any other jurisdiction outside Hong Kong will respect the limitations on liability and that the assets of any particular Sub-Fund will not be used to satisfy the liabilities of any other Sub-Funds. In the event that the assets of the Sub-Funds are held by any other court of competent jurisdiction not to be effectively segregated, each of the Sub-Funds bears the risk of having its assets used to discharge the liabilities of or claims against any other Sub-Funds.

(n) Custodial Risk

There are risks involved in dealing with the custodians or brokers who hold a Sub-Fund's investments or settle a Sub-Fund's trades. It is possible that, in the event of the insolvency or bankruptcy of a custodian or broker, the Sub-Fund would be delayed or prevented from recovering its assets from the custodian or broker, or its estate, and may have only a general unsecured claim against the custodian or broker for those assets. In recent insolvencies of brokers or other financial institutions, the ability of certain customers to recover their assets from liquidation of the insolvent financial institutions has been delayed, limited, or prevented, often unpredictably, and there is no assurance that any assets held by the Sub-Fund with a custodian or broker will be readily recoverable by the Sub-Fund.

(o) Redemption Restriction Risk

Unitholders' redemption rights are limited subject to limitations on redemptions, suspension on redemption, delay in payment of redemption proceeds and minimum holding amount as set out more particularly in this Prospectus. Unitholders may thus not be able to liquidate their investment in such circumstances in a timely manner.

(p) Significant Withdrawal Risk

A significant withdrawal of capital from a Sub-Fund may affect such Sub-Fund and its investors adversely. For example, the Sub-Fund may be required to sell its more liquid portfolio investments to meet a large redemption; the Sub-Fund's remaining assets may be less liquid, more volatile, and more difficult to price.

(q) No Dividends Risk

Whether the Manager will pay dividends on Units of a Sub-Fund is subject to the Sub-Fund's distribution policy. There is no guarantee that any dividends will be distributed nor will there be a target level of dividend payout. A high distribution yield does not imply a positive or high return.

The ability of a Sub-Fund to pay distributions also depends on dividends declared and paid by issuers of the securities which the Sub-Fund has invested and the level of fees and expenses payable by the Sub-Fund. The ability of the issuers of securities to make dividend payments and the level of dividends, if any, declared by the issuers of securities are based on numerous factors, including their current financial condition, general economic conditions and, where applicable, their dividend policies. There can be no assurance that such companies will be able to honour payment obligations, declare dividends or make other distributions.

(r) FATCA and U.S. Tax Withholding and Reporting Requirements

FATCA is essentially designed to require reporting of U.S. persons' direct and indirect ownership of non-U.S. accounts and non-U.S. entities to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, with any failure to provide the required information resulting in a 30% U.S. withholding tax imposed on (i) withholdable payments and (ii) foreign pass-through payments. The Trust and the Sub-Funds will seek to satisfy the applicable FATCA requirements to avoid the imposition of FATCA withholding tax. However, there can be no assurance that the Trust and the Sub-Funds will be able to comply with all these requirements. In the event that the Trust and the Sub-Funds become subject to withholding tax as a result of FATCA, the Net Asset Value per

Unit may be adversely affected and the Trust and the Sub-Funds may suffer significant losses, which may result in a material loss to Unitholders.

7.3 Risks Relating to Equities Securities

(a) Investment in Equity Securities

The value of a Sub-Fund may be affected by changes in the stock markets and changes in the value of individual securities. At times, stock markets and individual securities can be volatile and prices can change substantially in short periods of time. The equity securities of small companies are more sensitive to these changes than those of larger companies. This risk will affect the value of a Sub-Fund, which will fluctuate as the value of the underlying equity securities fluctuates.

The market prices of equity securities owned by a Sub-Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that may directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage, non-compliance with regulatory requirements, and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services. The values of equity securities may also decline due to general industry or market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally.

(b) Small and Micro-Cap Companies Risk

Small companies may offer greater opportunities for capital appreciation than larger companies, but they tend to be more vulnerable to adverse developments than larger companies, and investments in such companies may involve certain special risks. Such companies may have limited product lines, markets, or financial resources and may be dependent on a limited management group. In addition, such companies may have been recently organized and have little or no track record of success. The securities of small companies may trade less frequently and in smaller volumes than more widely held securities. The prices of these securities may fluctuate more sharply than those of other securities, and the Sub-Fund may experience some difficulty in establishing or closing out positions in these securities at prevailing market prices. There may be less publicly available information about the issuers of these securities or less market interest in such securities than in the case of larger companies, both of which can cause significant price volatility. Some securities of smaller issuers may be illiquid or may be restricted as to resale. Micro-cap companies may have been very recently organized and may have only limited and sources of additional capital. Their securities may be extremely volatile and may experience very limited trading markets and liquidity. Micro-cap companies may be expected to experience higher levels of failure, insolvency, and bankruptcy than many larger companies.

7.4 Risks Relating to Fixed Income Securities

(a) Interest Rates

Impact of changes in macro-economic policies (i.e. monetary policy, fiscal policy) will have an influence over capital markets affecting the pricing of fixed income securities. The value of

fixed income securities held by any Sub-Fund generally will vary inversely with changes in interest rates and such variation may affect Unit prices accordingly.

(b) Credit Rating Downgrading Risk

An issuer of fixed income securities may experience an adverse change in its financial condition which may in turn result in a decrease in the credit rating assigned by an internationally recognized credit rating agency to such issuer and fixed income securities issued by such issuer. Credit rating of fixed income securities reflects the issuer's ability to make timely payments of interest or principal - the lower the rating, the higher the risk of default. The adverse change in financial condition or decrease in credit rating of issuer may result in increased volatility in, and adverse impact on, the price of the relevant fixed income securities and negatively affect liquidity, making any such fixed-income security more difficult to sell.

(c) Valuation Risk

Fixed income securities (including corporate bonds and commercial paper) are subject to the risk of mispricing or improper valuation, i.e. operational risk that the fixed income securities are not priced properly. Valuations are primarily based on the valuations from independent third party sources where the prices are available, accordingly, valuations may sometimes involve uncertainty and judgemental determination and independent pricing information may not be available at all times. In the event of adverse market conditions where it is not possible to obtain any reference quotation from the market, the latest available quotations of the bond or commercial paper or the quotation of other bonds or commercial paper with very similar attributes may be used to estimate the fair market value. Such valuation methodology may not be equal to the actual liquidation price due to liquidity and size constraints. If valuation is proven to be incorrect, this will affect the Net Asset Value calculation of the Sub-Fund.

(d) Lower-Rated Securities Risk

Where a Sub-Fund will invest in high yield, high risk fixed-income securities (including bonds) that are rated in the lower rating categories below investment grade or which are unrated, such fixed-income securities are considered to be subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher-rated securities and are considered to be predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal, which may in any case decline during sustained periods of deteriorating economic conditions or rising interest rates. Lower-quality debt securities tend to be more sensitive to adverse news about the issuer, or the market or economy in general, than higher quality debt securities. The market for lower quality debt securities can be less liquid than for higher quality debt securities, especially during periods of recession or general market decline.

7.5 Risks of Investing in Other Funds

A Sub-Fund may invest in other funds. In addition to the fees and charges charged by the Sub-Fund, investors should note that there are fees involved when investing in these underlying funds. There is no assurance that the investment objective and strategy of these underlying funds will be achieved despite the selection and monitoring process undertaken by the Manager. If the Sub-Fund invests in other funds managed by the Manager or its Connected Persons, all initial charges and redemption charges on the underlying fund must be waived, and the Manager or any person acting on behalf of the Sub-Fund or the Manager must not obtain

rebate of any fees or charges levied by the underlying fund. If any conflict of interest may still arise out of such investments, the Manager will use its best endeavours to resolve it fairly.

7.6 Risk Factors in Relation to a Sub-Fund which Invests in Securities of Issuers Located in or Associated with Mainland China

In recent years the Mainland Chinese government has implemented economic reform measures which emphasize decentralization and the utilization of market forces in the development of the Mainland Chinese economy. Although many of such reforms have resulted in significant economic growth and social progress, some of them are unprecedented or experimental and are subject to adjustment. Further adjustment of the reform measures may be made and it is uncertain how such reforms will impact on the stock markets as well as the performance of a Sub-Fund.

Companies in Mainland China are required to follow the Mainland Chinese accounting standards and practice which, to a certain extent, follow international accounting standards. The financial statements prepared by accountants following the Mainland Chinese accounting standards and practice may differ from those prepared in accordance with international accounting standards.

The Mainland Chinese government has been developing a comprehensive system of commercial laws and considerable progress has been made in the promulgation of laws and regulations dealing with economic matters such as corporate organization and governance, foreign investment, commerce, taxation and trade, however, these laws, regulations and legal requirements are relatively recent, their interpretation and enforcement involve uncertainties.

7.7 Risks Relating to the Liquidity of a Sub-Fund

(a) Inability to Meet Redemption Obligations

The investments of the Sub-Funds are exposed to and may be affected by adverse changes to global and regional economic, geo-political and financial conditions. Some of the markets in which a Sub-Fund invests may be less liquid and more volatile and this may result in the fluctuation in the price of securities traded on such markets. As Unitholders may redeem some or all of their Units on any Dealing Day, there may be a mismatch between the liquidity of the Sub-Fund's underlying investments and its redemption obligations. There is no assurance that there will be an active, liquid trading market for a Sub-Fund to sell portfolio investments (in particular where the Sub-Fund has invested in fixed income and other assets that tend to be temporarily less liquid), or the price at which the portfolio investments may be sold at to meet redemption obligations. Certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell, and this would affect the Sub-Fund's ability to acquire or dispose of such securities at their intrinsic value. Sub-Funds may encounter difficulties in valuing and/or disposing of assets at their fair price due to adverse market conditions and/or large-scale redemptions. Under such volatile and stressed market conditions, a Sub-Fund may not be able to meet its redemption obligations or may only be able to meet them after liquidation of assets on unfavourable terms (such as at a substantial discount) and the Sub-Fund may suffer losses in trading such investments. As a result, this may have adverse impact on the relevant Sub-Fund and its investors. This risk is heightened where there is a significant withdrawal of capital from a Sub-Fund.

(b) Adverse Impact of Withdrawal on Remaining Unitholders and Redemption Cycle

Any actions taken by the Manager to meet redemption obligations such as selling a Sub-Fund's more liquid portfolio investments may have an adverse impact on remaining Unitholders. Remaining Unitholders may bear the cost of any increase in the risk profile of the Sub-Fund as a result of asset disposals to meet redemption requests or of any subsequent portfolio rebalancing. The impact on Unitholders will depend on the volume of redemptions, the purchase and sale price of assets and the final composition of the Sub-Fund.

If redeeming Unitholders do not bear the full costs of redemption, Unitholders may be incentivized to be the first to redeem their Units ahead of other Unitholders. This first mover advantage may potentially trigger a significant cycle of redemptions that exacerbate the liquidity stress of the Sub-Fund.

(c) **The Manager's Risk Management Policies and Procedures May Not Adequately Address Unidentified or Unanticipated Risks**

To safeguard the interests and fair treatment of all Unitholders, the Manager has established comprehensive risk management policies and procedures to manage and mitigate the Sub-Funds' exposure to significant market, liquidity and operational risks. The Manager devotes significant resources to monitor liquidity risks and utilize liquidity management tools where necessary. For a description of the liquidity risk management tools, policies and procedures, please see section 18.13 of this Trust Prospectus.

However, the Manager's risk management systems are dependent on their ability to properly identify and mark-to-market the changes in the value of investments. Inaccurate information may adversely affect the ability of the Manager to accurately assess the liquidity risk. In addition, risks such as severe declines in asset prices, unanticipated credit events or unforeseen circumstances may not be properly accounted for. The Sub-Funds may suffer greater losses to the extent that the Manager's assumptions, estimates and assessments prove inaccurate or not predictive of actual results. This may, in turn, have an adverse effect on the Sub-Funds' ability to meet their redemption obligations.

7.8 Risks Associated with Stock Connect

What is the Stock Connect?

The Stock Connect is a securities trading and clearing linked programme developed by the HKEX, the SSE, the SZSE and the CSDCC, with an aim to achieve mutual stock market access between Mainland China and Hong Kong. It comprises the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect.

Each of the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect comprises a Northbound Trading Link and a Southbound Trading Link. Under the Northbound Trading Link, Hong Kong and overseas investors (including any Sub-Fund), through their Hong Kong brokers and securities trading service companies (in Shanghai and Qianhai Shenzhen respectively) established by the Stock Exchange and the HKSCC, are able to trade eligible shares listed on the SSE or the SZSE by routing orders to the SSE or the SZSE (as the case may be). Under the Southbound Trading Link, eligible investors, through Mainland Chinese securities firms and securities trading service companies established by the SSE and the SZSE, are able to trade eligible shares listed on the Stock Exchange by routing orders to the Stock Exchange.

Eligible securities

Hong Kong and overseas investors are able to trade certain stocks listed on the SSE market (the “**SSE Securities**”) and the SZSE market (the “**SZSE Securities**”). SSE Securities include all the eligible constituent stocks from time to time of the SSE A Share Index, and all the SSE-listed A-Shares that are not included as constituent stocks of the SSE A Share Index but which have corresponding H Shares listed on the Stock Exchange, except the following:

- a) SSE-listed shares which are not traded in RMB;
- b) SSE-listed shares which are under “risk alert” or under delisting arrangement; and
- c) other circumstances identified by SSE.

SZSE Securities include all the eligible constituent stocks from time to time of the SZSE Composite Index, and all the SZSE-listed A-Shares that are not included as constituent stocks of the SZSE Composite Index but which have corresponding H shares listed on Stock Exchange, except the following:

- a) SZSE-listed shares which are not traded in RMB;
- b) SZSE-listed shares which are under “risk alert” or under delisting arrangement and;
- c) other special circumstances identified by SZSE.

Investors eligible to trade shares that are listed on the STAR Board of SSE and the ChiNext Board of SZSE under Northbound Trading Link are limited to institutional professional investors. Subject to resolution of related regulatory issues, other investors may subsequently be allowed to trade such shares.

In addition, Hong Kong and overseas investors are able to trade eligible SSE-listed and SZSE-listed ETFs that satisfy the relevant criteria at a regular review and are accepted as eligible ETFs for Northbound trading in 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 will be subject to review.

Trading day

Investors (including any Sub-Fund) will only be allowed to trade on the other market on days where both markets are open for trading.

Trading quota

Trading under the Stock Connect will be subject to a daily quota (“**Daily Quota**”), which will be separate for Northbound and Southbound trading, for each of the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect. The Daily Quota limits the maximum net buy value of cross-boundary trades under the Stock Connect each day. The quotas do not belong to any Sub-Fund and are utilised on a first-come-first-serve basis. The Stock Exchange monitors the quota and publishes the remaining balance of the Northbound

Daily Quota at scheduled times on the HKEX's website. The Daily Quota may change in future. The Manager will not notify investors in case of a change of quota.

A Sub-Fund's investments through the Stock Connect may be subject to the following risks:

(a) Quota Limitations

The Stock Connect is subject to quota limitations. In particular, once the remaining balance of the Northbound Daily Quota drops to zero or the Northbound Daily Quota is exceeded during the opening call session, new buy orders will be rejected (though investors will be allowed to sell their cross-boundary securities regardless of the quota balance). The Sub-Fund's ability to invest in A-Shares through the Stock Connect may be affected.

(b) Suspension Risk

It is contemplated that both the Stock Exchange and the stock exchanges in Mainland China would reserve the right to suspend Northbound and/or Southbound 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 in the Northbound trading is effected, the Sub-Fund's ability to access Mainland Chinese market through the Stock Connect will be adversely affected.

(c) Differences in Trading Day

The Stock Connect will only operate on days when both Mainland China and Hong Kong markets are open for trading. So it is possible that there are occasions when it is a normal trading day for Mainland Chinese market but Hong Kong investors (such as a Sub-Fund) cannot carry out any A-Shares trading when the Hong Kong market is closed.

(d) Operational Risk

The Stock Connect provides a new channel for investors from Hong Kong and overseas to access the Mainland Chinese stock market directly. Market participants are able to participate in this programme subject to meeting certain information technology capability, risk management and other requirements as may be specified by the relevant exchange and/or clearing house. Market participants may need to address issues arising from the differences on an on-going basis.

Further, the "connectivity" in the Stock Connect requires routing of orders across the border. This requires the development of corresponding information technology systems on the part of the Stock Exchange and exchange participants. There is no assurance that the systems of the Stock Exchange 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 programme could be disrupted.

(e) Recalling of Eligible Stocks

If a stock is recalled from the scope of eligible stocks for trading via the Stock Connect, the stock can only be sold and cannot be bought. This may affect the Sub-Fund's tracking of the Index if, for example, a constituent of the Index is recalled from the scope of eligible stocks.

(f) Clearing and Settlement Risk

The HKSCC and CSDCC establish clearing links and each has become 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. Should the remote event of CSDCC default occur and the CSDCC be declared as a defaulter, 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 the CSDCC. HKSCC will in good faith seek recovery of the outstanding stocks and monies from the CSDCC through available legal channels or through the CSDCC's liquidation. In that event, the Sub-Fund may suffer delay in the recovery process or may not be able to fully recover its losses from the CSDCC.

(g) Regulatory Risk

The Stock Connect is subject to regulations promulgated by regulatory authorities and implementation rules made by the stock exchanges in Mainland China and Hong Kong. Further, new regulations may be promulgated from time to time by the regulators in connection with operations and cross-border legal enforcement in connection with cross-border trades under the Stock Connect. The regulations are subject to change and there is no certainty as to how they will be applied in the future. There can be no assurance that the Stock Connect will not be abolished or amended.

(h) Investor Compensation Fund

Hong Kong's Investor Compensation Fund is established to pay compensation to investors of any nationality who suffer pecuniary losses as a result of default of a licensed intermediary or authorised financial institution in relation to exchange-traded products in Hong Kong. For defaults occurring on or after 1 January 2020, Hong Kong's Investor Compensation Fund covers investors' losses in relation to securities traded on a stock market operated by the SSE or the SZSE and in respect of which an order for sale or purchase is permitted to be routed through the Northbound Trading Link of a Stock Connect arrangement. On the other hand, since the Sub-Fund is carrying out Northbound trading through securities brokers in Hong Kong but not Mainland Chinese brokers, it is not protected by the China Securities Investor Protection Fund (中國證券投資者保護基金) in Mainland China. Therefore the Sub-Fund is exposed to the risks of default of the broker(s) it engages in its trading in A-Shares through the programme.

7.9 Risks Associated with China Interbank Bond Market

Overview

Foreign institutional investors (such as a Sub-Fund) can invest in Mainland China interbank bond markets (“**China Interbank Bond Market**”) via the CIBM Initiative (as defined below) and/or the Bond Connect (as defined below).

Investment in China Interbank Bond Market via CIBM Initiative

Pursuant to the “Announcement (2016) No 3” issued by the People’s Bank of China (“**PBOC**”) (中國人民銀行公告[2016]第 3 號) on 17 February 2016, foreign institutional investors can invest in the China Interbank Bond Market (“**CIBM Initiative**”) subject to other rules and regulations as promulgated by the Mainland Chinese authorities, i.e., PBOC and the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (“**SAFE**”). Such rules and regulations may be amended from time to time and include (but are not limited to):

- (a) the “Implementation Rules for Filing by Foreign Institutional Investors for Investment in Interbank Bond Markets” (境外機構投資者投資銀行間債券市場備案管理實施細則) issued by the Shanghai Head Office of PBOC on 27 May 2016;
- (b) the “Announcement on Matters concerning Filing Management by Foreign Investors for Investment in China Interbank Bond Markets” (關於境外投資者進入中國銀行間債券市場備案管理有關事項的公告) issued by the Shanghai Head Office of PBOC on 19 June 2018;
- (c) the “Joint Announcement [2022] No. 4 on matters relating to further facilitating Foreign Institutional Investors’ investment in China’s bond market” (聯合公告[2022]第 4 號(關於進一步便利境外機構投資者投資中國債券市場有關事宜)) issued by PBOC, the CSRC and SAFE on 27 May 2022 and effective from 30 June 2022;
- (d) the “Regulations on the Administration of Funds of Foreign Institutional Investors Investing in the China Bond Market” (境外機構投資者投資中國債券市場資金管理規定) issued by PBOC and SAFE on 10 November 2022 and effective from 1 January 2023; and
- (e) any other applicable regulations promulgated by the relevant authorities.

Under the prevailing regulations in Mainland China, foreign institutional investors who wish to invest directly in the 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.

In terms of fund remittance, foreign investors (such as the Sub-Fund) may remit investment principal in RMB or foreign currency into Mainland China for investing in the China Interbank Bond Market. For repatriation, where the Sub-Fund repatriates funds out of Mainland China, it shall, in principle, use the same currency for its incoming and outgoing remittances, and shall not engage in cross-currency arbitrage between Renminbi and foreign currencies. Where a Sub-Fund remits “Renminbi + foreign currency” concurrently for investment, the cumulative outgoing remittance amount in a foreign currency shall not exceed 1.2 times the cumulative incoming remittance amount in the foreign currency (except for outgoing remittance after liquidation of investment). For a long-term investment in the Mainland Chinese bond market, the aforesaid ratio may be relaxed appropriately.

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 (“**Bond Connect**”) established by China Foreign Exchange Trade System & National Interbank Funding Centre (“**CFETS**”), China Central Depository &

Clearing Co., Ltd, Shanghai Clearing House, and Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and Central Moneymarkets Unit.

Bond Connect is governed by rules and regulations as promulgated by the Mainland Chinese authorities. Such rules and regulations may be amended from time to time and include (but are not limited to):

- (a) the “Interim Measures for the Administration of Mutual Bond Market Access between Mainland China and Hong Kong (Decree No.1 [2017])” (內地與香港債券市場互聯互通合作管理暫行辦法(中國人民銀行令[2017]第 1 號)) issued by the PBOC on 21 June 2017; and
- (b) any other applicable regulations promulgated by the relevant authorities.

Under the prevailing regulations in Mainland China, eligible foreign investors are allowed to invest in the bonds circulated in the China Interbank Bond Market through the northbound trading of Bond Connect (“**Northbound Trading Link**”). There is 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.

Pursuant to the prevailing regulations in Mainland China, an offshore custody agent recognised by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (currently, the Central Moneymarkets Unit) shall open omnibus nominee accounts with the onshore custody agent recognised by the PBOC (currently, the China Central 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.

Sub-Funds investing in the China Interbank Bond Market (via the CIBM Initiative and/or Bond Connect) may be subject to the following risks:

Risks associated with China Interbank Bond Market

The China Interbank Bond Market is an over-the-counter market established in 1997. The China Interbank Bond Market is in a stage of development and internationalization. The China Interbank Bond Market is also subject to regulatory risks. 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 Sub-Fund 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 Sub-Fund may therefore incur significant trading and realisation costs and may even suffer losses when selling such investments.

To the extent that the Sub-Fund transacts in the China Interbank Bond Market, the Sub-Fund may also be exposed to risks associated with settlement procedures and default of counterparties. The counterparty which has entered into a transaction with the Sub-Fund may default in its obligation to settle the transaction by delivery of the relevant security or by payment for value.

For investments via the CIBM Initiative 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 Sub-Fund is subject to the risks of default or errors on the part of such third parties.

Investing in the China Interbank Bond Market via the CIBM Initiative 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 Sub-Fund's ability to invest in the China Interbank Bond Market will be adversely affected. Similarly, where a suspension in the trading through Bond Connect is effected, the ability of the Sub-Fund to invest in bonds or access the Mainland Chinese market through the programme will be adversely affected, and in such event, the Sub-Fund will have to increase its reliance on the CIBM Initiative. Under any of these circumstances, the Company's ability to achieve its investment objective will be negatively affected.

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 fail to function properly, trading through Bond Connect may be disrupted. The Sub-Fund's ability to trade through Bond Connect (and hence to pursue its investment strategy) may therefore be adversely affected. In addition, where the Sub-Fund 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.

Under the Bond Connect, a trading order can only be executed with onshore market makers approved by the Mainland Chinese regulators as the counterparty. The debt securities purchased through Bond Connect generally may not be sold, purchased or otherwise transferred other than through Bond Connect in accordance with applicable rules. This may expose the Sub-Fund to settlement risks if its counterparty defaults and limit the Sub-Fund's ability to execute trades with different counterparties.

7.10 Risk Relating to Distributions at Fixed Rate

Investments in the Fixed Rate Distribution Classes are not an alternative to a savings account or fixed-interest paying investment. The percentage of distributions paid by the Fixed Rate Distribution Classes is unrelated to expected or past income or returns of these Unit classes or the relevant Sub-Fund. The distribution can thus be higher or lower than the income and return that were effectively realised.

Fixed Rate Distribution Classes will continue to distribute in periods that the relevant Sub-Fund has negative returns or is making losses, which further reduces the Net Asset Value of the Fixed Rate Distribution Class. Distribution out of and/or effectively out of Capital may result in capital erosion in the long term, in particular, during the adverse market conditions where there is insufficient income in a given month, and therefore constrain future capital growth of the relevant Sub-Fund together with the possibility that the value of future returns may be diminished. In extreme circumstances, investors may not be able to get back the original investment amount.

Investors should note that a positive distribution yield does not imply a positive return. Also, Fixed Rate Distribution Classes do not distribute a fixed amount and the constant percentage of distribution results in higher absolute distributions when the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fixed Rate Distribution Class is high, and lower absolute distributions when Net Asset Value of the relevant Fixed Rate Distribution Class is low. Hence, the absolute distributions received by investors may vary from month to month.

7.11 Risks of Payment of Distributions Out of or Effectively Out of Capital

A Sub-Fund may charge all or part of its fees and expenses to capital. This means that the Sub-Fund may effectively pay dividend out of Capital and as such may impact the dividend payment to Unitholders. Dividends may be paid from Capital or effectively out of Capital of the Sub-Fund at the discretion of the Manager, which amount to a return or withdrawal of part of an investor's original investment or from any capital gains attributable to that original investment. Any such dividends may result in an immediate decrease of the Net Asset Value per Unit.

The distribution amount and Net Asset Value of the hedged Unit classes may be adversely affected by differences in the interest rates of the reference currency of the hedged Unit classes and the Sub-Fund's base currency, resulting an increase in the amount of distribution that is paid out of Capital and hence a greater erosion of Capital than other non-hedged Unit classes.

7.12 Risk relating to hedged Unit classes

The hedging strategy for a Unit class which is hedged against the base currency of a Sub-Fund may not work as intended, exposing investors of that Unit class to currency risk. Additionally, investors of a hedged Unit class may be exposed to fluctuations in the NAV per Unit reflecting the gains/losses on and the associated transaction costs of the financial instruments used for hedging, and such investors may be adversely impacted.

8. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

8.1 Manager

UBS Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited (CE number: AGP568) is the Manager of the Trust. It was incorporated in Hong Kong on 9 April 1992 and has its principal office at Levels 45 & 47-52, Two International Finance Centre, 8 Finance Street, Central, Hong Kong. The Manager is licensed by the SFC to carry on business in Type 1 (dealing in securities), Type 4 (advising on securities), and Type 9 (asset management) regulated activities under the SFO.

The Manager's Type 9 licence is subject to the following condition:

- The licensee shall not hold client assets. The terms "hold" and "client assets" are as defined under the SFO.

The Manager is responsible for placing purchase and sale orders and providing continuous supervision of the investment portfolio of each Sub-Fund, unless stated otherwise in this Prospectus. Without limiting the other powers mentioned in this Prospectus and subject to the provisions of the Trust Deed, the Manager may purchase and sell investments for the account of any Sub-Fund 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

for the performance of its role as Manager. The Manager is a member of the asset management business division of UBS Group AG.

The appointment of the Manager may be terminated in the circumstances set out in the Trust Deed. Among other things, the Manager is subject to removal by notice in writing from the Trustee in any of the following events:

- (a) if the Manager goes into liquidation (other than voluntary liquidation for the purposes of reconstruction or amalgamation upon terms previously notified in writing to the Trustee), or shall be adjudged bankrupt or insolvent or appoints liquidators or has a receiver appointed over any of its assets;
- (b) if for good and sufficient reason, the Trustee is of the opinion and so states in writing to the Manager that a change of Manager is desirable in the interests of the Unitholders;
- (c) for so long as the Trust and/or a Sub-Fund is authorized by the SFC pursuant to section 104 of the SFO, if a Unitholder or Unitholders who is or between them are registered as holding in aggregate 50% or more in value of the Units outstanding (for which purpose Units held or deemed to be held by the Manager in relation to any Sub-Fund established before 14 September 2018 shall not be regarded as being outstanding) delivers or deliver to the Trustee in writing a request to dismiss the Manager; or
- (d) if the Manager has ceased to be appropriately licensed by the SFC to perform its obligations under the Trust Deed.

For so long as the Trust and/or a Sub-Fund is authorized by the SFC pursuant to section 104 of the SFO, (i) the Trustee shall inform the SFC of any decision to remove the Manager, and (ii) the Manager must retire when the SFC withdraws its approval to act as the management company of the Trust.

The directors of the Manager are:

- Wai Ho YIU

Wai Ho Yiu is the Head of Client Coverage Wealth Management & Wholesale in Mainland China and Hong Kong within UBS Asset Management and has been with UBS since 2014. He is responsible for managing and developing the wealth management and wholesale business, client service, and marketing efforts in Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macau. Along with his functional role, Mr. Yiu is the Head of UBS Asset Management Hong Kong.

Prior to joining UBS Asset Management, Mr. Yiu has worked at Value Partners Group where he held a role in the fund distribution team and was responsible for business development for mutual fund business in Hong Kong. Prior to that role, he worked at ING Investment Management where he was responsible for fund distribution for wholesale clients. He also worked at Allianz Global Investors as Assistant Vice President.

Mr. Yiu holds a Bachelor of Arts in Asian Studies specialized in Economics from the University of British Columbia in Canada.

- Mary Ann **YARISANTOS**

Since June 2016, Mary Ann Yarisantos has been the Regional Head of Risk Control of UBS Asset Management, Asia Pacific, based in Hong Kong. In June 2018, she also became the Global Head of UBS Asset Management Counterparty Risk Control. Ms. Yarisantos is the primary point of contact and responsible for risk oversight for all Asia Pacific UBS Asset Management Risk Control activities. She is a member of the UBS Asset Management Global Risk Management Forum and the APAC Risk Management Forum.

Prior to her current role, Ms. Yarisantos had a short stint as Head of Credit and Operational Risk, Hong Kong for the National Bank of Abu Dhabi with responsibility for the risk management of the entire credit portfolio and oversight of the operational risk of the Hong Kong Branch. Prior to that role, she was the Head of Credit Risk, North Asia for UBS Investment Bank based in Hong Kong and also held various credit risk roles that covered monitoring, approval and review of UBS Investment Bank's counterparties and borrowers in Emerging Markets Asia. Ms. Yarisantos was with UBS Investment Bank for about 15 years and was a member of the APAC Risk Management Committee. Prior to joining UBS Investment Bank, she also held positions in Credit Risk Management with Chase Manhattan NA, ING Bank and Mellon Bank, all based in Hong Kong.

Ms. Yarisantos graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Management Engineering from the Ateneo de Manila University in The Phillipines.

- Akiko **YAGI (nee UENO)**

Akiko Yagi (nee Ueno) is the Head of Investment Specialists for APAC Institutional within UBS Asset Management's Unified Global Alternatives Team. Mrs. Yagi is primarily responsible for business development and client servicing for all client portfolios in the region. Previously, she was responsible for manager research, with a focus on Japan and the Asia Pacific region as a Senior Investment Officer. Prior to joining UBS Unified Global Alternatives (formerly Hedge Fund Solutions) in 2005, Mrs. Yagi was a Senior Product Specialist with the predecessor business to A&Q where she was primarily responsible for business development and client servicing in Japan and Korea. Previously, Mrs. Yagi spent over three years at Bear Stearns as an alternative asset management product specialist, where she was involved in marketing and structuring hedge fund products in Japan. She began her career as a Certified Public Accountant for Deloitte & Touche Tohmatsu in San Francisco and Hong Kong. Mrs. Yagi has over 26 years of investment industry experience and holds a Bachelor of Science (Hons) from the University of Toronto.

- James Alexander **BENADY**

James Alexander Benady is the Co-Head of UBS Asset Management APAC *ad interim*, Head of UBS Asset Management China Onshore *ad interim* and APAC Regional Operating Officer for UBS Asset Management. Mr. Benady has a solid background in compliance, operational risk control and investments business management in the financial industry. Mr. Benady has been with UBS Asset Management (Hong Kong)

Limited since 2014. Previously, he held roles in Business Risk Management and Compliance and Operational Risk Control. Prior to joining UBS, Mr. Benady spent 15 years working in operational and business risk roles for Morgan Stanley, ABN AMRO and BNP Paribas in London, New York and Abu Dhabi. Mr. Benady holds a BA (Hons) in Business Economics from the University of Exeter in the United Kingdom.

8.2 Trustee and Registrar

The trustee of the Trust is HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited. The Trustee also acts as the Registrar of each Sub-Fund, and provides transfer agency services to the Trust and the Sub-Funds, including, without limitation, processing applications for the subscription, switching and redemption of the Units, including verifying the identity of applicants in accordance with applicable anti-money laundering legislation and establishing and maintaining the register of Unitholders. The Trustee may change the arrangements described above by agreement with the Registrar, or appoint an alternative registrar and/or transfer agent.

The Trustee was incorporated with limited liability in Hong Kong on 27 September 1974. It is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of HSBC Holdings plc, a public company incorporated in England. It is registered as a trust company under the Trustee Ordinance and is an approved trustee under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance.

The Trustee shall be responsible for the safekeeping of the investments, assets and other property forming part of the Trust in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed and, to the extent permitted by law, such investments, assets and other property shall be dealt with as the Trustee may think proper for the purpose of providing for the safekeeping thereof, subject to the provisions of the Trust Deed.

Subject to the provisions of the Trust Deed, the Trustee may, from time to time, as it thinks fit or at the direction of the Manager where the Trustee has no discretion in the choice of such delegate due to applicable laws and regulations of the relevant jurisdiction, permit any nominee, delegate, agent or other person (including a Connected Person of the Trustee) appointed to hold, as Custodian, delegate, nominee or agent, all or any of the investments, assets or other property comprised in the Trust or any of the Sub-Funds and may, upon such terms as may be determined by the Trustee, empower any such person to appoint sub-custodians provided that such appointment shall be made (i) with the prior consent in writing of the Trustee, (ii) with the Trustee's agreement in writing, or (iii) with no objection in writing by the Trustee (each such custodian, delegate, nominee, agent, other person and sub-custodian a "**Correspondent**") provided that no such Correspondent shall be appointed in respect of a market or markets which the Trustee has determined by notice to the Manager to be emerging markets (which shall not include Hong Kong or Mainland China).

In relation to the assets of the Trust, the Trustee shall remain liable for the acts and omissions of (i) any Correspondent which is a Connected Person of the Trustee, and (ii) any Correspondent which is not a Connected Person of the Trustee in respect of such market or markets as set out in Schedule 14 to the Trust Deed as updated by the Trustee and notified by the Trustee to the Manager prior to any change from time to time.

For so long as the Trust and/or a Sub-Fund is authorized by the SFC pursuant to section 104 of the SFO, the Trustee shall not be liable for any act, omission, insolvency, liquidation or bankruptcy of any Correspondent which is not a Connected Person of the Trustee (other than,

in relation to any act or omission of such Correspondent, being appointed in relation to the Trust Fund Assets (as defined in the Trust Deed) in respect of certain markets as specified in Schedule 14 to the Trust Deed) provided that the Trustee (i) has exercised reasonable care, skill and diligence in the selection, appointment and ongoing monitoring of such Correspondent; and (ii) is satisfied that such Correspondent retained remains suitably qualified and competent on an ongoing basis to provide the relevant service to the relevant Sub-Fund.

The Trustee shall not be liable for any act, omission, insolvency, liquidation or bankruptcy of or be liable for any loss or damage caused by (1) a Correspondent which is not a Connected Person of the Trustee provided that the Trustee has discharged its obligations set out in (i) and (ii) in the preceding paragraph; or (2) any securities depository or clearing settlement system including without limitation Euro-clear Clearing System Limited or Clearstream Banking, S.A..

Subject as provided in the Trust Deed, the Trustee for itself (including without limitation as Trustee and (if applicable) as Registrar, and as trustee for its directors, officers and employees) is entitled to be indemnified and held harmless out of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund from in respect of any (in addition to any right of indemnity given by law) actions, costs, claims, damages, expenses, demands or liabilities to which it (or they) may be put to or may incur by virtue of the proper performance of the Trustee's duties under the Trust Deed.

The Trustee will not participate in transactions and activities, or make any payments denominated in US dollars, which, if carried out by a U.S. person, would be subject to sanctions by The Office of Foreign Assets Control (the "OFAC") of the U.S. Department of the Treasury. The OFAC administers and enforces economic sanction programmes primarily against countries and groups of individuals, such as terrorists and narcotics traffickers by using the blocking of assets and trade restrictions to accomplish foreign policy and national security goals. In enforcing economic sanctions, OFAC acts to prevent "prohibited transactions", which are described by OFAC as trade or financial transactions and other dealings in which U.S. persons may not engage unless authorized by OFAC or expressly exempted by statute. OFAC has the authority to grant exemptions to prohibitions on such transactions, either by issuing a general licence for certain categories of transactions, or by specific licences issued on a case-by-case basis. HSBC group of companies has adopted a policy of compliance with the sanctions issued by OFAC. As part of its policy, the Trustee may request for additional information if deemed necessary.

The appointment of the Trustee may be terminated in the circumstances set out in the Trust Deed. Among other things, the Trustee is subject to removal by not less than three months written notice (save in relation to a termination pursuant to sub-paragraph (a) below when such notice shall come into effect upon service of such notice) given by the Manager in any of the following events:

- (a) if the Trustee goes into liquidation (except a voluntary liquidation for the purpose of reconstruction or amalgamation previously approved in writing by the Manager) or if a receiver is appointed over any of its assets;
- (b) if a Unitholder or Unitholders who is or between them are registered as holding in aggregate 50% or more in value of the Units outstanding (other than those held or deemed to be held by the Manager) delivers or deliver to the Manager in writing a request that the Trustee retires; or

- (c) if the Manager wishes (without being obliged to give any reason) to appoint a new trustee.

Notwithstanding the giving or the terms of such notice, the Trustee shall not be removed, retire or cease to act as such unless and until the Manager has, by a supplemental deed to the Trust Deed, appointed a qualified corporation to be the trustee in place of the Trustee being retired or removed, which deed shall provide (inter alia) that the retiring or removed Trustee shall be paid any outstanding Trustee fee and other fees and expenses payable to the Trustee under the Trust Deed or applicable laws. Upon such deed or deeds being entered into and upon payment to the new trustee of all sums due or accrued by the retiring or removed Trustee to the Trust under the Trust Deed at the date thereof the retiring or removed Trustee shall be absolved and released from all further obligations hereunder but without prejudice to the rights of the Manager or of any other person in respect of any act or omission of the retiring or removed Trustee prior to such retirement or removal.

The Trustee is entitled to the fees set out below under “Charges and Expenses” in section 16 below of this Trust Prospectus.

The Trustee will not be liable for losses caused by the performance of investments made by the relevant Sub-Fund. 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-Fund(s). The Manager is responsible for making investment decisions in relation to the Trust and/or each Sub-Fund. The Trustee will not be responsible or have any liability for any investment decision or any borrowing decision made by the Manager. Except as provided in the Trust Deed or expressly stated in this Trust 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, organization, sponsorship or investment management of the Trust or the Sub-Funds. Neither the Trustee nor its delegate is responsible for the preparation of this Trust Prospectus and therefore they accept no responsibility for any information contained in this Trust Prospectus other than information relating to themselves and the HSBC Group.

8.3 Custodian

The Trustee acts as the Custodian of the Trust and the Sub-Funds upon the establishment of the Trust.

8.4 Investment Managers

The Manager may delegate investment management and advisory functions for each Sub-Fund to one or more Investment Managers (as permitted and subject to the terms of the Trust Deed) and where applicable as set out further in the Fund Specific Prospectus.

For so long as a Sub-Fund is authorized by the SFC pursuant to section 104 of the SFO, no appointment of new Investment Manager(s) or removal of existing Investment Manager(s) in relation to such Sub-Fund shall take effect without the prior approval of the SFC and one month's prior notice (or such other notice period as permitted or provided under applicable laws and regulatory requirements) to the Unitholders of such Sub-Fund.

8.4.1 UBS Asset Management (Americas) LLC

UBS Asset Management (Americas) LLC is a company incorporated with limited liability in Delaware, United States on 19 June 1989. UBS Asset Management (Americas) LLC is registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment adviser. The company is located in Chicago, Illinois, and has its registered address at 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, Delaware, United States.

8.4.2 UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG

UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG was incorporated in Switzerland and is a member of the UBS Group. UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG has been managing collective investment schemes and discretionary funds since 2019 and is regulated by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA). UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG has its registered address at Bahnhofstrasse 45, Zurich, Switzerland.

8.4.3 UBS Asset Management (UK) Ltd

UBS Asset Management (UK) Ltd was incorporated as a private limited company under English law on 19 February 1981. UBS Asset Management (UK) Ltd is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority of the United Kingdom and is part of the Asset Management Business Division of UBS Group AG. UBS Asset Management (UK) Ltd has its registered address at 5 Broadgate, London, United Kingdom.

8.4.4 UBS Asset Management (Singapore) Ltd.

UBS Asset Management (Singapore) Ltd was incorporated with limited liability in Singapore on 17 December 1993. UBS Asset Management (Singapore) Ltd. is authorized and regulated in Singapore in the conduct of its investment business by the Monetary Authority of Singapore and is part of the Asset Management Business Division of UBS Group AG. UBS Asset Management (Singapore) Ltd. has its registered address at 9 Penang Road, Singapore .

8.5 **Authorized Distributors**

The Manager may appoint one or more Authorized Distributor(s) to market, promote, sell and/or distribute Units of one or more Sub-Fund(s), and to receive applications for subscription, redemption and/or conversion of Units.

The Manager may pay or share any of the fees received by it (including any subscription charge, redemption charge, conversion charge, management fee and/or service fee) with such Authorized Distributors. For the avoidance of doubt, any fees, costs and expenses payable to the Authorized Distributor(s) arising out of any advertisement or promotional activities in connection with the Trust or the Sub-Fund(s) will not be paid from the assets of the Trust or the Sub-Fund(s).

8.6 **Other Service Providers**

The Trustee or the Manager may appoint other service providers to provide services in respect of a Sub-Fund. Details of such other service providers (if any) are set out in the relevant Fund Specific Prospectus.

9. ISSUE OF UNITS

9.1 Form of Units

Units will be in registered form. Unit certificates will not be issued.

Except for Class M Units, fractions of up to three decimal places of a Unit will be issued (where the fourth decimal place is “5” or above, the number shall be rounded upwards) unless otherwise specified in the relevant Fund Specific Prospectus. For Class M Units only, fractions of up to two decimal places of a Unit will be issued (where the third decimal place is “5” or above, the number shall be rounded upwards) unless otherwise specified in the relevant Fund Specific Prospectus. Application moneys representing smaller fractions of a Unit (i.e. more than two decimal places of a Class M Unit or more than three decimal places of a Unit of any other Class) will be retained by the relevant Sub-Fund.

Upon issue, and subject to the provisions of this Prospectus and the Trust Deed, Units of a Sub-Fund are entitled to participate equally in the profits of the relevant Sub-Fund.

Units do not carry any preferential or pre-emptive rights. Unitholders are not entitled to any vote in respect of fractions of Units but are entitled to participate in the liquidation proceeds.

Upon the death of a Unitholder, the Registrar reserves the right to require the provision of appropriate legal documentation in order to verify the rights of all and any successors in title to Units.

10. SUBSCRIPTION FOR UNITS

10.1 Issue Price

Units of a Sub-Fund will initially be offered to applicants on the terms described in the relevant Fund Specific Prospectus. Units of a Sub-Fund will be distributed by Authorized Distributors.

Thereafter, each Unit will be available for issue on each Dealing Day at its Net Asset Value per Unit (for further details, see “Calculation of Net Asset Value” in section 14 below of this Trust Prospectus) calculated as at the Valuation Point subject to a subscription charge as set out in the relevant Fund Specific Prospectus and any fiscal and purchase charges.

The Sub-Fund’s Net Asset Value per Unit may be adjusted by virtue of fiscal and purchase charges to compensate the Sub-Fund for any dilution in a Sub-Fund’s Net Asset Value as a result of a large volume of applications from Unitholders, or a large application request by any Unitholder, on any Dealing Day, as described in section 14.1 of this Trust Prospectus. The Manager will only make such adjustment, after consultation with the Trustee, with a view to protecting the interests of the Unitholders. A Sub-Fund shall be entitled to retain the benefit of any rounding adjustment arising on calculation of subscription.

10.2 Application Procedure

When an investor submits the application form via his/her Authorized Distributor, that investor should confirm the relevant cut-off time with the Authorized Distributor. This cut-off time will be earlier than the application deadline of the relevant Sub-Fund as specified in the relevant Fund Specific Prospectus.

Application for Units is made by completing an application form available from the Manager and returning it to the Registrar (directly or via the Authorized Distributor(s)) in the manner described on the application form or other written or electronic means specified by the Manager and the Trustee. The signed originals of any application instruction sent by facsimile must be mailed or sent to the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) by hand, together with the supporting documentation described on the application form, except where the requirement for the original is waived by the Manager and the Trustee.

Application forms for the subscription of Units during the Initial Offer Period must be received by the Registrar (directly or via the Authorized Distributor(s)) no later than 5:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) (or such other time as the Manager may determine and agreed with the Trustee from time to time) on the last Business Day of the Initial Offer Period or as otherwise specified in the relevant Fund Specific Prospectus, and the required subscription monies in cleared funds in full must be received within one (1) Business Day after the last Business Day of the Initial Offer Period (or such later time or date as the Manager may determine). Units will usually be issued following the close of the Initial Offer Period. If the application forms and/or application monies in cleared funds are received after the Initial Offer Period deadline, the relevant applications shall be carried forward to the next Dealing Day and shall be dealt with at the Issue Price at such Dealing Day, provided that the Manager shall have discretion to accept application forms prior to the receipt of application monies.

Following the close of the Initial Offer Period, application instructions received by the Registrar (directly or via the Authorized Distributor(s)) by the dealing deadline on a Dealing Day will be dealt with on that Dealing Day. If an application for the subscription of Units is received after the dealing deadline in respect of a Dealing Day, the application will be carried forward to the next Dealing Day unless the Manager, taking into account the interests of the existing Unitholders of the relevant Sub-Fund, exercises its discretion to accept such late application if (1) the delay is due to a system failure which is beyond the reasonable control of the Manager or events of natural disaster, (2) the approval of the Trustee is obtained, and (3) such application is received after the dealing deadline but before the Valuation Point of the relevant Dealing Day. Notwithstanding the aforesaid, where in the Trustee's reasonable opinion, the Trustee's or the Registrar's operational requirements cannot support accepting any such late application, the Manager shall not exercise its discretion to accept any application. Subscription monies in cleared funds must be received by the Registrar on or before the third Business Day following the relevant Dealing Day or such later date as determined by the Manager.

Where subscription of Units is through an Authorized Distributor, Units may be registered in the name of a nominee company through whom the applicant subscribes for Units. As a result of this arrangement, the underlying applicant will be dependent on the nominee company in whose name applicant's Units are registered to take action on its/his/her behalf and the nominee company shall be deemed to be the holder of the Units for all legal purposes and has full authority to act on behalf of the underlying applicant.

After the Initial Offer Period, applications for Units in the Sub-Fund received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) before the application deadline on any Dealing Day will usually be effected at the Net Asset Value per Unit of the relevant Sub-Fund (for further details, see "Calculation of Net Asset Value" in section 14 below of this Trust Prospectus) calculated as at the relevant Valuation Point plus the subscription charge, if any, and each amount, if any, per Unit as the Manager may determine represents fiscal and purchase

charges. A correctly completed application for Units received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) after the application deadline on any Dealing Day, or on any day that is not a Dealing Day, will usually be processed on the next Dealing Day.

Investors should confirm the relevant cut-off time with their Authorized Distributor(s) if they choose to submit the application form through such an Authorized Distributor. Application moneys are invested net of any bank charges.

None of the Trustee, the Manager, the Registrar or any other related parties or any of their respective authorized agents or delegates accepts any responsibility for any loss caused as a result of non-receipt or illegibility of any application sent by facsimile or other written or electronic means or for any loss caused in respect of any action taken as a consequence of such instructions sent by facsimile or other written or electronic means believed in good faith to have originated from properly authorized persons.

The Manager reserves the right to reject, in whole or in part, any application without providing a reason. In the event that an application is rejected, application monies will be returned without interest by telegraphic transfer to the person(s) entitled to payment.

No later than the end of the seventh following calendar day after being registered as the holder in respect of any Units applied for, the Registrar shall send written confirmation to the applicant (or the first named in the case of joint applicants) of its or their entry on the register of Unitholders.

Subject to the matters referred to in this section (and the section entitled “Anti-Money Laundering Regulations” in section 18.12 below of this Trust Prospectus), applications for Units will normally be processed immediately upon receipt by the Registrar.

10.3 Payment Procedure

Applicants should refer to the Fund Specific Prospectus for the base currency of each Sub-Fund and the section headed “Unit Classes” in this Trust Prospectus for details of the currency in which payments can be made with respect to the relevant class of Units. Payments must be paid in the relevant currency. However, the Manager reserves the right, which can be exercised in its discretion, to accept payment in other currencies from any Unitholder, in which case the number of Units to be issued shall be calculated based on an exchange rate (whether official or otherwise) which the Manager shall deem appropriate in the circumstances having regard to any premium or discount which may be relevant and to costs of exchange, convertibility, repatriation and exchange control restrictions. Any exchange rate risk and costs of conversion will be borne by the Unitholder concerned and the Unitholder may be required to pay a handling fee.

Payments for Units must be made by telegraphic transfer. Any costs and expenses for the transfer of application moneys to a Sub-Fund will be payable by the applicant.

All monies for the subscription of Units must originate from an account held in the name of the applicant. Third party payment of application monies is not allowed.

The Trustee will not process applications if subscription moneys are remitted from an account not in the applicant's name.

Applications will generally be accepted on a Dealing Day only if application moneys have been received on or prior to the application deadline of such Dealing Day in relation to which Units are to be issued. Notwithstanding the above, at the sole discretion of the Manager, a Sub-Fund may rely upon application orders received and may issue Units to investors according to such orders and invest the expected application amounts. If the full payment of application moneys in cleared funds is not received by the Initial Offer Period deadline, being one (1) Business Day after the last Business Day of the Initial Offer Period, or within three (3) Business Days following the relevant Dealing Day of subsequent subscription applications (or such other date as the Manager shall determine and notify the relevant applicant), the Manager reserves the right to cancel the transaction. In such circumstances, the Manager or the Trustee may charge a cancellation fee representing administrative costs incurred in processing an application and may require the defaulting applicant to pay compensation for any loss directly or indirectly resulting from the failure by the applicant to make good settlement by the settlement date. Such charge may include, but is not limited to, the difference between the prices at issue and at cancellation of the Units concerned.

In order to avoid possible delays, a copy of the remittance instruction should be enclosed with the application and the relevant remitting bank should be instructed to advise the owner of the account into which the funds are being remitted and the full name of the investor on whose behalf the payment is made should be indicated. The Trustee and the Manager reserve the right to delay the acceptance of any such application pending receipt of such information.

Investors should carefully note the payment instructions set out on the application form.

Neither the Trustee nor the Manager shall be responsible for reconciling remittances where problems occur in the transmission, or as a result of inadequate or incorrect details on the transfer instructions. Bank charges in connection with a telegraphic transfer may be deducted from the proceeds of the transfer by the remitting bank, correspondents, agents or sub-agents, and the receiving bank may also deduct bank charges from the remittance. The amount invested will therefore be the net amount of money actually received into the Trust's account, following the deduction of all relevant charges.

No money should be paid to an intermediary in Hong Kong which is not licensed or registered to carry on Type 1 Regulated Activity (dealing in securities) under Part V of the SFO.

Applicants should refer to the Fund Specific Prospectus for further details.

10.4 Subscription of Units *in specie*

While the Trust Deed provides for *in specie* subscription of Units, the Manager has the absolute discretion to decide whether to accept an application for *in specie* subscription.

Where the Manager decides to accept the *in specie* subscription, the Manager may (but is not obliged to), after consultation with the Trustee, agree with the relevant subscribing Unitholder to effect the issue of Units by way of exchange for securities and, where applicable, payment of such amount of cash equal to the difference between (a) the Issue Price at the Valuation Point on the Dealing Day on which the application is accepted or treated as having been accepted and (b) the value of the securities exchanged *in specie* for those Units, in accordance with the Trust Deed.

11. REDEMPTION OF UNITS

11.1 Redemption of Units

A Unitholder may redeem all or some of its Units in whole on any Dealing Day. Partial redemptions may be made. If, after redemption, a Unitholder would be left with a balance of Units having a value less than the minimum holding (if any) as set out in the table in the section headed "Unit Classes" in this Trust Prospectus, the Manager reserves the right to treat it as a request for redemption for the full balance of the Unitholder's holding of Units. A Unitholder wishing to redeem its Units which were subscribed via an Authorized Distributor should confirm the minimum redemption size with the relevant Authorized Distributor. A Unitholder wishing to redeem its Units should complete a redemption form and return it to the Registrar (directly or via the Authorized Distributor(s)) in the manner described on the redemption form or other written or electronic means specified by the Manager and the Trustee. The signed originals of any redemption instruction sent by facsimile must be mailed or sent to the Registrar (directly or via the Authorized Distributor(s)) by hand, except where the requirement for the original is waived by the Manager and the Trustee.

11.2 Redemption Amount

Units redeemed on a Dealing Day will be redeemed at the redemption price based on their Net Asset Value per Unit applicable to that Dealing Day less the redemption charge and such amount, if any, per Unit as the Manager may determine represents fiscal and sales charges. The Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value per Unit may be adjusted by the Manager by virtue of fiscal and sales charges to compensate the Sub-Fund for any dilution in the Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value as a result of a large volume of redemptions by Unitholders, or a large redemption request from any Unitholder, on any Dealing Day, as described in section 14.1 of this Trust Prospectus. The Manager will only make such adjustment, after consultation with the Trustee, with a view to protecting the interests of the Unitholders. A Sub-Fund shall be entitled to retain the benefit of any rounding adjustments arising from the calculation of redemption prices.

On the Dealing Day on which the redemption is effected, the corresponding Units will be cancelled. Any taxes, commissions and other fees incurred in the respective countries/jurisdictions in which Units are redeemed and, where so specified in the relevant Fund Specific Prospectus, a redemption charge will be charged out of the redemption proceeds payable. The redemption charge will be for the account of the Manager.

11.3 Redemption Procedure

When an investor submits the redemption request via his/her Authorized Distributor, that investor should confirm the relevant cut-off time with the Authorized Distributor. This cut-off time will be earlier than the redemption deadline of the relevant Sub-Fund as specified in the relevant Fund Specific Prospectus.

A redemption request must be given by completing a redemption form available from the Manager and returning it to the Registrar (directly or via the Authorized Distributor(s)) in the manner described on the redemption form or other written or electronic means specified by the Manager and the Trustee, specifying the number of Units to be redeemed, the name of the registered Unitholder(s) and payment instructions for the redemption proceeds. Failure to

provide any of the required information may result in delay of such application for redemption whilst verification is being sought from the Unitholder.

A redemption request given by facsimile or other written or electronic means may be accepted by prior arrangement with the Manager and on the terms and conditions required by the Manager and the Trustee. Where redemption requests by facsimile or other written or electronic means are accepted, Unitholders will be required to indemnify the Manager and Trustee against any loss, cost, proceeding, action, claim or other liability of any nature whatsoever arising directly or indirectly as a result of reliance upon such instructions. The Manager and Trustee may rely conclusively upon, and shall incur no liability, in respect of any action taken as a consequence of such instructions believed in good faith to be signed by properly authorized persons.

Subject to the provisions under “Suspension of Dealing” in section 14.2 below of this Trust Prospectus, applications for redemption will be considered as binding and irrevocable by the Manager and the Trustee.

None of the Trustee, the Registrar, the Manager or any other related parties or any of their respective authorized agents or delegates accepts any responsibility for any loss caused as a result of non-receipt or illegibility of any application sent by facsimile or other written or electronic means or for any loss caused in respect of any action taken as a consequence of such instructions by facsimile or other written or electronic means believed in good faith to have originated from properly authorized persons.

Redemption requests for Units in a Sub-Fund received by the Registrar (directly or via the Authorized Distributor(s)) prior to the redemption deadline as specified on the relevant Fund Specific Prospectus on a Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day and Units will be redeemed at the Net Asset Value per Unit (for further details, see “Calculation of Net Asset Value” in section 14.1 below of this Trust Prospectus) calculated as at the Valuation Point in respect of that Dealing Day less the redemption charge and such amount, if any, per Unit as the Manager may determine represents fiscal and sales charges. Redemption requests received by the Registrar (directly or via the Authorized Distributor(s)) after the redemption deadline on a Dealing Day, or on a day which is not a Dealing Day, will be processed on the next Dealing Day.

Notwithstanding the immediately preceding paragraph, the Manager may, taking into account the interests of other Unitholders of the relevant Sub-Fund, exercise its discretion to accept a redemption request received after the relevant redemption deadline if (1) the delay is due to a system failure which is beyond the reasonable control of the Manager or events of natural disaster, (2) the approval of the Trustee is obtained, and (3) the redemption request is received after the redemption deadline but prior to the Valuation Point relating to the relevant Dealing Day. Notwithstanding the aforesaid, where in the Trustee's reasonable opinion, the Trustee's or the Registrar's operational requirements cannot support accepting any such redemption request, the Manager shall not exercise its discretion to accept any redemption request.

Investors should confirm the relevant cut-off time with the Authorized Distributor(s) if they choose to submit the redemption request through such an Authorized Distributor.

11.4 Payment of Redemption Proceeds

Redemption proceeds will not be paid to any redeeming Unitholder until:

- (a) a valid redemption request (including the original written redemption request duly signed by the Unitholder unless the requirement of the original is waived by the Manager and the Trustee) has been received by the Registrar;
- (b) the signature of the Unitholder (or each joint Unitholder) has been verified to the satisfaction of the Registrar; and
- (c) the Unitholder has produced all documents or information required by the Trustee and/or the Manager for the purpose of verification of identity.

Redemption proceeds will not be paid to a bank account in the name of any party other than the redeeming Unitholder. Third party payment is not allowed.

Where relevant account details have been provided, redemption proceeds may be paid in the base currency of the Sub-Fund (or the class currency of the relevant class as determined by the Manager) by telegraphic transfer to the bank account of the redeeming Unitholder. If a Unitholder requests payment in any other freely convertible currency (other than the base currency of the Sub-Fund), acceptable to the Manager, the conversion will be made at the rate (whether official or otherwise) which the Manager shall deem appropriate in the circumstances having regard to any premium or discount which may be relevant and to costs of exchange, convertibility, repatriation and exchange control restrictions and any conversion costs will be borne by the Unitholder. Upon receipt of all properly completed documentation, redemption proceeds will normally be paid within three (3) Business Days after the Dealing Day on which Units were redeemed. Payments may fail due to technical, operational or other issues which may or may not be within the Manager's control. The Manager shall use its best endeavor to resolve upon identifying such issues. In any event, the payment shall be made in compliance with the requirements under the Code (currently within one month of that Dealing Day 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). Bank charges (if any) incurred in making payment will be borne by the redeeming Unitholder and accordingly will be deducted from the redemption proceeds.

11.5 Restrictions on Redemption

The Manager may suspend the redemption of Units or delay the payment of redemption proceeds during any periods in which the determination of the Net Asset Value per Unit is suspended (for further details see "Suspension of Dealing" in section 14.2 below of this Trust Prospectus).

11.6 Redemption Gate

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant Fund Specific Prospectus and with a view to protecting the interests of Unitholders, the Manager reserves the right to refrain from executing redemption and conversion orders in full (i.e. to apply the redemption gate) on any Dealing Day on which the total orders would cause the value or the aggregate number of Units relating to any Sub-Fund redeemed to exceed 10% (or such other percentage as the Manager may

determine in any particular case and as permitted by the SFC) of the total Net Asset Value or the total number of Units in issue of that Sub-Fund on that Dealing Day. The limitation will apply pro rata so that all Unitholders wishing to redeem Units on that Dealing Day will redeem the same proportion by value of those Units, and Units not redeemed (but which would otherwise have been redeemed) will be carried forward for redemption, subject to the same limitation, on the next Dealing Day. If requests for redemption are so carried forward, the Manager will inform the Unitholders concerned.

11.7 **Redemption of Units *in specie***

While the Trust Deed provides for *in specie* redemption of Units, the Manager has the absolute discretion to decide whether to accept a *in specie* redemption request, taking into consideration the best interest of the remaining Unitholders in the relevant Sub-Fund or Unit class.

Where the Manager decides to accept the *in specie* redemption request, the Manager may (but is not obligated to) agree with the relevant redeeming Unitholder, to effect the redemption of Units by way of a transfer by or on behalf of the Trustee *in specie* of securities from the Trust and, where applicable, payment by or on behalf of the Trustee in cash of such amount of cash equal to the difference between (a) the redemption price at the Valuation Point on the Dealing Day on which the redemption request is accepted or treated as having been accepted and (b) the Value of the securities transferred *in specie* to the redeeming Unitholder in respect of such Units, in accordance with the Trust Deed. The valuation of the relevant securities and/or assets which are the subject of any such redemption *in specie* will be carried out, in accordance with the Trust Deed and after consultation with the Trustee. The costs of effecting any such redemption of Units *in specie* will be borne by the Manager.

12. **CONVERSION OF UNITS**

Subject to the provisions below and the terms of the Trust Deed, Unitholders may apply to convert Units of (i) one Sub-Fund (the “**original fund**”) for Units of another Sub-Fund (the “**new fund**”), or (ii) one Unit class for another Unit class of the same Sub-Fund.

Applications for conversion may be made subject to (i) Units of the new fund/Unit class being in issue and being offered for sale, and the creation, issue or sale thereof not being suspended and (ii) the right of Unitholders of the original fund/Unit class to request a redemption of such Units not being suspended. Application for conversion will not be accepted if, as a result, the relevant Unitholder would hold less than the minimum subscription amount (if any) as set out in the table in the section headed “Unit Classes” in this Trust Prospectus, or if the relevant Unitholder is not eligible to subscribe and hold the new fund/Unit class.

Applications for conversion may be made by giving notice to the Registrar (directly or via the Authorized Distributor(s)) before cut-off time of the relevant Sub-Fund on any Dealing Day.

The general provisions applicable to redemption of Units will apply equally to conversion. The rate at which the original fund/Unit class will be converted on any common Dealing Day (which is both a Dealing Day in relation to Units of the original fund/Unit class and a Dealing Day in relation to Units of the new fund/Unit class) will be determined by reference to the prevailing Unit prices applicable to redemptions and subscriptions for Units of the relevant Sub-Funds/Unit class (see “Subscription for Units” and “Redemption of Units” in sections 10 and 11 above of this Trust Prospectus) and the applicable rate of exchange between the class

currency of the relevant Units on that relevant common Dealing Day on which the conversion is to be effected.

Please refer to the Fund Specific Prospectus for the fee payable on a conversion of Units.

13. TRANSFER OF UNITS

Subject as provided below and the terms of the Trust Deed, Units may be transferred by an instrument in writing in common form signed by (or, in the case of a body corporate, signed on behalf of or sealed by) the transferor and the transferee and duly stamped with adequate stamp duty before the form is delivered to the Registrar. The transferor will be deemed to remain the holder of the Units transferred until the name of the transferee is duly entered in the register of Unitholders in respect of such Units.

Each instrument of transfer must relate to a single class of Units only. No Units may be transferred if, as a result, either the transferor or the transferee would hold Units having a value less than the minimum subscription amount (if any) of the relevant class as set out in the section headed "Unit Classes" in this Trust Prospectus.

14. CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

14.1 Calculation of Net Asset Value

The Net Asset Value per Unit will be calculated by the Trustee as at the Valuation Point in respect of each Dealing Day in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed. The Trust Deed provides (amongst other things) that:

- (a) the value of any cash on hand or on deposit, bills, demand notes, accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash dividends and interest declared or accrued and not yet received will be deemed to be the full amount thereof unless the Manager in consultation with the Trustee determines that any such deposit, bill, demand note or account receivable is not worth the full amount thereof in which event the value thereof will be deemed to be such value as the Manager in consultation with the Trustee deems to be the reasonable value thereof;
- (b) except in the case of any interest in a unit trust, mutual fund corporation, open-ended investment company or other similar open-ended investment vehicle (a "managed fund") to which paragraph (c) below applies and subject as provided in paragraphs (d), (e) and (f) below, all calculations based on the value of investments quoted, listed, traded or dealt in on any Recognized Market will be made by reference to the last traded price or "exchange close" on the principal exchange or market or evaluation price from vendors for such investments as at the close of business in such place on the day as of which such calculation is to be made and where there is no Recognized Market all calculations based on the value of investments quoted by any person, firm, vendor or institution making a market in that investment (and if there shall be more than one such market maker then such particular market maker as the Manager in consultation with the Trustee may designate) will be made by reference to the price quoted thereby; provided always that if the Manager in consultation with the Trustee in its discretion considers that the prices ruling on an exchange or market other than the principal exchange or

market provide in all the circumstances a fairer criterion of value in relation to any such investment, such prices may be adopted;

- (c) subject as provided in paragraphs (d), (e) and (f) below, the value of each unit, share or other interest in any managed fund which is valued as at the same day as the Sub-Fund will be the net asset value per unit, share or other interest in such managed fund calculated as at that day or, if the Manager in consultation with the Trustee so determine or if such managed fund is not valued as at the same day as the Sub-Fund, the last published net asset value per unit, share or other interest in such managed fund (where available) or (if the same is not available) the last published redemption or bid price for such unit, share or other interest;
- (d) the value of any investment which is unquoted or not ordinarily dealt in on a market shall be the initial value thereof which is equal to the amount expended out of the relevant Sub-Fund in the acquisition of such investment (including in each case the amount of fiscal and purchase charges) and the Manager in consultation with the Trustee shall cause a revaluation to be made on a regular basis by a professional person approved by the Trustee as qualified to value such investment;
- (e) if no net asset value, bid, asked or redemption prices or price quotations are available as provided in paragraphs (b) or (c) above, the value of the relevant asset will be determined from time to time in such manner as the Manager in consultation with the Trustee will determine;
- (f) for the purpose of ascertaining quoted, listed, traded or market dealing prices, the Manager, the relevant Investment Manager, any relevant investment adviser, the Administrator, the Administrator's delegate or their agents, in consultation with the Trustee, will be entitled to use and rely upon mechanised and/or electronic systems of valuation dissemination with regard to valuation of investments of the Sub-Fund and the prices provided by any such system will be deemed to be the last traded prices for the purpose of paragraph (b) above;
- (g) notwithstanding the foregoing, the Manager in consultation with the Trustee may, in its absolute discretion, adjust the value of any investment or permit some other method of valuation to be used if it considers that such adjustment or such valuation better reflects the fair value;
- (h) any value (whether of a security or cash) denominated in a currency other than base currency of the relevant Sub-Fund will be converted into base currency of the relevant Sub-Fund at the rate (whether official or otherwise) which the Manager in consultation with the Trustee in its absolute discretion deems appropriate in the circumstances having regard, inter alia, to any premium or discount which it considers may be relevant and to costs of exchange; and
- (i) the Net Asset Value per Unit shall be determined in respect of any relevant Dealing Day by (i) calculating as at the relevant Valuation Point therefor the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund; (ii) dividing the resulting amounts by the number of Units then outstanding; and (iii) rounding to the nearest three decimal places (where the fourth decimal place is "5" or above, the number shall be rounded upwards) in the case of Units denominated in a currency other than JPY and rounding to the nearest JPY in the

case of Units denominated in JPY, unless determined otherwise by the Manager, with the relevant Sub-Fund retaining the benefit of any such rounding;

The term “last traded price” referred to in paragraph (b) above, refers to the last traded price reported on the exchange or market for the day, commonly referred to in the market as the “settlement” or “exchange price”, and represents a price at which members of the exchange settle between their outstanding positions. Where a security has not traded, the last traded price will represent the “exchange close” price as calculated and published by that exchange in accordance with its local rules and customs.

The valuation of investments quoted, listed, traded or dealt on any Recognized Market made by reference to the last traded price or “exchange close” on the principal market for such investments as at the last close of business in the relevant market may not be in accordance with IFRS should the last traded price fall outside the last bid-ask spread. If the difference in valuation of these investments is material in the opinion of the Auditors, an adjustment will be made to comply with the requirements of IFRS in the preparation of the audited financial statements in respect of the Trust and the Sub-Funds.

If total subscriptions or redemptions of all the Unit classes of a Sub-Fund on a single trading day come to a net capital inflow or net capital outflow, the respective Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value per Unit may be increased or reduced by virtue of fiscal and purchase charges or fiscal and sales charges including estimated transaction costs and tax charges that may be incurred by the Sub-Fund as well as the estimated bid/offer spread of the assets in which the Sub-Fund invests (so-called single swing pricing). The Manager will only make such adjustment, after consultation with the Trustee, with a view to protecting the interests of the Unitholders. The maximum adjustment amounts to the Net Asset Value per Unit may be up to 4% of the Net Asset Value for UBS (HK) Fund Series – Asia Income Bond (USD), UBS (HK) Fund Series – Global Income Bond (USD) and UBS (HK) Fund Series – Asia Allocation Opportunity (USD) and up to 2% of the Net Asset Value for other Sub-Funds. Any adjustment will be applied consistently to all Unit classes of the relevant Sub-Fund and all Unitholders of the relevant Sub-Fund equally. In respect of UBS (HK) Fund Series – China High Yield Bond (USD), UBS (HK) Fund Series – Systematic Allocation Portfolio Medium Classic (USD) and UBS (HK) Fund Series – Credit Income Opportunity (USD) only, the maximum adjustment may increase beyond 2% of the Net Asset Value on a temporary basis under exceptional market circumstances. The adjustment leads to an increase in the Net Asset Value per Unit if the net movements result in a net flow of capital in the Sub-Fund concerned. However, this adjustment leads to a fall in the Net Asset Value per Unit if the net movements result in a net outflow of capital. The Manager can set a threshold value for each Sub-Fund for the purposes of applying any such adjustments. This may consist in the net movement on a trading day in relation to the net fund assets or to an absolute amount in the currency of the Sub-Fund concerned. The Net Asset Value per Unit would be adjusted only if this threshold were to be exceeded on a trading day.

14.2 Suspension of Dealing

The Manager, in exceptional circumstances and having regard to the best interests of the Unitholders and after consultation with the Trustee, may temporarily suspend the right of the Unitholders to require the redemption of Units and may temporarily delay the payment of any moneys or the transfer of any securities *in specie* in respect of any such realization so suspended during any of the following periods:

- (a) any period when any market on which a substantial part of the investments or other property for the time being comprised in the Sub-Fund is quoted, listed or dealt in is closed otherwise than for ordinary holidays;
- (b) any period when dealings on any such market are restricted or suspended;
- (c) any period when the Sub-Fund is unable to transmit a substantial part of subscription proceeds to or from the accounts of the Sub-Fund, or dispose of a substantial part of holdings or to repatriate a substantial part of the proceeds of such disposals, subject to certain quota or limits imposed by any regulatory or supervisory, governmental or quasi-governmental authority, any fiscal body or self-regulatory organization (whether of a governmental nature or otherwise);
- (d) during the existence of any state of affairs as a result of which disposal of some or all investments or other property for the time being comprised in the Sub-Fund cannot, in the opinion of the Manager, be effected normally or without seriously prejudicing the interests of Unitholders;
- (e) during any breakdown in the means of communications normally employed in determining the Net Asset Value, the Net Asset Value per Unit, issue price or redemption price or when for any other reason the value of any investment or other property for the time being comprised in the Sub-Fund, Net Asset Value, the Net Asset Value per Unit, issue price or redemption price cannot be promptly and fairly ascertained;
- (f) any period when the realization of investments or other property for the time being comprised in the Sub-Fund or the transfer of funds involved in such realization cannot, in the opinion of the Manager, be effected at normal prices or normal rates of exchange;
- (g) any period when the payment or receipt of the proceeds of the realization of any of the investments or other property comprised in the Sub-Fund is the subject of delay;
- (h) any period when in the sole opinion of the Manager, such suspension is required by law or applicable legal process; or
- (i) the business operations of the Manager, the Trustee, the Registrar and/or their respective delegates in relation to the operation of the Trust or the relevant Sub-Fund 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.

Where applicable, additional circumstances that may trigger a suspension event during any of the above periods or other additional specific circumstances (if any) may be set out in the relevant Fund Specific Prospectus.

Such suspension shall take effect upon declaration by the Manager and thereafter there shall be no issuance of Units, realization of Units of the relevant Sub-Fund and/or payment of moneys in respect of any such redemption and/or the determination of Net Asset Value until the Manager shall declare the suspension at an end, except that the suspension shall terminate in any event on the Dealing Day following the first Business Day on which (a) the condition giving rise to the suspension shall have ceased to exist and (b) no other condition under which suspension is authorized under this paragraph shall exist.

Once the Manager declares a suspension, it shall as soon as practicable issue a notice to Unitholders and to all those (whether Unitholders or not) whose applications to redeem Units are affected by the suspension, stating that the suspension declaration has been made.

Any Unitholder or potential Unitholder may, at any time after such a suspension has been declared and before termination of such suspension, withdraw any application for the redemption of Units of the relevant Sub-Fund (but only if the realization of those Units has not been effected on a Dealing Day prior to that suspension) or any application for the issue of Units or any conversion notice in respect of the conversion of Units of that Sub-Fund or of Units of another Sub-Fund into Units of that Sub-Fund by notice in writing to the Manager or, if the Manager and the Trustee have so agreed, the Trustee. If no such notice withdrawing any such application has been received by the Manager or, if relevant, the Trustee before termination of such suspension, the Manager or, if relevant, the Trustee shall, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed, realize Units of that Sub-Fund in respect of which it or any of its authorized agents has received a redemption request and consider applications for the issue of Units of that Sub-Fund as at the Dealing Day next following the termination of such suspension, on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Unit determined as at the Valuation Point in respect of such Dealing Day.

During any period of suspension of dealing, no Units will be created, issued, redeemed, converted or, unless otherwise determined in the discretion of the Manager having regard to the overall interest of the Unitholders as a whole, transferred, and no Net Asset Value per Unit will be calculated.

15. DISTRIBUTION POLICY

The Manager has discretion to decide whether or not to declare any dividends, the frequency of distribution and amount of dividends to be distributed. Where the Manager has determined to declare dividends, declaration of distributions in respect of distribution unit classes may be made on the 15th of each calendar month or the last month in each calendar year, and if the 15th of the relevant month is not a Business Day, on the following Business Day of such month. The distributions will normally be paid within the same calendar month of declaration. There is no guarantee of regular distribution and if distribution is made, the amount being distributed. For distribution unit classes with “n-mdist” in their names, it is the intention of the Manager to distribute out of the net income of the relevant Sub-Fund. Although the intention is for distributions to be made out of net income, there is no guarantee that this will be achieved. It is possible that distributions may be made from the Sub-Fund’s Capital. For all other distribution unit classes, it is the intention of the Manager to distribute out of the gross investment income for the relevant Sub-Fund and, where it deems appropriate in its discretion, from the Sub-Fund’s Capital. Investors should note that as fees and expenses may be deducted from the Capital of the relevant class, this will result in an increase in distributable income for the payment of dividends but may constrain capital growth. An income equalization amount will be calculated so that the distribution corresponds to the actual income entitlement such that the level of net income accrued within the Sub-Fund is not affected by the issue, conversion or redemption of those Units during an accounting period. Please also refer to the risk factor entitled “Risks of Payment of Distributions Out of or Effectively Out of Capital” above.

With respect to distribution unit classes (i.e., Unit classes with “-mdist” or “-dist” in their names), the amount of dividends declared will be paid to Unitholders accordingly. All such

dividends will be paid in the relevant class currency of the Units by telegraphic transfer to the bank account of the relevant Unitholder.

With respect to Fixed Rate Distribution Classes with an applicable annual dividend rate indicated in their names, distributions will be made monthly (-mdist) or annually (-dist) at the relevant annual dividend rate. Please also refer to the risk factor entitled “Risk Relating to Distributions at Fixed Rate” above.

With respect to accumulation unit classes (i.e., Unit classes with “-acc” in their names), no distribution of dividends will be made. Therefore, any net income and net realized profits attributable to such Units will be reflected in the Net Asset Value of the Units.

Please refer to the Product Key Facts Statement of each Sub-Fund for details on the available Unit classes, distribution policy, distribution frequency, and for Fixed Rate Distribution Classes, the applicable annual dividend rate.

The Manager may amend the dividend policy subject to, with respect to a Sub-Fund authorized by the SFC pursuant to section 104 of the SFO, obtaining the SFC’s prior approval and by giving not less than one month’s prior notice to Unitholders.

16. CHARGES AND EXPENSES

16.1 Management Fee and Service Fee

The Manager is entitled to receive a management fee and a service fee from the Trust in relation to a Sub-Fund at the rates as set out in the Fund Specific Prospectus.

The management fee and the service fee are respectively payable monthly in arrears.

The Manager may increase the rate of the management fee payable in respect of the Sub-Fund up to a maximum rate of 2.5% per annum in accordance with paragraph 16.4 below or alter the dates of payment and basis of accrual by giving prior notice to the affected Unitholders.

The service fee is payable to the Manager to cover the Manager’s own costs and/or payments to Authorized Distributors for providing distribution-related services including but not limited to publishing and issuing offering documents, financial reports and accounts, daily NAV, contract notes and statements in respect of the Trust and/or any Sub-Fund. The Manager may increase the rate of the service fee payable in respect of the Sub-Fund up to a maximum rate of 0.5% per annum in accordance with paragraph 16.4 below or alter the dates of payment and basis of accrual by giving prior notice to the affected Unitholders.

The Manager may pay the fees of the investment advisor(s) (if any) of a Sub-Fund out of its management fee. Such arrangement will not affect the fees that will be borne by the investors.

16.2 Performance Fee

The Manager may be entitled to receive a performance fee from the Trust in relation to a Sub-Fund at a rate as set out in the Fund Specific Prospectus.

16.3 Trustee Fee

The current fees payable to the Trustee in relation to a Sub-Fund are set out in the relevant Fund Specific Prospectus.

The Trustee may, subject to the Manager's prior approval, increase the trustee fee payable in respect of the Sub-Fund up to a maximum rate of 1% per annum (subject to a minimum annual fee of USD60,000) in accordance with paragraph 16.4 below or alter the dates of payment and basis of accrual by giving prior notice to the affected Unitholders.

The Trustee is also entitled to receive a fee for acting as Registrar in relation to each Sub-Fund as specified in the relevant Fund Specific Prospectus. It is also entitled to receive various transaction, processing, safekeeping, valuation fees and other applicable fees as agreed with the Manager from time to time subject to the Trust Deed and the SFC's approval (if required) and to be reimbursed by the relevant Sub-Fund for all out-of-pocket expenses (including sub-custody fees and expenses) properly incurred by it in the performance of its duties.

16.4 Notice for Fee Increase

For so long as the Trust and/or a Sub-Fund is authorized by the SFC pursuant to section 104 of the SFO, any increase in the management fee, service fee, performance fee or Trustee fee in respect of a Sub-Fund, (i) up to the relevant maximum level stated above, will only be implemented after giving one month's notice (or such period of notice as may be approved under the Code) to the affected Unitholders, and (ii) beyond the relevant maximum level, is subject to approval by the SFC and the sanction of extraordinary resolution of the affected Unitholders.

16.5 Establishment Expenses

The preliminary establishment expenses of the Trust and the initial Sub-Funds (i.e., UBS (HK) Fund Series – China Opportunity Equity (USD) and UBS (HK) Fund Series – China High Yield Bond (USD)) are borne equally by the initial Sub-Funds and are amortized over the Amortization Period of the initial Sub-Funds. The preliminary establishment expenses of the Trust and the initial Sub-Funds were approximately USD185,000. Where subsequent Sub-Funds are established in the future, the Manager may determine that the unamortized establishment costs of the Trust or a part thereof may be re-allocated to such subsequent Sub-Funds. The establishment costs and payments incurred in the establishment of subsequent Sub-Funds are to be borne by the Sub-Fund to which such costs and payments relate and amortized over the Amortization Period.

The Manager believes that such amortization of the preliminary establishment expenses of the Trust and the Sub-Funds would be more equitable than reflecting the full amount of such expenses during the first accounting period of the Trust and the relevant Sub-Fund(s) as generally required under IFRS. This difference in accounting treatment may result in a qualified opinion if the amount is not adjusted to comply with IFRS requirements.

16.6 Other Charges and Expenses

Each Sub-Fund will bear the costs and expenses set out in the Trust Deed which are directly attributable to it. Where those costs or expenses are not directly attributable to a Sub-Fund each Sub-Fund will bear the costs and expenses in proportion to its respective Net Asset Value or in

any manner the Manager considers fair. These include, but are not limited to, all stamp and other duties, taxes, governmental charges, bank charges, brokerage, exchange costs and commissions, transfer fees and expenses, registration fees and expenses, valuation fees and expenses; the fees and expenses of custodians (but not the Custodian for so long as the Custodian is the Trustee) and sub-custodians, the fees and expenses of the auditors and legal advisers; the expenses of or incidental to the preparation of amendments to the constitutive documents of the Trust and the expenses of holding meetings of Unitholders and of giving notices to Unitholders; the costs and expenses of obtaining and maintaining any regulatory approval or authorization of the Trust or in complying with any undertaking given, or agreement entered into in connection with any rules governing such approval or authorization; and any costs incurred in publishing the redemption prices of Units, all costs of preparing, printing and distributing all statements, all costs of preparing accounts and reports, the expenses of preparing and printing any prospectus, and any other operating and out of pocket expenses.

Save as those costs and expenses referred to above no promotional and advertising expenses may be charged to the Trust's assets. No commission will be payable to sales agents out of the Trust's assets.

The Manager may share any fees it receives with distributors or agents procuring subscriptions to Units.

The Manager may bear any part or all of such costs and expenses attributable to a Sub-Fund from time to time.

16.7 Fees Payable by Investors

Investors may be subject to subscription charge and redemption charge based on the issue price and redemption price of each Unit, respectively, where applicable as set out in the relevant Fund Specific Prospectus. In the event that a Unitholder wishes to make a transfer, it may be subject to a transfer fee based on the redemption price of each Unit, where applicable as set out in the relevant Fund Specific Prospectus.

16.8 Cash Rebates and Soft Commissions

Neither the Manager, the Investment Manager (where applicable) nor any of their Connected Persons may retain cash or other rebates from a broker or dealer in consideration of directing transactions to them save that the Manager, the Investment Manager (where applicable) and/or any of their Connected Persons may effect transactions by or through the agency of another person with whom the Manager, the Investment Manager (where applicable) and/or any of their Connected Persons have an arrangement under which that party will from time to time provide to or procure for the Manager, the Investment Manager (where applicable) and/or any of their Connected Persons, goods, services or other benefits: for example, 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 publication; provided that:

- (a) the goods or services are of demonstrable benefit to the Sub-Fund;
- (b) the transaction execution is consistent with best execution standards;

- (c) brokerage rates are not in excess of customary institutional full-service brokerage rates;
- (d) periodic disclosure is made in the annual reports in respect of the Trust and the Sub-Funds in form of a statement describing the soft dollar policies and practices of the Manager and the Investment Manager, including a description of the goods and services received by them; and
- (e) the availability of soft dollar arrangements is not the sole or primary purpose to perform or arrange transaction with such broker or dealer.

The above goods and services do not include travel, accommodation, entertainment, general administrative goods or services, general office equipment or premises, membership fees, employee salaries or direct money payments. Details of soft commission arrangements will be disclosed in the Trust's financial statements.

17. TAXATION

The following statements regarding taxation are by way of a general guide to potential investors in respect of the Trust regarding the law and practice in force in the relevant jurisdiction at the date of this Trust Prospectus.

17.1 Hong Kong

The Trust is an umbrella unit trust established under the laws of Hong Kong. So long as the Trust and the Sub-Fund(s) have been authorized by the SFC pursuant to section 104 of the SFO, the profits derived by the Trust and the Sub-Fund(s) are specifically exempt from Hong Kong profits tax.

(a) Unitholders

For Unitholders where the interest in the Units represents capital assets to them for Hong Kong profits tax purpose, gains arising from the sale or other disposal or redemption of the Units should be capital in nature and not taxable. For Unitholders carrying on a trade or business in Hong Kong and also invest in securities for trading purpose (e.g. dealers in securities, financial institutions, insurance companies), such gains may be considered to be part of the Unitholder's normal business profits and in such circumstances may be subject to Hong Kong profits tax (which is currently charged at the rate of 16.5% in the case of corporations, and 15% for others) if the gains in question arise in or are derived from Hong Kong.

Distributions by the Trust and each Sub-Fund should generally not be subject to tax in Hong Kong (whether by way of withholding or otherwise) in the hands of Unitholders under current Hong Kong law and practice.

(b) Stamp Duty

Allotment of Units does not attract stamp duty in Hong Kong.

No Hong Kong stamp duty should be payable where the sale or transfer of the Units is effected by extinguishing the Units or the sale or transfer is to the Manager who then re-sells the Units to another person(s) within two months thereof.

Other types of purchases or sales or transfers of the Units by Unitholders should be subject to Hong Kong stamp duty at 0.2% of the higher of the considerations or market value of the Units (normally to be borne by the buyer and seller in equal shares).

The above information relating to taxation is based on the enacted laws and current practice of Hong Kong. It is not comprehensive and is subject to change. Prospective investors should consult their own professional advisers as to the implications of buying, holding or disposing of Units and to the provision of the laws of the jurisdiction in which they are subject to tax.

17.2 Mainland Chinese Taxation

By investing in A-Shares and onshore Mainland Chinese bonds through the Stock Connect, Bond Connect or directly in the China Interbank Bond Market or via QFI, the Trust or a Sub-Fund may be subject to withholding income tax and other taxes imposed by the Mainland Chinese tax authorities.

(a) Corporate Income Tax:

Under general Mainland Chinese tax law, if the Trust or a Sub-Fund is considered as a Mainland Chinese tax resident, it will be subject to Mainland Chinese Corporate Income Tax (“**CIT**”) at 25% on its worldwide taxable income. If the Trust or a Sub-Fund is considered as a non-Mainland Chinese resident but has an establishment or place of business (“**PE**”) in Mainland China, the profits attributable to that PE would be subject to Mainland Chinese CIT at 25%. If the Trust or a Sub-Fund is a non-Mainland Chinese resident and has no PE in Mainland China, the income derived by the Trust or a Sub-Fund from its investment in A-Shares and onshore Mainland Chinese bonds would generally be subject to 10% Mainland Chinese Withholding Income Tax (“**WIT**”) in respect of its Mainland China sourced income, including but not limited to passive income (e.g., dividends and interest) and gains arising from transfer of A-Shares, unless it is exempt or reduced under specific Mainland Chinese tax circulars or relevant tax treaty.

It is the intention of the Manager to operate the Trust or a Sub-Fund in such a manner that the Trust or a Sub-Fund would not be treated as a tax resident enterprise and has no PE in Mainland China for Mainland Chinese CIT purposes, although this cannot be guaranteed.

Dividend and Interest

Also, pursuant to the Arrangement between the Mainland China and Hong Kong for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income (the “**Arrangement**”), the tax charged on dividends received by a Hong Kong resident from shares issued by Mainland Chinese resident companies will be 5% of the gross amount of the dividends, if the Hong Kong tax resident is the beneficial owner and directly holds at least 25% of the equity of the company paying the dividends. Due to the Sub-Fund’s investment restriction, a Sub-Fund will not hold more than 10% of any ordinary shares issued by any single issuer. In this connection, dividends derived from A-Shares invested via the Stock Connect or QFI will not be able to benefit from the reduced tax rate of 5% and the general tax rate of 10% will be applicable to a Sub-Fund.

On 14 November 2014 and 2 December 2016, the Ministry of Finance (“**MOF**”), State Taxation Administration (“**STA**”) and CSRC have jointly issued Circular Caishui [2014] No.

81 (“**Circular 81**”) and Circular Caishui [2016] No. 127 (“**Circular 127**”) to clarify Mainland Chinese taxation issues on Stock Connect. Pursuant to Circular 81 and Circular 127, dividends received by Hong Kong and overseas investors (including a Sub-Fund) from A-Shares investment via Stock Connect will be subject to 10% WIT and the company distributing the dividend has the withholding obligation. If the recipient of the dividend is entitled to a lower treaty rate, it can apply to the tax bureau in-charge of the payer for a refund.

On the other hand, interests derived from government bonds are exempt from Mainland Chinese CIT under Mainland Chinese tax law. Meanwhile, under the Arrangement, Hong Kong tax residents will be subject to WIT at 7% for interest if they can satisfy the requirements for beneficial ownership under the Arrangement.

It is uncertain as to whether the Trust or a Sub-Fund can be eligible to enjoy a preferential rate of 7% of Mainland Chinese WIT under the Arrangement. If the Trust or a Sub-Fund cannot enjoy the preferential rate, the general rate of 10% will be applicable to the Trust or a Sub-Fund on interests unless special exemption applies (see comments about Circular 108 and PN34 below).

On 22 November 2018, the MOF and STA of the PRC jointly released Circular Caishui [2018] No. 108 (“**Circular 108**”) to address the tax issues in relation to bond interest income received by foreign institutional investors from investments in the Mainland Chinese bond market. Under Circular 108, for foreign institutional investors without a PE in Mainland China (or having a PE in Mainland China but the income so derived in Mainland China is not effectively connected with such PE), such bond interest income received from 7 November 2018 to 6 November 2021 will be temporarily exempt from CIT. On 22 November 2021, the MOF and the STA jointly released MOF/STA PN [2021] No. 34 (“PN 34”), according to which the exemption of Circular 108 has been extended up to 31 December 2025. As this exemption granted under Circular 108 and PN34 is temporary, it is uncertain whether such exemption policy would be extended after 31 December 2025.

Capital Gains

Pursuant to Circular 81 and Circular 127, effective from 17 November 2014 and 5 December 2016 respectively, capital gains derived by Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the Trust or a Sub-Fund) from the trading of A-Shares through Stock Connect will be temporarily exempt from Mainland Chinese CIT and Individual Income Tax (“**IIT**”).

Pursuant to Circular Caishui [2014] No. 79, the “Notice on the issues of temporary exemption from the imposition of corporate income tax arising from gains from the transfer of Mainland Chinese equity investment assets such as Mainland Chinese domestic stocks by QFII and RQFII” (“**Circular 79**”), capital gains realized by QFIs from the disposal of Mainland Chinese equity investments (including A-Shares) are temporarily exempt from Mainland Chinese WIT effective from 17 November 2014. Circular 79 also states that gains realized by QFIs prior to 17 November 2014 from disposal of Mainland Chinese equity investments should be subject to Mainland Chinese WIT according to the Mainland Chinese CIT Law. The exemption under Circular 79 is applicable to QFIs which do not have a PE in Mainland China, or QFIs which have a PE in Mainland China but the gains derived from the disposal of Mainland Chinese equity investments are not effectively connected to such PE.

The CIT exemptions under Circular 79, Circular 81 and Circular 127 are temporary. As such, as and when the Mainland Chinese authorities announce the expiry date of the exemption, a Sub-Fund may in future need to make provision to reflect taxes payable.

There is no specific rule governing taxes on capital gains derived by foreign investors (including the Trust, a Sub-Fund or QFIs) from trading of onshore Mainland Chinese bonds. In the absence of such specific rules, the CIT treatment should be governed by the general tax provisions of the Mainland Chinese CIT Law and would be subject to the interpretation of the Mainland Chinese tax authorities. In relation to capital gains realized from the disposal of onshore Mainland Chinese bonds, the Mainland Chinese tax authorities have verbally indicated on numerous occasions, that such gains are non-Mainland China sourced income and hence not subject to Mainland Chinese WIT. Based on the current practice, no WIT is imposed on gains derived by foreign investors from investment in onshore Mainland Chinese bonds. However, there is no specific written tax regulation to confirm the same. If the relevant interpretation changes in the future, the Trust or a Sub-Fund may still turn to certain treaty relief applicable to Hong Kong tax residents. Under the Arrangement, capital gains derived by a Hong Kong tax resident from transfer of debt instruments issued by the Mainland Chinese government or Mainland Chinese corporations should be eligible for tax treaty relief and should not be taxable in Mainland China.

Pursuant to the relevant Mainland Chinese tax regulations, to enjoy the tax treaty relief under the Arrangement, a Hong Kong tax resident should submit to the relevant Mainland Chinese tax authorities with application documents (including a Hong Kong Tax Resident Certificate (“HKTRC”) issued by the Inland Revenue Department of Hong Kong (the “IRD”)) for assessment. As at the date of this Prospectus, none of the Trust or any Sub-Fund has obtained a HKTRC from the IRD under the Arrangement. If the Mainland Chinese tax authorities require the Trust or a Sub-Fund to provide a HKTRC in order to obtain the WIT exemption, the Manager will apply for a HKTRC on behalf of such Trust or Sub-Fund although it cannot be guaranteed.

(b) Value-added Tax (“VAT”):

With the Circular Caishui [2016] No. 36 (“**Circular 36**”) regarding the final stage of VAT reform which came into effect on 1 May 2016, the gains derived from the transfer of onshore Mainland Chinese securities are subject to VAT starting from 1 May 2016.

According to Circular 36 and Circular Caishui [2016] No. 70 (“**Circular 70**”), gains derived by QFIs from the transfer of onshore Mainland Chinese securities (including A-Shares and other Mainland Chinese listed securities) will be exempt from VAT since 1 May 2016. Circular 36 and Circular 127 state that VAT is exempted on gains derived by Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the Trust or a Sub-Fund) from the transfer of onshore Mainland Chinese securities through the Stock Connect.

Pursuant to Circular 36, interest income received by QFIs from investments in onshore Mainland Chinese bonds shall be subject to 6% VAT unless special exemption applies (see comments about Circular 108 and PN34 below). According to Circular 36, deposit interest income is not subject to VAT and interest income earned on government bonds is exempted from VAT. Circular 108 provides for VAT exemption in respect of, bond interest income received by foreign institutional investors from investments in Mainland China bond market during the period from 7 November 2018 to 6 November 2021, which has been extended up to

31 December 2025 according to PN 34. As this exemption granted under Circular 108 and PN34 is temporary, it is uncertain whether such exemption policy would be extended after 6 November 2021.

Dividend income or profit distributions on equity investment derived from Mainland China are not included in the taxable scope of VAT.

If VAT is applicable, there are also other surtaxes (which include urban construction and maintenance tax, education surcharge and local education surcharge) that would amount to as high as 12% VAT payable.

(c) Stamp duty:

Stamp duty under the Mainland Chinese laws generally applies to the execution of all taxable documents listed in Mainland China's Stamp Duty Law and securities transactions within Mainland China. Stamp Duty is levied on the execution in Mainland China of certain documents, including contracts for the sale of A-Shares and B-Shares traded on the Mainland Chinese stock exchanges, at the rate of 0.05%. In the case of contracts for sale of A-Shares and B-Shares, such stamp duty is currently imposed on the seller but not on the purchaser.

Under Circular 81 and Circular 127, Hong Kong market investors (including the Trust or a Sub-Fund) are required to pay stamp duty arising from the sale and purchase of A-Shares through the Stock Connect or from the transfer of A-Shares by way of succession and donation.

17.3 FATCA and U.S. Tax Withholding and Reporting Requirements

FATCA, as part of the United States' Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act, became law in the U.S. in 2010.

FATCA imposes a new reporting regime and potentially a U.S. withholding tax of 30% on (i) withholdable payment and (ii) pass-through payment made with respect to certain actual and deemed U.S. investments. As a general matter, the new rules under FATCA are designed to require U.S. persons' direct and indirect ownership of non-U.S. accounts and non-U.S. entities to be reported to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service. The 30% withholding tax regime applies if there is a failure to provide required information regarding U.S. ownership. The withholding rules for withholdable payments were phased in as of 1 July 2014. The withholding on pass-through payments (a concept not yet defined) will not be required to be made before the date that is two years after the date of publication in the Federal Register of final regulations defining the term "foreign pass through payment".

A U.S. person is defined by U.S. Internal Revenue Code Section 7701(a) (30) as:

- (a) an individual who is a U.S. citizen or U.S. resident alien (e.g. green card holder or meets substantial presence test);
- (b) a partnership, corporation, or association created or organized in the U.S. or under the laws of the U.S.;
- (c) a foreign estate; or

- (d) a trust where a court within the U.S. is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

Generally, the new rules will subject all applicable payments under FATCA received by a Foreign Financial Institution (as defined in the final U.S. Treasury regulations under FATCA or an applicable intergovernmental agreement (an “**IGA**”)) (“**FFI**”) to a 30% U.S. withholding tax unless the FFI (i) enters into an agreement with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (an “**FFI Agreement**”), (ii) complies with the terms of an applicable IGA or (iii) is otherwise exempt.

Hong Kong and the U.S. have already signed an IGA (“**HKIGA**”) on 13 November 2014 to operate under Model II which establishes a framework of enabling relevant financial institutions in Hong Kong to seek consent for disclosure from investors, and to report relevant tax information of such investors to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service if required under the HKIGA.

Under this IGA, financial institutions in Hong Kong generally will need to register with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and comply with the requirements of an FFI Agreement, either directly or through a sponsoring entity. This model of IGA will be supplemented by the operation of a tax information exchange agreement. Thus, the application of the withholding rules and the information that may be required to be reported and disclosed are subject to change.

As at the date of the Prospectus, the Manager has agreed to perform, on behalf of the Trust and/or the Sub-Funds, all due diligence, reporting and other relevant FATCA requirements. The Manager has registered for the Trust and the Sub-Funds UBS (HK) Fund Series – China Opportunity Equity (USD), UBS (HK) Fund Series – China High Yield Bond (USD), UBS (HK) Fund Series – Systematic Allocation Portfolio Medium Classic (USD), UBS (HK) Fund Series – Credit Income Opportunity (USD), UBS (HK) Fund Series – Asia Income Bond (USD), UBS (HK) Fund Series – Global Income Bond (USD), UBS (HK) Fund Series – Asia Allocation Opportunity (USD) and UBS (HK) Fund Series – US Growth and Income (USD) with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service as a reporting FFI (with Global Intermediary Identification Number (GIIN) 8JDGYP.99999.SL.344, ZYF6ND.99999.SL.344, P5PNEC.99999.SL.344, 9FTEHZ.99999.SL.344, RQ6SCI.99999.SL.344, FR088N.99999.SL.344, 2MDRYD.99999.SL.344, C3NIP3.99999.SL.344 and Z8TBAC.99999.SL.344 respectively). The Manager will ensure that the other Sub-Funds are duly registered with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service prior to their launch. The Trust and the Sub-Funds will be required to report to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service in respect of direct and certain indirect U.S. investors. The Trust and the Sub-Funds will generally be required to report to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service in respect of direct and certain indirect U.S. Unitholders. Failure to comply with such requirements may result in 30% withholding tax being applied.

In order to comply with their FATCA obligations, the Trust, the Sub-Funds, the Trustee or the Manager or their delegates will be required to obtain certain information from the Unitholders so as to ascertain the U.S. tax status of the Unitholders. The Trust's (including each Sub-Fund's) ability to report to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service will depend on each relevant Unitholder providing the Trust (and the relevant Sub-Fund(s)) with any information that is necessary to satisfy the Trust's (including each Sub-Fund's) obligations under FATCA. The Manager on behalf of the Trust and each of such relevant Sub-Fund may take any action permitted under

the constitutive documents of the Trust, in good faith and on reasonable grounds, including but not limited to having recourse to a Unitholder's proceeds to ensure that such withholding is economically borne by the relevant Unitholder whose failure to provide the necessary information or comply with such requirements gave rise to the withholding, subject to applicable laws and regulations.

There can be no assurance that the Trust and each of such relevant Sub-Fund will be able to satisfy applicable FATCA requirements to avoid the imposition of FATCA withholding tax. If the Trust and any such relevant Sub-Fund fails to comply with such requirements, the Trust and any such relevant Sub-Fund may be subject to the above 30% U.S. withholding tax. The Net Asset Value per Unit may be adversely affected and the Trust and any such relevant Sub-Fund may suffer significant losses, which may result in a material loss to Unitholders.

The Manager and its agents or delegates each reserve the right to request any information from applicants of Units for the purposes of satisfying their respective obligations under FATCA. In the event of delay or failure by the applicant to produce any satisfactory information required for such purposes, the Manager or any of its agents and delegates each may refuse to accept the application and the related application moneys.

Unitholders and prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the possible implications of FATCA on them and on their investments in the Units.

17.4 Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information

The Inland Revenue (Amendment) (No.3) Ordinance (the “**Ordinance**”) was gazetted on 30 June 2016 and the Hong Kong Inland Revenue Department (“**IRD**”) published guidance on 9 September 2016 for financial institutions (“**FIs**”) to assist them in complying with the Common Reporting Standard obligations. This is the legislative framework for the implementation of the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information (“**AEOI**”) in Hong Kong. The AEOI requires FIs in Hong Kong to collect information relating to non-Hong Kong tax residents holding accounts with FIs, and file such information with the IRD who in turn may exchange such information with the jurisdiction(s) in which that account holder is resident. Generally, tax information will be exchanged only with jurisdictions with which Hong Kong has a Competent Authority Agreement (“**CAA**”); however, the Trust, the Sub-Funds and/or its agents may further collect information relating to residents of other jurisdictions.

The AEOI rules as implemented in Hong Kong require the Trust and each Sub-Fund to, amongst other things: (i) register the Trust’s status as a “Reporting Financial Institution” with the IRD; (ii) conduct due diligence on its accounts (i.e. Unitholders) to identify whether any such accounts are considered “Reportable Accounts” for AEOI purposes; and (iii) report to the IRD information on such Reportable Accounts. The IRD is expected on an annual basis to transmit the information reported to it to the government authorities of the relevant jurisdictions with which Hong Kong has signed a CAA. Broadly, AEOI contemplates that Hong Kong FIs should report on: (i) individuals or entities that are tax resident in a jurisdiction with which Hong Kong has signed a CAA; and (ii) certain entities controlled by individuals who are tax resident in such other jurisdiction. Under the Ordinance, details of Unitholders, including but not limited to their name, jurisdiction of birth, address, tax residence, account details, 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 of tax residence.

By investing in the Trust and the relevant Sub-Fund(s) and/or continuing to invest in the Trust and the relevant Sub-Fund(s), Unitholders acknowledge that they are required to enable the Trust and the Sub-Fund(s) to comply with AEOI by providing the required information to the Trust, the Sub-Fund(s), the Manager and/or the agents of the Trust and/or the Sub-Fund(s) in order to open an account. Moreover, Unitholders acknowledge that they may be required to provide additional information to the Trust, the relevant Sub-Fund(s), the Manager and/or the Trust's agents in order for the Trust and the relevant Sub-Fund(s) to comply with AEOI. The Unitholder's information (and information on beneficial owners, beneficiaries, direct or indirect shareholders or other persons associated with such Unitholders that are not natural persons), may be communicated 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 relevant Sub-Fund(s).

17.5 General

Investors should consult their professional advisers on the consequences to them of acquiring, holding, redeeming, transferring or selling Units under the relevant laws of the jurisdictions to which they are subject, including the tax consequences and any exchange control requirements. These consequences, including the availability of, and the value of, tax relief to investors will vary with the law and practice of the investors' country/jurisdiction of citizenship, residence, domicile or incorporation and their personal circumstances.

18. GENERAL INFORMATION

18.1 Financial Reports

The financial year end of the Trust and each Sub-Fund is 31 December in each year. The annual reports will be made available to Unitholders within four months of the end of each financial year and unaudited semi-annual reports will be made available to Unitholders within two months of the end of the period which they cover.

The electronic form of annual reports and unaudited semi-annual report in respect of the Trust and the Sub-Funds will be sent to Unitholders (if e-mail address has been provided to the Manager) by e-mail within the aforementioned timeframes. Alternatively, Unitholders may obtain such reports within the aforementioned timeframes in electronic form from the Manager's website <https://www.ubs.com/hk/en/assetmanagement/>. Investors should note that the website has not been reviewed or authorized by the SFC. Printed copies of such reports are also available upon request.

The annual reports and the unaudited semi-annual reports of the Trust will typically be prepared in English only. However, the Manager may, in its absolute discretion, determine to issue such reports and accounts in one or more additional language(s).

Financial statements will be prepared in accordance with IFRS and Appendix E to the Code.

18.2 Publication of Prices

The Net Asset Value per Unit for each class of Units of each Sub-Fund will be published on each Dealing Day of that Sub-Fund on the Manager's website

<https://www.ubs.com/hk/en/assetmanagement/>. Investors should note that the website has not been reviewed or authorized by the SFC.

18.3 Trust Deed

The Trust was established under Hong Kong law by the Trust Deed. All Unitholders are entitled to the benefit of, are bound by and are deemed to have notice of the provisions of the Trust Deed.

The Trust Deed contains the duties and responsibilities of the Trustee and the Manager. The Trust Deed requires that the Trustee and the Manager exercise their respective powers and authorities in the best interests of the Unitholders and fulfil the duties imposed by general law. The Trustee and the Manager shall be entitled to be indemnified out of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund in respect of any (in addition to any right of indemnity given by law) action, costs, claims, damages, expenses or liabilities to which it may be put as the Trustee or the Manager (as the case may be) or which the Trustee or the Manager (as the case may be) may incur by virtue of the proper performance of its duties thereunder.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the Trust Deed, 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 in relation to its duties or breaches of trust through fraud or negligence, nor may the Trustee or the Manager (as the case may be) be indemnified against such liability by Unitholders or at Unitholders' expense. Unitholders and intending applicants are advised to consult the terms of the Trust Deed.

18.4 Modification of Trust Deed

The Trustee and the Manager may agree to modify, alter or add to the Trust Deed by supplemental deed provided that the Trustee and the Manager shall certify in writing that in its opinion such proposed modification, alteration or addition:

- (a) does not materially prejudice the interests of Unitholders, does not to any material extent release the Trustee, the Manager or any other person from any liability to Unitholders under the Trust Deed and (with the exception of the payment of proper fees and expenses incurred in relation to the preparation and execution of the relevant supplemental deed) will not result in any increase in the amount of costs and charges payable from any Sub-Fund and borne by the Unitholders relating to that Sub-Fund which are in issue at the time such modification, alteration or addition takes effect;
- (b) is necessary to make possible compliance with fiscal or other statutory, regulatory or official requirements of any jurisdiction or authority; or
- (c) is necessary to correct a manifest error.

In all other cases, modifications, alterations or additions involving any material changes may not be made without the approval of the SFC (where such SFC approval is required), or the approval by way of an extraordinary resolution of the Unitholders in each Sub-Fund. No such modification, alteration or addition (whether or not approved by an extraordinary resolution) shall impose upon any Unitholder any obligation to make any further payment in respect of his Units or to accept any liability in respect thereof.

Any modifications, alterations or additions to the Trust Deed, unless they are approved by an extraordinary resolution of the Unitholders affected, will be notified to the Unitholders as soon as practicable.

18.5 Meetings of Unitholders

In respect of UBS (HK) Fund Series – China Opportunity Equity (USD), UBS (HK) Fund Series – China High Yield Bond (USD) and UBS (HK) Fund Series – Systematic Allocation Portfolio Medium Classic (USD), the Trust Deed provides for meetings of Unitholders to be convened by the Trustee or the Manager upon at least 21 days' notice.

In respect of any other Sub-Funds established after 14 September 2018, the Trust Deed provides for any meetings of Unitholders at which an extraordinary resolution is to be propose to be convened by the Trustee or the Manager upon at least 21 days' notice and any meeting at which an ordinary resolution is to be proposed to be convened on at least 14 days' notice.

Notices of meetings of Unitholders will be issued to Unitholders in accordance with the sub-section headed "Unitholder Notification" of this section of the Trust Prospectus.

Proxies may be appointed. The quorum at Unitholders' meetings is Unitholders present in person or by proxy holding not less than 10% (or, in relation to a resolution proposed as an extraordinary resolution, 25%) of Units in issue. If a quorum is not present, the meeting will be adjourned for not less than 15 days. Separate notice of any adjourned meeting will be given, and at an adjourned meeting, Unitholders, whatever their number or the number of Units held by them, will form a quorum. An ordinary resolution may be passed by a simple majority of the votes of those present and entitled to vote in person or by proxy at a duly convened meeting.

An extraordinary resolution is required under the Trust Deed for certain purposes and is a resolution proposed as such and passed by a majority of 75% or more of the total number of votes cast.

The Trust Deed provides that at any meeting of Unitholders, on a poll every Unitholder who is present or by representative or by proxy will have one vote for every whole Unit of which he is the holder.

18.6 Modification of this Prospectus

Subject to applicable laws and regulations, the Manager will notify the Unitholders as soon as reasonably practicable on certain changes to this Prospectus (including any material change to a Sub-Fund's investment objectives, policies and restrictions).

18.7 Compulsory Redemption or Transfer of Units

The Manager may impose such restrictions on such terms and in such manner as it may think necessary or desirable for the purpose of ensuring that no Units are acquired or held directly, indirectly or beneficially by a Restricted Person. In order to ensure compliance with any such requirements, the Manager may at any time and from time to time require an investor (beneficial or otherwise) to provide to the Manager such information and evidence as it may require as to such person's eligibility to hold or have an interest in Units.

The Manager or the Trustee may require a Unitholder to transfer his Units or, failing a transfer, may redeem his Units in accordance with the Trust Deed if it comes to the notice of the Manager or the Trustee that any Units are owned directly or beneficially by any Restricted Person in contravention of the restrictions set out in the Trust Deed.

18.8 Conflicts of Interest

The Manager, the Investment Manager(s) and the Trustee or their Connected Persons may from time to time act as trustee, administrator, registrar, manager, custodian, investment manager or investment adviser or otherwise as may be required from time to time in relation to, or be otherwise involved in or with, other funds and clients which have similar investment objectives to those of the Trust or any Sub-Fund or contract with or enter into financial, banking or other transaction with one another or with any investor of a Sub-Fund, or any company or anybody of whose shares or securities form part of a Sub-Fund or may be interested in any such contract or transaction and shall not be liable to account to the Trust or any Sub-Fund or any investor of the Sub-Fund for any profit or benefit made or derived thereby or in connection therewith. Neither the Manager nor its affiliates is under any obligation to offer investment opportunities of which any of them become aware to the Trust or a Sub-Fund or to account to the Trust or a Sub-Fund of (or share with the Trust or a Sub-Fund of) any such transactions or any benefit received by any of them from any such transaction, but will allocate appropriate investment opportunities on a fair and equitable basis between a Sub-Fund and other clients. It is, therefore, possible that any of them may, in the course of business, have potential conflicts of interest with the Trust or any Sub-Fund. The Manager will take all reasonable steps to identify, prevent, manage and monitor any actual or potential conflicts of interest including conducting all transactions in good faith at arm's length and in the best interests of the Trust and the Sub-Funds on normal commercial terms. In the event of a conflict of interest arising, each party will, at all times, act in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed and have regard in such event to its obligations to the Trust, the Sub-Funds and to Unitholders and will endeavour to ensure that such conflicts are managed and minimised so far as reasonably practicable and that measures are adopted that seek to ensure such conflicts are resolved fairly taking into account investor's interests. In any event, the Manager shall ensure that all investment opportunities will be fairly allocated.

The Manager has an established policy in relation to the identification and monitoring of potential conflicts of interest scenarios. There is functional separation of different areas of operations to control the flow of information that may be confidential and/or price sensitive. Computer and information system with appropriate access controls have been put in place by the Manager. Key duties and functions are segregated among different departments. The Manager has adopted trading policies which are designed to ensure the fair allocation of investment opportunities among funds, investment vehicles or accounts that the Manager manages or advises. The Manager's allocation objectives and implementation procedures are grounded in the belief that all allocations should be made pro-rata based on the total order in each eligible account regardless of who the client or portfolio manager may be, account performance, current investment positioning or account type. Any non-pro-rata post-trade allocation will be documented and reported to the Global Head of Trading of the Manager. This pro-rata allocation methodology is also coded within the Manager's internal security crossing system. A designated portfolio compliance team of the Manager will monitor the implementation of such trading policies and dealing procedures with overall monitoring by the senior management of the Manager.

The services of the Trustee, the Manager, the Investment Manager(s) and their respective Connected Persons provided to the Trust and each of the Sub-Funds are not deemed to be exclusive and each of them shall be free to render similar services to others so long as their respective services hereunder are not impaired thereby and to retain for their own use and benefit all appropriate fees and benefits. Each of them shall not be deemed to be affected with notice of or to be under any duty to disclose to the Trust and any of the Sub-Funds any fact or information which comes to their notice in the course of rendering similar services to other parties or in the course of its business in any other capacity, otherwise than in the course of carrying out each of their duties under the Trust Deed or as required by any applicable laws and regulations for the time being in force.

All transactions carried out by or on behalf of the Trust and/or each Sub-Fund will be at arm's length in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Any transactions between the Trust and/or any Sub-Fund and the Manager, the Investment Manager(s) (where applicable) or any of their Connected Persons as principal may only be made with the prior written consent of the Trustee. All such transactions shall be disclosed in the Trust's and the relevant Sub-Fund's annual report.

The brokerage and other agency transactions for the account of the Sub-Funds may be executed through brokers or dealers connected to the Manager, Investment Manager(s) or their Connected Persons.

In effecting transactions for the account of any Sub-Fund with brokers or dealers connected to the Manager, the Investment Manager(s) of such Sub-Fund or their Connected Persons, the Manager shall ensure that it complies with the following requirements:

- (a) such transactions should be on arm's length terms;
- (b) the Manager must use due care in the selection of brokers or dealers and ensure that they are suitably qualified in the circumstances;
- (c) transaction execution must be consistent with applicable best execution standards;
- (d) the fee or commission paid to any such broker or dealer in respect of a transaction must not be greater than that which is payable at the prevailing market rate for a transaction of that size and nature;
- (e) the Manager must 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 shall be disclosed in the annual report of the relevant Sub-Fund.

If cash forming part of a Sub-Fund's assets is deposited with the Trustee, the Manager, the Investment Manager(s) or with any Connected Person of these companies (being an institution licensed to accept deposits), such cash deposit shall be maintained in a manner that is in the best interests of the Unitholders, having regard to the prevailing commercial rate for a deposit of similar type, size and term negotiated at arm's length in accordance with ordinary and normal course of business.

The Manager may enter into trades for the account of a Sub-Fund with the accounts of other clients of the Manager or its affiliates (“**cross trades**”). Such cross trades will only be undertaken where (i) the sale and purchase decisions are in the best interests of both clients and fall within the investment objective, restrictions and policies of both clients, (ii) the cross trades are executed on arm's length terms at current market value, (iii) the reasons for such cross trades are documented prior to execution, and (iv) such activities are disclosed to both clients of the Manager or its affiliates. Cross trades may also be entered into between house accounts (i.e. account owned by the Manager or any of its connected persons over which it can exercise control and influence) and client accounts in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

18.9 Material Contracts

The following contracts (not being contract in the ordinary course of business) have been entered into in relation to the Trust and are, or may be, material:

- (a) the Trust Deed;
- (b) any agreements between the Manager and/or the Trustee and third parties referred to in the Fund Specific Prospectus.

18.10 Termination of the Trust and/or Sub-Funds

The Trust or a Sub-Fund may be terminated by the Trustee, by notice in writing in any of the following events, namely:

- (a) if, in the good faith opinion of the Trustee (after consultation with the Manager), any law or regulation shall be passed or amended or any regulatory directive or order is imposed that affects the Trust or a Sub-Fund and which renders the Trust or a Sub-Fund illegal or makes it impracticable or inadvisable to continue the Trust or such Sub-Fund;
- (b) if the Manager goes into liquidation (other than voluntary liquidation for the purpose of reconstruction or amalgamation upon terms previously approved in writing by the Trustee) or shall be adjudged a bankrupt or insolvent or appoints liquidators or if a receiver shall be appointed in respect of the property or undertaking of the Manager or any part thereof or the Manager is the subject of any analogous proceedings or procedure in each case under the law of Hong Kong or such other law as may be applicable in the circumstances where, after the expiration of a period of three months, the Trustee has not appointed a new Manager in accordance with the Trust Deed;
- (c) if the Trustee shall have notified the Manager of its desire to retire as trustee of the Trust but the Manager shall fail to find a qualified corporation to act as a trustee in place of the Trustee within ninety (90) days (or otherwise as prescribed in the Trust Deed) after the date of the Trustee's written notice to retire in accordance with the Trust Deed;
- (d) if, in the reasonable opinion of the Trustee, the Manager shall be incapable of performing its duties properly or shall do any other thing which in the reasonable opinion of the Trustee is calculated to bring the Trust or any Sub-Fund into disrepute or to be harmful to the interests of the Unitholders, or as the case may be Unitholders in the Sub-Fund provided that the Trustee shall have regard to the overall interests of the Unitholders as a whole in terminating the Trust or a Sub-Fund on the ground set out in this section 18.10(d); or

- (e) if the Manager shall have been removed by the Trustee on the specified grounds as set out in the Trust Deed and, within a period of thirty (30) days thereafter (where applicable), no other qualified corporation shall have been appointed by the Trustee as new Manager.

The Trust, any Sub-Fund and/or any class of Units of a Sub-Fund may be terminated by the Manager –

- (a) with the approval of the Trustee and by notice in writing to the relevant Unitholders if the Manager considers it to be in the best interests of the relevant Unitholders to terminate the Trust, such Sub-Fund and/or such class of Units, as the case may be, subject to the approval of the SFC; or
- (b) in its absolute discretion by notice in writing to the Trustee:
 - (i) if in the good faith opinion of the Manager, it is impracticable or inadvisable to continue the Trust, any Sub-Fund and/or any class of Units of a Sub-Fund (as the case may be) (including, without limitation, a situation where it is no longer economically viable to operate the Trust, such Sub-Fund and/or such class of Units);
 - (ii) if any law or regulation shall be passed or amended or any regulatory directive or order is imposed that affects the Trust, a Sub-Fund and/or any class of Units of a Sub-Fund (as the case may be) and which renders the Trust, such Sub-Fund and/or such class of Units illegal or in the opinion of the Manager makes it impracticable or inadvisable to continue the Trust, such Sub-Fund and/or such class of Units;
 - (iii) 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; or
 - (iv) if, on any date, in relation to the Trust, the aggregate Net Asset Value of all Units outstanding shall be less than US\$50 million or its equivalent or, in relation to any Sub-Fund, the aggregate Net Asset Value of the Units outstanding in respect of such Sub-Fund shall be less than US\$10 million or its equivalent or such other amount stated in the relevant notice of establishment or, in relation to any class of Units, the aggregate Net Asset Value of the Units of such class outstanding hereunder in respect of such class shall be less than US\$5 million or its equivalent or such other amount stated in the relevant notice of establishment.

Unitholders may at any time terminate the Trust, a Sub-fund or any class of Units by extraordinary resolution with effect from the date such extraordinary resolution is passed or such later date (if any) as such extraordinary resolution may provide.

Any unclaimed proceeds or other monies held by the Trustee in the event of a termination may at the expiration of twelve calendar months from the date upon which the same became payable be paid into court.

18.11 Creation of Sub-Funds

The Manager can, at its discretion, decide to create further Sub-Funds with different investment objectives in accordance with the terms the Trust Deed and in such cases, this Trust Prospectus will be updated accordingly. The assets of each Sub-Fund will be invested and administered separately from the assets of, and shall not be used to meet liabilities of, the other Sub-Fund(s).

18.12 Anti-Money Laundering Regulations

As part of the responsibility of the Trustee and the Manager for the prevention of money laundering, the Trustee, the Manager and/or each of their respective agents or delegates may require a detailed verification of an investor's identity and the source of the payment of application moneys.

The Trustee, the Manager and their respective agents or delegates each reserve the right to request any information that they consider necessary to verify the identity of an applicant and the source of the payment. In the event of delay or failure by the applicant to produce any information required for verification purposes, the Trustee, the Manager or any of their respective agents and delegates each may refuse to accept the application and the related application moneys. Further, each of them reserves the right to delay in paying any redemption proceeds if an applicant for Units delays in producing or fails to produce any documents or information required for the purposes of verification of identity. The Manager, the Trustee and their respective delegates and agents each reserves the right to refuse to make payment to the Unitholder if either of them suspects or is advised that (i) such payment may result in a breach or violation of any anti-money laundering law or other laws or regulations by any person in any relevant jurisdiction; or (ii) such refusal is necessary or appropriate to ensure compliance by the relevant Sub-Fund, the Manager or the Trustee or other service providers with any such laws or regulations in any relevant jurisdiction.

The Trustee and the Trustee's delegate may take any action which the Trustee or such delegate, in its sole and absolute discretion, considers appropriate so as to comply with any law, regulation, regulatory obligations, relevant HSBC Group policies, or any request of a public or regulatory authority or pursuant to normal market practice which relate to the prevention of fraud, money laundering, terrorism or other criminal activities or the provision of financial and other services to any persons or entities which may be subject to sanctions (collectively "**Relevant Trustee Requirements**").

Such action may include, without limitation, the checking of each prospective Unitholder or redeeming Unitholder against sanction lists, the interception and investigation of transactions in relation to the Trust or any Sub-Fund including the source of or intended recipient of funds paid in or out in relation to the Trust or any Sub-Fund. In certain circumstances, such action may delay or prevent the processing of instructions, the settlement of transactions in respect of the Trust or any Sub-Fund or the Trustee's performance of its obligations under the Trust Deed or otherwise in relation to the Trust or any Sub-Fund and the Trustee or its delegate may in such circumstances refuse to process any subscription for a Unit.

Neither the Trustee nor the Trustee's delegate nor any member of the HSBC Group will be liable for loss (whether direct or consequential and involving, without limitation, loss of profit or interest) or damage suffered by any party arising out of or caused in whole or in part by any

actions which are taken by the Trustee or any delegate or any member of the HSBC Group to comply with the Relevant Trustee Requirements.

Investors who wish to make an application to subscribe, redeem, convert or transfer Units must provide the Trustee and/or the Manager (and their respective agent(s) or delegate(s)) with all necessary information which they may reasonably require to verify the identity of the investor in accordance with applicable laws and regulations on the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing. Failure to do so may result in the Trustee and/or the Manager (or their respective agent(s) or delegate(s)) rejecting or putting on hold such application. None of the Trustee, the Manager or their respective agents or delegates shall be liable to the prospective investor or Unitholder for any loss suffered by such party as a result of the rejection or delay of such application and/or payment of redemption proceeds.

18.13 Liquidity Risk Management Policies and Tools

(a) Governance Structure

The Manager has established comprehensive risk management policies and procedures to manage and mitigate the Sub-Funds' exposure to significant market, liquidity and operational risks. The Manager devotes significant resources to monitor liquidity risks and utilize liquidity management tools where necessary.

The Board of Directors (the “**Board**”) of the Manager provides general oversight of the Sub-Funds' investment programme and operations in accordance with the Manager's liquidity risk management policies and procedures.

(b) Liquidity Risk Management Policy

The Manager has, as part of its overall risk management programme, established liquidity risk management policies and procedures which are reviewed periodically from time to time.

The key elements to the Manager's risk management policy include (but not limited to) the following in accordance with its liquidity risk management policies and procedures:

- *Considering risk appetite* – The Manager considers the liquidity risks facing a Sub-Fund to ensure that the Sub-Fund's dealing arrangements are appropriate for its investment strategy and underlying assets. Among other things, the Manager seeks to (a) understand and align the liquidity profile of a Sub-Fund's liabilities with the liquidity profile of the Sub-Fund's assets, (b) understand investors' historical and expected redemption patterns, and (c) determine an appropriate dealing frequency taking into account the liquidity profile of the Sub-Fund and investors' redemption patterns.
- *Ongoing liquidity risk assessment through qualitative and quantitative evaluations* – The Manager assesses, on a regular basis, the liquidity profile of:
 - (a) the Sub-Fund's liabilities, in particular the Sub-Fund's investor profile and historical and future redemption patterns and likely liquidity demands; and
 - (b) the Sub-Fund's assets, using both quantitative metrics (e.g. Days to Trade and Costs to Trade) and qualitative factors (e.g. asset class or credit quality) and the Manager's professional judgment, taking into account the characteristics of the assets and

markets invested in by the Sub-Fund. Risk models and targets are reviewed regularly to ensure they are appropriate and effective.

The Manager assesses the Sub-Fund's liquidity position against the internal liquidity indicators.

- *Stress-testing* – Liquidity stress tests are conducted on an ongoing basis as appropriate based on various scenarios, including scenarios based on both backward-looking historical market conditions and redemption demands of the Sub-Fund or other similar funds as well as forward-looking hypothetical scenarios to assess a Sub-Fund's ability to meet redemption obligations and the impact on the remaining Unitholders when there is a significant decrease in the liquidity of underlying assets or a significant increase in redemption requests. Stress test results will be reviewed by the Board to determine whether further action will be required.

(c) Liquidity Risk Management Tools

The Manager may utilize the following liquidity management tools in order to protect the interests of the Unitholders:

- *Suspension of redemption* - The Manager has discretion to suspend redemption or delay the payment of any moneys or the transfer of any securities *in specie* under exceptional circumstances, such as the closure, suspension or restriction of trading on any markets. Please refer to section “Suspension of Dealing” of the Trust Prospectus for more information.
- *Redemption gate* - The Manager reserves the right to refrain from executing redemption and conversion orders in full (i.e. to apply the redemption gate) on any Dealing Day on which the total orders would cause the value or the aggregate number of Units relating to any Sub-Fund redeemed to exceed 10% (or such other percentage as the Manager may determine in any particular case and as permitted by the SFC) of the total Net Asset Value or the total number of Units in issue (as the case may be) of that Sub-Fund on that Dealing Day to protect the interests of Unitholders. In the event that limit has been reached, redemption and conversion requests will be deferred on a pro rata basis to the next Dealing Day. Please refer to section “Redemption Gate” of the Trust Prospectus for more information.
- *Redemptions in-kind* – The Manager may (but is not obliged to) agree with redeeming Unitholders that the Sub-Fund will meet part of the redemption request in-kind, by transferring underlying assets of an equivalent value to the Unitholder. Please refer to section “Redemption of Units *in specie*” of the Trust Prospectus for more information.
- *Swing Pricing* – Please refer to section “Calculation of Net Asset Value” of the Trust Prospectus for more information.
- *Other Investment and Borrowing Restrictions* - Apart from being subject to investment restrictions and borrowing restrictions as outlined in sections 5 “Investment Restrictions” and 6 “Borrowing and Leverage” of the Trust Prospectus, the Sub-Funds may not hold any physical commodities or engage in short selling activities.

18.14 Auditors

Ernst & Young has been appointed as the auditors of the Trust and each Sub-Fund. The Manager may replace the auditors with the prior approval of the Trustee, but without prior notice to the Unitholders.

18.15 Documents Available for Inspection

For as long as each Sub-Fund remains authorized by the SFC, copies of the following documents are available for inspection during normal working hours at the offices of the Manager free of charge:-

- (a) the Trust Deed dated 12 January 2017 between the Trustee and the Manager, as modified and restated by an amended and restated trust deed dated 13 December 2019, and any supplemental deeds*; and
- (b) the latest annual reports and unaudited semi-annual accounts (if any) of the Trust and the Sub-Funds.

** Copies may be obtained from the Manager upon payment of a reasonable fee.*

18.16 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 US IRS Code and the United States Treasury Regulations promulgated under the US 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 US, Hong Kong (including any law, rule and requirement relating to AEOI) or any other jurisdiction, including reporting obligations that may be imposed by future legislation.

18.17 Power to Disclose Information to Authorities

Subject to applicable laws and regulations in Hong Kong, the Trust, the relevant Sub-Fund, the Trustee or the Manager or any of their authorised person(s) (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 US 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 Trust or the relevant Sub-Fund to comply with any applicable law (including any law, rule and requirement relating to AEOI) or regulation or any agreement with a tax authority (including, but not limited to, any applicable law, regulation or agreement under FATCA).

Investors should refer to “FATCA and U.S. Tax Withholding and Reporting Requirements” in the section headed “Taxation” of the Trust Prospectus for disclosures regarding compliance with the regulations under the United States Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act.

18.18 **Unitholder Notification**

Any notice, communication or other documents in relation to the Trust and the Sub-Fund(s) (“**Product Documents**”) required to be served upon or given to the Unitholders shall be deemed to have been duly served or given if sent by e-mail to the e-mail address provided by the Unitholders, or by post. As a Unitholder, you are entitled to receive such Product Documents free of charge in paper form and/or electronic form by e-mail. You may request to change the means of delivery of the Product Documents of your choice at any time.

B. FUND SPECIFIC PROSPECTUS

(I) UBS (HK) FUND SERIES – CHINA OPPORTUNITY EQUITY (USD)

This document relates to the UBS (HK) Fund Series – China Opportunity Equity (USD), a sub-fund established under the Trust. This Fund Specific Prospectus should be read in conjunction with the Trust Prospectus. In case of discrepancies between Part A (the Trust Prospectus) and Part B(I) (this Fund Specific Prospectus) of this document in relation to the Sub-Fund, this Part B(I) shall prevail.

The Sub-Fund has received approval from the CSRC for offering to Mainland Chinese investors under the Mainland-Hong Kong Mutual Recognition of Funds regime. Class M Units of the Sub-Fund may be issued from time to time and are available to investors in Mainland China only and will not be offered in Hong Kong.

1. DEFINITIONS

Defined terms used in this Fund Specific Prospectus which are not defined below bear the same meanings as in the Trust Prospectus.

“Amortization Period”	the five accounting periods (or such other period as determined by the Manager) commencing from the date of launch of the Sub-Fund;
“Base Currency”	US dollar;
“Business Day”	any day other than Saturday or Sunday, on which the Stock Exchange is open for trading, unless the Manager and the Trustee otherwise agree;
“Dealing Day”	each Business Day except for 24 and 31 December, and such other day(s) as the Manager may from time to time determine;
“Initial Issue Price”	the initial issue price of the respective Unit classes as set out in the section headed “Unit Classes” in the Trust Prospectus;
“Initial Offer Period”	such date(s) as the Manager may in its discretion determine (after consultation with the Trustee);
“Issue Price”	the Net Asset Value per Unit calculated as at the Valuation Point on the Dealing Day relating to the application for the issue of Units, and subject to a Subscription Charge and any fiscal and purchase charges;
“Redemption Charge”	a charge payable by the Unitholder and calculated as a percentage of the Redemption Price of each Unit which is being redeemed by that Unitholder;

“Redemption Price”	the Net Asset Value per Unit calculated as at the Valuation Point on the Dealing Day relating to the application for redemption of Units;
“Sub-Fund”	UBS (HK) Fund Series – China Opportunity Equity (USD), being a sub-fund of the Trust offered pursuant to this Fund Specific Prospectus;
“Subscription Charge”	a charge payable by the Unitholder and calculated as a percentage of the subscription amount based on the Initial Issue Price or Issue Price (as the case may be) of each Unit which is issued to that Unitholder;
“Trust Prospectus”	the prospectus in Part A of this document relating to the Trust, as amended or supplemented from time to time; and
“Valuation Point”	the close of business in the last relevant market to close on each Business Day or such other time or times as the Manager (after consultation with the Trustee) may from time to time determine.

2. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICY

2.1 Currency Denomination

The base currency of the Sub-Fund is USD. Units in the Sub-Fund are offered in USD upon the launch of the Sub-Fund. Classes of Units in other currencies may be offered in the future at the Manager's discretion.

2.2 Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve high growth with a reasonable level of income, while giving due consideration to capital security and the liquidity of the Sub-Fund's assets. The assets of the Sub-Fund are invested following the principle of risk diversification (i.e., invest in securities of all market capitalization and across different industry sectors).

2.3 Investment Strategy

The Sub-Fund will invest primarily (i.e., not less than 70%) of its NAV in equities and warrants of companies which are domiciled in or are chiefly active in Mainland China, which are listed or traded outside of Mainland China.

The Sub-Fund's aggregate exposure (whether direct or indirect) to A-Shares and B-Shares may not exceed 20% of its NAV. The Sub-Fund's direct investment in A-Shares may be traded via the Stock Connect or any other eligible means allowed by the Mainland Chinese regulators (including via QFI).

The Sub-Fund may also invest in LAPs e.g. contingent convertible bonds. These instruments may be subject to contingent write-down or contingent conversion to ordinary shares on the occurrence of trigger event(s). The Sub-Fund's expected total maximum investments in LAPs will be less than 30% of its NAV.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its NAV in units or shares of underlying schemes and/or ETFs (as defined in the Trust Prospectus above). The ETFs are considered and treated as listed securities for the purposes of and subject to the requirements in Chapters 7.1, 7.1A and 7.2 of the Code.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its NAV in convertible securities, such as convertible and exchangeable bonds.

For the avoidance of doubt, the total investments of the Sub-Fund in the Mainland Chinese markets, regardless of any investment channels (including but not limited to the Stock Connect) may not exceed 20% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund may use FDIs for hedging and investment purposes. The net derivative exposure of the Sub-Fund may be up to 50% of its NAV.

The Manager does not intend to enter into securities lending transactions, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions or other similar over-the-counter transactions, on behalf of the Sub-Fund. The Manager does not intend to invest (directly or indirectly) in virtual assets, or in any insurance-linked securities and insurance-linked securities-related products (including any repackaged products and derivatives of insurance-linked securities issued in Hong Kong).

2.4 Investment and Borrowing Restrictions

The Sub-Fund is subject to the following investment and borrowing restrictions:

- (a) the Sub-Fund may not engage in any short selling activities.

Please also refer to the sections headed “Investment Restrictions” and “Borrowing and Leverage” in the Trust Prospectus. In the event of any inconsistency between the investment and borrowing restrictions set out in this paragraph 2.4 and the sections headed “Investment Restrictions” and “Borrowing and Leverage” in the Trust Prospectus, this paragraph 2.4 shall prevail.

3. INVESTMENT MANAGERS

The Manager may, at any time and without prior notice to Unitholders, delegate its investment management functions to any of the following UBS entities which are eligible to exercise investment discretion on the Sub-Fund as of the date of this Trust Prospectus:

- (a) UBS Asset Management (Americas) LLC
- (b) UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG
- (c) UBS Asset Management (UK) Ltd
- (d) UBS Asset Management (Singapore) Ltd.

Prior approval will be sought from the SFC (if required) and at least one month’s notice will be given to Unitholders should there be any addition or removal of Investment Manager(s) to the above list.

4. SUBSCRIPTION FOR UNITS

4.1 Issue Price

Each Unit will be offered during the Initial Offer Period at the Initial Issue Price as set out in the table in the section headed “Unit Classes” in the Trust Prospectus, subject to the Subscription Charge and fiscal and purchase charges (if any).

Thereafter, each Unit will be offered at the Issue Price, being the Net Asset Value per Unit calculated as at the Valuation Point, and again subject to a Subscription Charge and any fiscal and purchase charges (if any).

4.2 Application Procedure

When an investor submits the application instructions via his/her Authorized Distributor, that investor should confirm the relevant cut-off time with the Authorized Distributor. This cut-off time will be earlier than the application deadline of the Sub-Fund as listed below.

Application forms for the subscription of Units during the Initial Offer Period (where applicable) must be received by the Registrar (directly or via the Authorized Distributor(s)) on or before 5:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) (or such other time as the Manager may determine and agreed with the Trustee from time to time) on the last Business Day of the Initial Offer Period.

Cleared funds in full for the relevant application for subscription must be received within one (1) Business Day after the last Business Day of the Initial Offer Period (or such later date as the Manager may determine).

Following the close of the Initial Offer Period, application instructions for Units in the Sub-Fund must be received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) on or before 5:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) (or such other time as the Manager may determine and agreed with the Trustee from time to time) on the relevant Dealing Day, being the dealing cut-off time, and the application will be effected at the Issue Price plus the Subscription Charge and such amount, if any, per Unit as the Manager may determine represents fiscal and purchase charges. Cleared funds in full for the relevant application for subsequent subscription must be received by the Registrar on or before the third Business Day following the relevant Dealing Day (or such later date as the Manager may determine). An application for Units received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) after the aforementioned deadline, or on any day that is not a Dealing Day, will be processed on the next Dealing Day.

Subscriptions will only be accepted in the relevant class currency of the Units. No third party payment will be allowed.

5. REDEMPTION OF UNITS

5.1 Redemption of Units

A Unitholder may redeem all or some of its Units in whole on any Dealing Day. Partial redemptions may be made. If, after redemption, a Unitholder would be left with a balance of Units having a value less than the minimum holding (if any) as set out in the table in the section headed “Unit Classes” in the Trust Prospectus, the Manager reserves its right to treat it as a request for redemption for the full balance of the Unitholder's holding of Units. A Unitholder wishing to redeem its Units which were subscribed via an Authorized Distributor should confirm the minimum redemption size with the relevant Authorized Distributor. A Unitholder wishing to redeem its Units should complete a redemption form and return it in the manner described on the redemption form or by other written or electronic means specified by the Manager and the Trustee. Redemption forms can be obtained from the Authorized Distributor(s) or the Manager.

Unitholders may apply to convert Units in the Sub-Fund for Units of another sub-fund of the Trust, or Units between different classes in the Sub-Fund, that has the same base currency of US dollar. Please refer to the section entitled “Conversion of Units” in the Trust Prospectus.

5.2 Redemption Procedure

When a Unitholder submits the redemption request via his/her Authorized Distributor, that Unitholder should confirm the relevant cut-off time with the Authorized Distributor. This cut-off time will be earlier than the redemption deadline of the Sub-Fund listed below.

Redemption requests for Units in the Sub-Fund must be received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) on or before 5:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) (or such other time as the Manager may determine and agreed with the Trustee from time to time) on the relevant Dealing Day, being the dealing cut-off time, and the redemption will be effected at the Redemption Price less the Redemption Charge and such amount, if any, per Unit as the Manager may determine represents fiscal and sales charges. Redemption requests received by

the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) after the aforementioned deadline, or on any day that is not a Dealing Day, will be processed on the next Dealing Day.

Upon receipt of all properly completed documentation, redemption proceeds will normally be paid within three (3) Business Days after the Dealing Day on which Units were redeemed. Payments may fail due to technical, operational or other issues which may or may not be within the Manager's control. The Manager shall use its best endeavor to resolve upon identifying such issues. In any event, the payment shall be made in compliance with the requirements under the Code (currently within one month of that Dealing Day 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). Bank charges (if any) incurred in making such payment will be borne by the redeeming Unitholder and accordingly will be deducted from the redemption proceeds.

If the Trustee is required by the laws or regulations of any relevant jurisdiction to withhold any redemption moneys payable to the holder of a Unit the amount of such amount shall be deducted from the redemption moneys otherwise payable to such person.

All redemption moneys will be paid in the relevant class currency of the Units. No third party payment will be allowed.

5.3 Redemption Gate

The Manager reserves the right to refrain from executing redemption and conversion orders in full (i.e. to apply the redemption gate) on any Dealing Day on which the total orders would exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets on that Dealing Day. The limitation will apply pro rata so that all Unitholders wishing to redeem Units on that Dealing Day will redeem the same proportion by value of those Units, and Units not redeemed (but which would otherwise have been redeemed) will be carried forward for redemption, subject to the same limitation, on the next Dealing Day. If requests for redemption are so carried forward, the Manager will inform the Unitholders concerned.

6. CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The Net Asset Value per Unit will be calculated as at the Valuation Point in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed. The details of the valuation rules are described in the Trust Prospectus under "Calculation of Net Asset Value".

7. CHARGES AND EXPENSES

Fees payable by Unitholders:

7.1 Subscription Charge and Redemption Charge

Currently a Subscription Charge of up to 3% of the subscription amount is applicable to Class A Units, Class K-1 Units, Class M Units, Class Q Units, Class I-B Units and Class E Units. No Subscription Charge is applicable to Class I-P Units. No Redemption Charge is applicable to Class A Units, Class K-1 Units, Class M Units, Class Q Units, Class I-B Units, Class I-P Units and Class E Units.

The Manager may pay the whole or a part of the proceeds from the Subscription Charge and/or Redemption Charge (if any) to any Authorized Distributor.

7.2 Transfer Fee

Should a Unitholder wish to transfer one or more Units, currently no transfer fee is chargeable to the transferor.

7.3 Conversion Fee

Should a Unitholder wish to convert one or more Units of the Sub-Fund into Units of another sub-fund of the Trust, currently a conversion fee of up to 1% of the subscription amount is applicable to Class A Units, Class K-1 Units, Class M Units, Class Q Units, Class I-B Units and Class E Units. No conversion fee is applicable to Class I-P Units.

Fees payable by the Sub-Fund:

7.4 Management Fee and Service Fee

The Manager is entitled to receive a management fee and a service fee from the Sub-Fund, currently at a rate as set out in the table below. The management fee and the service fee are calculated and accrued as at each Business Day by reference to the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund. The management fee and the service fee are payable monthly in arrears. The current annual rate of management fee and service fee may be increased to a specified maximum level permitted in the Trust Deed by giving one month's prior notice (or such period of notice as permitted or provided under applicable laws and regulatory requirements) to investors. Under the Trust Deed, the maximum rate of the management fee that the Manager is entitled to receive is 2.5% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund and the maximum rate of the service fee that the Manager is entitled to receive is 0.5% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.

Unless specified otherwise, the figures stated below are fixed rates per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.

Unit Class	Management Fee	Service Fee
Class A	Up to 2.14% Up to 2.19% for Units with "hedged" in their names	Up to 0.4%
Class K-1	Up to 1.55% Up to 1.58% for Units with "hedged" in their names	Up to 0.4%
Class M	Up to 2.14%	Up to 0.4%

	Up to 2.19% for Units with “hedged” in their names	
Class Q	Up to 1.20% Up to 1.25% for Units with “hedged” in their names	Up to 0.4%
Class I-B	Nil	Nil
Class I-P	Up to 0.65% Up to 0.7% for Units with “hedged” in their names	Nil
Class E	Nil	Nil

7.5 **Trustee Fee**

The Trustee will receive an asset based fee of up to 0.09% per annum of the Net Asset Value of this Sub-Fund (the “**Trustee Fee**”) for trustee services. The maximum rate of the Trustee Fee is 1% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund (subject to a minimum annual fee of USD60,000). The Trustee Fee is calculated and accrued as at each Dealing Day and is payable monthly in arrears. The Trustee Fee includes the fees payable for the services rendered in its capacity as trustee of the Trust.

In addition to the Trustee Fee, the Trustee is also entitled to receive a fee for acting as Registrar of USD6,000 per annum for the first 50 Unitholders and thereafter USD100 per annum per Unitholder. It is also entitled to receive various transaction, processing, safekeeping and valuation fees and other applicable fees as agreed with the Manager from time to time subject to the Trust Deed and the SFC’s approval (if required) and to be reimbursed by the Sub-Fund for all out-of-pocket expenses (including sub-custody fees and expenses) properly incurred by it in the performance of its duties.

7.6 **Performance Fee**

No performance fee will be payable to the Manager by the Sub-Fund.

7.7 **Establishment Expenses**

Please refer to “Establishment Expenses” in section 16.5 of the Trust Prospectus.

7.8 **Suspension of Dealing**

Application for Units made or pending during a suspension period (for further details see “Suspension of Dealing” in section 14.2 of the Trust Prospectus) may be withdrawn by notice

in writing received by the Trustee prior to the end of the suspension period. Applications not withdrawn will be processed on the first Dealing Day (and for this purpose with respect to this Sub-Fund, such reference to the first Dealing Day shall be a reference to the first Business Day) following the end of the suspension period, on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Unit determined as at the Valuation Point in respect of such Dealing Day.

8. SUB-FUND SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

In addition to the risk factors set out in the section entitled “Risk Factors” in section 7 of the Trust Prospectus, your attention is drawn to the additional principal risks specific to this Sub-Fund set out below.

8.1 Investment risk

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

8.2 Equity market risk

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

8.3 Risk associated with high volatility of Mainland Chinese equity market

High market volatility and potential settlement difficulties in Mainland Chinese equity market may also result in significant fluctuations in the prices of the securities traded on such market and thereby may adversely affect the value of the Sub-Fund.

8.4 Concentration risk

The Sub-Fund’s investments are concentrated in a specific geographical location (i.e., Mainland China). The value of the Sub-Fund may be more volatile than that of a fund having a more diverse portfolio of investments.

8.5 Emerging market risk

The Sub-Fund invests in emerging markets which may involve increased risks and special considerations not typically associated with investment in more developed markets, such as liquidity risks, currency risks/control, political and economic uncertainties, legal and taxation risks, settlement risks, custody risk and the likelihood of a high degree of volatility.

8.6 Currency risk

Underlying investments of the Sub-Fund may be denominated in currencies other than the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund. Also, a class of Units may be designated in a currency other than the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund. The Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund may be affected unfavourably by fluctuations in the exchange rates between these currencies and the Base Currency and by changes in exchange rate controls. The currencies of some underlying assets of the Sub-Fund may not be freely convertible and may be subject to exchange controls and restrictions.

8.7 Risks associated with investment in FDI

Risks associated with FDI include counterparty/credit risk, liquidity risk, valuation risk, volatility risk and over-the-counter transaction risk. The leverage element/component of an FDI can result in a loss significantly greater than the amount invested in the FDI by the Sub-Fund. Exposure to FDI may lead to a high risk of significant loss by the Sub-Fund.

8.8 Risks associated with investments in LAPs

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 event(s) (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.

The Sub-Fund may invest in contingent convertible debt securities, commonly known as CoCos, which are highly complex and are of high risk. Upon the occurrence of the trigger event, CoCos may be converted into shares of the issuer (potentially at a discounted price), or may be subject to the permanent write-down to zero. Coupon payments on CoCos are discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time.

8.9 Risks relating to investment in ETFs

The Sub-Fund may invest in ETFs and will be subject to the following risks associated with the underlying ETFs:-

8.9.1 Passive investment risks

The ETFs that the Sub-Fund invests in may not be "actively managed" and the managers of the relevant ETFs does not attempt to select securities or to take defensive positions in declining markets. Consequently, falls in the underlying index of the ETFs are expected to result in a corresponding fall in the value of the Sub-Fund.

8.9.2 Tracking error risks

Factors such as fees and expenses of an underlying ETF and investment strategy used, imperfect correlation between the ETF's assets and the underlying securities within the relevant tracking index and rounding of share prices and adjustments to the tracking index may affect the ability of the manager of an underlying ETF to achieve close correlation with the tracking index for the relevant ETF. An ETF's return may therefore deviate from that of its tracking index.

8.9.3 Underlying index related risks

There is no guarantee that the underlying ETF will achieve a high degree of correlation to its underlying index and therefore achieve its investment objective.

8.9.4 Counterparty risks

The Sub-Fund may invest in synthetic ETFs which may invest in FDIs which are issued by one or more issuers to gain exposure to a benchmark. Such underlying synthetic ETFs are therefore subject to counterparty risk of the FDIs' issuers and may suffer substantial losses if such issuers default or fail to honour their contractual commitments.

8.9.5 Trading risks

There can be no assurance that an active trading market will exist or maintain for units/shares of an ETF on any securities exchange. The units/shares of the ETFs in which the Sub-Fund invests may be traded at large discounts or premiums to their net asset value, which may in turn affect the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

8.9.6 Trading difference risks

As the relevant financial markets for the securities in the underlying ETF may be open when units in the underlying ETF are not priced, the value of the securities in the underlying ETF's portfolio may change on days when the Sub-Fund will not be able to purchase or sell the underlying ETF's units. Differences in trading hours between the relevant financial markets and the stock exchange where the underlying ETF is traded may also increase the level of premium or discount of the unit price to the net asset value of the underlying ETF, resulting in adverse impact on the Sub-Fund's NAV.

8.9.7 Termination risk

The underlying ETF may be terminated early under certain circumstances, for example, where the index is no longer available for benchmarking or if the size of the underlying ETF falls below a pre-determined net asset value threshold as set out in its constitutive documents and offering documents. The Sub-Fund may not be able to recover its investments and may suffer a loss when the underlying ETF is terminated.

8.10 **Risks associated with investment in convertible and exchangeable bonds**

Convertible bonds are a hybrid between debt and equity, which permit conversion into the shares in the company issuing the bond at a specified future date. Exchangeable bonds are also a hybrid between debt and equity, which permit conversion into the shares in a company, other than in the company issuing the bond (but usually within the same group), at a specified future date. As such, convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds will be exposed to equity movement and greater volatility than straight bond investments. Investments in convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds are subject to the same interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and prepayment risk associated with comparable straight bond investments.

8.11 **Risks associated with small-capitalization / mid-capitalization companies**

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

8.12 **Currency hedging risk**

The investments of the Sub-Fund may be denominated in the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund or other currencies which may or may not be hedged. Currency hedging instruments may involve the risk of a default by a counterparty (counterparty risk). In addition, hedging involves costs and may be ineffective, resulting in significant loss. The cost of hedging transactions and hedging conducted at the Sub-Fund level may preclude Unitholders from benefitting from the appreciation of currencies which are not the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund.

(II) UBS (HK) FUND SERIES – CHINA HIGH YIELD BOND (USD)

This document relates to the UBS (HK) Fund Series – China High Yield Bond (USD), a sub-fund established under the Trust. This Fund Specific Prospectus should be read in conjunction with the Trust Prospectus. In case of discrepancies between Part A (the Trust Prospectus) and Part B(II) (this Fund Specific Prospectus) of this document in relation to the Sub-Fund, this Part B(II) shall prevail.

1. DEFINITIONS

Defined terms used in this Fund Specific Prospectus which are not defined below bear the same meanings as in the Trust Prospectus.

“Amortization Period”	the five accounting periods (or such other period as determined by the Manager) commencing from the date of launch of the Sub-Fund;
“Base Currency”	US dollar;
“Business Day”	any day other than Saturday or Sunday, on which the Stock Exchange and the financial exchanges in the United States are open for trading and the banks in Singapore are open for normal banking business, unless the Manager and the Trustee otherwise agree;
“Dealing Day”	each Business Day except for 24 and 31 December, and such other day(s) as the Manager may from time to time determine;
“Initial Issue Price”	the initial issue price of the respective Unit classes as set out in the section headed “Unit Classes” in the Trust Prospectus;
“Initial Offer Period”	such date(s) as the Manager may in its discretion determine (after consultation with the Trustee);
“Issue Price”	the Net Asset Value per Unit calculated as at the Valuation Point on the Dealing Day relating to the application for the issue of Units, and subject to a Subscription Charge and any fiscal and purchase charges;
“Redemption Charge”	a charge payable by the Unitholder and calculated as a percentage of the Redemption Price of each Unit which is being redeemed by that Unitholder;
“Redemption Price”	the Net Asset Value per Unit calculated as at the Valuation Point on the Dealing Day relating to the application for redemption of Units;

“Sub-Fund”	UBS (HK) Fund Series – China High Yield Bond (USD), being a sub-fund of the Trust offered pursuant to this Fund Specific Prospectus;
“Subscription Charge”	a charge payable by the Unitholder and calculated as a percentage of the subscription amount based on the Initial Issue Price or Issue Price (as the case may be) of each Unit which is issued to that Unitholder;
“Trust Prospectus”	the prospectus in Part A of this document relating to the Trust, as amended or supplemented from time to time; and
“Valuation Point”	the close of business in the last relevant market to close on each Business Day or such other time or times as the Manager (after consultation with the Trustee) may from time to time determine.

2. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICY

2.1 Currency Denomination

The base currency of the Sub-Fund is USD. Units in the Sub-Fund are offered in USD upon the launch of the Sub-Fund. Classes of Units in other currencies may be offered in the future at the Manager's discretion.

2.2 Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve capital appreciation and provide income by investing primarily in high-yield debt securities of issuers that are domiciled or generate a predominant share of their sales and/or their profits in Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macau which provide a focused exposure to a significant and growing economic region.

2.3 Investment Strategy

The Sub-Fund invests at least 70% of its NAV in debt securities issued by entities which are domiciled or generate a predominant share of their sales and/or their profits in Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macau. These debt securities invested by the Sub-Fund will consist of USD denominated bonds, RMB denominated bonds (traded in the onshore or offshore market) or other currency denominated bonds as applicable.

The Sub-Fund intends to invest at least 70% of its NAV in non-investment grade bonds (i.e., assigned with a rating of below BBB- by Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings or below Baa3 by Moody's) or bonds which are unrated. In the event of split ratings (i.e., when a security receives different ratings from two or more credit rating agencies), the security will receive: (a) the middle rating if the security is rated by more than two credit rating agencies, or (b) the lower rating if the security is rated by two credit rating agencies only. If the security is unrated by Standard & Poor's, Fitch Ratings and Moody's, the security will be considered unrated.

In addition to the debt securities mentioned above, the Sub-Fund also has the ability to invest in other securities (up to 30% of its NAV in aggregate), including, but not limited to, (a) USD or other non-RMB denominated investment grade or non-investment grade bonds of other issuers, and (b) investment grade or non-investment grade RMB-denominated debt securities of other issuers traded in the offshore or onshore Mainland Chinese market (including but not limited to panda bonds).

The Sub-Fund can invest not more than 20% of its NAV in debt securities issued in Mainland China directly by using the direct China Interbank Bond Market access.

The Manager does not intend to invest more than 10% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund in securities issued and/or guaranteed by a single sovereign issuer which are below investment grade (i.e., assigned with a rating of below BBB- by Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings or below Baa3 by Moody's) or securities which are unrated on behalf of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund can invest not more than 20% of its NAV in urban investment bonds, being debt instruments issued by local government financing vehicles ("LGFVs") in the listed bond and interbank bond market in Mainland China. These LGFVs are separate legal entities established by local governments and / or their affiliates to raise financing for public welfare investment or infrastructure projects.

The Sub-Fund may invest a maximum of 10% of its NAV in convertible, exchangeable and warrant-linked bonds as well as convertible debentures.

In addition, the Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its NAV in equities, equity rights and warrants as well as shares, other equity shares and dividend-right certificates acquired through the exercise of conversion rights (including via convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds), subscription rights or warrants, in addition to warrants remaining after the separate sale of ex-issues and any equities acquired with these warrants. The equities acquired by exercise of rights or through subscription (including via convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds) must be sold no later than 12 months after they were acquired.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in LAPs e.g. contingent convertible bonds and senior non-preferred debts. These instruments may be subject to contingent write-down or contingent conversion to ordinary shares on the occurrence of trigger event(s). The Sub-Fund's expected total maximum investments in LAPs will be up to 50% of its NAV.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its NAV in units or shares of underlying schemes and/or ETFs (as defined in the Trust Prospectus above). The ETFs are considered and treated as listed securities for the purposes of and subject to the requirements in Chapters 7.1, 7.1A and 7.2 of the Code.

For the avoidance of doubt, the total investments of the Sub-Fund in the Mainland Chinese markets, regardless of any investment channels (including but not limited to the direct China Interbank Bond Market access) may not exceed 20% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund may use FDIs for hedging and investment purposes. The net derivative exposure of the Sub-Fund may be up to 50% of its NAV.

The Sub-Fund may not at any time conduct physical short-selling.

The Manager does not intend to invest in asset-backed securities (including mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed commercial papers) or enter into securities lending transactions, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions or other similar over-the-counter transactions, on behalf of the Sub-Fund. The Manager does not intend to invest (directly or indirectly) in virtual assets, or in any insurance-linked securities and insurance-linked securities-related products (including any repackaged products and derivatives of insurance-linked securities issued in Hong Kong).

2.4 Investment and Borrowing Restrictions

The Sub-Fund is subject to the following investment and borrowing restrictions:

- (a) the Sub-Fund may not engage in short selling as an investment strategy;
- (b) the non-Base Currency exposure of the Sub-Fund may not exceed 20% of its Net Asset Value;
- (c) no more than 10% of the total Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund may be invested in securities and other transferable financial products or instruments that are neither listed, quoted, admitted nor dealt in on a stock exchange, over-the-counter market or other organised securities market (i.e. regulated market) which is open to the international public and on which such securities are regularly traded;

- (d) the total value of all positions in securities and money market instruments of issuers that account for more than 5% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund may not exceed 40% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund. This restriction does not apply to deposits and transactions in over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives with financial institutions that are subject to prudential supervision. The aforementioned 40% limit excludes transferable securities, money market instruments and covered bonds issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the European Union, one or more of its local authorities, a non-Member State of the European Union, or a public international body to which one or more Member States of the European Union belong; and
- (e) no more than 10% of the total Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund may be invested in existing undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) as authorized according to Directive 2009/65/EC and other undertakings for collective investment (UCI) within the meaning of Article 1(2)(a) and (b) of Directive 2009/65/EC, whether or not established in a Member State of the European Union, provided that the criteria of equivalent supervision, investor protection and transparency requirements are met.

Please also refer to the sections headed “Investment Restrictions” and “Borrowing and Leverage” in the Trust Prospectus. In the event of any inconsistency between the investment and borrowing restrictions set out in this paragraph 2.4 and the sections headed “Investment Restrictions” and “Borrowing and Leverage” in the Trust Prospectus, the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

3. INVESTMENT MANAGERS

The Manager may, at any time and without prior notice to Unitholders, delegate its investment management functions to any of the following UBS entities which are eligible to exercise investment discretion on the Sub-Fund as of the date of this Trust Prospectus:

- (a) UBS Asset Management (Americas) LLC
- (b) UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG
- (c) UBS Asset Management (UK) Ltd
- (d) UBS Asset Management (Singapore) Ltd.

Prior approval will be sought from the SFC (if required) and at least one month’s notice will be given to Unitholders should there be any addition or removal of Investment Manager(s) to the above list.

4. SUBSCRIPTION FOR UNITS

4.1 Issue Price

Each Unit will be offered during the Initial Offer Period at the Initial Issue Price as set out in the table in the section headed “Unit Classes” in the Trust Prospectus, subject to the Subscription Charge and fiscal and purchase charges (if any).

Thereafter, each Unit will be offered at the Issue Price, being the Net Asset Value per Unit calculated as at the Valuation Point, and again subject to a Subscription Charge and any fiscal and purchase charges (if any).

4.2 Application Procedure

When an investor submits the application instruction via his/her Authorized Distributor, that investor should confirm the relevant cut-off time with the Authorized Distributor. This cut-off time will be earlier than the application deadline of the Sub-Fund as listed below.

From 15 November 2019, application forms for the subscription of Units during the Initial Offer Period must be received by the Registrar (directly or via the Authorized Distributor(s)) on or before 7:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) (or such other time as the Manager may determine from time to time and agreed with the Trustee) on the last Business Day of the Initial Offer Period. Cleared funds in full for the relevant application for subscription must be received within one (1) Business Day after the last Business Day of the Initial Offer Period (or such later date as the Manager may determine).

From 15 November 2019, following the close of the Initial Offer Period, application instructions for Units in the Sub-Fund must be received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) on or before 7:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) (or such other time as the Manager may determine from time to time and agreed with the Trustee) on the relevant Dealing Day, being the dealing cut-off time, and the application will be effected at the Issue Price plus the Subscription Charge and such amount, if any, per Unit as the Manager may determine represents fiscal and purchase charges. Cleared funds in full for the relevant application for subsequent subscription must be received by the Registrar on or before the third Business Day following the relevant Dealing Day (or such later date as the Manager may determine). An application for Units received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) after the aforementioned deadline, or on any day that is not a Dealing Day, will be processed on the next Dealing Day.

Subscriptions will only be accepted in the relevant class currency of the Units. No third party payment will be allowed.

5. REDEMPTION OF UNITS

5.1 Redemption of Units

A Unitholder may redeem all or some of its Units in whole on any Dealing Day. Partial redemptions may be made. If, after redemption, a Unitholder would be left with a balance of Units having a value less than the minimum holding (if any) as set out in the table in the section headed "Unit Classes" in the Trust Prospectus, the Manager reserves its right to treat it as a request for redemption for the full balance of the Unitholder's holding of Units. A Unitholder wishing to redeem its Units which were subscribed via an Authorized Distributor should confirm the minimum redemption size with the relevant Authorized Distributor. A Unitholder wishing to redeem its Units should complete a redemption form and return it as instructed on the redemption form or by other written or electronic means specified by the Manager and the Trustee. Redemption forms can be obtained from the Authorized Distributor(s) or the Manager.

Unitholders may apply to convert Units in the Sub-Fund for Units of another sub-fund of the Trust, or Units between different classes in the Sub-Fund, that has the same base currency of US dollar. Please refer to the section entitled “Conversion of Units” in the Trust Prospectus.

5.2 Redemption Procedure

When a Unitholder submits the redemption request via his/her Authorized Distributor, that Unitholder should confirm the relevant cut-off time with the Authorized Distributor. This cut-off time will be earlier than the redemption deadline of the Sub-Fund listed below.

From 15 November 2019, redemption requests for Units in the Sub-Fund must be received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) on or before 7:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) (or such other time as the Manager may determine and agreed with the Trustee from time to time) on the relevant Dealing Day, being the dealing cut-off time, and the redemption will be effected at the Redemption Price less the Redemption Charge and such amount, if any, per Unit as the Manager may determine represents fiscal and sales charges. Redemption requests received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) after the aforementioned deadline, or on any day that is not a Dealing Day, will be processed on the next Dealing Day.

Upon receipt of all properly completed documentation, redemption proceeds will normally be paid within three (3) Business Days after the Dealing Day on which Units were redeemed. Payments may fail due to technical, operational or other issues which may or may not be within the Manager’s control. The Manager shall use its best endeavor to resolve upon identifying such issues. In any event, the payment shall be made in compliance with the requirements under the Code (currently within one month of that Dealing Day 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). Bank charges (if any) incurred in making such payment will be borne by the redeeming Unitholder and accordingly will be deducted from the redemption proceeds.

If the Trustee is required by the laws or regulations of any relevant jurisdiction to withhold any redemption moneys payable to the holder of a Unit the amount of such amount shall be deducted from the redemption moneys otherwise payable to such person.

All redemption moneys will be paid in the relevant class currency of the Units. No third party payment will be allowed.

5.3 Redemption Gate

The Manager reserves the right to refrain from executing redemption and conversion orders in full (i.e. to apply the redemption gate) on any Dealing Day on which the total orders would exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund’s net assets on that Dealing Day. The limitation will apply pro rata so that all Unitholders wishing to redeem Units on that Dealing Day will redeem the same proportion by value of those Units, and Units not redeemed (but which would otherwise have been redeemed) will be carried forward for redemption, subject to the same limitation, on the next Dealing Day. If requests for redemption are so carried forward, the Manager will inform the Unitholders concerned.

6. CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The Net Asset Value per Unit will be calculated as at the Valuation Point in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed. The details of the valuation rules are described in the Trust Prospectus under “Calculation of Net Asset Value”.

7. CHARGES AND EXPENSES

Fees payable by Unitholders:

7.1 Subscription Charge and Redemption Charge

Currently a Subscription Charge of up to 3% of the subscription amount is applicable to Class A Units, Class K-1 Units, Class M Units, Class Q Units, Class I-B Units and Class E Units. No Subscription Charge is applicable to Class I-P Units.

No Redemption Charge is applicable to Class A Units, Class K-1 Units, Class M Units, Class Q Units, Class I-B Units, Class I-P Units and Class E Units.

The Manager may pay the whole or a part of the proceeds from the Subscription Charge and/or Redemption Charge (if any) to any Authorized Distributor.

7.2 Transfer Fee

Should a Unitholder wish to transfer one or more Units, currently no transfer fee is chargeable to the transferor.

7.3 Conversion Fee

Should a Unitholder wish to convert one or more Units of the Sub-Fund into Units of another sub-fund of the Trust, currently a conversion fee of up to 1% of the subscription amount is applicable to Class A Units, Class K-1 Units, Class M Units, Class Q Units, Class I-B Units and Class E Units. No conversion fee is applicable to Class I-P Units.

Fees payable by the Sub-Fund:

7.4 Management Fee and Service Fee

The Manager is entitled to receive a management fee and a service fee from the Sub-Fund, currently at a rate as set out in the table below. The management fee and the service fee are calculated and accrued as at each Business Day by reference to the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund. The management fee and the service fee are payable monthly in arrears. The current annual rate of management fee and service fee may be increased to a specified maximum level permitted in the Trust Deed by giving one month’s prior notice (or such period of notice as permitted or provided under applicable laws and regulatory requirements) to investors. Under the Trust Deed, the maximum rate of the management fee that the Manager is entitled to receive is 2.5% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund and the maximum rate of the service fee that the Manager is entitled to receive is 0.5% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.

Unless specified otherwise, the figures stated below are fixed rates per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.

Unit Class	Management Fee	Service Fee
Class A	Up to 1.25% Up to 1.3% for Units with “hedged” in their names	Up to 0.4%
Class K-1	Up to 0.8% Up to 0.83% for Units with “hedged” in their names	Up to 0.4%
Class M	Up to 1.25% Up to 1.3% for Units with “hedged” in their names	Up to 0.4%
Class Q	Up to 0.81% Up to 0.86% for Units with “hedged” in their names	Up to 0.4%
Class I-B	Nil	Nil
Class I-P	Up to 0.28% Up to 0.33% for Units with “hedged” in their names	Nil
Class E	Nil	Nil

7.5 Trustee Fee

The Trustee will receive an asset based fee of up to 0.09% per annum of the Net Asset Value of this Sub-Fund (the “**Trustee Fee**”) for trustee services. The maximum rate of the Trustee Fee is 1% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund (subject to a minimum annual fee of USD60,000). The Trustee Fee is calculated and accrued as at each Dealing Day and is payable monthly in arrears. The Trustee Fee includes the fees payable for the services rendered in its capacity as trustee of the Trust.

In addition to the Trustee Fee, the Trustee is also entitled to receive a fee for acting as Registrar of USD6,000 per annum for the first 50 Unitholders and thereafter USD100 per annum per Unitholder. It is also entitled to receive various transaction, processing, safekeeping and valuation fees and other applicable fees as agreed with the Manager from time to time subject to the Trust Deed and the SFC's approval (if required) and to be reimbursed by the Sub-Fund for all out-of-pocket expenses (including sub-custody fees and expenses) properly incurred by it in the performance of its duties.

7.6 Performance Fee

No performance fee will be payable to the Manager by the Sub-Fund.

7.7 Establishment Expenses

Please refer to "Establishment Expenses" in section 16.5 of the Trust Prospectus.

7.8 Suspension of Dealing

Application for Units made or pending during a suspension period (for further details see "Suspension of Dealing" in section 14.2 of the Trust Prospectus) may be withdrawn by notice in writing received by the Trustee prior to the end of the suspension period. Applications not withdrawn will be processed on the first Dealing Day (and for this purpose with respect to this Sub-Fund, such reference to the first Dealing Day shall be a reference to the first Business Day) following the end of the suspension period, on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Unit determined as at the Valuation Point in respect of such Dealing Day.

8. SUB-FUND SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

In addition to the risk factors set out in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in section 7 of the Trust Prospectus, your attention is drawn to the additional principal risks specific to this Sub-Fund set out below.

8.1 Investment risk

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

8.2 Credit or counterparty risk

The Sub-Fund is exposed to the credit/default risk of issuers of the debt securities that the Sub-Fund may invest in.

8.3 Interest rate risk

Investment in the Sub-Fund is subject to interest rate risk. In general, the prices of debt securities rise when interest rates fall, whilst their prices fall when interest rates rise.

8.4 Volatility and liquidity risk

The high yield debt securities associated with Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macau may be subject to higher volatility and lower liquidity compared to more developed markets. The prices

of such securities may be subject to fluctuations. The bid and offer spreads of the price of such securities may be large and the Sub-Fund may incur significant trading costs.

8.5 Risk associated with debt securities rated below investment grade and/or unrated

The Sub-Fund may invest in debt securities rated below investment grade (i.e., assigned with a rating of below BBB- by Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings or below Baa3 by Moody's) or which are unrated. Such securities are generally subject to lower liquidity, higher volatility and greater risk of loss of principal and interest than high-rated debt securities.

8.6 Downgrading risk

The credit rating of a debt instrument or its issuer may subsequently be downgraded. In the event of such downgrading, the value of the Sub-Fund may be adversely affected. The Manager may or may not be able to dispose of the debt instruments that are being downgraded.

8.7 Valuation risk

Valuation of the Sub-Fund's investments may involve uncertainties and judgmental determinations. If such valuation turns out to be incorrect, this may affect the NAV calculation of the Sub-Fund.

8.8 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.

8.9 Concentration risk

The Sub-Fund's investments are concentrated in a specific geographical location. The value of the Sub-Fund may be more volatile than that of a fund having a more diverse portfolio of investments.

8.10 Currency and exchange rate risk

Underlying investments of the Sub-Fund may be denominated in currencies other than the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund. Also, a class of Units may be designated in a currency other than the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund. The NAV of the Sub-Fund may be affected unfavourably by fluctuations in the exchange rates between these currencies and the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund and by changes in exchange rate controls. The currencies of some underlying assets of the Sub-Fund may not be freely convertible and may be subject to exchange controls and restrictions.

8.11 Risks associated with "Dim Sum" bond market

The "Dim Sum" bond market is still a relatively small market which is more susceptible to volatility and illiquidity. The operation of the "Dim Sum" bond market as well as new issuances could be disrupted causing a fall in the NAV of the Sub-Fund should there be any promulgation of new rules which limit or restrict the ability of issuers to raise RMB by way of bond issuances and/or reversal or suspension of the liberalization of the offshore RMB (CNH) market by the relevant regulator(s).

8.12 Emerging market risk

The Sub-Fund invests in emerging markets which may involve increased risks and special considerations not typically associated with investment in more developed markets, such as liquidity risks, currency risks/control, political and economic uncertainties, legal and taxation risks, settlement risks, custody risk and the likelihood of a high degree of volatility.

8.13 Currency hedging risk

The investments of the Sub-Fund may be denominated in the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund or other currencies which may or may not be hedged. Currency hedging instruments may involve the risk of a default by a counterparty (counterparty risk). In addition, hedging involves costs and may be ineffective, resulting in significant loss. The cost of hedging transactions and hedging conducted at the Sub-Fund level may preclude Unitholders from benefitting from the appreciation of currencies which are not the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund.

8.14 Risks associated with investment in FDI

Risks associated with FDI include counterparty/credit risk, liquidity risk, valuation risk, volatility risk and over-the-counter transaction risk. The leverage element/component of an FDI can result in a loss significantly greater than the amount invested in the FDI by the Sub-Fund. Exposure to FDI may lead to a high risk of significant loss by the Sub-Fund.

8.15 China Interbank Bond Market risk

The Sub-Fund may invest in onshore Mainland Chinese debt securities via the China Interbank Bond Market. This market is in a stage of development and internationalization and the investments are subject to regulatory risks. For further details, please refer to the relevant risks detailed under section 7.9 of the Trust Prospectus.

8.16 Risks associated with urban investment bonds

Urban investment bonds are issued by LGFVs. Although local governments may be seen to be closely connected to urban investment bonds, such bonds are typically not guaranteed by local governments or the central government of Mainland China. As such, local governments or the central government of Mainland China are not obliged to support any LGFVs in default. In the event that the LGFVs default on payment of principal or interest of the urban investment bonds, the Sub-Fund could suffer substantial loss and the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund could be adversely affected.

8.17 Custody risk

Custodians or sub-custodians may be appointed in local markets for purpose of safekeeping assets in those markets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems are not fully developed, the assets of the Sub-Fund may be exposed to custodial risk. In case of liquidation, bankruptcy or insolvency of a custodian or sub-custodian, 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 a Sub-Fund in investing and holding investments in such markets will be generally higher than in organized securities markets.

8.18 Risk of regulatory changes in Mainland China

The Sub-Fund's ability to make the relevant investments or to fully implement or pursue its investment objective and strategy is subject to the applicable laws, rules and regulations (including restrictions on investments and repatriation of principal and profits) in Mainland China, which are subject to change and such change may have potential retrospective effect.

8.19 Mainland China tax risk

There are risks and uncertainties associated with the current Mainland Chinese tax laws, regulations and practice in respect of capital gains realized or interest arising from the Sub-Fund's investments in Mainland Chinese securities (which may have retrospective effect). Any increased tax liabilities on the Sub-Fund may adversely affect the Sub-Fund's value.

Based on professional and independent tax advice, the tax provisioning policy of the Sub-Fund will be as follows:

- Provide for 10% WIT in respect of interest income received before 7 November 2018 where such WIT has not been withheld by Mainland Chinese issuers with regard to non-government onshore Mainland Chinese bonds.
- Provide for 6.3396% VAT (including surcharges) in respect of interest income received before 7 November 2018 where such VAT has not been withheld by Mainland Chinese issuers with regard to non-government onshore Mainland Chinese bonds (this VAT provision applies from 1 May 2016).

Any shortfall between the provision and the actual tax liabilities, which will be debited from the Sub-Fund's assets, will adversely affect the Sub-Fund's NAV. The actual tax liabilities may be lower than the tax provision made. Depending on the timing of their subscriptions and/or redemptions, investors may be disadvantaged as a result of any shortfall of tax provision and will not have the right to claim any part of the overprovision (as the case may be).

Unitholders should seek their own tax advice on their tax position with regard to their investments in the Sub-Fund.

8.20 Risks associated with investment in convertible and exchangeable bonds

Convertible bonds are a hybrid between debt and equity, which permit conversion into the shares in the company issuing the bond at a specified future date. Exchangeable bonds are also a hybrid between debt and equity, which permit conversion into the shares in a company, other than in the company issuing the bond (but usually within the same group), at a specified future date. As such, convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds will be exposed to equity movement and greater volatility than straight bond investments. Investments in convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds are subject to the same interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and prepayment risk associated with comparable straight bond investments.

8.21 Risks associated with investment in equities, equity rights and warrants

The Sub-Fund may acquire and hold equity securities (including shares, other equity shares and dividend-right certificates) which are acquired through the exercise of conversion rights (including via convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds), subscription rights or warrants, in addition to warrants remaining after the separate sale of ex-issues and any equities acquired

with these warrants. Such conversions may occur at a particular time due to the issuer (whose debt instrument or warrant is held by the Sub-Fund) relying on call provisions of the relevant debt instrument or warrant to require the Sub-Fund to exercise its conversion right. As such, the Sub-Fund may not be able to wholly decide when to exercise its conversion right, subscription right or warrant, and the equity securities acquired as a result of the conversion may be at a time when the value of that equity security is higher than it may be if the debt instrument or warrant were to be redeemed by the Sub-Fund at the initial specified future date.

8.22 Risks associated with investments in LAPs

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 event(s) (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.

The Sub-Fund may invest in contingent convertible debt securities, commonly known as CoCos, which are highly complex and are of high risk. Upon the occurrence of the trigger event, CoCos may be converted into shares of the issuer (potentially at a discounted price), or may be subject to the permanent write-down to zero. Coupon payments on CoCos are discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time.

The Sub-Fund may invest in senior non-preferred debts. While these instruments are generally senior to subordinated debts, they may be subject to write-down upon the occurrence of a trigger event and will no longer fall under the creditor ranking hierarchy of the issuer. This may result in total loss of principal invested.

8.23 Risks relating to investment in ETFs

The Sub-Fund may invest in ETFs and will be subject to the following risks associated with the underlying ETFs:-

8.23.1 Passive investment risks

The ETFs that the Sub-Fund invests in may not be "actively managed" and the managers of the relevant ETFs does not attempt to select securities or to take defensive positions in declining markets. Consequently, falls in the underlying index of the ETFs are expected to result in a corresponding fall in the value of the Sub-Fund.

8.23.2 Tracking error risks

Factors such as fees and expenses of an underlying ETF and investment strategy used, imperfect correlation between the ETF's assets and the underlying securities within the relevant tracking index and rounding of share prices and adjustments to the tracking index may affect the ability of the manager of an underlying ETF to achieve close correlation with the tracking

index for the relevant ETF. An ETF's return may therefore deviate from that of its tracking index.

8.23.3 Underlying index related risks

There is no guarantee that the underlying ETF will achieve a high degree of correlation to its underlying index and therefore achieve its investment objective.

8.23.4 Counterparty risks

The Sub-Fund may invest in synthetic ETFs which may invest in FDIs which are issued by one or more issuers to gain exposure to a benchmark. Such underlying synthetic ETFs are therefore subject to counterparty risk of the FDIs' issuers and may suffer substantial losses if such issuers default or fail to honour their contractual commitments.

8.23.5 Trading risks

There can be no assurance that an active trading market will exist or maintain for units/shares of an ETF on any securities exchange. The units/shares of the ETFs in which the Sub-Fund invests may be traded at large discounts or premiums to their net asset value, which may in turn affect the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

8.23.6 Trading difference risks

As the relevant financial markets for the securities in the underlying ETF may be open when units in the underlying ETF are not priced, the value of the securities in the underlying ETF's portfolio may change on days when the Sub-Fund will not be able to purchase or sell the underlying ETF's units. Differences in trading hours between the relevant financial markets and the stock exchange where the underlying ETF is traded may also increase the level of premium or discount of the unit price to the net asset value of the underlying ETF, resulting in adverse impact on the Sub-Fund's NAV.

8.23.7 Termination risk

The underlying ETF may be terminated early under certain circumstances, for example, where the index is no longer available for benchmarking or if the size of the underlying ETF falls below a pre-determined net asset value threshold as set out in its constitutive documents and offering documents. The Sub-Fund may not be able to recover its investments and may suffer a loss when the underlying ETF is terminated.

8.24 **RMB currency and conversion risks**

RMB is currently not freely convertible and is subject to exchange controls and restrictions.

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

Although offshore RMB (CNH) and onshore RMB (CNY) are the same currency, they trade at different rates. Any divergence between CNH and CNY may adversely impact investors.

Under exceptional circumstances, payment of redemptions and/or dividend payment in RMB may be delayed due to the exchange controls and restrictions applicable to RMB.

(III) UBS (HK) FUND SERIES – SYSTEMATIC ALLOCATION PORTFOLIO MEDIUM CLASSIC (USD)

This document relates to the UBS (HK) Fund Series – Systematic Allocation Portfolio Medium Classic (USD), a sub-fund established under the Trust. This Fund Specific Prospectus should be read in conjunction with the Trust Prospectus. In case of discrepancies between Part A (the Trust Prospectus) and Part B(III) (this Fund Specific Prospectus) of this document in relation to the Sub-Fund, this Part B(III) shall prevail.

1. DEFINITIONS

Defined terms used in this Fund Specific Prospectus which are not defined below bear the same meanings as in the Trust Prospectus.

“Amortization Period”	the five accounting periods (or such other period as determined by the Manager) commencing from the date of launch of the Sub-Fund;
“Base Currency”	US dollar;
“Business Day”	any day other than Saturday or Sunday, on which the Stock Exchange and the financial exchanges in the United States are open for trading, unless the Manager and the Trustee otherwise agree;
“Dealing Day”	each Business Day except for 24 and 31 December, and such other day(s) as the Manager may from time to time determine;
“Initial Issue Price”	the initial issue price of the respective Unit classes as set out in the section headed “Unit Classes” in the Trust Prospectus;
“Initial Offer Period”	such date(s) as the Manager may in its discretion determine (after consultation with the Trustee);
“Issue Price”	the Net Asset Value per Unit calculated as at the Valuation Point on the Dealing Day relating to the application for the issue of Units, and subject to a Subscription Charge and any fiscal and purchase charges;
“Redemption Charge”	a charge payable by the Unitholder and calculated as a percentage of the Redemption Price of each Unit which is being redeemed by that Unitholder;
“Redemption Price”	the Net Asset Value per Unit calculated as at the Valuation Point on the Dealing Day relating to the application for redemption of Units;

“Sub-Fund”	UBS (HK) Fund Series – Systematic Allocation Portfolio Medium Classic (USD), being a sub-fund of the Trust offered pursuant to this Fund Specific Prospectus;
“Subscription Charge”	a charge payable by the Unitholder and calculated as a percentage of the subscription amount based on the Initial Issue Price or Issue Price (as the case may be) of each Unit which is issued to that Unitholder;
“Trust Prospectus”	the prospectus in Part A of this document relating to the Trust, as amended or supplemented from time to time; and
“Valuation Point”	the close of business in the last relevant market to close on each Business Day or such other time or times as the Manager (after consultation with the Trustee) may from time to time determine.

2. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICY

2.1 Currency Denomination

The base currency of the Sub-Fund is USD. Units in the Sub-Fund are offered in USD upon the launch of the Sub-Fund. Classes of Units in other currencies may be offered in the future at the Manager's discretion.

2.2 Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to deliver interest income and capital growth by investing in a broadly diversified portfolio of traditional asset classes, namely global equities, bonds and cash/cash equivalent instruments.

2.3 Investment Strategy

The Manager will manage the Sub-Fund in a way to maintain a moderate level of risk. The Manager adopts an asset allocation model based on a systematic approach which aims to identify market trends, align asset allocation to these trends and thereby reduce losses during significant downturns in the equity markets. The process takes into account various short and long-term indicators of company profits, market risks and equity market momentum, in determining the allocation to various asset classes.

For this reason, the Sub-Fund's equity exposure can vary greatly, from 0% up to a maximum of 70% of the Sub-Fund's NAV. Where the equity exposure is lower than the above maximum, the investment in bonds and money market instruments and/or cash is proportionately higher. The Sub-Fund's equity exposure is not limited to a particular range of market capitalisation, or to any geographical, industry or sectoral allocation. The equities securities held by the Sub-Fund may include equities, equity rights and warrants as well as shares, other equity shares and dividend-right certificates acquired through the exercise of conversion rights (including via convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds), subscription rights or warrants, in addition to warrants remaining after the separate sale of ex-issues and any equities acquired with these warrants.

The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 100% of its NAV in debt securities. The Manager may invest in investment grade (i.e. assigned with a rating of BBB- or higher by Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings, or Baa3 or higher by Moody's), non-investment grade (i.e. assigned with a rating of below BBB- by Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings, or below Baa3 by Moody's) and unrated debt securities (including but not limited to asset backed securities, mortgage backed securities and asset backed commercial papers, etc.) issued or guaranteed by governments, government agencies or supranational bodies or companies in both developed and less developed markets. There is no restriction on the minimum credit ratings of the debt securities that the Sub-Fund may hold (directly or indirectly). The Sub-Fund may also invest fixed rate, variable rate (including floating rate), inflation-linked, convertible, secured, and unsecured, debt securities.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its NAV in convertible securities, such as convertible and exchangeable bonds.

Further, the Sub-Fund's exposure to cash/cash equivalents will be up to 30% of its NAV.

To achieve its investment objective, the Sub-Fund may also gain exposure to any asset class allowable in its investment strategy by:

- investing up to 100% of its NAV in ETFs (as defined in the Trust Prospectus above). The ETFs are considered and treated as listed securities for the purposes of and subject to the requirements in Chapters 7.1, 7.1A and 7.2 of the Code; and/or
- investing up to 100% of its NAV directly and/or through investments in units or shares of other collective investment schemes (“**underlying schemes**”, as defined in the Trust Prospectus above and excluding ETFs) which are either authorised by the SFC or eligible schemes (as determined by the SFC). The Sub-Fund’s investment in each underlying scheme may not exceed 30% of its NAV and the Sub-Fund may invest no more than 10% of its NAV in underlying schemes which are non-eligible schemes (as defined by the SFC) and not authorized by the SFC. The underlying schemes may have a net derivative exposure exceeding 50% of their respective NAV (in case of schemes authorized by the SFC) or use FDIs extensively for investment purposes (in case of schemes not authorized by the SFC). The investment objective and strategy of the underlying schemes which the Sub-Fund invests in will not have a focus on any investments that are prohibited by Chapter 7 of the Code.

The Sub-Fund’s aggregate exposure (whether direct or indirect) to A-Shares and B-Shares will not be more than 10% of its NAV. Direct access may be achieved via the Stock Connect or any permissible means under relevant regulations.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in LAPs e.g. contingent convertible bonds and senior non-preferred debts. These instruments may be subject to contingent write-down or contingent conversion to ordinary shares on the occurrence of trigger event(s). The Sub-Fund’s expected total maximum investments in LAPs will be up to 50% of its NAV.

For the avoidance of doubt, the total investments of the Sub-Fund in the Mainland Chinese markets, regardless of any investment channels (including but not limited to the Stock Connect) may not exceed 20% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund may use FDIs for hedging and investment purposes. The net derivative exposure of the Sub-Fund may be up to 50% of its NAV.

The Manager does not intend to enter into securities lending transactions, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions or other similar over-the-counter transactions, on behalf of the Sub-Fund. The Manager does not intend to invest (directly or indirectly) in virtual assets, or in any insurance-linked securities and insurance-linked securities-related products (including any repackaged products and derivatives of insurance-linked securities issued in Hong Kong).

2.4 Investment and Borrowing Restrictions

Please also refer to the sections headed “Investment Restrictions” and “Borrowing and Leverage” in the Trust Prospectus.

3. INVESTMENT MANAGERS

The Manager may, at any time and without prior notice to Unitholders, delegate its investment management functions to any of the following UBS entities which are eligible to exercise investment discretion on the Sub-Fund as of the date of this Trust Prospectus:

- (a) UBS Asset Management (Americas) LLC
- (b) UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG
- (c) UBS Asset Management (UK) Ltd
- (d) UBS Asset Management (Singapore) Ltd.

Prior approval will be sought from the SFC (if required) and at least one month's notice will be given to Unitholders should there be any addition or removal of Investment Manager(s) to the above list.

4. SUBSCRIPTION FOR UNITS

4.1 Issue Price

Each Unit will be offered during the Initial Offer Period at the Initial Issue Price as set out in the table in the section headed "Unit Classes" in the Trust Prospectus, subject to the Subscription Charge and fiscal and purchase charges (if any).

Thereafter, each Unit will be offered at the Issue Price, being the Net Asset Value per Unit calculated as at the Valuation Point, and again subject to a Subscription Charge and any fiscal and purchase charges (if any).

4.2 Application Procedure

When an investor submits the application instruction via his/her Authorized Distributor, that investor should confirm the relevant cut-off time with the Authorized Distributor. This cut-off time will be earlier than the application deadline of the Sub-Fund as listed below.

Application forms for the subscription of Units during the Initial Offer Period must be received by the Registrar (directly or via the Authorized Distributor(s)) on or before 5:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) (or such other time as the Manager may determine from time to time and agreed with the Trustee) on the last Business Day of the Initial Offer Period. Cleared funds in full for the relevant application for subscription must be received within one (1) Business Day after the last Business Day of the Initial Offer Period (or such later date as the Manager may determine).

Following the close of the Initial Offer Period, application instructions for Units in the Sub-Fund must be received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) on or before 5:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) (or such other time as the Manager may determine from time to time and agreed with the Trustee) on the relevant Dealing Day, being the dealing cut-off time, and the application will be effected at the Issue Price plus the Subscription Charge and such amount, if any, per Unit as the Manager may determine represents fiscal and purchase charges. Cleared funds in full for the relevant application for subsequent subscription must be received by the Registrar on or before the third Business Day following the relevant Dealing Day (or such later date as the Manager may determine). An application for Units received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) after the aforementioned deadline, or on any day that is not a Dealing Day, will be processed on the next Dealing Day.

Subscriptions will only be accepted in the relevant class currency of the Units. No third party payment will be allowed.

5. REDEMPTION OF UNITS

5.1 Redemption of Units

A Unitholder may redeem all or some of its Units in whole on any Dealing Day. Partial redemptions may be made. If, after redemption, a Unitholder would be left with a balance of Units having a value less than the minimum holding (if any) as set out in the table in the section headed “Unit Classes” in the Trust Prospectus, the Manager reserves its right to treat it as a request for redemption for the full balance of the Unitholder's holding of Units. A Unitholder wishing to redeem its Units which were subscribed via an Authorized Distributor should confirm the minimum redemption size with the relevant Authorized Distributor. A Unitholder wishing to redeem its Units should complete a redemption form and return it as instructed on the redemption form or by other written or electronic means specified by the Manager and the Trustee. Redemption forms can be obtained from the Authorized Distributor(s) or the Manager.

Unitholders may apply to convert Units in the Sub-Fund for Units of another sub-fund of the Trust, or Units between different classes in the Sub-Fund, that has the same base currency of US dollar. Please refer to the section entitled “Conversion of Units” in the Trust Prospectus.

5.2 Redemption Procedure

When a Unitholder submits the redemption request via his/her Authorized Distributor, that Unitholder should confirm the relevant cut-off time with the Authorized Distributor. This cut-off time will be earlier than the redemption deadline of the Sub-Fund listed below.

Redemption requests for Units in the Sub-Fund must be received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) on or before 5:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) (or such other time as the Manager may determine and agreed with the Trustee from time to time) on the relevant Dealing Day, being the dealing cut-off time, and the redemption will be effected at the Redemption Price less the Redemption Charge and such amount, if any, per Unit as the Manager may determine represents fiscal and sales charges. Redemption requests received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) after the aforementioned deadline, or on any day that is not a Dealing Day, will be processed on the next Dealing Day.

Upon receipt of all properly completed documentation, redemption proceeds will normally be paid within three (3) Business Days after the Dealing Day on which Units were redeemed. Payments may fail due to technical, operational or other issues which may or may not be within the Manager's control. The Manager shall use its best endeavor to resolve upon identifying such issues. In any event, the payment shall be made in compliance with the requirements under the Code (currently within one month of that Dealing Day 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). Bank charges (if any) incurred in making such payment will be borne by the redeeming Unitholder and accordingly will be deducted from the redemption proceeds.

If the Trustee is required by the laws or regulations of any relevant jurisdiction to withhold any redemption moneys payable to the holder of a Unit the amount of such amount shall be deducted from the redemption moneys otherwise payable to such person.

All redemption moneys will be paid in the relevant class currency of the Units. No third party payment will be allowed.

5.3 Redemption Gate

The Manager reserves the right to refrain from executing redemption and conversion orders in full (i.e. to apply the redemption gate) on any Dealing Day on which the total orders would exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets on that Dealing Day. The limitation will apply pro rata so that all Unitholders wishing to redeem Units on that Dealing Day will redeem the same proportion by value of those Units, and Units not redeemed (but which would otherwise have been redeemed) will be carried forward for redemption, subject to the same limitation, on the next Dealing Day. If requests for redemption are so carried forward, the Manager will inform the Unitholders concerned.

6. CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The Net Asset Value per Unit will be calculated as at the Valuation Point in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed. The details of the valuation rules are described in the Trust Prospectus under "Calculation of Net Asset Value".

7. CHARGES AND EXPENSES

Fees payable by Unitholders:

7.1 Subscription Charge and Redemption Charge

Currently a Subscription Charge of up to 3% of the subscription amount is applicable to Class A Units, Class K-1 Units, Class M Units, Class Q Units, Class I-B Units and Class E Units. No Subscription Charge is applicable to Class I-P Units. No Redemption Charge is applicable to Class A Units, Class K-1 Units, Class M Units, Class Q Units, Class I-B Units, Class I-P Units and Class E Units.

The Manager may pay the whole or a part of the proceeds from the Subscription Charge and/or Redemption Charge (if any) to any Authorized Distributor.

7.2 Transfer Fee

Should a Unitholder wish to transfer one or more Units, currently no transfer fee is chargeable to the transferor.

7.3 Conversion Fee

Should a Unitholder wish to convert one or more Units of the Sub-Fund into Units of another sub-fund of the Trust, currently a conversion fee of up to 1% of the subscription amount is applicable to Class A Units, Class K-1 Units, Class M Units, Class Q Units, Class I-B Units and Class E Units. No conversion fee is applicable to Class I-P Units.

Fees payable by the Sub-Fund:

7.4 Management Fee and Service Fee

The Manager is entitled to receive a management fee and a service fee from the Sub-Fund, currently at a rate as set out in the table below. The management fee and the service fee are calculated and accrued as at each Business Day by reference to the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund. The management fee and the service fee are payable monthly in arrears. The current annual rate of management fee and service fee may be increased to a specified maximum level permitted in the Trust Deed by giving one month's prior notice (or such period of notice as permitted or provided under applicable laws and regulatory requirements) to investors. Under the Trust Deed, the maximum rate of the management fee that the Manager is entitled to receive is 2.5% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund and the maximum rate of the service fee that the Manager is entitled to receive is 0.5% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.

Unless specified otherwise, the figures stated below are fixed rates per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.

Unit Class	Management Fee	Service Fee
Class A	Up to 1.2% Up to 1.25% for Units with “hedged” in their names	Up to 0.4%
Class K-1	Up to 0.82% Up to 0.85% for Units with “hedged” in their names	Up to 0.4%
Class M	Up to 1.2% Up to 1.25% for Units with “hedged” in their names	Up to 0.4%
Class Q	Up to 0.6% Up to 0.65% for Units with “hedged” in their names	Up to 0.4%
Class I-B	Nil	Nil

Class I-P	Up to 0.53% Up to 0.58% for Units with “hedged” in their names	Nil
Class E	Nil	Nil

7.5 **Trustee Fee**

The Trustee will receive an asset based fee of up to 0.09% per annum of the Net Asset Value of this Sub-Fund (the “**Trustee Fee**”) for trustee services. The maximum rate of the Trustee Fee is 1% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund (subject to a minimum annual fee of USD60,000). The Trustee Fee is calculated and accrued as at each Dealing Day and is payable monthly in arrears. The Trustee Fee includes the fees payable for the services rendered in its capacity as trustee of the Trust.

In addition to the Trustee Fee, the Trustee is also entitled to receive a fee for acting as Registrar of USD6,000 per annum for the first 50 Unitholders and thereafter USD100 per annum per Unitholder. It is also entitled to receive various transaction, processing, safekeeping and valuation fees and other applicable fees as agreed with the Manager from time to time subject to the Trust Deed and the SFC’s approval (if required) and to be reimbursed by the Sub-Fund for all out-of-pocket expenses (including sub-custody fees and expenses) properly incurred by it in the performance of its duties.

7.6 **Performance Fee**

No performance fee will be payable to the Manager by the Sub-Fund.

7.7 **Establishment Expenses**

The establishment costs and payments incurred in the establishment of the Sub-Fund are to be borne by the Sub-Fund and amortized over the Amortization Period. The Manager may determine that the unamortized establishment costs of the Trust or a part thereof may be re-allocated this Sub-Fund.

Please refer to “Establishment Expenses” in section 16.5 of the Trust Prospectus for further details.

7.8 **Suspension of Dealing**

Application for Units made or pending during a suspension period (for further details see “Suspension of Dealing” in section 14.2 of the Trust Prospectus) may be withdrawn by notice in writing received by the Trustee prior to the end of the suspension period. Applications not withdrawn will be processed on the first Dealing Day (and for this purpose with respect to this Sub-Fund, such reference to the first Dealing Day shall be a reference to the first Business Day) following the end of the suspension period, on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Unit determined as at the Valuation Point in respect of such Dealing Day.

8. SUB-FUND SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

In addition to the risk factors set out in the section entitled “Risk Factors” in section 7 of the Trust Prospectus, your attention is drawn to the additional principal risks specific to this Sub-Fund set out below.

8.1 Investment risk

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

8.2 Equity market risk

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

8.3 Risks associated with debt securities

8.3.1 Credit or counterparty risk

The Sub-Fund is exposed to the credit/default risk of issuers of the debt securities that the Sub-Fund may invest in.

8.3.2 Interest rate risk

Investment in the Sub-Fund is subject to interest rate risk. In general, the prices of debt securities rise when interest rates fall, whilst their prices fall when interest rates rise.

8.3.3 Volatility and liquidity risk

The debt securities associated with less developed markets may be subject to higher volatility and lower liquidity compared to more developed markets. The prices of such securities may be subject to fluctuations. The bid and offer spreads of the price of such securities may be large and the Sub-Fund may incur significant trading costs.

8.3.4 Risk associated with debt securities rated below investment grade and/or unrated

The Sub-Fund may invest in debt securities rated below investment grade (i.e., assigned with a rating of below BBB- by Standard & Poor’s or Fitch Ratings or below Baa3 by Moody’s) or which are unrated. Such securities are generally subject to lower liquidity, higher volatility and greater risk of loss of principal and interest than high-rated debt securities.

8.3.5 Downgrading risk

The credit rating of a debt instrument or its issuer may subsequently be downgraded. In the event of such downgrading, the value of the Sub-Fund may be adversely affected. The Manager may or may not be able to dispose of the debt instruments that are being downgraded.

8.3.6 Sovereign debt risk

The Sub-Fund's investment in securities issued or guaranteed by governments may be exposed to political, social and economic risks. In adverse situations, the sovereign issuers may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due or may request the Sub-Fund to participate in restructuring such debts. The Sub-Fund may suffer significant losses when there is a default of sovereign debt issuers.

8.3.7 Risks associated with collateralized and/or securitised products

The Sub-Fund invests in asset backed securities, mortgage backed securities and asset backed commercial papers, etc. which may be highly illiquid and prone to substantial price volatility. These instruments may be subject to greater credit, liquidity and interest rate risk compared to other debt securities. They are often exposed to extension and prepayment risks and risks that the payment obligations relating to the underlying assets are not met, which may adversely impact the returns of the securities.

8.3.8 Valuation risk

Valuation of the Sub-Fund'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 Sub-Fund.

8.3.9 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.

8.4 **Risk of the systematic allocation model**

The systematic allocation model may not achieve the desired results under all circumstances and market conditions. The investments of the Sub-Fund may be periodically rebalanced and therefore the Sub-Fund may suffer greater transaction costs than a fund with static allocation strategy.

8.5 **Currency and exchange rate risk**

Underlying investments of the Sub-Fund may be denominated in currencies other than the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund. Also, a class of Units may be designated in a currency other than the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund. The NAV of the Sub-Fund may be affected unfavourably by fluctuations in the exchange rates between these currencies and the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund and by changes in exchange rate controls. The currencies of some underlying assets of the Sub-Fund may not be freely convertible and subject to exchange controls and restrictions.

8.6 **Emerging market risk**

The Sub-Fund invests in emerging markets which may involve increased risks and special considerations not typically associated with investment in more developed markets, such as liquidity risks, currency risks/control, political and economic uncertainties, legal and taxation risks, settlement risks, custody risk and the likelihood of a high degree of volatility.

8.7 Risks of investing in other funds

The Sub-Fund will be subject to the risks associated with the underlying schemes it invests in. The Sub-Fund does not have control of the investments of the underlying schemes and there is no assurance that the investment objective and strategy of the underlying schemes will be successfully achieved, which may have a negative impact on the NAV of the Sub-Fund.

The underlying schemes in which the Sub-Fund may invest may not be regulated by the SFC. There may be additional costs involved when investing into these funds. There is also no guarantee that the underlying schemes will always have sufficient liquidity to meet the Sub-Fund's redemption requests as and when made.

8.8 Risks relating to investment in ETFs

The Sub-Fund may invest in ETFs and will be subject to the following risks associated with the underlying ETFs:-

8.8.1 Passive investment risks

The ETFs that the Sub-Fund invests in may not be "actively managed" and the managers of the relevant ETFs does not attempt to select securities or to take defensive positions in declining markets. Consequently, falls in the underlying index of the ETFs are expected to result in a corresponding fall in the value of the Sub-Fund.

8.8.2 Tracking error risks

Factors such as fees and expenses of an underlying ETF and investment strategy used, imperfect correlation between the ETF's assets and the underlying securities within the relevant tracking index and rounding of share prices and adjustments to the tracking index may affect the ability of the manager of an underlying ETF to achieve close correlation with the tracking index for the relevant ETF. An ETF's return may therefore deviate from that of its tracking index.

8.8.3 Underlying index related risks

There is no guarantee that the underlying ETF will achieve a high degree of correlation to its underlying index and therefore achieve its investment objective.

8.8.4 Counterparty risks

The Sub-Fund may invest in synthetic ETFs which may invest in FDIs which are issued by one or more issuers to gain exposure to a benchmark. Such underlying synthetic ETFs are therefore subject to counterparty risk of the FDIs' issuers and may suffer substantial losses if such issuers default or fail to honour their contractual commitments.

8.8.5 Trading risks

There can be no assurance that an active trading market will exist or maintain for units/shares of an ETF on any securities exchange. The units/shares of the ETFs in which the Sub-Fund invests may be traded at large discounts or premiums to their net asset value, which may in turn affect the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

8.8.6 Trading difference risks

As the relevant financial markets for the securities in the underlying ETF may be open when units in the underlying ETF are not priced, the value of the securities in the underlying ETF's portfolio may change on days when the Sub-Fund will not be able to purchase or sell the underlying ETF's units. Differences in trading hours between the relevant financial markets and the stock exchange where the underlying ETF is traded may also increase the level of premium or discount of the unit price to the net asset value of the underlying ETF, resulting in adverse impact on the Sub-Fund's NAV.

8.8.7 Termination risk

The underlying ETF may be terminated early under certain circumstances, for example, where the index is no longer available for benchmarking or if the size of the underlying ETF falls below a pre-determined net asset value threshold as set out in its constitutive documents and offering documents. The Sub-Fund may not be able to recover its investments and may suffer a loss when the underlying ETF is terminated.

8.9 **Risks associated with investment in FDI**

Risks associated with FDI include counterparty/credit risk, liquidity risk, valuation risk, volatility risk and over-the-counter transaction risk. The leverage element/component of an FDI can result in a loss significantly greater than the amount invested in the FDI by the Sub-Fund. Exposure to FDI may lead to a high risk of significant loss by the Sub-Fund.

8.10 **Custody risk**

Custodians or sub-custodians may be appointed in local markets for purpose of safekeeping assets in those markets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems are not fully developed, the assets of the Sub-Fund may be exposed to custodial risk. In case of liquidation, bankruptcy or insolvency of a custodian or sub-custodian, 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 a Sub-Fund in investing and holding investments in such markets will be generally higher than in organized securities markets.

8.11 **Risks associated with investment in convertible bonds**

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

8.12 **Risks associated with investment in equities, equity rights and warrants**

The Sub-Fund may acquire and hold equity securities (including shares, other equity shares and dividend-right certificates) which are acquired through the exercise of conversion rights (including via convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds), subscription rights or warrants, in addition to warrants remaining after the separate sale of ex-issues and any equities acquired with these warrants. Such conversions may occur at a particular time due to the issuer (whose

debt instrument or warrant is held by the Sub-Fund) relying on call provisions of the relevant debt instrument or warrant to require the Sub-Fund to exercise its conversion right. As such, the Sub-Fund may not be able to wholly decide when to exercise its conversion right, subscription right or warrant, and the equity securities acquired as a result of the conversion may be at a time when the value of that equity security is higher than it may be if the debt instrument or warrant were to be redeemed by the Sub-Fund at the initial specified future date.

8.13 Risks associated with investments in LAPs

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 event(s) (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.

The Sub-Fund may invest in contingent convertible debt securities, commonly known as CoCos, which are highly complex and are of high risk. Upon the occurrence of the trigger event, CoCos may be converted into shares of the issuer (potentially at a discounted price), or may be subject to the permanent write-down to zero. Coupon payments on CoCos are discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time.

The Sub-Fund may invest in senior non-preferred debts. While these instruments are generally senior to subordinated debts, they may be subject to write-down upon the occurrence of a trigger event and will no longer fall under the creditor ranking hierarchy of the issuer. This may result in total loss of principal invested.

8.14 Risks associated with small-capitalization / mid-capitalization companies

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

8.15 Currency hedging risk

The investments of the Sub-Fund may be denominated in the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund or other currencies which may or may not be hedged. Currency hedging instruments may involve the risk of a default by a counterparty (counterparty risk). In addition, hedging involves costs and may be ineffective, resulting in significant loss. The cost of hedging transactions and hedging conducted at the Sub-Fund level may preclude Unitholders from benefitting from the appreciation of currencies which are not the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund.

(IV) UBS (HK) FUND SERIES – CREDIT INCOME OPPORTUNITY (USD)

This document relates to the UBS (HK) Fund Series – Credit Income Opportunity (USD), a sub-fund established under the Trust. This Fund Specific Prospectus should be read in conjunction with the Trust Prospectus. In case of discrepancies between Part A (the Trust Prospectus) and Part B(IV) (this Fund Specific Prospectus) of this document in relation to the Sub-Fund, this Part B(IV) shall prevail.

1. DEFINITIONS

Defined terms used in this Fund Specific Prospectus which are not defined below bear the same meanings as in the Trust Prospectus.

“Amortization Period”	the five accounting periods (or such other period as determined by the Manager) commencing from the date of launch of the Sub-Fund;
“Base Currency”	US dollar;
“Business Day”	any day other than Saturday or Sunday, on which the Stock Exchange and the financial exchanges in the United States are open for trading and the banks in Luxembourg are open for normal banking business, unless the Manager and the Trustee otherwise agree;
“Dealing Day”	each Business Day except for 24 and 31 December, and such other day(s) as the Manager may from time to time determine;
“Initial Issue Price”	the initial issue price of the respective Unit classes as set out in the section headed “Unit Classes” in the Trust Prospectus;
“Initial Offer Period”	such date(s) as the Manager may in its discretion determine (after consultation with the Trustee);
“Issue Price”	the Net Asset Value per Unit calculated as at the Valuation Point on the Dealing Day relating to the application for the issue of Units, and subject to a Subscription Charge and any fiscal and purchase charges;
“Redemption Charge”	a charge payable by the Unitholder and calculated as a percentage of the Redemption Price of each Unit which is being redeemed by that Unitholder;
“Redemption Price”	the Net Asset Value per Unit calculated as at the Valuation Point on the Dealing Day relating to the application for redemption of Units;

“Sub-Fund”	UBS (HK) Fund Series – Credit Income Opportunity (USD), being a sub-fund of the Trust offered pursuant to this Fund Specific Prospectus;
“Subscription Charge”	a charge payable by the Unitholder and calculated as a percentage of the subscription amount based on the Initial Issue Price or Issue Price (as the case may be) of each Unit which is issued to that Unitholder;
“Trust Prospectus”	the prospectus in Part A of this document relating to the Trust, as amended or supplemented from time to time; and
“Valuation Point”	the close of business in the last relevant market to close on each Business Day or such other time or times as the Manager (after consultation with the Trustee) may from time to time determine.

2. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICY

2.1 Currency Denomination

The base currency of the Sub-Fund is USD. Units in the Sub-Fund are offered in USD upon the launch of the Sub-Fund. Classes of Units in other currencies may be offered in the future at the Manager's discretion.

2.2 Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve capital appreciation and provide income by investing primarily in a broad range of debt securities.

2.3 Investment Strategy

The Sub-Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by primarily (i.e. at least 70% of its NAV) investing debt securities including but not limited to fixed and floating rate bonds, asset backed securities (“ABS”), mortgage backed securities (“MBS”) and asset backed commercial papers (“ABP”) issued or guaranteed by governments, government agencies or supranational bodies or companies in both developed and emerging markets globally, including onshore China. There is no specific geographical allocation of the country of issue of the debt securities.

The Sub-Fund does not have any restrictions on the credit rating of the debt securities it may hold (directly or indirectly). As such, the debt security investments of the Sub-Fund may be investment grade (i.e. assigned with a rating of BBB- or higher by Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings, or Baa3 or higher by Moody's, or in the case of onshore China debt securities, above BB+ by a reputable Mainland Chinese rating agency), non-investment grade (i.e. assigned with a rating of below BBB- by Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings, or below Baa3 by Moody's, or in the case of onshore China debt securities, BB+ or below by a reputable Mainland Chinese rating agency), or unrated. For the purpose of the Sub-Fund, “unrated debt securities” is defined as a debt security which neither the security itself nor its issuer has a credit rating.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 30% of its NAV in collateralised and/or securitised products such as ABS, MBS and ABP (including synthetic ABS, MBS and ABP).

The Manager does not intend to invest more than 10% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund in securities issued and/or guaranteed by a single sovereign issuer which are below investment grade (i.e., assigned with a rating of below BBB- by Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings or below Baa3 by Moody's), on behalf of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 20% of its NAV in Mainland China debt securities. Such investments may be made through QFI, Bond Connect and/or the CIBM Initiative. The Sub-Fund may invest not more than 20% of its NAV in Urban Investment Bonds (城投債), being debt instruments issued by Mainland Chinese local government financing vehicles (“LGFVs”), such bonds are typically not guaranteed by local governments or the central government of Mainland China.

In addition, the Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its NAV in equities, equity rights and warrants as well as shares, other equity shares and dividend-right certificates acquired through the exercise of conversion rights (including via convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds), subscription rights or warrants, in addition to warrants remaining after the separate sale of ex-

issues and any equities acquired with these warrants. The equities acquired by exercise of rights or through subscription (including via convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds) must be sold no later than 12 months after they were acquired.

Under exceptional circumstances (e.g. market crash or major crisis), the Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% of its NAV in cash/cash equivalents such as bank deposits, certificates of deposit, commercial paper and treasury bills for cash flow management.

The Sub-Fund may gain exposure to any asset class referred to in its investment strategy by investing, up to 100% of its NAV, directly and/or through investments in units or shares of collective investment schemes (excluding ETFs) (i) authorized by the SFC, or in (ii) eligible schemes (as defined by the SFC). The Sub-Fund's investments in any single collective investment scheme mentioned in (i) and (ii) will be no more than 30% of the Sub-Fund's NAV. The Sub-Fund may invest no more than 10% of its NAV in non-eligible collective investment schemes (as defined by the SFC) and not authorized by the SFC pursuant to Chapter 7.11 of the Code. The underlying funds may have a net derivative exposure exceeding 50% of their respective NAV (in case of SFC-authorized funds) or use FDI extensively for investment purposes (in case of eligible schemes but not authorized by the SFC). For the avoidance of doubt, the Sub-Fund's investments in each of the underlying funds will not exceed 30% of its NAV. The investment objective and strategy of the underlying funds which the Sub-Fund invests in will not have a focus on any investments that are prohibited by Chapter 7 of the Code. Where the Sub-Fund invests in underlying schemes which are also managed by the Manager or its connected persons, all initial charges and redemption charges on the underlying schemes must be waived.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% of its NAV in ETFs (as defined in the Trust Prospectus above) to gain exposure to any asset class referred to in its investment strategy. The ETFs are considered and treated as listed securities for the purposes of and subject to the requirements in Chapters 7.1, 7.1A and 7.2 of the Code.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 50% of its NAV in LAPs and such instruments include contingent convertible debt securities (“CoCos”), non-preferred senior debt instruments, senior or subordinated debt instruments, debt instruments that meet the qualifying criteria to be Additional Tier 1 Capital or Tier 2 Capital under the Banking (Capital) Rules and similar debt instruments issued under an equivalent regime of non-Hong Kong jurisdictions. These LAPs may be subject to contingent write-down or contingent conversion to ordinary shares on the occurrence of trigger event(s). For the avoidance of doubt, the Sub-Fund's investments in each category of LAPs will not exceed 30% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund.

For the avoidance of doubt, the total investments of the Sub-Fund in the Mainland Chinese markets, regardless of investment channel, may not exceed 20% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund may implement active currency positions from time to time. The active currency positions implemented by the Sub-Fund may not be correlated with the underlying securities positions held by the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund may use FDIs for hedging and investment purposes. The net derivative exposure of the Sub-Fund may be up to 50% of its NAV.

The Manager does not intend to enter into securities lending transactions, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions or other similar over-the-counter transactions, on behalf of the Sub-Fund. The Manager does not intend to invest (directly or indirectly) in virtual assets, or in any

insurance-linked securities and insurance-linked securities-related products (including any repackaged products and derivatives of insurance-linked securities issued in Hong Kong).

2.4 Investment and Borrowing Restrictions

Please also refer to the sections headed “Investment Restrictions” and “Borrowing and Leverage” in the Trust Prospectus.

3. INVESTMENT MANAGERS

The Manager may, at any time and without prior notice to Unitholders, delegate its investment management functions to any of the following UBS entities which are eligible to exercise investment discretion on the Sub-Fund as of the date of this Trust Prospectus:

- (a) UBS Asset Management (Americas) LLC
- (b) UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG
- (c) UBS Asset Management (UK) Ltd
- (d) UBS Asset Management (Singapore) Ltd.

Prior approval will be sought from the SFC (if required) and at least one month’s notice will be given to Unitholders should there be any addition or removal of Investment Manager(s) to the above list.

4. SUBSCRIPTION FOR UNITS

4.1 Issue Price

Each Unit will be offered during the Initial Offer Period at the Initial Issue Price as set out in the table in the section headed “Unit Classes” in the Trust Prospectus, subject to the Subscription Charge and fiscal and purchase charges (if any).

Thereafter, each Unit will be offered at the Issue Price, being the Net Asset Value per Unit calculated as at the Valuation Point, and again subject to a Subscription Charge and any fiscal and purchase charges (if any).

4.2 Application Procedure

When an investor submits the application instruction via his/her Authorized Distributor, that investor should confirm the relevant cut-off time with the Authorized Distributor. This cut-off time will be earlier than the application deadline of the Sub-Fund as listed below.

Application forms for the subscription of Units during the Initial Offer Period must be received by the Registrar (directly or via the Authorized Distributor(s)) on or before 4:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) (or such other time as the Manager may determine from time to time and agreed with the Trustee) on the last Business Day of the Initial Offer Period. Cleared funds in full for the relevant application for subscription must be received within one (1) Business Day after the last Business Day of the Initial Offer Period (or such later date as the Manager may determine).

Following the close of the Initial Offer Period, application instructions for Units in the Sub-Fund must be received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) on or before 4:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) (or such other time as the Manager may determine from time to time and agreed with the Trustee) on the relevant Dealing Day, being the dealing cut-off time, and the application will be effected at the Issue Price plus the Subscription Charge and such amount, if any, per Unit as the Manager may determine represents fiscal and purchase charges. Cleared funds in full for the relevant application for subsequent subscription must be received by the Registrar on or before the third Business Day following the relevant Dealing Day (or such later date as the Manager may determine). An application for Units received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) after the aforementioned deadline, or on any day that is not a Dealing Day, will be processed on the next Dealing Day.

Subscriptions will only be accepted in the relevant class currency of the Units. No third party payment will be allowed.

5. REDEMPTION OF UNITS

5.1 Redemption of Units

A Unitholder may redeem all or some of its Units in whole on any Dealing Day. Partial redemptions may be made. If, after redemption, a Unitholder would be left with a balance of Units having a value less than the minimum holding (if any) as set out in the table in the section headed “Unit Classes” in the Trust Prospectus, the Manager reserves its right to treat it as a request for redemption for the full balance of the Unitholder’s holding of Units. A Unitholder wishing to redeem its Units which were subscribed via an Authorized Distributor should confirm the minimum redemption size with the relevant Authorized Distributor. A Unitholder wishing to redeem its Units should complete a redemption form and return it as instructed on the redemption form or by other written or electronic means specified by the Manager and the Trustee. Redemption forms can be obtained from the Authorized Distributor(s) or the Manager.

Unitholders may apply to convert Units in the Sub-Fund for Units of another sub-fund of the Trust, or Units between different classes in the Sub-Fund, that has the same base currency of US dollar. Please refer to the section entitled “Conversion of Units” in the Trust Prospectus.

5.2 Redemption Procedure

When a Unitholder submits the redemption request via his/her Authorized Distributor, that Unitholder should confirm the relevant cut-off time with the Authorized Distributor. This cut-off time will be earlier than the redemption deadline of the Sub-Fund listed below.

Redemption requests for Units in the Sub-Fund must be received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) on or before 4:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) (or such other time as the Manager may determine and agreed with the Trustee from time to time) on the relevant Dealing Day, being the dealing cut-off time, and the redemption will be effected at the Redemption Price less the Redemption Charge and such amount, if any, per Unit as the Manager may determine represents fiscal and sales charges. Redemption requests received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) after the aforementioned deadline, or on any day that is not a Dealing Day, will be processed on the next Dealing Day.

Upon receipt of all properly completed documentation, redemption proceeds will normally be paid within three (3) Business Days after the Dealing Day on which Units were redeemed.

Payments may fail due to technical, operational or other issues which may or may not be within the Manager's control. The Manager shall use its best endeavor to resolve upon identifying such issues. In any event, the payment shall be made in compliance with the requirements under the Code (currently within one month of that Dealing Day 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). Bank charges (if any) incurred in making such payment will be borne by the redeeming Unitholder and accordingly will be deducted from the redemption proceeds.

If the Trustee is required by the laws or regulations of any relevant jurisdiction to withhold any redemption moneys payable to the holder of a Unit the amount of such amount shall be deducted from the redemption moneys otherwise payable to such person.

All redemption moneys will be paid in the relevant class currency of the Units. No third party payment will be allowed.

5.3 Redemption Gate

The Manager reserves the right to refrain from executing redemption and conversion orders in full (i.e. to apply the redemption gate) on any Dealing Day on which the total orders would exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets on that Dealing Day. The limitation will apply pro rata so that all Unitholders wishing to redeem Units on that Dealing Day will redeem the same proportion by value of those Units, and Units not redeemed (but which would otherwise have been redeemed) will be carried forward for redemption, subject to the same limitation, on the next Dealing Day. If requests for redemption are so carried forward, the Manager will inform the Unitholders concerned.

6. CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The Net Asset Value per Unit will be calculated as at the Valuation Point in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed. The details of the valuation rules are described in the Trust Prospectus under "Calculation of Net Asset Value".

7. SUSPENSION OF DEALING

In addition to the circumstances set out in the section headed "Suspension of Dealing" in section 14.2 of the Trust Prospectus, where the Sub-Fund is invested in one or more collective investment schemes, the Manager may also, having regard to the best interests of the Unitholders and after consultation with the Trustee, temporarily suspend the right of the Unitholders to require the redemption of Units and may temporarily delay the payment of any moneys or the transfer of any securities *in specie* in respect of any such realization so suspended during the following periods:

- (a) the dealing of any relevant collective investment scheme(s) (representing a substantial portion of the assets of the Sub-Fund) is suspended; or
- (b) the realisation of interest in any relevant collective investment scheme(s) (representing a substantial portion of the assets of the Sub-Fund) is suspended or restricted.

8. CHARGES AND EXPENSES

Fees payable by Unitholders:

8.1 Subscription Charge and Redemption Charge

Currently a Subscription Charge of up to 3% of the subscription amount is applicable to Class A Units, Class K-1 Units, Class M Units, Class Q Units, Class I-B Units and Class E Units. No Subscription Charge is applicable to Class I-P Units. No Redemption Charge is applicable to Class A Units, Class K-1 Units, Class M Units, Class Q Units, Class I-B Units, Class I-P Units and Class E Units.

The Manager may pay the whole or a part of the proceeds from the Subscription Charge and/or Redemption Charge (if any) to any Authorized Distributor.

8.2 Transfer Fee

Should a Unitholder wish to transfer one or more Units, currently no transfer fee is chargeable to the transferor.

8.3 Conversion Fee

Should a Unitholder wish to convert one or more Units of the Sub-Fund into Units of another sub-fund of the Trust, currently a conversion fee of up to 1% of the subscription amount is applicable to Class A Units, Class K-1 Units, Class M Units, Class Q Units, Class I-B Units and Class E Units. No conversion fee is applicable to Class I-P Units.

Fees payable by the Sub-Fund:

8.4 Management Fee and Service Fee

The Manager is entitled to receive a management fee and a service fee from the Sub-Fund, currently at a rate as set out in the table below. The management fee and the service fee are calculated and accrued as at each Business Day by reference to the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund. The management fee and the service fee are payable monthly in arrears. The current annual rate of management fee and service fee may be increased to a specified maximum level permitted in the Trust Deed by giving one month's prior notice (or such period of notice as permitted or provided under applicable laws and regulatory requirements) to investors. Under the Trust Deed, the maximum rate of the management fee that the Manager is entitled to receive is 2.5% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund and the maximum rate of the service fee that the Manager is entitled to receive is 0.5% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.

Unless specified otherwise, the figures stated below are fixed rates per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.

8.5 Trustee Fee

Unit Class	Management Fee	Service Fee
Class A	Up to 1.1% Up to 1.15% for Unit classes with “hedged” in their names	Up to 0.4%
Class K-1	Up to 0.7% Up to 0.73% for Unit classes with “hedged” in their names	Up to 0.4%
Class M	Up to 1.1% Up to 1.15% for Unit classes with “hedged” in their names	Up to 0.4%
Class Q	Up to 0.56% Up to 0.61% for Unit classes with “hedged” in their names	Up to 0.4%
Class I-B	Nil	Nil
Class I-P	Up to 0.54% Up to 0.59% for Unit classes with “hedged” in their names	Nil
Class E	Nil	Nil

The Trustee will receive an asset based fee of up to 0.09% per annum of the Net Asset Value of this Sub-Fund (subject to a minimum annual fee of USD60,000) (the “**Trustee Fee**”) for trustee services. The maximum rate of the Trustee Fee is 1% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund. The Trustee Fee is calculated and accrued as at each Dealing Day and is payable monthly in arrears. The Trustee Fee includes the fees payable for the services rendered in its capacity as trustee of the Trust.

In addition to the Trustee Fee, the Trustee is also entitled to receive a fee for acting as Registrar of USD6,000 per annum for the first 50 Unitholders and thereafter USD100 per annum per Unitholder. It is also entitled to receive various transaction, processing, safekeeping and valuation fees and other applicable fees as agreed with the Manager from time to time subject to the Trust Deed and the SFC’s approval (if required) and to be reimbursed by the Sub-Fund

for all out-of-pocket expenses (including sub-custody fees and expenses) properly incurred by it in the performance of its duties.

8.6 Performance Fee

No performance fee will be payable to the Manager by the Sub-Fund.

8.7 Establishment Expenses

The establishment costs and payments incurred in the establishment of the Sub-Fund are to be borne by the Sub-Fund and amortized over the Amortization Period. The Manager may determine that the unamortized establishment costs of the Trust or a part thereof may be re-allocated this Sub-Fund.

Please refer to “Establishment Expenses” in section 16.5 of the Trust Prospectus for further details.

8.8 Suspension of Dealing

Application for Units made or pending during a suspension period (as set out in the section headed “Suspension of Dealing” in section 14.2 of the Trust Prospectus) may be withdrawn by notice in writing received by the Trustee prior to the end of the suspension period. Applications not withdrawn will be processed on the first Dealing Day (and for this purpose with respect to this Sub-Fund, such reference to the first Dealing Day shall be a reference to the first Business Day) following the end of the suspension period, on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Unit determined as at the Valuation Point in respect of such Dealing Day.

9. SUB-FUND SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

In addition to the risk factors set out in the section entitled “Risk Factors” in section 7 of the Trust Prospectus, your attention is drawn to the additional principal risks specific to this Sub-Fund set out below.

9.1 Investment risk

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

9.2 Risks associated with debt securities

9.2.1 Credit or counterparty risk

The Sub-Fund is exposed to the credit/default risk of issuers of the debt securities that the Sub-Fund may invest in.

9.2.2 Interest rate risk

Investment in the Sub-Fund is subject to interest rate risk. In general, the prices of debt securities rise when interest rates fall, whilst their prices fall when interest rates rise.

9.2.3 Volatility and liquidity risk

The debt securities associated with emerging markets may be subject to higher volatility and lower liquidity compared to more developed markets. The prices of such securities may be subject to fluctuations. The bid and offer spreads of the price of such securities may be large and the Sub-Fund may incur significant trading costs.

9.2.4 Risk associated with debt securities rated below investment grade and/or unrated

The Sub-Fund may invest in debt securities rated below investment grade (i.e. assigned with a rating of below BBB- by Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings, or below Baa3 by Moody's, or in the case of onshore China debt securities, BB+ or below by a reputable Mainland Chinese rating agency), or which are unrated. Such securities are generally subject to lower liquidity, higher volatility and greater risk of loss of principal and interest than high-rated debt securities.

9.2.5 Downgrading risk

The credit rating of a debt instrument or its issuer may subsequently be downgraded. In the event of such downgrading, the value of the Sub-Fund may be adversely affected. The Manager may or may not be able to dispose of the debt instruments that are being downgraded.

9.2.6 Sovereign debt risk

The Sub-Fund's investment in securities issued or guaranteed by governments may be exposed to political, social and economic risks. In adverse situations, the sovereign issuers may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due or may request the Sub-Fund to participate in restructuring such debts. The Sub-Fund may suffer significant losses when there is a default of sovereign debt issuers.

9.2.7 Risks associated with collateralized and/or securitised products

The Sub-Fund invests in collateralised and/or securitised products (including asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed commercial papers and collateralised loan obligations) which may be highly illiquid and prone to substantial price volatility. These instruments may be subject to greater credit, liquidity and interest rate risk compared to other debt securities. They are often exposed to extension and prepayment risks and risks that the payment obligations relating to the underlying assets are not met, which may adversely impact the returns of the securities.

9.2.8 Valuation risk

Valuation of the Sub-Fund'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 Sub-Fund.

9.2.9 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. The credit appraisal system in Mainland China and the rating methodologies employed in Mainland China may be different from those employed in other markets. Credit ratings given by Mainland Chinese rating

agencies may therefore not be directly comparable with those given by other international rating agencies.

9.3 Currency and exchange rate risk

Underlying investments of the Sub-Fund may be denominated in currencies other than the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund. Also, a class of Units may be designated in a currency other than the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund. The NAV of the Sub-Fund may be affected unfavourably by fluctuations in the exchange rates between these currencies and the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund and by changes in exchange rate controls. The currencies of some underlying assets of the Sub-Fund may not be freely convertible and subject to exchange controls and restrictions.

9.4 Currency hedging risk

The investments of the Sub-Fund may be denominated in the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund or other currencies which may or may not be hedged. Currency hedging instruments may involve the risk of a default by a counterparty (counterparty risk). In addition, hedging involves costs and may be ineffective, resulting in significant loss. The cost of hedging transactions and hedging conducted at the Sub-Fund level may preclude Unitholders from benefitting from the appreciation of currencies which are not the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund.

9.5 Emerging market risk

The Sub-Fund invests in emerging markets which may involve increased risks and special considerations not typically associated with investment in more developed markets, such as liquidity risks, currency risks/control, political and economic uncertainties, legal and taxation risks, settlement risks, custody risk and the likelihood of a high degree of volatility.

9.6 Equity market risk

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

9.7 Risks associated with urban investment bonds

Urban investment bonds are issued by LGFV. Although local governments may be seen to be closely connected to urban investment bonds, such bonds are typically not guaranteed by local governments or the central government of Mainland China. As such, local governments or the central government of Mainland China are not obliged to support any LGFVs in default. In the event that the LGFVs default on payment of principal or interest of the urban investment bonds, the Sub-Fund could suffer substantial loss and the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund could be adversely affected.

9.8 Risks associated with investment in FDI

Risks associated with FDI include counterparty/credit risk, liquidity risk, valuation risk, volatility risk and over-the-counter transaction risk. The leverage element/component of an FDI can result in a loss significantly greater than the amount invested in the FDI by the Sub-Fund. Exposure to FDI may lead to a high risk of significant loss by the Sub-Fund.

9.9 Custody risk

Custodians or sub-custodians may be appointed in local markets for purpose of safekeeping assets in those markets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems are not fully developed, the assets of the Sub-Fund may be exposed to custodial risk. In case of liquidation, bankruptcy or insolvency of a custodian or sub-custodian, 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 a Sub-Fund in investing and holding investments in such markets will be generally higher than in organized securities markets.

9.10 Risks associated with investment in convertible and exchangeable bonds

Convertible bonds are a hybrid between debt and equity, which permit conversion into the shares in the company issuing the bond at a specified future date. Exchangeable bonds are also a hybrid between debt and equity, which permit conversion into the shares in a company, other than in the company issuing the bond (but usually within the same group), at a specified future date. As such, convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds will be exposed to equity movement and greater volatility than straight bond investments. Investments in convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds are subject to the same interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and prepayment risk associated with comparable straight bond investments.

9.11 Risks associated with investment in equities, equity rights and warrants

The Sub-Fund may acquire and hold equity securities (including shares, other equity shares and dividend-right certificates) which are acquired through the exercise of conversion rights (including via convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds), subscription rights or warrants, in addition to warrants remaining after the separate sale of ex-issues and any equities acquired with these warrants. Such conversions may occur at a particular time due to the issuer (whose debt instrument or warrant is held by the Sub-Fund) relying on call provisions of the relevant debt instrument or warrant to require the Sub-Fund to exercise its conversion right. As such, the Sub-Fund may not be able to wholly decide when to exercise its conversion right, subscription right or warrant, and the equity securities acquired as a result of the conversion may be at a time when the value of that equity security is higher than it may be if the debt instrument or warrant were to be redeemed by the Sub-Fund at the initial specified future date.

9.12 Risks associated with investments in LAPs

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 event(s) (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.

The Sub-Fund may invest in contingent convertible debt securities, commonly known as CoCos, which are highly complex and are of high risk. Upon the occurrence of the trigger event, CoCos may be converted into shares of the issuer (potentially at a discounted price), or may be subject to the permanent write-down to zero. Coupon payments on CoCos are discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time.

The Sub-Fund may invest in senior non-preferred debts. While these instruments are generally senior to subordinated debts, they may be subject to write-down upon the occurrence of a trigger event and will no longer fall under the creditor ranking hierarchy of the issuer. This may result in total loss of principal invested.

9.13 Risks associated with investment in other collective investment schemes/funds

The Sub-Fund may invest in other collective investment schemes/funds and will be subject to the risks associated with the underlying collective investment schemes/funds. The Sub-Fund does not have control of the investments of the underlying collective investment schemes/funds and there is no assurance that the investment objective and strategy of the underlying collective investment schemes/funds will be successfully achieved which may have a negative impact to the NAV of the Sub-Fund.

The underlying collective investment schemes/funds in which the fund may invest may not be regulated by the SFC. There may be additional costs involved when investing into these underlying collective investment schemes/funds. There is also no guarantee that the underlying collective investment schemes/funds will always have sufficient liquidity to meet the fund's redemption requests as and when made.

9.14 Risks relating to investment in ETFs

The Sub-Fund may invest in ETFs and will be subject to the following risks associated with the underlying ETFs:-

9.14.1 Passive investment risks

The ETFs that the Sub-Fund invests in may not be “actively managed” and the managers of the relevant ETFs does not have the discretion to select securities or to take defensive positions in declining markets. Consequently, falls in the underlying index of the ETFs are expected to result in a corresponding fall in the value of the Sub-Fund.

9.14.2 Tracking error risks

Factors such as fees and expenses of an underlying ETF and investment strategy used, imperfect correlation between the ETF's assets and the underlying securities within the relevant tracking index and rounding of share prices and adjustments to the tracking index may affect the ability of the manager of an underlying ETF to achieve close correlation with the tracking index for the relevant ETF. An ETF's return may therefore deviate from that of its tracking index.

9.14.3 Underlying index related risks

There is no guarantee that the underlying ETF will achieve a high degree of correlation to its underlying index and therefore achieve its investment objective.

9.14.4 Counterparty risks

The Sub-Fund may invest in synthetic ETFs which may invest in FDIs which are issued by one or more issuers to gain exposure to a benchmark. Such underlying synthetic ETFs are therefore subject to counterparty risk of the FDIs' issuers and may suffer substantial losses if such issuers default or fail to honour their contractual commitments.

9.14.5 Trading risks

There can be no assurance that an active trading market will exist or maintain for units/shares of an ETF on any securities exchange. The units/shares of the ETFs in which the Sub-Fund invests may be traded at large discounts or premiums to their net asset value, which may in turn affect the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

9.14.6 Trading difference risk

As the stock exchanges of the relevant underlying ETFs may be open when units in the underlying ETFs are not priced, the value of the securities in the underlying ETF's portfolio may change on days when the Sub-Fund will not be able to purchase or sell the underlying ETF's units. Differences in trading hours between the relevant stock exchanges and the stock exchange where the underlying ETF is traded may also increase the level of premium or discount of the unit price to the net asset value of the underlying ETFs, resulting in adverse impact on the Sub-Fund's NAV.

9.14.7 Termination risk

The underlying ETF may be terminated early under certain circumstances, for example, where the index is no longer available for benchmarking or if the size of the underlying ETF falls below a pre-determined net asset value threshold as set out in its constitutive documents and offering documents. The Sub-Fund may not be able to recover its investments and suffer a loss when the underlying ETF is terminated.

9.15 **Risk of implementing active currency positions**

As the active currency position implemented by the Sub-Fund may not be correlated with the underlying securities positions held by the Sub-Fund, the Sub-Fund may suffer a significant or total loss even if there is no loss of the value of the underlying securities positions being fixed income securities held by the Sub-Fund.

9.16 **Risks associated with investment made through QFI scheme**

The Sub-Fund's ability to make the relevant investments or to fully implement or pursue its investment objective and strategy is subject to the applicable laws, rules and regulations (including restrictions on investments and requirements on repatriation of principal and profits) in Mainland China, which are subject to change and such change may have potential retrospective effect.

The Sub-Fund may suffer substantial losses if the approval of the QFI status is being revoked/terminated or otherwise invalidated as the Sub-Fund may be prohibited from trading of relevant securities and repatriation of the Sub-Fund's monies, or if any of the key operators or parties (including QFI custodian/brokers) is bankrupt/in default and/or is disqualified from

performing its obligations (including execution or settlement of any transaction or transfer of monies or securities).

9.17 Risks associated with China Interbank Bond Market and Bond Connect

The Sub-Fund invests in the China Interbank Bond Market via the CIBM Initiative and/or Bond Connect. This market is in a stage of development and internationalization and the investments are subject to regulatory risks. For further details, please refer to the relevant risks detailed under section 7.9 of the Trust Prospectus.

9.18 Mainland China tax risk

There are risks and uncertainties associated with the current Mainland Chinese tax laws, regulations and practice in respect of gains realised or interest arising from the Sub-Fund's investments in Mainland Chinese securities (which may have retrospective effect). Any increased tax liabilities on the Sub-Fund may adversely affect the Sub-Fund's value.

Based on professional and independent tax advice, the Sub-Fund currently does not accrue any Mainland China tax provision.

If tax provision is to be made by the Sub-Fund, any shortfall between the provision and the actual tax liabilities, which will be debited from the Sub-Fund's assets, will adversely affect the Sub-Fund's NAV. The actual tax liabilities may be lower than the tax provision made. Depending on the timing of their subscriptions and/or redemptions, investors may be disadvantaged as a result of any shortfall of tax provision and will not have the right to claim any part of the overprovision (as the case may be).

Unitholders should seek their own tax advice on their tax position with regard to their investments in the Sub-Fund.

(V) UBS (HK) FUND SERIES – ASIA INCOME BOND (USD)

This document relates to the UBS (HK) Fund Series – Asia Income Bond (USD), a sub-fund established under the Trust. This Fund Specific Prospectus should be read in conjunction with the Trust Prospectus. In case of discrepancies between Part A (the Trust Prospectus) and Part B(V) (this Fund Specific Prospectus) of this document in relation to the Sub-Fund, this Part B(V) shall prevail.

1. DEFINITIONS

Defined terms used in this Fund Specific Prospectus which are not defined below bear the same meanings as in the Trust Prospectus.

“Amortization Period”	the five accounting periods (or such other period as determined by the Manager) commencing from the date of launch of the Sub-Fund;
“Base Currency”	US dollar;
“Business Day”	any day other than Saturday or Sunday, on which the Stock Exchange is open for trading, unless the Manager and the Trustee otherwise agree;
“Dealing Day”	each Business Day except for 24 and 31 December, and such other day(s) as the Manager may from time to time determine;
“Initial Issue Price”	the initial issue price of the respective Unit classes as set out in the section headed “Unit Classes” in the Trust Prospectus;
“Initial Offer Period”	such date(s) as the Manager may in its discretion determine (after consultation with the Trustee);
“Issue Price”	the Net Asset Value per Unit calculated as at the Valuation Point on the Dealing Day relating to the application for the issue of Units, and subject to a Subscription Charge and any fiscal and purchase charges;
“Redemption Charge”	a charge payable by the Unitholder and calculated as a percentage of the Redemption Price of each Unit which is being redeemed by that Unitholder;
“Redemption Price”	the Net Asset Value per Unit calculated as at the Valuation Point on the Dealing Day relating to the application for redemption of Units;
“Sub-Fund”	UBS (HK) Fund Series – Asia Income Bond (USD), being a sub-fund of the Trust offered pursuant to this Fund Specific Prospectus;

“Subscription Charge”	a charge payable by the Unitholder and calculated as a percentage of the subscription amount based on the Initial Issue Price or Issue Price (as the case may be) of each Unit which is issued to that Unitholder;
“Trust Prospectus”	the prospectus in Part A of this document relating to the Trust, as amended or supplemented from time to time; and
“Valuation Point”	the close of business in the last relevant market to close on each Business Day or such other time or times as the Manager (after consultation with the Trustee) may from time to time determine.

2. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICY

2.1 Currency Denomination

The base currency of the Sub-Fund is USD. Units in the Sub-Fund are offered in USD or other currencies at the Manager's discretion.

2.2 Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to maximize total return over the long term with a focus on income generation by investing primarily in a broad range of Asian debt securities.

2.3 Investment Strategy

The Sub-Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily (i.e. at least 70% of its NAV) in debt securities issued or guaranteed by bodies in, registered in, or with significant operations in Asia (including emerging markets) including but not limited to government and non-government bonds (including bonds issued by local authorities, supra-nationals, agencies and corporate entities); fixed rate, variable rate (including floating rate), inflation-linked, convertible, secured, and unsecured, debt securities.

The Sub-Fund may invest less than 30% of its NAV in debt securities which are non-investment grade (i.e., assigned with a rating of below BBB- by Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings or below Baa3 by Moody's, or in the case of onshore China debt securities, BB+ or below by a reputable Mainland Chinese credit rating agency), or debt securities which are unrated. In the event of split ratings (i.e., when a security receives different ratings from two or more credit rating agencies), the security will receive: (a) the middle rating if the security is rated by more than two credit rating agencies, or (b) the lower rating if the security is rated by two credit rating agencies only. For the purpose of the Sub-Fund, "unrated debt security" is defined as a debt security which neither the security itself nor its issuer has a credit rating.

The Manager does not intend to invest more than 10% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund in securities issued and/or guaranteed by a single sovereign issuer which is below investment grade (i.e., assigned with a rating of below BBB- by Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings or below Baa3 by Moody's), on behalf of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund may invest less than 70% of its NAV in onshore and/or offshore China debt securities, which shall include (i) onshore China debt securities held through QFI, Bond Connect and/or the CIBM Initiative, and/or (ii) offshore China debt securities issued in non-CNY currencies. For the avoidance of doubt, the Sub-Fund will not invest in Dim Sum bonds. The Sub-Fund may invest not more than 20% of its NAV in Urban Investment Bonds (城投債), which are debt instruments issued by Mainland Chinese local government financing vehicles ("LGFVs") and are typically not guaranteed by local governments or the central government of Mainland China. These LGFVs are separate legal entities established by local governments and/or their affiliates to raise financing for public welfare investment or infrastructure projects.

The Sub-Fund's aggregate exposure to investments in the Mainland Chinese market via the CIBM Initiative, Bond Connect and/or any other means as may be permitted by the relevant regulations from time to time (such as QFI) may not exceed 20% of its NAV.

The debt securities invested by the Sub-Fund may be denominated in the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund or other currencies which may or may not be hedged.

In addition, the Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its NAV in equities, equity rights and warrants as well as shares, other equity shares and dividend-right certificates acquired through the exercise of conversion rights (including via convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds), subscription rights or warrants, in addition to warrants remaining after the separate sale of ex-issues and any equities acquired with these warrants. The equities acquired by exercise of rights or through subscription (including via convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds) must be sold no later than 12 months after they were acquired.

The Sub-Fund may invest a maximum of 10% of its NAV in convertible, exchangeable and warrant-linked bonds as well as convertible debentures.

The Sub-Fund may invest in LAPs such as contingent convertible debt securities, senior non-preferred debt instruments, senior or subordinated debt instruments, debt instruments that meet the qualifying criteria to be Additional Tier 1 Capital or Tier 2 Capital under the Banking (Capital) Rules and similar debt instruments issued under an equivalent regime of non-Hong Kong jurisdictions. These instruments may be subject to contingent write-down or contingent conversion to ordinary shares on the occurrence of trigger event(s). The Sub-Fund's expected total maximum investments in LAPs will be up to 50% of its NAV, and the Sub-Fund's investments in each category of LAPs will not exceed 30% of its NAV.

The value of investments in asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities, collateralized loan obligations and collateralized debt obligations will not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's NAV.

Under exceptional circumstances (e.g. major crisis), the Sub-Fund may temporarily invest up to 100% of its NAV in cash/cash equivalents such as bank deposits, certificates of deposit, commercial paper and treasury bills for cash flow management.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its NAV in units or shares of underlying schemes and/or ETFs (as defined in the Trust Prospectus above). The ETFs are considered and treated as listed securities for the purposes of and subject to the requirements in Chapters 7.1, 7.1A and 7.2 of the Code.

The Sub-Fund may use FDIs for hedging and investment purposes. The net derivative exposure of the Sub-Fund may be up to 50% of its NAV.

The Manager does not intend to enter into securities lending transactions, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions or other similar over-the-counter transactions, on behalf of the Sub-Fund. The Manager does not intend to invest (directly or indirectly) in virtual assets, or in any insurance-linked securities and insurance-linked securities-related products (including any repackaged products and derivatives of insurance-linked securities issued in Hong Kong).

2.4 Investment and Borrowing Restrictions

Please refer to the sections headed "Investment Restrictions" and "Borrowing and Leverage" in the Trust Prospectus.

In addition, the Sub-Fund is subject to the following investment restrictions:

- (a) No more than 10% of the total Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund may be invested in securities and other transferable financial products or instruments that are neither listed, quoted, admitted nor dealt in on a stock exchange, over-the-counter market or other organised securities market (i.e. regulated market) which is open to the international public and on which such securities are regularly traded.
- (b) The total value of all positions in securities and money market instruments of issuers that account for more than 5% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund may not exceed 40% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund. This restriction does not apply to deposits and transactions in over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives with financial institutions that are subject to prudential supervision. The aforementioned 40% limit excludes transferable securities, money market instruments and covered bonds issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the European Union, one or more of its local authorities, a non-Member State of the European Union, or a public international body to which one or more Member States of the European Union belong.
- (c) No more than 10% of the total Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund may be invested in existing undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) as authorized according to Directive 2009/65/EC and other undertakings for collective investment (UCI) within the meaning of Article 1(2)(a) and (b) of Directive 2009/65/EC, whether or not established in a Member State of the European Union, provided that the criteria of equivalent supervision, investor protection and transparency requirements are met.

In the event of any inconsistency between the investment and borrowing restrictions set out in this paragraph 3.4 and the sections headed “Investment Restrictions” and “Borrowing and Leverage” in the Trust Prospectus, the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

3. INVESTMENT MANAGERS

The Manager may, at any time and without prior notice to Unitholders, delegate its investment management functions to any of the following UBS entities which are eligible to exercise investment discretion on the Sub-Fund as of the date of this Trust Prospectus:

- (a) UBS Asset Management (Americas) LLC
- (b) UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG
- (c) UBS Asset Management (UK) Ltd
- (d) UBS Asset Management (Singapore) Ltd.

Prior approval will be sought from the SFC (if required) and at least one month’s notice will be given to Unitholders should there be any addition or removal of Investment Manager(s) to the above list.

4. SUBSCRIPTION FOR UNITS

4.1 Issue Price

Each Unit will be offered during the Initial Offer Period at the Initial Issue Price as set out in the table in the section headed “Unit Classes” in the Trust Prospectus, subject to the Subscription Charge and fiscal and purchase charges (if any).

Thereafter, each Unit will be offered at the Issue Price, being the Net Asset Value per Unit calculated as at the Valuation Point, and again subject to a Subscription Charge and any fiscal and purchase charges (if any).

4.2 Application Procedure

When an investor submits the application instruction via his/her Authorized Distributor, that investor should confirm the relevant cut-off time with the Authorized Distributor. This cut-off time will be earlier than the application deadline of the Sub-Fund as listed below.

Application forms for the subscription of Units during the Initial Offer Period must be received by the Registrar (directly or via the Authorized Distributor(s)) on or before 7:15 p.m. (Hong Kong time) (or such other time as the Manager may determine from time to time and agreed with the Trustee) on the last Business Day of the Initial Offer Period. Cleared funds in full for the relevant application for subscription must be received within one (1) Business Day after the last Business Day of the Initial Offer Period (or such later date as the Manager may determine).

Following the close of the Initial Offer Period, application instructions for Units in the Sub-Fund must be received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) on or before 7:15 p.m. (Hong Kong time) (or such other time as the Manager may determine from time to time and agreed with the Trustee) on the relevant Dealing Day, being the dealing cut-off time, and the application will be effected at the Issue Price plus the Subscription Charge and such amount, if any, per Unit as the Manager may determine represents fiscal and purchase charges. Cleared funds in full for the relevant application for subsequent subscription must be received by the Registrar on or before the third Business Day following the relevant Dealing Day (or such later date as the Manager may determine). An application for Units received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) after the aforementioned deadline, or on any day that is not a Dealing Day, will be processed on the next Dealing Day.

Subscriptions will only be accepted in the relevant class currency of the Units. No third party payment will be allowed.

5. REDEMPTION OF UNITS

5.1 Redemption of Units

A Unitholder may redeem all or some of its Units in whole on any Dealing Day. Partial redemptions may be made. If, after redemption, a Unitholder would be left with a balance of Units having a value less than the minimum holding (if any) as set out in the table in the section headed "Unit Classes" in the Trust Prospectus, the Manager reserves its right to treat it as a request for redemption for the full balance of the Unitholder's holding of Units. A Unitholder wishing to redeem its Units which were subscribed via an Authorized Distributor should confirm the minimum redemption size with the relevant Authorized Distributor. A Unitholder wishing to redeem its Units should complete a redemption form and return it as instructed on the redemption form or by other written or electronic means specified by the Manager and the Trustee. Redemption forms can be obtained from the Authorized Distributor(s) or the Manager.

Unitholders may apply to convert Units in the Sub-Fund for Units of another sub-fund of the Trust, or Units between different classes in the Sub-Fund, that has the same base currency of US dollar. Please refer to the section entitled "Conversion of Units" in the Trust Prospectus.

5.2 Redemption Procedure

When a Unitholder submits the redemption request via his/her Authorized Distributor, that Unitholder should confirm the relevant cut-off time with the Authorized Distributor. This cut-off time will be earlier than the redemption deadline of the Sub-Fund listed below.

Redemption requests for Units in the Sub-Fund must be received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) on or before 7:15 p.m. (Hong Kong time) (or such other time as the Manager may determine and agreed with the Trustee from time to time) on the relevant Dealing Day, being the dealing cut-off time, and the redemption will be effected at the Redemption Price less the Redemption Charge and such amount, if any, per Unit as the Manager may determine represents fiscal and sales charges. Redemption requests received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) after the aforementioned deadline, or on any day that is not a Dealing Day, will be processed on the next Dealing Day.

Upon receipt of all properly completed documentation, redemption proceeds will normally be paid within three (3) Business Days after the Dealing Day on which Units were redeemed. Payments may fail due to technical, operational or other issues which may or may not be within the Manager's control. The Manager shall use its best endeavor to resolve upon identifying such issues. In any event, the payment shall be made in compliance with the requirements under the Code (currently within one month of that Dealing Day 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). Bank charges (if any) incurred in making such payment will be borne by the redeeming Unitholder and accordingly will be deducted from the redemption proceeds.

If the Trustee is required by the laws or regulations of any relevant jurisdiction to withhold any redemption moneys payable to the holder of a Unit the amount of such amount shall be deducted from the redemption moneys otherwise payable to such person.

All redemption moneys will be paid in the relevant class currency of the Units. No third party payment will be allowed.

5.3 Redemption Gate

The Manager reserves the right to refrain from executing redemption and conversion orders in full (i.e. to apply the redemption gate) on any Dealing Day on which the total orders would exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets on that Dealing Day. The limitation will apply pro rata so that all Unitholders wishing to redeem Units on that Dealing Day will redeem the same proportion by value of those Units, and Units not redeemed (but which would otherwise have been redeemed) will be carried forward for redemption, subject to the same limitation, on the next Dealing Day. If requests for redemption are so carried forward, the Manager will inform the Unitholders concerned.

6. CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The Net Asset Value per Unit will be calculated as at the Valuation Point in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed. The details of the valuation rules are described in the Trust Prospectus under "Calculation of Net Asset Value".

7. **SUSPENSION OF DEALING**

Application for Units made or pending during a suspension period (for further details see “Suspension of Dealing” in section 14.2 of the Trust Prospectus) may be withdrawn by notice in writing received by the Trustee prior to the end of the suspension period. Applications not withdrawn will be processed on the first Dealing Day (and for this purpose with respect to this Sub-Fund, such reference to the first Dealing Day shall be a reference to the first Business Day) following the end of the suspension period, on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Unit determined as at the Valuation Point in respect of such Dealing Day.

8. **CHARGES AND EXPENSES**

Fees payable by Unitholders:

8.1 **Subscription Charge and Redemption Charge**

Currently a Subscription Charge of up to 3% of the subscription amount is applicable to Class A Units, Class K-1 Units, Class M Units, Class Q Units, Class I-B Units and Class E Units. No Subscription Charge is applicable to Class I-P Units. No Redemption Charge is applicable to Class A Units, Class K-1 Units, Class M Units, Class Q Units, Class I-B Units, Class I-P Units and Class E Units.

The Manager may pay the whole or a part of the proceeds from the Subscription Charge and/or Redemption Charge (if any) to any Authorized Distributor.

8.2 **Transfer Fee**

Should a Unitholder wish to transfer one or more Units, currently no transfer fee is chargeable to the transferor.

8.3 **Conversion Fee**

Should a Unitholder wish to convert one or more Units of the Sub-Fund into Units of another sub-fund of the Trust, currently a conversion fee of up to 1% of the subscription amount is applicable to Class A Units, Class K-1 Units, Class M Units, Class Q Units, Class I-B Units and Class E Units. No conversion fee is applicable to Class I-P Units.

Fees payable by the Sub-Fund:

8.4 **Management Fee and Service Fee**

The Manager is entitled to receive a management fee and a service fee from the Sub-Fund, currently at a rate as set out in the table below. The management fee and the service fee are calculated and accrued as at each Business Day by reference to the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund. The management fee and the service fee are payable monthly in arrears. The current annual rate of management fee and service fee may be increased to a specified maximum level permitted in the Trust Deed by giving one month’s prior notice (or such period of notice as permitted or provided under applicable laws and regulatory requirements) to investors. Under the Trust Deed, the maximum rate of the management fee that the Manager is entitled to receive is 2.5% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund and the maximum rate of the service fee that the Manager is entitled to receive is 0.5% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.

Unless specified otherwise, the figures stated below are fixed rates per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.

Unit Class	Management Fee	Service Fee
Class A	Up to 1.1% Up to 1.15% for Unit classes with “hedged” in their names	Up to 0.4%
Class K-1	Up to 0.77% Up to 0.80% for Unit classes with “hedged” in their names	Up to 0.4%
Class M	Up to 1.1% Up to 1.15% for Unit classes with “hedged” in their names	Up to 0.4%
Class Q	Up to 0.66% Up to 0.71% for Unit classes with “hedged” in their names	Up to 0.4%
Class I-B	Nil	Nil
Class I-P	Up to 0.22% Up to 0.27% for Unit classes with “hedged” in their names	Nil
Class E	Nil	Nil

8.5 Trustee Fee

The Trustee will receive an asset based fee of up to 0.09% per annum of the Net Asset Value of this Sub-Fund (subject to a minimum annual fee of USD60,000) (the “Trustee Fee”) for trustee services. The maximum rate of the Trustee Fee is 1% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund. The Trustee Fee is calculated and accrued as at each Dealing Day and is payable monthly in arrears. The Trustee Fee includes the fees payable for the services rendered in its capacity as trustee of the Trust.

In addition to the Trustee Fee, the Trustee is also entitled to receive a fee for acting as Registrar of USD6,000 per annum for the first 50 Unitholders and thereafter USD100 per annum per

Unitholder. It is also entitled to receive various transaction, processing, safekeeping and valuation fees and other applicable fees as agreed with the Manager from time to time subject to the Trust Deed and the SFC's approval (if required) and to be reimbursed by the Sub-Fund for all out-of-pocket expenses (including sub-custody fees and expenses) properly incurred by it in the performance of its duties.

8.6 Performance Fee

No performance fee will be payable to the Manager by the Sub-Fund.

8.7 Establishment Expenses

The establishment costs and payments incurred in the establishment of the Sub-Fund are to be borne by the Sub-Fund and amortized over the Amortization Period. The Manager may determine that the unamortized establishment costs of the Trust or a part thereof may be re-allocated this Sub-Fund.

Please refer to "Establishment Expenses" in section 16.5 of the Trust Prospectus for further details.

9. SUB-FUND SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

In addition to the risk factors set out in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in section 7 of the Trust Prospectus, your attention is drawn to the additional principal risks specific to this Sub-Fund set out below.

9.1 Investment risk

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

9.2 Currency and exchange rate risk

Underlying investments of the Sub-Fund may be denominated in currencies other than the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund. Also, a class of Units may be designated in a currency other than the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund. The NAV of the Sub-Fund may be affected unfavourably by fluctuations in the exchange rates between these currencies and the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund and by changes in exchange rate controls. The currencies of some underlying assets of the Sub-Fund may not be freely convertible and subject to exchange controls and restrictions.

9.3 Currency hedging risk

The investments of the Sub-Fund may be denominated in the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund or other currencies which may or may not be hedged. Currency hedging instruments may involve the risk of a default by a counterparty (counterparty risk). In addition, hedging involves costs and may be ineffective, resulting in significant loss. The cost of hedging transactions and hedging conducted at the Sub-Fund level may preclude Unitholders from benefitting from the appreciation of currencies which are not the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund.

9.4 Risks associated with debt securities

9.4.1 Credit or counterparty risk

The Sub-Fund is exposed to the credit/default risk of issuers of the debt securities that the Sub-Fund may invest in.

9.4.2 Interest rate risk

Investment in the Sub-Fund is subject to interest rate risk. In general, the prices of debt securities rise when interest rates fall, whilst their prices fall when interest rates rise.

9.4.3 Volatility and liquidity risk

The debt securities in certain Asian markets may be subject to higher volatility and lower liquidity compared to more developed markets. The prices of such securities may be subject to fluctuations. The bid and offer spreads of the price of such securities may be large and the Sub-Fund may incur significant trading costs.

9.4.4 Risk associated with debt securities rated below investment grade and/or unrated

The Sub-Fund may invest in debt securities rated below investment grade (i.e., assigned with a rating of below BBB- by Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings or below Baa3 by Moody's, or in the case of onshore China debt securities, BB+ or below by a reputable Mainland Chinese credit rating agency) or which are unrated. Such securities are generally subject to lower liquidity, higher volatility and greater risk of loss of principal and interest than high-rated debt securities.

9.4.5 Downgrading risk

The credit rating of a debt instrument or its issuer may subsequently be downgraded. In the event of such downgrading, the value of the Sub-Fund may be adversely affected. The Manager may or may not be able to dispose of the debt instruments that are being downgraded.

9.4.6 Sovereign debt risk

The Sub-Fund's investment in securities issued or guaranteed by governments may be exposed to political, social and economic risks. In adverse situations, the sovereign issuers may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due or may request the Sub-Fund to participate in restructuring such debts. The Sub-Fund may suffer significant losses when there is a default of sovereign debt issuers.

9.4.7 Risks associated with collateralized and/or securitised products

The Sub-Fund invests in asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities, collateralized loan obligations and collateralized debt obligations, which may be highly illiquid and prone to substantial price volatility. These instruments may be subject to greater credit, liquidity and interest rate risk compared to other debt securities. They are often exposed to extension and prepayment risks and risks that the payment obligations relating to the underlying assets are not met, which may adversely impact the returns of the securities.

9.4.8 Valuation risk

Valuation of the Sub-Fund's investments may involve uncertainties and judgmental determinations. If such valuation turns out to be incorrect, this may affect the NAV calculation of the Sub-Fund.

9.4.9 Credit rating risk

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

9.4.10 Credit rating agency risk

The credit appraisal system and the rating methodologies employed in Mainland China may be different from those employed in other markets. Credit ratings given by Mainland Chinese credit rating agencies may therefore not be directly comparable with those given by other international credit rating agencies.

9.5 **Concentration risk**

The Sub-Fund's investments are concentrated in a specific geographical location (i.e., Asia, including China). The value of the Sub-Fund may be more volatile than that of a fund having a more diverse portfolio of investments.

The value of the Sub-Fund may be more susceptible to adverse economic, political, policy, foreign exchange, liquidity, tax, legal or regulatory event affecting Asia.

9.6 **Emerging market risk**

The Sub-Fund invests in emerging markets which may involve increased risks and special considerations not typically associated with investment in more developed markets, such as liquidity risks, currency risks/control, political and economic uncertainties, legal and taxation risks, settlement risks, custody risk and the likelihood of a high degree of volatility.

9.7 **Risk of regulatory changes in Mainland China**

The Sub-Fund's ability to make the relevant investments or to implement or pursue its investment objective and strategy is subject to the applicable laws, rules and regulations (including restrictions on investments and repatriation of principal and profits) in Mainland China, which are subject to change and such change may have potential retrospective effect.

9.8 **Mainland China tax risk**

There are risks and uncertainties associated with the current Mainland Chinese tax laws, regulations and practice in respect of gains realised or interest arising from the Sub-Fund's investments in Mainland Chinese securities (which may have retrospective effect). Any increased tax liabilities on the Sub-Fund may adversely affect the Sub-Fund's value.

Based on professional and independent tax advice, the Sub-Fund currently does not accrue any Mainland China tax provision.

If tax provision is to be made by the Sub-Fund, any shortfall between the provision and the actual tax liabilities, which will be debited from the Sub-Fund's assets, will adversely affect the Sub-Fund's NAV. The actual tax liabilities may be lower than the tax provision made. Depending on the timing of their subscriptions and/or redemptions, investors may be disadvantaged as a result of any shortfall of tax provision and will not have the right to claim any part of the overprovision (as the case may be).

Unitholders should seek their own tax advice on their tax position with regard to their investments in the Sub-Fund.

9.9 RMB currency and conversion risks

RMB is currently not freely convertible and is subject to exchange controls and restrictions.

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

Although offshore RMB (CNH) and onshore RMB (CNY) are the same currency, they trade at different rates. Any divergence between CNH and CNY may adversely impact investors.

Under exceptional circumstances, payment of redemptions and/or dividend payment in RMB may be delayed due to the exchange controls and restrictions applicable to RMB.

9.10 Risks associated with China Interbank Bond Market

The Sub-Fund invests in the China Interbank Bond Market via the CIBM Initiative and/or Bond Connect. This market is in a stage of development and internationalization and the investments are subject to regulatory risks. For further details, please refer to the relevant risks detailed under section 7.9 of the Trust Prospectus.

9.11 Risks associated with Bond Connect

The relevant rules and regulations on Bond Connect are subject to change which may have potential retrospective effect. Where a suspension in the trading through Bond Connect is effected, the ability of the Sub-Fund to invest in bonds or access the Mainland Chinese market through the programme will be adversely affected. In such event, the Sub-Fund will have to increase its reliance on the CIBM Initiative, and its ability to achieve its investment objective could be negatively affected. For further details, please refer to the relevant risks detailed under section 7.9 of the Trust Prospectus.

9.12 Risks associated with investment made through QFI scheme

The Sub-Fund's ability to make the relevant investments or to fully implement or pursue its investment objective and strategy is subject to the applicable laws, rules and regulations (including restrictions on investments and requirements on repatriation of principal and profits) in Mainland China, which are subject to change and such change may have potential retrospective effect.

The Sub-Fund may suffer substantial losses if the approval of the QFI status is being revoked/terminated or otherwise invalidated as the Sub-Fund may be prohibited from trading

of relevant securities and repatriation of the Sub-Fund's monies, or if any of the key operators or parties (including the QFI custodian/brokers) is bankrupt/in default and/or is disqualified from performing its obligations (including execution or settlement of any transaction or transfer of monies or securities).

9.13 Risks associated with urban investment bonds

Urban investment bonds are issued by LGFVs and are typically not guaranteed by local governments or the central government of the PRC. As such, local governments or the central government of the PRC are not obliged to support any LGFVs in default. In the event that the LGFVs default on payment of principal or interest of the urban investment bonds, the Sub-Fund could suffer substantial loss and the NAV of the Sub-Fund could be adversely affected.

9.14 Risks associated with investment in convertible and exchangeable bonds

Convertible bonds are a hybrid between debt and equity, which permit conversion into the shares in the company issuing the bond at a specified future date. Exchangeable bonds are also a hybrid between debt and equity, which permit conversion into the shares in a company, other than in the company issuing the bond (but usually within the same group), at a specified future date. As such, convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds will be exposed to equity movement and greater volatility than straight bond investments. Investments in convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds are subject to the same interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and prepayment risk associated with comparable straight bond investments.

9.15 Risks associated with investments in LAPs

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 event(s) (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.

The Sub-Fund may invest in contingent convertible debt securities, commonly known as CoCos, which are highly complex and are of high risk. Upon the occurrence of the trigger event, CoCos may be converted into shares of the issuer (potentially at a discounted price), or may be subject to the permanent write-down to zero. Coupon payments on CoCos are discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time.

The Sub-Fund may invest in senior non-preferred debts. While these instruments are generally senior to subordinated debts, they may be subject to write-down upon the occurrence of a trigger event and will no longer fall under the creditor ranking hierarchy of the issuer. This may result in total loss of principal invested.

9.16 Risks associated with investment in equities, equity rights and warrants

The Sub-Fund may acquire and hold equity securities (including shares, other equity shares and dividend-right certificates) which are acquired through the exercise of conversion rights (including via convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds), subscription rights or warrants, in addition to warrants remaining after the separate sale of ex-issues and any equities acquired with these warrants. Such conversions may occur at a particular time due to the issuer (whose debt instrument or warrant is held by the Sub-Fund) relying on call provisions of the relevant debt instrument or warrant to require the Sub-Fund to exercise its conversion right. As such, the Sub-Fund may not be able to wholly decide when to exercise its conversion right, subscription right or warrant, and the equity securities acquired as a result of the conversion may be at a time when the value of that equity security is higher than it may be if the debt instrument or warrant were to be redeemed by the Sub-Fund at the initial specified future date.

9.17 Risks of investing in other funds

The Sub-Fund will be subject to the risks associated with the underlying schemes it invests in. The Sub-Fund does not have control of the investments of the underlying schemes and there is no assurance that the investment objective and strategy of the underlying schemes will be successfully achieved, which may have a negative impact on the NAV of the Sub-Fund.

The underlying schemes in which the Sub-Fund may invest may not be regulated by the SFC. There may be additional costs involved when investing into these funds. There is also no guarantee that the underlying schemes will always have sufficient liquidity to meet the Sub-Fund's redemption requests as and when made.

9.18 Risks relating to investment in ETFs

The Sub-Fund may invest in ETFs and will be subject to the following risks associated with the underlying ETFs:-

9.18.1 Passive investment risks

The ETFs that the Sub-Fund invests in may not be “actively managed” and the manager of the relevant ETFs does not have the discretion to select securities or to take defensive positions in declining markets. Consequently, falls in the underlying index of the ETFs are expected to result in a corresponding fall in the value of the Sub-Fund.

9.18.2 Tracking error risks

Factors such as fees and expenses of an underlying ETF and investment strategy used, imperfect correlation between the ETF's assets and the underlying securities within the relevant tracking index and rounding of share prices and adjustments to the tracking index may affect the ability of the manager of an underlying ETF to achieve close correlation with the tracking index for the relevant ETF. An ETF's return may therefore deviate from that of its tracking index.

9.18.3 Underlying index related risks

There is no guarantee that the underlying ETF will achieve a high degree of correlation to its underlying index and therefore achieve its investment objective.

9.18.4 Counterparty risks

The Sub-Fund may invest in synthetic ETFs which may invest in FDIs which are issued by one or more issuers to gain exposure to a benchmark. Such underlying synthetic ETFs are therefore subject to counterparty risk of the FDIs' issuers and may suffer substantial losses if such issuers default or fail to honour their contractual commitments.

9.18.5 Trading risks

There can be no assurance that an active trading market will exist or maintain for units/shares of an ETF on any securities exchange. The units/shares of the ETFs in which the Sub-Fund invests may be traded at large discounts or premiums to their net asset value, which may in turn affect the NAV of the Sub-Fund.

9.18.6 Trading difference risks

As the relevant financial markets for the securities in the underlying ETF may be open when units in the underlying ETF are not priced, the value of the securities in the underlying ETF's portfolio may change on days when the Sub-Fund will not be able to purchase or sell the underlying ETF's units. Differences in trading hours between the relevant financial markets and the stock exchange where the underlying ETF is traded may also increase the level of premium or discount of the unit price to the net asset value of the underlying ETF, resulting in adverse impact on the Sub-Fund's NAV.

9.18.7 Termination risk

The underlying ETF may be terminated early under certain circumstances, for example, where the index is no longer available for benchmarking or if the size of the underlying ETF falls below a pre-determined net asset value threshold as set out in its constitutive documents and offering documents. The Sub-Fund may not be able to recover its investments and may suffer a loss when the underlying ETF is terminated.

9.19 **Risks associated with investment in FDI**

Risks associated with FDI include counterparty/credit risk, liquidity risk, valuation risk, volatility risk and over-the-counter transaction risk. The leverage element/component of an FDI can result in a loss significantly greater than the amount invested in the FDI by the Sub-Fund. Exposure to FDI may lead to a high risk of significant loss by the Sub-Fund.

9.20 **Custody risk**

Custodians or sub-custodians may be appointed in local markets for purpose of safekeeping assets in those markets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems are not fully developed, the assets of the Sub-Fund may be exposed to custodial risk. In case of liquidation, bankruptcy or insolvency of a custodian or sub-custodian, 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 a Sub-Fund in investing and holding investments in such markets will be generally higher than in organized securities markets.

(VI) UBS (HK) FUND SERIES – GLOBAL INCOME BOND (USD)

This document relates to the UBS (HK) Fund Series – Global Income Bond (USD), a sub-fund established under the Trust. This Fund Specific Prospectus should be read in conjunction with the Trust Prospectus. In case of discrepancies between Part A (the Trust Prospectus) and Part B(VI) (this Fund Specific Prospectus) of this document in relation to the Sub-Fund, this Part B(VI) shall prevail.

1. DEFINITIONS

Defined terms used in this Fund Specific Prospectus which are not defined below bear the same meanings as in the Trust Prospectus.

“Amortization Period”	the five accounting periods (or such other period as determined by the Manager) commencing from the date of launch of the Sub-Fund;
“Base Currency”	US dollar;
“Business Day”	any day other than Saturday or Sunday, on which the Stock Exchange and the financial exchanges in the United States are open for trading, unless the Manager and the Trustee otherwise agree;
“Dealing Day”	each Business Day except for 24 and 31 December, and such other day(s) as the Manager may from time to time determine;
“Initial Issue Price”	the initial issue price of the respective Unit classes as set out in the section headed “Unit Classes” in the Trust Prospectus;
“Initial Offer Period”	such date(s) as the Manager may in its discretion determine (after consultation with the Trustee);
“Issue Price”	the Net Asset Value per Unit calculated as at the Valuation Point on the Dealing Day relating to the application for the issue of Units, and subject to a Subscription Charge and any fiscal and purchase charges;
“Redemption Charge”	a charge payable by the Unitholder and calculated as a percentage of the Redemption Price of each Unit which is being redeemed by that Unitholder;
“Redemption Price”	the Net Asset Value per Unit calculated as at the Valuation Point on the Dealing Day relating to the application for redemption of Units;
“Sub-Fund”	UBS (HK) Fund Series – Global Income Bond (USD), being a sub-fund of the Trust offered pursuant to this Fund Specific Prospectus;

“Subscription Charge”	a charge payable by the Unitholder and calculated as a percentage of the subscription amount based on the Initial Issue Price or Issue Price (as the case may be) of each Unit which is issued to that Unitholder;
“Trust Prospectus”	the prospectus in Part A of this document relating to the Trust, as amended or supplemented from time to time; and
“Valuation Point”	the close of business in the last relevant market to close on each Business Day or such other time or times as the Manager (after consultation with the Trustee) may from time to time determine.

2. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICY

2.1 Currency Denomination

The base currency of the Sub-Fund is USD. Units in the Sub-Fund are offered in USD or other currencies at the Manager's discretion.

2.2 Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to maximize total return over the long term with a focus on income generation by investing primarily in a broad range of global debt securities.

2.3 Investment Strategy

The Sub-Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily (i.e. at least 70% of its NAV) in global (including emerging markets) debt securities, including but not limited to government and non-government bonds (including bonds issued by local authorities, supra-nationals, agencies and corporate entities); fixed rate, variable rate (including floating rate), inflation-linked, convertible, secured, and unsecured, debt securities.

The Sub-Fund may invest less than 50% of its NAV in debt securities which are non-investment grade (i.e., assigned with a rating of below BBB- by Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings or below Baa3 by Moody's, or in the case of onshore China debt securities, BB+ or below by a reputable Mainland Chinese credit rating agency), or debt securities which are unrated. In the event of split ratings (i.e., when a security receives different ratings from two or more credit rating agencies), the security will receive: (a) the middle rating if the security is rated by more than two credit rating agencies, or (b) the lower rating if the security is rated by two credit rating agencies only. For the purpose of the Sub-Fund, "unrated debt security" is defined as a debt security which neither the security itself nor its issuer has a credit rating.

The Investment Manager does not intend to invest more than 10% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund in securities issued and/or guaranteed by a single sovereign issuer which is below investment grade (i.e., assigned with a rating of below BBB- by Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings or below Baa3 by Moody's), on behalf of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund may invest less than 30% of its NAV in onshore and/or offshore China debt securities, which shall include (i) onshore China debt securities held through QFI, Bond Connect and/or the CIBM Initiative, and/or (ii) offshore China debt securities issued in non-CNY currencies. For the avoidance of doubt, the Sub-Fund will not invest in Dim Sum bonds. The Sub-Fund may invest not more than 20% of its NAV in Urban Investment Bonds (城投債), which are debt instruments issued by Mainland Chinese local government financing vehicles ("LGFVs") and are typically not guaranteed by local governments or the central government of Mainland China. These LGFVs are separate legal entities established by local governments and/or their affiliates to raise financing for public welfare investment or infrastructure projects.

The Sub-Fund's aggregate exposure to investments in the Mainland Chinese market via the CIBM Initiative, Bond Connect and/or any other means as may be permitted by the relevant regulations from time to time (such as QFI) may not exceed 20% of its NAV.

The debt securities invested by the Sub-Fund may be denominated in the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund or other currencies which may or may not be hedged.

In addition, the Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its NAV in equities, equity rights and warrants as well as shares, other equity shares and dividend-right certificates acquired through the exercise of conversion rights (including via convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds), subscription rights or warrants, in addition to warrants remaining after the separate sale of ex-issues and any equities acquired with these warrants. The equities acquired by exercise of rights or through subscription (including via convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds) must be sold no later than 12 months after they were acquired.

The Sub-Fund may invest a maximum of 10% of its NAV in convertible, exchangeable and warrant-linked bonds as well as convertible debentures.

The Sub-Fund may invest in LAPs such as contingent convertible debt securities, senior non-preferred debt instruments, senior or subordinated debt instruments, debt instruments that meet the qualifying criteria to be Additional Tier 1 Capital or Tier 2 Capital under the Banking (Capital) Rules and similar debt instruments issued under an equivalent regime of non-Hong Kong jurisdictions. These instruments may be subject to contingent write-down or contingent conversion to ordinary shares on the occurrence of trigger event(s). The Sub-Fund's expected total maximum investments in LAPs will be up to 50% of its NAV, and the Sub-Fund's investments in each category of LAPs will not exceed 30% of its NAV.

The value of investments in asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities, collateralized loan obligations and collateralized debt obligations will not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's NAV.

Under exceptional circumstances (e.g. major crisis), the Sub-Fund may temporarily invest up to 100% of its NAV in cash/cash equivalents such as bank deposits, certificates of deposit, commercial paper and treasury bills for cash flow management.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its NAV in units or shares of underlying schemes and/or ETFs (as defined in the Trust Prospectus above). The ETFs are considered and treated as listed securities for the purposes of and subject to the requirements in Chapters 7.1, 7.1A and 7.2 of the Code.

The Sub-Fund may use FDIs for hedging and investment purposes. The net derivative exposure of the Sub-Fund may be up to 50% of its NAV.

The Investment Manager does not intend to enter into securities lending transactions, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions or other similar over-the-counter transactions, on behalf of the Sub-Fund. The Manager does not intend to invest (directly or indirectly) in virtual assets, or in any insurance-linked securities and insurance-linked securities-related products (including any repackaged products and derivatives of insurance-linked securities issued in Hong Kong).

2.4 Investment and Borrowing Restrictions

Please refer to the sections headed "Investment Restrictions" and "Borrowing and Leverage" in the Trust Prospectus.

In addition, the Sub-Fund is subject to the following investment restrictions:

- (a) No more than 10% of the total Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund may be invested in securities and other transferable financial products or instruments that are neither listed,

quoted, admitted nor dealt in on a stock exchange, over-the-counter market or other organised securities market (i.e. regulated market) which is open to the international public and on which such securities are regularly traded.

- (b) The total value of all positions in securities and money market instruments of issuers that account for more than 5% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund may not exceed 40% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund. This restriction does not apply to deposits and transactions in over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives with financial institutions that are subject to prudential supervision. The aforementioned 40% limit excludes transferable securities, money market instruments and covered bonds issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the European Union, one or more of its local authorities, a non-Member State of the European Union, or a public international body to which one or more Member States of the European Union belong.
- (c) No more than 10% of the total Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund may be invested in existing undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) as authorized according to Directive 2009/65/EC and other undertakings for collective investment (UCI) within the meaning of Article 1(2)(a) and (b) of Directive 2009/65/EC, whether or not established in a Member State of the European Union, provided that the criteria of equivalent supervision, investor protection and transparency requirements are met.

In the event of any inconsistency between the investment and borrowing restrictions set out in this paragraph 3.4 and the sections headed “Investment Restrictions” and “Borrowing and Leverage” in the Trust Prospectus, the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

3. INVESTMENT MANAGERS

The Manager may, at any time and without prior notice to Unitholders, delegate its investment management functions to any of the following UBS entities which are eligible to exercise investment discretion on the Sub-Fund as of the date of this Trust Prospectus:

- (a) UBS Asset Management (Americas) LLC
- (b) UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG
- (c) UBS Asset Management (UK) Ltd
- (d) UBS Asset Management (Singapore) Ltd.

Prior approval will be sought from the SFC (if required) and at least one month’s notice will be given to Unitholders should there be any addition or removal of Investment Manager(s) to the above list.

4. SUBSCRIPTION FOR UNITS

4.1 Issue Price

Each Unit will be offered during the Initial Offer Period at the Initial Issue Price as set out in the table in the section headed “Unit Classes” in the Trust Prospectus, subject to the Subscription Charge and fiscal and purchase charges (if any).

Thereafter, each Unit will be offered at the Issue Price, being the Net Asset Value per Unit calculated as at the Valuation Point, and again subject to a Subscription Charge and any fiscal and purchase charges (if any).

4.2 Application Procedure

When an investor submits the application instruction via his/her Authorized Distributor, that investor should confirm the relevant cut-off time with the Authorized Distributor. This cut-off time will be earlier than the application deadline of the Sub-Fund as listed below.

Application forms for the subscription of Units during the Initial Offer Period must be received by the Registrar (directly or via the Authorized Distributor(s)) on or before 5:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) (or such other time as the Manager may determine from time to time and agreed with the Trustee) on the last Business Day of the Initial Offer Period. Cleared funds in full for the relevant application for subscription must be received within one (1) Business Day after the last Business Day of the Initial Offer Period (or such later date as the Manager may determine).

Following the close of the Initial Offer Period, application instructions for Units in the Sub-Fund must be received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) on or before 5:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) (or such other time as the Manager may determine from time to time and agreed with the Trustee) on the relevant Dealing Day, being the dealing cut-off time, and the application will be effected at the Issue Price plus the Subscription Charge and such amount, if any, per Unit as the Manager may determine represents fiscal and purchase charges. Cleared funds in full for the relevant application for subsequent subscription must be received by the Registrar on or before the third Business Day following the relevant Dealing Day (or such later date as the Manager may determine). An application for Units received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) after the aforementioned deadline, or on any day that is not a Dealing Day, will be processed on the next Dealing Day.

Subscriptions will only be accepted in the relevant class currency of the Units. No third party payment will be allowed.

5. REDEMPTION OF UNITS

5.1 Redemption of Units

A Unitholder may redeem all or some of its Units in whole on any Dealing Day. Partial redemptions may be made. If, after redemption, a Unitholder would be left with a balance of Units having a value less than the minimum holding (if any) as set out in the table in the section headed "Unit Classes" in the Trust Prospectus, the Manager reserves its right to treat it as a request for redemption for the full balance of the Unitholder's holding of Units. A Unitholder wishing to redeem its Units which were subscribed via an Authorized Distributor should confirm the minimum redemption size with the relevant Authorized Distributor. A Unitholder wishing to redeem its Units should complete a redemption form and return it as instructed on the redemption form or by other written or electronic means specified by the Manager and the Trustee. Redemption forms can be obtained from the Authorized Distributor(s) or the Manager.

Unitholders may apply to convert Units in the Sub-Fund for Units of another sub-fund of the Trust, or Units between different classes in the Sub-Fund, that has the same base currency of US dollar. Please refer to the section entitled "Conversion of Units" in the Trust Prospectus.

5.2 Redemption Procedure

When a Unitholder submits the redemption request via his/her Authorized Distributor, that Unitholder should confirm the relevant cut-off time with the Authorized Distributor. This cut-off time will be earlier than the redemption deadline of the Sub-Fund listed below.

Redemption requests for Units in the Sub-Fund must be received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) on or before 5:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) (or such other time as the Manager may determine and agreed with the Trustee from time to time) on the relevant Dealing Day, being the dealing cut-off time, and the redemption will be effected at the Redemption Price less the Redemption Charge and such amount, if any, per Unit as the Manager may determine represents fiscal and sales charges. Redemption requests received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) after the aforementioned deadline, or on any day that is not a Dealing Day, will be processed on the next Dealing Day.

Upon receipt of all properly completed documentation, redemption proceeds will normally be paid within three (3) Business Days after the Dealing Day on which Units were redeemed. Payments may fail due to technical, operational or other issues which may or may not be within the Manager's control. The Manager shall use its best endeavor to resolve upon identifying such issues. In any event, the payment shall be made in compliance with the requirements under the Code (currently within one month of that Dealing Day 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). Bank charges (if any) incurred in making such payment will be borne by the redeeming Unitholder and accordingly will be deducted from the redemption proceeds.

If the Trustee is required by the laws or regulations of any relevant jurisdiction to withhold any redemption moneys payable to the holder of a Unit the amount of such amount shall be deducted from the redemption moneys otherwise payable to such person.

All redemption moneys will be paid in the relevant class currency of the Units. No third party payment will be allowed.

5.3 Redemption Gate

The Manager reserves the right to refrain from executing redemption and conversion orders in full (i.e. to apply the redemption gate) on any Dealing Day on which the total orders would exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets on that Dealing Day. The limitation will apply pro rata so that all Unitholders wishing to redeem Units on that Dealing Day will redeem the same proportion by value of those Units, and Units not redeemed (but which would otherwise have been redeemed) will be carried forward for redemption, subject to the same limitation, on the next Dealing Day. If requests for redemption are so carried forward, the Manager will inform the Unitholders concerned.

6. CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The Net Asset Value per Unit will be calculated as at the Valuation Point in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed. The details of the valuation rules are described in the Trust Prospectus under "Calculation of Net Asset Value".

7. **SUSPENSION OF DEALING**

Application for Units made or pending during a suspension period (for further details see “Suspension of Dealing” in section 14.2 of the Trust Prospectus) may be withdrawn by notice in writing received by the Trustee prior to the end of the suspension period. Applications not withdrawn will be processed on the first Dealing Day (and for this purpose with respect to this Sub-Fund, such reference to the first Dealing Day shall be a reference to the first Business Day) following the end of the suspension period, on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Unit determined as at the Valuation Point in respect of such Dealing Day.

8. **CHARGES AND EXPENSES**

Fees payable by Unitholders:

8.1 **Subscription Charge and Redemption Charge**

Currently a Subscription Charge of up to 3% of the subscription amount is applicable to Class A Units, Class K-1 Units, Class M Units, Class Q Units, Class I-B Units and Class E Units. No Subscription Charge is applicable to Class I-P Units. No Redemption Charge is applicable to Class A Units, Class K-1 Units, Class M Units, Class Q Units, Class I-B Units, Class I-P Units and Class E Units.

The Manager may pay the whole or a part of the proceeds from the Subscription Charge and/or Redemption Charge (if any) to any Authorized Distributor.

8.2 **Transfer Fee**

Should a Unitholder wish to transfer one or more Units, currently no transfer fee is chargeable to the transferor.

8.3 **Conversion Fee**

Should a Unitholder wish to convert one or more Units of the Sub-Fund into Units of another sub-fund of the Trust, currently a conversion fee of up to 1% of the subscription amount is applicable to Class A Units, Class K-1 Units, Class M Units, Class Q Units, Class I-B Units and Class E Units. No conversion fee is applicable to Class I-P Units.

Fees payable by the Sub-Fund:

8.4 **Management Fee and Service Fee**

The Manager is entitled to receive a management fee and a service fee from the Sub-Fund, currently at a rate as set out in the table below. The management fee and the service fee are calculated and accrued as at each Business Day by reference to the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund. The management fee and the service fee are payable monthly in arrears. The current annual rate of management fee and service fee may be increased to a specified maximum level permitted in the Trust Deed by giving one month’s prior notice (or such period of notice as permitted or provided under applicable laws and regulatory requirements) to investors. Under the Trust Deed, the maximum rate of the management fee that the Manager is entitled to receive is 2.5% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund and the maximum rate of the service fee that the Manager is entitled to receive is 0.5% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.

Unless specified otherwise, the figures stated below are fixed rates per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.

Unit Class	Management Fee	Service Fee
Class A	Up to 1.07% Up to 1.12% for Unit classes with “hedged” in their names	Up to 0.4%
Class K-1	Up to 0.77% Up to 0.8% for Unit classes with “hedged” in their names	Up to 0.4%
Class M	Up to 1.07% Up to 1.12% for Unit classes with “hedged” in their names	Up to 0.4%
Class Q	Up to 0.67% Up to 0.72% for Unit classes with “hedged” in their names	Up to 0.4%
Class I-B	Nil	Nil
Class I-P	Up to 0.25% Up to 0.3% for Unit classes with “hedged” in their names	Nil
Class E	Nil	Nil

8.5 **Trustee Fee**

The Trustee will receive an asset based fee of up to 0.09% per annum of the Net Asset Value of this Sub-Fund (subject to a minimum annual fee of USD60,000) (the “**Trustee Fee**”) for trustee services. The maximum rate of the Trustee Fee is 1% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund. The Trustee Fee is calculated and accrued as at each Dealing Day and is payable monthly in arrears. The Trustee Fee includes the fees payable for the services rendered in its capacity as trustee of the Trust.

In addition to the Trustee Fee, the Trustee is also entitled to receive a fee for acting as Registrar of USD6,000 per annum for the first 50 Unitholders and thereafter USD100 per annum per Unitholder. It is also entitled to receive various transaction, processing, safekeeping and valuation fees and other applicable fees as agreed with the Manager from time to time subject to the Trust Deed and the SFC's approval (if required) and to be reimbursed by the Sub-Fund for all out-of-pocket expenses (including sub-custody fees and expenses) properly incurred by it in the performance of its duties.

8.6 Performance Fee

No performance fee will be payable to the Manager by the Sub-Fund.

8.7 Establishment Expenses

The establishment costs and payments incurred in the establishment of the Sub-Fund are to be borne by the Sub-Fund and amortized over the Amortization Period. The Manager may determine that the unamortized establishment costs of the Trust or a part thereof may be re-allocated this Sub-Fund.

Please refer to "Establishment Expenses" in section 16.5 of the Trust Prospectus for further details.

9. SUB-FUND SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

In addition to the risk factors set out in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in section 7 of the Trust Prospectus, your attention is drawn to the additional principal risks specific to this Sub-Fund set out below.

9.1 Investment risk

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

9.2 Currency and exchange rate risk

Underlying investments of the Sub-Fund may be denominated in currencies other than the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund. Also, a class of Units may be designated in a currency other than the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund. The NAV of the Sub-Fund may be affected unfavourably by fluctuations in the exchange rates between these currencies and the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund and by changes in exchange rate controls. The currencies of some underlying assets of the Sub-Fund may not be freely convertible and subject to exchange controls and restrictions.

9.3 Currency hedging risk

The investments of the Sub-Fund may be denominated in the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund or other currencies which may or may not be hedged. Currency hedging instruments may involve the risk of a default by a counterparty (counterparty risk). In addition, hedging involves costs and may be ineffective, resulting in significant loss. The cost of hedging transactions and hedging conducted at the Sub-Fund level may preclude Unitholders from benefitting from the appreciation of currencies which are not the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund.

9.4 Risks associated with debt securities

9.4.1 Credit or counterparty risk

The Sub-Fund is exposed to the credit/default risk of issuers of the debt securities that the Sub-Fund may invest in.

9.4.2 Interest rate risk

Investment in the Sub-Fund is subject to interest rate risk. In general, the prices of debt securities rise when interest rates fall, whilst their prices fall when interest rates rise.

9.4.3 Volatility and liquidity risk

The debt securities in certain markets (e.g. emerging markets) may be subject to higher volatility and lower liquidity compared to more developed markets. The prices of such securities may be subject to fluctuations. The bid and offer spreads of the price of such securities may be large and the Sub-Fund may incur significant trading costs.

9.4.4 Risk associated with debt securities rated below investment grade and/or unrated

The Sub-Fund may invest in debt securities rated below investment grade (i.e., assigned with a rating of below BBB- by Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings or below Baa3 by Moody's, or in the case of onshore China debt securities, BB+ or below by a reputable Mainland Chinese credit rating agency) or which are unrated. Such securities are generally subject to lower liquidity, higher volatility and greater risk of loss of principal and interest than high-rated debt securities.

9.4.5 Downgrading risk

The credit rating of a debt instrument or its issuer may subsequently be downgraded. In the event of such downgrading, the value of the Sub-Fund may be adversely affected. The Investment Manager may or may not be able to dispose of the debt instruments that are being downgraded.

9.4.6 Sovereign debt risk

The Sub-Fund's investment in securities issued or guaranteed by governments may be exposed to political, social and economic risks. In adverse situations, the sovereign issuers may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due or may request the Sub-Fund to participate in restructuring such debts. The Sub-Fund may suffer significant losses when there is a default of sovereign debt issuers.

9.4.7 Risks associated with collateralized and/or securitised products

The Sub-Fund invests in asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities, collateralized loan obligations and collateralized debt obligations, which may be highly illiquid and prone to substantial price volatility. These instruments may be subject to greater credit, liquidity and interest rate risk compared to other debt securities. They are often exposed to extension and prepayment risks and risks that the payment obligations relating to the underlying assets are not met, which may adversely impact the returns of the securities.

9.4.8 Valuation risk

Valuation of the Sub-Fund's investments may involve uncertainties and judgmental determinations. If such valuation turns out to be incorrect, this may affect the NAV calculation of the Sub-Fund.

9.4.9 Credit rating risk

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

9.4.10 Credit rating agency risk

The credit appraisal system and the rating methodologies employed in Mainland China may be different from those employed in other markets. Credit ratings given by Mainland Chinese credit rating agencies may therefore not be directly comparable with those given by other international credit rating agencies.

9.5 **Emerging market risk**

The Sub-Fund invests in emerging markets which may involve increased risks and special considerations not typically associated with investment in more developed markets, such as liquidity risks, currency risks/control, political and economic uncertainties, legal and taxation risks, settlement risks, custody risk and the likelihood of a high degree of volatility.

9.6 **Risk of regulatory changes in Mainland China**

The Sub-Fund's ability to make the relevant investments or to implement or pursue its investment objective and strategy is subject to the applicable laws, rules and regulations (including restrictions on investments and repatriation of principal and profits) in Mainland China, which are subject to change and such change may have potential retrospective effect.

9.7 **Mainland China tax risk**

There are risks and uncertainties associated with the current Mainland Chinese tax laws, regulations and practice in respect of gains realised or interest arising from the Sub-Fund's investments in Mainland Chinese securities (which may have retrospective effect). Any increased tax liabilities on the Sub-Fund may adversely affect the Sub-Fund's value.

Based on professional and independent tax advice, the Sub-Fund currently does not accrue any Mainland China tax provision.

If tax provision is to be made by the Sub-Fund, any shortfall between the provision and the actual tax liabilities, which will be debited from the Sub-Fund's assets, will adversely affect the Sub-Fund's NAV. The actual tax liabilities may be lower than the tax provision made. Depending on the timing of their subscriptions and/or redemptions, investors may be disadvantaged as a result of any shortfall of tax provision and will not have the right to claim any part of the overprovision (as the case may be).

Unitholders should seek their own tax advice on their tax position with regard to their investments in the Sub-Fund.

9.8 RMB currency and conversion risks

RMB is currently not freely convertible and is subject to exchange controls and restrictions.

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

Although offshore RMB (CNH) and onshore RMB (CNY) are the same currency, they trade at different rates. Any divergence between CNH and CNY may adversely impact investors.

Under exceptional circumstances, payment of redemptions and/or dividend payment in RMB may be delayed due to the exchange controls and restrictions applicable to RMB.

9.9 Risks associated with China Interbank Bond Market

The Sub-Fund invests in the China Interbank Bond Market via the CIBM Initiative and/or Bond Connect. This market is in a stage of development and internationalization and the investments are subject to regulatory risks. For further details, please refer to the relevant risks detailed under section 7.9 of the Trust Prospectus.

9.10 Risks associated with Bond Connect

The relevant rules and regulations on Bond Connect are subject to change which may have potential retrospective effect. Where a suspension in the trading through Bond Connect is effected, the ability of the Sub-Fund to invest in bonds or access the Mainland Chinese market through the programme will be adversely affected. In such event, the Sub-Fund will have to increase its reliance on the CIBM Initiative, and its ability to achieve its investment objective could be negatively affected. For further details, please refer to the relevant risks detailed under section 7.9 of the Trust Prospectus.

9.11 Risks associated with investment made through QFI scheme

The Sub-Fund's ability to make the relevant investments or to fully implement or pursue its investment objective and strategy is subject to the applicable laws, rules and regulations (including restrictions on investments and requirements on repatriation of principal and profits) in Mainland China, which are subject to change and such change may have potential retrospective effect.

The Sub-Fund may suffer substantial losses if the approval of the QFI status is being revoked/terminated or otherwise invalidated as the Sub-Fund may be prohibited from trading of relevant securities and repatriation of the Sub-Fund's monies, or if any of the key operators or parties (including the QFI custodian/brokers) is bankrupt/in default and/or is disqualified from performing its obligations (including execution or settlement of any transaction or transfer of monies or securities).

9.12 Risks associated with urban investment bonds

Urban investment bonds are issued by LGFVs and are typically not guaranteed by local governments or the central government of the PRC. As such, local governments or the central government of the PRC are not obliged to support any LGFVs in default. In the event that the

LGFVs default on payment of principal or interest of the urban investment bonds, the Sub-Fund could suffer substantial loss and the NAV of the Sub-Fund could be adversely affected.

9.13 Risks associated with investment in convertible and exchangeable bonds

Convertible bonds are a hybrid between debt and equity, which permit conversion into the shares in the company issuing the bond at a specified future date. Exchangeable bonds are also a hybrid between debt and equity, which permit conversion into the shares in a company, other than in the company issuing the bond (but usually within the same group), at a specified future date. As such, convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds will be exposed to equity movement and greater volatility than straight bond investments. Investments in convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds are subject to the same interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and prepayment risk associated with comparable straight bond investments.

9.14 Risks associated with investments in LAPs

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 event(s) (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.

The Sub-Fund may invest in contingent convertible debt securities, commonly known as CoCos, which are highly complex and are of high risk. Upon the occurrence of the trigger event, CoCos may be converted into shares of the issuer (potentially at a discounted price), or may be subject to the permanent write-down to zero. Coupon payments on CoCos are discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time.

The Sub-Fund may invest in senior non-preferred debts. While these instruments are generally senior to subordinated debts, they may be subject to write-down upon the occurrence of a trigger event and will no longer fall under the creditor ranking hierarchy of the issuer. This may result in total loss of principal invested.

9.15 Risks associated with investment in equities, equity rights and warrants

The Sub-Fund may acquire and hold equity securities (including shares, other equity shares and dividend-right certificates) which are acquired through the exercise of conversion rights (including via convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds), subscription rights or warrants, in addition to warrants remaining after the separate sale of ex-issues and any equities acquired with these warrants. Such conversions may occur at a particular time due to the issuer (whose debt instrument or warrant is held by the Sub-Fund) relying on call provisions of the relevant debt instrument or warrant to require the Sub-Fund to exercise its conversion right. As such, the Sub-Fund may not be able to wholly decide when to exercise its conversion right, subscription right or warrant, and the equity securities acquired as a result of the conversion

may be at a time when the value of that equity security is higher than it may be if the debt instrument or warrant were to be redeemed by the Sub-Fund at the initial specified future date.

9.16 Risks of investing in other funds

The Sub-Fund will be subject to the risks associated with the underlying schemes it invests in. The Sub-Fund does not have control of the investments of the underlying schemes and there is no assurance that the investment objective and strategy of the underlying schemes will be successfully achieved, which may have a negative impact on the NAV of the Sub-Fund.

The underlying schemes in which the Sub-Fund may invest may not be regulated by the SFC. There may be additional costs involved when investing into these funds. There is also no guarantee that the underlying schemes will always have sufficient liquidity to meet the Sub-Fund's redemption requests as and when made.

9.17 Risks relating to investment in ETFs

The Sub-Fund may invest in ETFs and will be subject to the following risks associated with the underlying ETFs:-

9.17.1 Passive investment risks

The ETFs that the Sub-Fund invests in may not be “actively managed” and the manager of the relevant ETFs does not have the discretion to select securities or to take defensive positions in declining markets. Consequently, falls in the underlying index of the ETFs are expected to result in a corresponding fall in the value of the Sub-Fund.

9.17.2 Tracking error risks

Factors such as fees and expenses of an underlying ETF and investment strategy used, imperfect correlation between the ETF's assets and the underlying securities within the relevant tracking index and rounding of share prices and adjustments to the tracking index may affect the ability of the manager of an underlying ETF to achieve close correlation with the tracking index for the relevant ETF. An ETF's return may therefore deviate from that of its tracking index.

9.17.3 Underlying index related risks

There is no guarantee that the underlying ETF will achieve a high degree of correlation to its underlying index and therefore achieve its investment objective.

9.17.4 Counterparty risks

The Sub-Fund may invest in synthetic ETFs which may invest in FDIs which are issued by one or more issuers to gain exposure to a benchmark. Such underlying synthetic ETFs are therefore subject to counterparty risk of the FDIs' issuers and may suffer substantial losses if such issuers default or fail to honour their contractual commitments.

9.17.5 Trading risks

There can be no assurance that an active trading market will exist or maintain for units/shares of an ETF on any securities exchange. The units/shares of the ETFs in which the Sub-Fund

invests may be traded at large discounts or premiums to their net asset value, which may in turn affect the NAV of the Sub-Fund.

9.17.6 Trading difference risks

As the relevant financial markets for the securities in the underlying ETF may be open when units in the underlying ETF are not priced, the value of the securities in the underlying ETF's portfolio may change on days when the Sub-Fund will not be able to purchase or sell the underlying ETF's units. Differences in trading hours between the relevant financial markets and the stock exchange where the underlying ETF is traded may also increase the level of premium or discount of the unit price to the net asset value of the underlying ETF, resulting in adverse impact on the Sub-Fund's NAV.

9.17.7 Termination risk

The underlying ETF may be terminated early under certain circumstances, for example, where the index is no longer available for benchmarking or if the size of the underlying ETF falls below a pre-determined net asset value threshold as set out in its constitutive documents and offering documents. The Sub-Fund may not be able to recover its investments and may suffer a loss when the underlying ETF is terminated.

9.18 **Risks associated with investment in FDI**

Risks associated with FDI include counterparty/credit risk, liquidity risk, valuation risk, volatility risk and over-the-counter transaction risk. The leverage element/component of an FDI can result in a loss significantly greater than the amount invested in the FDI by the Sub-Fund. Exposure to FDI may lead to a high risk of significant loss by the Sub-Fund.

9.19 **Custody risk**

Custodians or sub-custodians may be appointed in local markets for purpose of safekeeping assets in those markets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems are not fully developed, the assets of the Sub-Fund may be exposed to custodial risk. In case of liquidation, bankruptcy or insolvency of a custodian or sub-custodian, 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 a Sub-Fund in investing and holding investments in such markets will be generally higher than in organized securities markets.

(VII) UBS (HK) FUND SERIES – ASIA ALLOCATION OPPORTUNITY (USD)

This document relates to the UBS (HK) Fund Series – Asia Allocation Opportunity (USD), a sub-fund established under the Trust. This Fund Specific Prospectus should be read in conjunction with the Trust Prospectus. In case of discrepancies between Part A (the Trust Prospectus) and Part B(VII) (this Fund Specific Prospectus) of this document in relation to the Sub-Fund, this Part B(VII) shall prevail.

1. DEFINITIONS

Defined terms used in this Fund Specific Prospectus which are not defined below bear the same meanings as in the Trust Prospectus.

“Amortization Period”	the five accounting periods (or such other period as determined by the Manager) commencing from the date of launch of the Sub-Fund;
“Base Currency”	US dollar;
“Business Day”	any day other than Saturday or Sunday, on which the Stock Exchange is open for trading, unless the Manager and the Trustee otherwise agree;
“Dealing Day”	each Business Day except for 24 and 31 December, and such other day(s) as the Manager may from time to time determine;
“Initial Issue Price”	the initial issue price of the respective Unit classes as set out in the section headed “Unit Classes” in the Trust Prospectus;
“Initial Offer Period”	such date(s) as the Manager may in its discretion determine (after consultation with the Trustee);
“Issue Price”	the Net Asset Value per Unit calculated as at the Valuation Point on the Dealing Day relating to the application for the issue of Units, and subject to a Subscription Charge and any fiscal and purchase charges;
“Redemption Charge”	a charge payable by the Unitholder and calculated as a percentage of the Redemption Price of each Unit which is being redeemed by that Unitholder;
“Redemption Price”	the Net Asset Value per Unit calculated as at the Valuation Point on the Dealing Day relating to the application for redemption of Units;
“Sub-Fund”	UBS (HK) Fund Series – Asia Allocation Opportunity (USD), being a sub-fund of the Trust offered pursuant to this Fund Specific Prospectus;

“Subscription Charge”	a charge payable by the Unitholder and calculated as a percentage of the subscription amount based on the Initial Issue Price or Issue Price (as the case may be) of each Unit which is issued to that Unitholder;
“Trust Prospectus”	the prospectus in Part A of this document relating to the Trust, as amended or supplemented from time to time; and
“Valuation Point”	the close of business in the last relevant market to close on each Business Day or such other time or times as the Manager (after consultation with the Trustee) may from time to time determine.

2. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICY

2.1 Currency Denomination

The base currency of the Sub-Fund is USD. Units in the Sub-Fund are offered in USD or other currencies at the Manager's discretion.

2.2 Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to generate income and capital growth by investing in Asia.

2.3 Investment Strategy

The Sub-Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily (i.e. at least 70% of its NAV) in Asia equities and Asian debt securities.

The active asset allocation of the Sub-Fund will change according to the Manager's views of fundamental economic and market conditions and investment trends across the globe, taking into consideration factors such as liquidity, costs, timing of execution, relative attractiveness of individual securities and issuers available in the market.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 75% of its NAV in equity securities of companies that are listed, or have their registered offices, or that generate a predominant share of their sales and/or profits, in Asia (including emerging markets). The Sub-Fund's equity exposure is not limited to a particular range of market capitalization. The equities securities held by the Sub-Fund may include equities, listed REITs, equity rights and warrants as well as shares, other equity shares and dividend-right certificates acquired through the exercise of conversion rights (including via convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds), subscription rights or warrants, in addition to warrants remaining after the separate sale of ex-issues and any equities acquired with these warrants. The Sub-Fund's investment in listed REITs may be up to 35% of its NAV.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 65% of its NAV in onshore and/or offshore China equity securities including A-Shares and B-Shares and those listed on the ChiNext market and/or the Science and Technology Innovation Board (STAR Board). The Sub-Fund's direct investment in A-Shares may be traded via the Stock Connect or any other eligible means allowed by the Mainland Chinese regulators (including via QFI).

The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 75% of its NAV in debt securities issued or guaranteed by bodies in, registered in, or with significant operations in Asia (including emerging markets) including but not limited to government and non-government bonds (including bonds issued by local authorities, supra-nationals, agencies and corporate entities); fixed rate, variable rate (including floating rate), inflation-linked, convertible, secured, and unsecured, debt securities.

The Sub-Fund may invest less than 30% of its NAV in debt securities which are non-investment grade (i.e., assigned with a rating of below BBB- by Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings or below Baa3 by Moody's, or in the case of onshore China debt securities, BB+ or below by a reputable Mainland Chinese credit rating agency), or debt securities which are unrated. In the event of split ratings (i.e., when a security receives different ratings from two or more credit rating agencies), the security will receive: (a) the middle rating if the security is rated by more than two credit rating agencies, or (b) the lower rating if the security is rated by two credit

rating agencies only. For the purpose of the Sub-Fund, “unrated debt security” is defined as a debt security which neither the security itself nor its issuer has a credit rating.

The Manager does not intend to invest more than 10% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund in securities issued and/or guaranteed by a single sovereign issuer which is below investment grade (i.e., assigned with a rating of below BBB- by Standard & Poor’s or Fitch Ratings or below Baa3 by Moody’s), on behalf of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 65% of its NAV in onshore and/or offshore China debt securities, which shall include (i) onshore China debt securities held through QFI, Bond Connect and/or the CIBM Initiative, and/or (ii) offshore China debt securities issued in non-CNY currencies. For the avoidance of doubt, the Sub-Fund will not invest in Dim Sum bonds. The Sub-Fund may invest not more than 20% of its NAV in Urban Investment Bonds (城投債), which are debt instruments issued by Mainland Chinese local government financing vehicles (“LGFVs”) and are typically not guaranteed by local governments or the central government of Mainland China. These LGFVs are separate legal entities established by local governments and/or their affiliates to raise financing for public welfare investment or infrastructure projects.

The Sub-Fund’s aggregate exposure to investments in the Mainland Chinese market via the CIBM Initiative, Bond Connect, Stock Connect and/or any other means as may be permitted by the relevant regulations from time to time (such as QFI) may not exceed 20% of its NAV.

The Sub-Fund may invest a maximum of 10% of its NAV in convertible, exchangeable and warrant-linked bonds as well as convertible debentures.

The Sub-Fund may invest in LAPs such as contingent convertible debt securities, senior non-preferred debt instruments, senior or subordinated debt instruments, debt instruments that meet the qualifying criteria to be Additional Tier 1 Capital or Tier 2 Capital under the Banking (Capital) Rules and similar debt instruments issued under an equivalent regime of non-Hong Kong jurisdictions. These instruments may be subject to contingent write-down or contingent conversion to ordinary shares on the occurrence of trigger event(s). The Sub-Fund’s expected total maximum investments in LAPs will be up to 50% of its NAV, and the Sub-Fund’s investments in each category of LAPs will not exceed 30% of its NAV.

The value of investments in asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities, collateralized loan obligations and collateralized debt obligations will not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund’s NAV.

The investments of the Sub-Fund may be denominated in the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund or other currencies which may or may not be hedged.

Under exceptional circumstances (e.g. major crisis), the Sub-Fund may temporarily invest up to 100% of its NAV in cash/cash equivalents such as bank deposits, certificates of deposit, commercial paper and treasury bills for cash flow management.

To achieve its investment objective, the Sub-Fund may also gain exposure to any asset class allowable in its investment strategy by:

- investing up to 100% of its NAV in ETFs (as defined in the Trust Prospectus above). The ETFs are considered and treated as collective investment schemes for the purposes of and

subject to the requirements in Chapters 7.11, 7.11A and 7.11B of the Code; and/or

- investing up to 100% of its NAV directly and/or through investments in units or shares of underlying schemes (as defined in the Trust Prospectus above) which are either authorized by the SFC or eligible schemes (as determined by the SFC). The Sub-Fund's investment in each underlying scheme may not exceed 30% of its NAV and the Sub-Fund may invest no more than 10% of its NAV in underlying schemes which are non-eligible schemes (as defined by the SFC) and not authorized by the SFC. The underlying schemes may have a net derivative exposure exceeding 50% of their respective NAV (in case of schemes authorized by the SFC) or use FDIs extensively for investment purposes (in case of schemes not authorized by the SFC). The investment objective and strategy of the underlying schemes which the Sub-Fund invests in will not have a focus on any investments that are prohibited by Chapter 7 of the Code.

The Sub-Fund may use FDIs for hedging and investment purposes. The net derivative exposure of the Sub-Fund may be up to 50% of its NAV.

The Manager does not intend to enter into securities lending transactions, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions or other similar over-the-counter transactions, on behalf of the Sub-Fund. The Manager does not intend to invest (directly or indirectly) in virtual assets, or in any insurance-linked securities and insurance-linked securities-related products (including any repackaged products and derivatives of insurance-linked securities issued in Hong Kong).

2.4 Investment and Borrowing Restrictions

Please refer to the sections headed "Investment Restrictions" and "Borrowing and Leverage" in the Trust Prospectus.

3. INVESTMENT MANAGERS

The Manager may, at any time and without prior notice to Unitholders, delegate its investment management functions to any of the following UBS entities which are eligible to exercise investment discretion on the Sub-Fund as of the date of this Trust Prospectus:

- (a) UBS Asset Management (Americas) LLC
- (b) UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG
- (c) UBS Asset Management (UK) Ltd
- (d) UBS Asset Management (Singapore) Ltd.

Prior approval will be sought from the SFC (if required) and at least one month's notice will be given to Unitholders should there be any addition or removal of Investment Manager(s) to the above list.

4. SUBSCRIPTION FOR UNITS

4.1 Issue Price

Each Unit will be offered during the Initial Offer Period at the Initial Issue Price as set out in the table in the section headed “Unit Classes” in the Trust Prospectus, subject to the Subscription Charge (if any).

Thereafter, each Unit will be offered at the Issue Price, being the Net Asset Value per Unit calculated as at the Valuation Point, and again subject to a Subscription Charge and any fiscal and purchase charges (if any).

4.2 Application Procedure

When an investor submits the application instruction via his/her Authorized Distributor, that investor should confirm the relevant cut-off time with the Authorized Distributor. This cut-off time will be earlier than the application deadline of the Sub-Fund as listed below.

Application forms for the subscription of Units during the Initial Offer Period must be received by the Registrar (directly or via the Authorized Distributor(s)) on or before 5:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) (or such other time as the Manager may determine from time to time and agreed with the Trustee) on the last Business Day of the Initial Offer Period. Cleared funds in full for the relevant application for subscription must be received within one (1) Business Day after the last Business Day of the Initial Offer Period (or such later date as the Manager may determine).

Following the close of the Initial Offer Period, application instructions for Units in the Sub-Fund must be received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) on or before 5:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) (or such other time as the Manager may determine from time to time and agreed with the Trustee) on the relevant Dealing Day, being the dealing cut-off time, and the application will be effected at the Issue Price plus the Subscription Charge and such amount, if any, per Unit as the Manager may determine represents fiscal and purchase charges. Cleared funds in full for the relevant application for subsequent subscription must be received by the Registrar on or before the third Business Day following the relevant Dealing Day (or such later date as the Manager may determine). An application for Units received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) after the aforementioned deadline, or on any day that is not a Dealing Day, will be processed on the next Dealing Day.

Subscriptions will only be accepted in the relevant class currency of the Units. No third party payment will be allowed.

5. REDEMPTION OF UNITS

5.1 Redemption of Units

A Unitholder may redeem all or some of its Units in whole on any Dealing Day. Partial redemptions may be made. If, after redemption, a Unitholder would be left with a balance of Units having a value less than the minimum holding (if any) as set out in the table in the section headed “Unit Classes” in Trust Prospectus, the Manager reserves its right to treat it as a request for redemption for the full balance of the Unitholder’s holding of Units. A Unitholder wishing to redeem its Units which were subscribed via an Authorized Distributor should confirm the

minimum redemption size with the relevant Authorized Distributor. A Unitholder wishing to redeem its Units should complete a redemption form and return it as instructed on the redemption form or by other written or electronic means specified by the Manager and the Trustee. Redemption forms can be obtained from the Authorized Distributor(s) or the Manager.

Unitholders may apply to convert Units in the Sub-Fund for Units of another sub-fund of the Trust, or Units between different classes in the Sub-Fund, that has the same base currency of US dollar. Please refer to the section entitled “Conversion of Units” in the Trust Prospectus.

5.2 Redemption Procedure

When a Unitholder submits the redemption request via his/her Authorized Distributor, that Unitholder should confirm the relevant cut-off time with the Authorized Distributor. This cut-off time will be earlier than the redemption deadline of the Sub-Fund listed below.

Redemption requests for Units in the Sub-Fund must be received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) on or before 5:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) (or such other time as the Manager may determine and agreed with the Trustee from time to time) on the relevant Dealing Day, being the dealing cut-off time, and the redemption will be effected at the Redemption Price less the Redemption Charge and such amount, if any, per Unit as the Manager may determine represents fiscal and sales charges. Redemption requests received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) after the aforementioned deadline, or on any day that is not a Dealing Day, will be processed on the next Dealing Day.

Upon receipt of all properly completed documentation, redemption proceeds will normally be paid within three (3) Business Days after the Dealing Day on which Units were redeemed. Payments may fail due to technical, operational or other issues which may or may not be within the Manager’s control. The Manager shall use its best endeavor to resolve upon identifying such issues. In any event, the payment shall be made in compliance with the requirements under the Code (currently within one month of that Dealing Day 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). Bank charges (if any) incurred in making such payment will be borne by the redeeming Unitholder and accordingly will be deducted from the redemption proceeds.

If the Trustee is required by the laws or regulations of any relevant jurisdiction to withhold any redemption moneys payable to the holder of a Unit the amount of such amount shall be deducted from the redemption moneys otherwise payable to such person.

All redemption moneys will be paid in the relevant class currency of the Units. No third party payment will be allowed.

5.3 Redemption Gate

The Manager reserves the right to refrain from executing redemption and conversion orders in full (i.e. to apply the redemption gate) on any Dealing Day on which the total orders would exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund’s net assets on that Dealing Day. The limitation will apply pro rata so that all Unitholders wishing to redeem Units on that Dealing Day will redeem the same proportion by value of those Units, and Units not redeemed (but which would otherwise have been redeemed) will be carried forward for redemption, subject to the same limitation, on the

next Dealing Day. If requests for redemption are so carried forward, the Manager will inform the Unitholders concerned.

6. CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The Net Asset Value per Unit will be calculated as at the Valuation Point in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed. The details of the valuation rules are described in the Trust Prospectus under “Calculation of Net Asset Value”.

7. SUSPENSION OF DEALING

Application for Units made or pending during a suspension period (for further details see “Suspension of Dealing” in section 14.2 of the Trust Prospectus) may be withdrawn by notice in writing received by the Trustee prior to the end of the suspension period. Applications not withdrawn will be processed on the first Dealing Day (and for this purpose with respect to this Sub-Fund, such reference to the first Dealing Day shall be a reference to the first Business Day) following the end of the suspension period, on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Unit determined as at the Valuation Point in respect of such Dealing Day.

8. CHARGES AND EXPENSES

Fees payable by Unitholders:

8.1 Subscription Charge and Redemption Charge

Currently a Subscription Charge of up to 3% of the subscription amount is applicable to Class A Units, Class K-1 Unit, Class M Units, Class Q Units, Class I-B Units and Class E Units. No Subscription Charge is applicable to Class I-P Units. No Redemption Charge is applicable to Class A Units, Class K-1 Unit, Class M Units, Class Q Units, Class I-B Units, Class I-P Units and Class E Units.

The Manager may pay the whole or a part of the proceeds from the Subscription Charge and/or Redemption Charge (if any) to any Authorized Distributor.

8.2 Transfer Fee

Should a Unitholder wish to transfer one or more Units, currently no transfer fee is chargeable to the transferor.

8.3 Conversion Fee

Should a Unitholder wish to convert one or more Units of the Sub-Fund into Units of another sub-fund of the Trust, currently a conversion fee of up to 1% of the subscription amount is applicable to Class A Units, Class K-1 Unit, Class M Units, Class Q Units, Class I-B Units and Class E Units. No conversion fee is applicable to Class I-P Units.

Fees payable by the Sub-Fund:

8.4 Management Fee and Service Fee

The Manager is entitled to receive a management fee and a service fee from the Sub-Fund, currently at a rate as set out in the table below. The management fee and the service fee are

calculated and accrued as at each Business Day by reference to the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund. The management fee and the service fee are payable monthly in arrears. The current annual rate of management fee and service fee may be increased to a specified maximum level permitted in the Trust Deed by giving one month's prior notice (or such period of notice as permitted or provided under applicable laws and regulatory requirements) to investors. Under the Trust Deed, the maximum rate of the management fee that the Manager is entitled to receive is 2.5% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund and the maximum rate of the service fee that the Manager is entitled to receive is 0.5% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.

Unless specified otherwise, the figures stated below are fixed rates per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.

Unit Class	Management Fee	Service Fee
Class A	Up to 1.3% Up to 1.35% for Unit classes with "hedged" in their names	Up to 0.4%
Class K-1	Up to 0.85% Up to 0.88% for Unit classes with "hedged" in their names	Up to 0.4%
Class M	Up to 1.3% Up to 1.35% for Unit classes with "hedged" in their names	Up to 0.4%
Class Q	Up to 0.7% Up to 0.75% for Unit classes with "hedged" in their names	Up to 0.4%
Class I-B	Nil	Nil
Class I-P	Up to 0.1% Up to 0.15% for Unit classes with "hedged" in their names	Nil
Class E	Nil	Nil

8.5 **Trustee Fee**

The Trustee will receive an asset based fee of up to 0.09% per annum of the Net Asset Value of this Sub-Fund (subject to a minimum annual fee of USD60,000) (the “**Trustee Fee**”) for trustee services. The maximum rate of the Trustee Fee is 1% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund. The Trustee Fee is calculated and accrued as at each Dealing Day and is payable monthly in arrears. The Trustee Fee includes the fees payable for the services rendered in its capacity as trustee of the Trust.

In addition to the Trustee Fee, the Trustee is also entitled to receive a fee for acting as Registrar of USD6,000 per annum for the first 50 Unitholders and thereafter USD100 per annum per Unitholder. It is also entitled to receive various transaction, processing, safekeeping and valuation fees and other applicable fees as agreed with the Manager from time to time subject to the Trust Deed and the SFC’s approval (if required) and to be reimbursed by the Sub-Fund for all out-of-pocket expenses (including sub-custody fees and expenses) properly incurred by it in the performance of its duties.

8.6 **Performance Fee**

No performance fee will be payable to the Manager by the Sub-Fund.

8.7 **Establishment Expenses**

The establishment costs and payments incurred in the establishment of the Sub-Fund are to be borne by the Sub-Fund and amortized over the Amortization Period. The Manager may determine that the unamortized establishment costs of the Trust or a part thereof may be re-allocated this Sub-Fund.

Please refer to “Establishment Expenses” in section 16.5 of the Trust Prospectus for further details.

9. **SUB-FUND SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS**

In addition to the risk factors set out in the section entitled “Risk Factors” in section 7 of the Trust Prospectus, your attention is drawn to the additional principal risks specific to this Sub-Fund set out below.

9.1 **Investment risk**

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

9.2 **Currency and exchange rate risk**

Underlying investments of the Sub-Fund may be denominated in currencies other than the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund. Also, a class of Units may be designated in a currency other than the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund. The NAV of the Sub-Fund may be affected unfavourably by fluctuations in the exchange rates between these currencies and the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund and by changes in exchange rate controls. The currencies of some underlying assets of the Sub-Fund may not be freely convertible and subject to exchange controls and restrictions.

9.3 Currency hedging risk

The investments of the Sub-Fund may be denominated in the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund or other currencies which may or may not be hedged. Currency hedging instruments may involve the risk of a default by a counterparty (counterparty risk). In addition, hedging involves costs and may be ineffective, resulting in significant loss. The cost of hedging transactions and hedging conducted at the Sub-Fund level may preclude Unitholders from benefitting from the appreciation of currencies which are not the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund.

9.4 Risk relating to active asset allocation model

The active asset allocation may not achieve the desired results under all circumstances and market conditions. The investments of the Sub-Fund may be periodically rebalanced and therefore may incur greater transaction costs than a fund with static allocation strategy.

9.5 Equity market risk

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

9.6 Risks associated with investment in equities, equity rights and warrants

The Sub-Fund may acquire and hold equity securities (including shares, other equity shares and dividend-right certificates) which are acquired through the exercise of conversion rights (including via convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds), subscription rights or warrants, in addition to warrants remaining after the separate sale of ex-issues and any equities acquired with these warrants. Such conversions may occur at a particular time due to the issuer (whose debt instrument or warrant is held by the Sub-Fund) relying on call provisions of the relevant debt instrument or warrant to require the Sub-Fund to exercise its conversion right. As such, the Sub-Fund may not be able to wholly decide when to exercise its conversion right, subscription right or warrant, and the equity securities acquired as a result of the conversion may be at a time when the value of that equity security is higher than it may be if the debt instrument or warrant were to be redeemed by the Sub-Fund at the initial specified future date.

9.7 Risk associated with small-capitalization / mid-capitalization companies

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

9.8 Risk of investing in REITs

The Sub-Fund may invest in listed REITs. Any dividend policy or dividend payout at the Sub-Fund level may not be representative of the dividend policy or dividend payout of the relevant underlying REIT. The relevant underlying REIT may not necessarily be authorized by the SFC in Hong Kong. Please note that the Sub-Fund is authorized under the Code and not under the SFC's Code on Real Estate Investment Trusts. SFC authorization does not imply official approval or recommendation.

9.9 Risks associated with debt securities

9.9.1 Credit or counterparty risk

The Sub-Fund is exposed to the credit/default risk of issuers of the debt securities that the Sub-Fund may invest in.

9.9.2 Interest rate risk

Investment in the Sub-Fund is subject to interest rate risk. In general, the prices of debt securities rise when interest rates fall, whilst their prices fall when interest rates rise.

9.9.3 Volatility and liquidity risk

The debt securities in certain Asian markets may be subject to higher volatility and lower liquidity compared to more developed markets. The prices of such securities may be subject to fluctuations. The bid and offer spreads of the price of such securities may be large and the Sub-Fund may incur significant trading costs.

9.9.4 Risk associated with debt securities rated below investment grade and/or unrated

The Sub-Fund may invest in debt securities rated below investment grade (i.e., assigned with a rating of below BBB- by Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings or below Baa3 by Moody's, or in the case of onshore China debt securities, BB+ or below by a reputable Mainland Chinese credit rating agency) or which are unrated. Such securities are generally subject to lower liquidity, higher volatility and greater risk of loss of principal and interest than high-rated debt securities.

9.9.5 Downgrading risk

The credit rating of a debt instrument or its issuer may subsequently be downgraded. In the event of such downgrading, the value of the Sub-Fund may be adversely affected. The Manager may or may not be able to dispose of the debt instruments that are being downgraded.

9.9.6 Sovereign debt risk

The Sub-Fund's investment in securities issued or guaranteed by governments may be exposed to political, social and economic risks. In adverse situations, the sovereign issuers may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due or may request the Sub-Fund to participate in restructuring such debts. The Sub-Fund may suffer significant losses when there is a default of sovereign debt issuers.

9.9.7 Risks associated with collateralized and/or securitised products

The Sub-Fund invests in asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities, collateralized loan obligations and collateralized debt obligations, which may be highly illiquid and prone to substantial price volatility. These instruments may be subject to greater credit, liquidity and interest rate risk compared to other debt securities. They are often exposed to extension and prepayment risks and risks that the payment obligations relating to the underlying assets are not met, which may adversely impact the returns of the securities.

9.9.8 Valuation risk

Valuation of the Sub-Fund's investments may involve uncertainties and judgmental determinations. If such valuation turns out to be incorrect, this may affect the NAV calculation of the Sub-Fund.

9.9.9 Credit rating risk

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

9.9.10 Credit rating agency risk

The credit appraisal system and the rating methodologies employed in Mainland China may be different from those employed in other markets. Credit ratings given by Mainland Chinese credit rating agencies may therefore not be directly comparable with those given by other international credit rating agencies.

9.10 **Concentration risk**

The Sub-Fund's investments are concentrated in a specific geographical location (i.e., Asia, including China). The value of the Sub-Fund may be more volatile than that of a fund having a more diverse portfolio of investments.

The value of the Sub-Fund may be more susceptible to adverse economic, political, policy, foreign exchange, liquidity, tax, legal or regulatory event affecting Asia.

9.11 **Emerging market risk**

The Sub-Fund invests in emerging markets which may involve increased risks and special considerations not typically associated with investment in more developed markets, such as liquidity risks, currency risks/control, political and economic uncertainties, legal and taxation risks, settlement risks, custody risk and the likelihood of a high degree of volatility.

9.12 **Risks of investing in other funds**

The Sub-Fund will be subject to the risks associated with the underlying schemes it invests in. The Sub-Fund does not have control of the investments of the underlying schemes and there is no assurance that the investment objective and strategy of the underlying schemes will be successfully achieved, which may have a negative impact on the NAV of the Sub-Fund.

The underlying schemes in which the Sub-Fund may invest may not be regulated by the SFC. There may be additional costs involved when investing into these funds. There is also no guarantee that the underlying schemes will always have sufficient liquidity to meet the Sub-Fund's redemption requests as and when made.

9.13 **Risks relating to investment in ETFs**

The Sub-Fund may invest in ETFs and will be subject to the following risks associated with the underlying ETFs:-

9.13.1 Passive investment risks

The ETFs that the Sub-Fund invests in may not be “actively managed” and the manager of the relevant ETFs does not have the discretion to select securities or to take defensive positions in declining markets. Consequently, falls in the underlying index of the ETFs are expected to result in a corresponding fall in the value of the Sub-Fund.

9.13.2 Tracking error risks

Factors such as fees and expenses of an underlying ETF and investment strategy used, imperfect correlation between the ETF’s assets and the underlying securities within the relevant tracking index and rounding of share prices and adjustments to the tracking index may affect the ability of the manager of an underlying ETF to achieve close correlation with the tracking index for the relevant ETF. An ETF’s return may therefore deviate from that of its tracking index.

9.13.3 Underlying index related risks

There is no guarantee that the underlying ETF will achieve a high degree of correlation to its underlying index and therefore achieve its investment objective.

9.13.4 Counterparty risks

The Sub-Fund may invest in synthetic ETFs which may invest in FDIs which are issued by one or more issuers to gain exposure to a benchmark. Such underlying synthetic ETFs are therefore subject to counterparty risk of the FDIs’ issuers and may suffer substantial losses if such issuers default or fail to honour their contractual commitments.

9.13.5 Trading risks

There can be no assurance that an active trading market will exist or maintain for units/shares of an ETF on any securities exchange. The units/shares of the ETFs in which the Sub-Fund invests may be traded at large discounts or premiums to their net asset value, which may in turn affect the NAV of the Sub-Fund.

9.13.6 Trading difference risks

As the relevant financial markets for the securities in the underlying ETF may be open when units in the underlying ETF are not priced, the value of the securities in the underlying ETF’s portfolio may change on days when the Sub-Fund will not be able to purchase or sell the underlying ETF’s units. Differences in trading hours between the relevant financial markets and the stock exchange where the underlying ETF is traded may also increase the level of premium or discount of the unit price to the net asset value of the underlying ETF, resulting in adverse impact on the Sub-Fund’s NAV.

9.13.7 Termination risk

The underlying ETF may be terminated early under certain circumstances, for example, where the index is no longer available for benchmarking or if the size of the underlying ETF falls below a pre-determined net asset value threshold as set out in its constitutive documents and offering documents. The Sub-Fund may not be able to recover its investments and may suffer a loss when the underlying ETF is terminated.

9.14 Risk of regulatory changes in Mainland China

The Sub-Fund's ability to make the relevant investments or to implement or pursue its investment objective and strategy is subject to the applicable laws, rules and regulations (including restrictions on investments and repatriation of principal and profits) in Mainland China, which are subject to change and such change may have potential retrospective effect.

9.15 Mainland China tax risk

There are risks and uncertainties associated with the current Mainland Chinese tax laws, regulations and practice in respect of gains realised or interest arising from the Sub-Fund's investments in Mainland Chinese securities (which may have retrospective effect). Any increased tax liabilities on the Sub-Fund may adversely affect the Sub-Fund's value.

Based on professional and independent tax advice, the Sub-Fund currently does not accrue any Mainland China tax provision.

If tax provision is to be made by the Sub-Fund, any shortfall between the provision and the actual tax liabilities, which will be debited from the Sub-Fund's assets, will adversely affect the Sub-Fund's NAV. The actual tax liabilities may be lower than the tax provision made. Depending on the timing of their subscriptions and/or redemptions, investors may be disadvantaged as a result of any shortfall of tax provision and will not have the right to claim any part of the overprovision (as the case may be).

Unitholders should seek their own tax advice on their tax position with regard to their investments in the Sub-Fund.

9.16 RMB currency and conversion risks

RMB is currently not freely convertible and is subject to exchange controls and restrictions.

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

Although offshore RMB (CNH) and onshore RMB (CNY) are the same currency, they trade at different rates. Any divergence between CNH and CNY may adversely impact investors.

Under exceptional circumstances, payment of redemptions and/or dividend payment in RMB may be delayed due to the exchange controls and restrictions applicable to RMB.

9.17 Risks associated with equity markets in Mainland China

High market volatility and potential settlement difficulties in the equity markets in Mainland China may result in significant fluctuations in the prices of the equity securities traded on such markets and thereby may adversely affect the value of the Sub-Fund.

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

9.18 Risks associated with the ChiNext market and/or STAR Board

The Sub-Fund may invest in the ChiNext market and/or STAR Board. Such investments will be subject to the following risks and may result in significant losses for the Sub-Fund and its investors.

Higher fluctuation on stock prices and liquidity risk: Listed companies on the ChiNext market and/or STAR Board are usually of emerging nature with smaller operating scale. Listed companies on the ChiNext market 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 are subject to higher fluctuation in stock prices and liquidity risks, and have higher risks and turnover ratios than companies listed on the main board.

Over-valuation risk: Stocks listed on the ChiNext market 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 regulation: The rules and regulations regarding companies listed on the ChiNext market 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 the ChiNext market and/or STAR Board to delist. ChiNext market and STAR Board have stricter criteria for delisting compared to the main boards. This may have an adverse impact on the Sub-Fund if the companies that it invests in are delisted.

Concentration risk: 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 Sub-Fund to higher concentration risk.

9.19 Risks associated with Stock Connect

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

9.20 Risks associated with China Interbank Bond Market

The Sub-Fund invests in the China Interbank Bond Market via the CIBM Initiative and/or Bond Connect. This market is in a stage of development and internationalization and the investments are subject to regulatory risks. For further details, please refer to the relevant risks detailed under section 7.9 of the Trust Prospectus.

9.21 Risks associated with Bond Connect

The relevant rules and regulations on Bond Connect are subject to change which may have potential retrospective effect. Where a suspension in the trading through Bond Connect is effected, the ability of the Sub-Fund to invest in bonds or access the Mainland Chinese market through the programme will be adversely affected. In such event, the Sub-Fund will have to increase its reliance on the CIBM Initiative, and its ability to achieve its investment objective could be negatively affected. For further details, please refer to the relevant risks detailed under section 7.9 of the Trust Prospectus.

9.22 Risks associated with investment made through QFI scheme

The Sub-Fund's ability to make the relevant investments or to fully implement or pursue its investment objective and strategy is subject to the applicable laws, rules and regulations (including restrictions on investments and requirements on repatriation of principal and profits) in Mainland China, which are subject to change and such change may have potential retrospective effect.

The Sub-Fund may suffer substantial losses if the approval of the QFI status is being revoked/terminated or otherwise invalidated as the Sub-Fund may be prohibited from trading of relevant securities and repatriation of the Sub-Fund's monies, or if any of the key operators or parties (including the QFI custodian or brokers) is bankrupt/in default and/or is disqualified from performing its obligations (including execution or settlement of any transaction or transfer of monies or securities).

9.23 Risks associated with urban investment bonds

Urban investment bonds are issued by LGFVs and are typically not guaranteed by local governments or the central government of the PRC. As such, local governments or the central government of the PRC are not obliged to support any LGFVs in default. In the event that the LGFVs default on payment of principal or interest of the urban investment bonds, the Sub-Fund could suffer substantial loss and the NAV of the Sub-Fund could be adversely affected.

9.24 Risks associated with investment in convertible and exchangeable bonds

Convertible bonds are a hybrid between debt and equity, which permit conversion into the shares in the company issuing the bond at a specified future date. Exchangeable bonds are also a hybrid between debt and equity, which permit conversion into the shares in a company, other than in the company issuing the bond (but usually within the same group), at a specified future date. As such, convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds will be exposed to equity movement and greater volatility than straight bond investments. Investments in convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds are subject to the same interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and prepayment risk associated with comparable straight bond investments.

9.25 Risks associated with investments in LAPs

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 event(s) (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.

The Sub-Fund may invest in contingent convertible debt securities, commonly known as CoCos, which are highly complex and are of high risk. Upon the occurrence of the trigger event, CoCos may be converted into shares of the issuer (potentially at a discounted price), or may be subject to the permanent write-down to zero. Coupon payments on CoCos are discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time.

The Sub-Fund may invest in senior non-preferred debts. While these instruments are generally senior to subordinated debts, they may be subject to write-down upon the occurrence of a trigger event and will no longer fall under the creditor ranking hierarchy of the issuer. This may result in total loss of principal invested.

9.26 Risks associated with investment in FDI

Risks associated with FDI include counterparty/credit risk, liquidity risk, valuation risk, volatility risk and over-the-counter transaction risk. The leverage element/component of an FDI can result in a loss significantly greater than the amount invested in the FDI by the Sub-Fund. Exposure to FDI may lead to a high risk of significant loss by the Sub-Fund.

9.27 Custody risk

Custodians or sub-custodians may be appointed in local markets for purpose of safekeeping assets in those markets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems are not fully developed, the assets of the Sub-Fund may be exposed to custodial risk. In case of liquidation, bankruptcy or insolvency of a custodian or sub-custodian, 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 a Sub-Fund in investing and holding investments in such markets will be generally higher than in organized securities markets.

(VIII) UBS (HK) FUND SERIES – US GROWTH AND INCOME (USD)

This document relates to the UBS (HK) Fund Series – US Growth and Income (USD), a sub-fund established under the Trust. This Fund Specific Prospectus should be read in conjunction with the Trust Prospectus. In case of discrepancies between Part A (the Trust Prospectus) and Part B(VIII) (this Fund Specific Prospectus) of this document in relation to the Sub-Fund, this Part B(VIII) shall prevail.

1. DEFINITIONS

Defined terms used in this Fund Specific Prospectus which are not defined below bear the same meanings as in the Trust Prospectus.

“Amortization Period”	the five accounting periods (or such other period as determined by the Manager) commencing from the date of launch of the Sub-Fund;
“Base Currency”	US dollar;
“Business Day”	any day other than Saturday or Sunday, on which the Stock Exchange and the financial exchanges in the United States are open for trading and the banks in Luxembourg are open for normal banking business, unless the Manager and the Trustee otherwise agree;
“Dealing Day”	each Business Day except for 24 and 31 December, and such other day(s) as the Manager may from time to time determine;
“Initial Issue Price”	the initial issue price of the respective Unit classes as set out in the section headed “Unit Classes” in the Trust Prospectus;
“Initial Offer Period”	such date(s) as the Manager may in its discretion determine (after consultation with the Trustee);
“Issue Price”	the Net Asset Value per Unit calculated as at the Valuation Point on the Dealing Day relating to the application for the issue of Units, and subject to a Subscription Charge and any fiscal and purchase charges;
“Redemption Charge”	a charge payable by the Unitholder and calculated as a percentage of the Redemption Price of each Unit which is being redeemed by that Unitholder;
“Redemption Price”	the Net Asset Value per Unit calculated as at the Valuation Point on the Dealing Day relating to the application for redemption of Units;

“Sub-Fund”	UBS (HK) Fund Series – US Growth and Income (USD), being a sub-fund of the Trust offered pursuant to this Fund Specific Prospectus;
“Subscription Charge”	a charge payable by the Unitholder and calculated as a percentage of the subscription amount based on the Initial Issue Price or Issue Price (as the case may be) of each Unit which is issued to that Unitholder;
“Trust Prospectus”	the prospectus in Part A of this document relating to the Trust, as amended or supplemented from time to time; and
“Valuation Point”	the close of business in the last relevant market to close on each Business Day or such other time or times as the Manager (after consultation with the Trustee) may from time to time determine.

2. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICY

2.1 Currency Denomination

The base currency of the Sub-Fund is USD. Units in the Sub-Fund are offered in USD or other currencies at the Manager's discretion.

2.2 Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to generate income and capital growth by investing in the US.

2.3 Investment Strategy

The Sub-Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily (i.e. at least 70% of its NAV) in US Equities (as defined below) and US Debt Securities (as defined below).

The active asset allocation of the Sub-Fund will change according to the Manager's views of fundamental economic and market conditions and investment trends across the globe, taking into consideration factors such as liquidity, costs, timing of execution, relative attractiveness of individual securities and issuers available in the market.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 70% of its NAV in equity securities of companies that are listed, or have their registered offices, or that generate a predominant share of their sales and/or profits, in US (“**US Equities**”). The Sub-Fund's equity exposure is not limited to a particular range of market capitalization. The equities securities held by the Sub-Fund may include equities, listed REITs, equity rights and warrants as well as shares, other equity shares and dividend-right certificates acquired through the exercise of conversion rights (including via convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds), subscription rights or warrants, in addition to warrants remaining after the separate sale of ex-issues and any equities acquired with these warrants. The Sub-Fund's investment in listed REITs may be up to 35% of its NAV.

The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 70% of its NAV in debt securities issued or guaranteed by bodies in, registered in, or with significant operations in US (“**US Debt Securities**”) including but not limited to government and non-government bonds (including bonds issued by local authorities, supra-nationals, agencies and corporate entities); fixed rate, variable rate (including floating rate), inflation-linked, convertible, secured, and unsecured, debt securities.

The Sub-Fund may invest less than 50% of its NAV in debt securities which are non-investment grade (i.e., assigned with a rating of below BBB- by Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings or below Baa3 by Moody's), or debt securities which are unrated. In the event of split ratings (i.e., when a security receives different ratings from two or more credit rating agencies), the security will receive: (a) the middle rating if the security is rated by more than two credit rating agencies, or (b) the lower rating if the security is rated by two credit rating agencies only. For the purpose of the Sub-Fund, “unrated debt security” is defined as a debt security which neither the security itself nor its issuer has a credit rating.

The Manager does not intend to invest more than 10% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund in securities issued and/or guaranteed by a single sovereign issuer which is below investment grade (i.e., assigned with a rating of below BBB- by Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings or below Baa3 by Moody's), on behalf of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund's aggregate exposure to investments in the Mainland Chinese market (if any) via the CIBM Initiative, Bond Connect, Stock Connect and/or any other means as may be permitted by the relevant regulations from time to time (such as QFI) may not exceed 20% of its NAV.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 30% in equities and debt securities which are not US Equities and US Debt Securities.

The Sub-Fund may invest in LAPs such as contingent convertible debt securities, senior non-preferred debt instruments, senior or subordinated debt instruments, debt instruments that meet the qualifying criteria to be Additional Tier 1 Capital or Tier 2 Capital under the Banking (Capital) Rules and similar debt instruments issued under an equivalent regime of non-Hong Kong jurisdictions. These instruments may be subject to contingent write-down or contingent conversion to ordinary shares on the occurrence of trigger event(s). The Sub-Fund's expected total maximum investments in LAPs will be up to 50% of its NAV, and the Sub-Fund's investments in each category of LAPs will not exceed 30% of its NAV.

The value of investments in asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities, collateralized loan obligations and collateralized debt obligations will not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's NAV.

The investments of the Sub-Fund may be denominated in the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund or other currencies which may or may not be hedged.

Under exceptional circumstances (e.g. major crisis), the Sub-Fund may temporarily invest up to 100% of its NAV in cash/cash equivalents such as bank deposits, certificates of deposit, commercial paper and treasury bills for cash flow management.

To achieve its investment objective, the Sub-Fund may also gain exposure to any asset class allowable in its investment strategy by:

- investing up to 100% of its NAV in exchange traded funds (“**ETFs**”, as defined in the Trust Prospectus above). The ETFs are considered and treated as listed securities for the purposes of and subject to the requirements in Chapters 7.1, 7.1A and 7.2 of the Code; and/or
- investing up to 100% of its NAV directly and/or through investments in units or shares of other collective investment schemes (“**underlying schemes**”, as defined in the Trust Prospectus above and excluding ETFs) which are either authorized by the SFC or eligible schemes (as determined by the SFC). The Sub-Fund's investment in each underlying scheme may not exceed 30% of its NAV and the Sub-Fund may invest no more than 10% of its NAV in underlying schemes which are non-eligible schemes (as defined by the SFC) and not authorized by the SFC. The underlying schemes may have a net derivative exposure exceeding 50% of their respective NAV (in case of schemes authorized by the SFC) or use FDIs extensively for investment purposes (in case of schemes not authorized by the SFC). The investment objective and strategy of the underlying schemes which the Sub-Fund invests in will not have a focus on any investments that are prohibited by Chapter 7 of the Code.

The Sub-Fund may use FDIs for hedging and investment purposes. The net derivative exposure of the Sub-Fund may be up to 50% of its NAV.

The Manager does not intend to enter into securities lending transactions, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions or other similar over-the-counter transactions, on behalf of the Sub-Fund. The Manager does not intend to invest (directly or indirectly) in virtual assets, or in any insurance-linked securities and insurance-linked securities-related products (including any repackaged products and derivatives of insurance-linked securities issued in Hong Kong).

2.4 Investment and Borrowing Restrictions

Please refer to the sections headed “Investment Restrictions” and “Borrowing and Leverage” in the Trust Prospectus.

3. INVESTMENT MANAGERS

The Manager may, at any time and without prior notice to Unitholders, delegate its investment management functions to any of the following UBS entities which are eligible to exercise investment discretion on the Sub-Fund as of the date of this Trust Prospectus:

- (a) UBS Asset Management (Americas) LLC
- (b) UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG
- (c) UBS Asset Management (UK) Ltd
- (d) UBS Asset Management (Singapore) Ltd.

Prior approval will be sought from the SFC (if required) and at least one month’s notice will be given to Unitholders should there be any addition or removal of Investment Manager(s) to the above list.

4. SUBSCRIPTION FOR UNITS

4.1 Issue Price

Each Unit will be offered during the Initial Offer Period at the Initial Issue Price as set out in the table in the section headed “Unit Classes” in the Trust Prospectus, subject to the Subscription Charge (if any).

Thereafter, each Unit will be offered at the Issue Price, being the Net Asset Value per Unit calculated as at the Valuation Point, and again subject to a Subscription Charge and any fiscal and purchase charges (if any).

4.2 Application Procedure

When an investor submits the application instruction via his/her Authorized Distributor, that investor should confirm the relevant cut-off time with the Authorized Distributor. This cut-off time will be earlier than the application deadline of the Sub-Fund as listed below.

Application forms for the subscription of Units during the Initial Offer Period must be received by the Registrar (directly or via the Authorized Distributor(s)) on or before 5:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) (or such other time as the Manager may determine from time to time and agreed with the Trustee) on the last Business Day of the Initial Offer Period. Cleared funds in full for the relevant application for subscription must be received within one (1) Business Day after

the last Business Day of the Initial Offer Period (or such later date as the Manager may determine).

Following the close of the Initial Offer Period, application instructions for Units in the Sub-Fund must be received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) on or before 5:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) (or such other time as the Manager may determine from time to time and agreed with the Trustee) on the relevant Dealing Day, being the dealing cut-off time, and the application will be effected at the Issue Price plus the Subscription Charge and such amount, if any, per Unit as the Manager may determine represents fiscal and purchase charges. Cleared funds in full for the relevant application for subsequent subscription must be received by the Registrar on or before the third Business Day following the relevant Dealing Day (or such later date as the Manager may determine). An application for Units received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) after the aforementioned deadline, or on any day that is not a Dealing Day, will be processed on the next Dealing Day.

Subscriptions will only be accepted in the relevant class currency of the Units. No third party payment will be allowed.

5. REDEMPTION OF UNITS

5.1 Redemption of Units

A Unitholder may redeem all or some of its Units in whole on any Dealing Day. Partial redemptions may be made. If, after redemption, a Unitholder would be left with a balance of Units having a value less than the minimum holding (if any) as set out in the table in the section headed "Unit Classes" in the Trust Prospectus, the Manager reserves its right to treat it as a request for redemption for the full balance of the Unitholder's holding of Units. A Unitholder wishing to redeem its Units which were subscribed via an Authorized Distributor should confirm the minimum redemption size with the relevant Authorized Distributor. A Unitholder wishing to redeem its Units should complete a redemption form and return it as instructed on the redemption form or by other written or electronic means specified by the Manager and the Trustee. Redemption forms can be obtained from the Authorized Distributor(s) or the Manager.

Unitholders may apply to convert Units in the Sub-Fund for Units of another sub-fund of the Trust, or Units between different classes in the Sub-Fund, that has the same base currency of US dollar. Please refer to the section entitled "Conversion of Units" in the Trust Prospectus.

5.2 Redemption Procedure

When a Unitholder submits the redemption request via his/her Authorized Distributor, that Unitholder should confirm the relevant cut-off time with the Authorized Distributor. This cut-off time will be earlier than the redemption deadline of the Sub-Fund listed below.

Redemption requests for Units in the Sub-Fund must be received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) on or before 5:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) (or such other time as the Manager may determine and agreed with the Trustee from time to time) on the relevant Dealing Day, being the dealing cut-off time, and the redemption will be effected at the Redemption Price less the Redemption Charge and such amount, if any, per Unit as the Manager may determine represents fiscal and sales charges. Redemption requests received by the Registrar (directly or from the Authorized Distributor(s)) after the aforementioned deadline, or on any day that is not a Dealing Day, will be processed on the next Dealing Day.

Upon receipt of all properly completed documentation, redemption proceeds will normally be paid within three (3) Business Days after the Dealing Day on which Units were redeemed. Payments may fail due to technical, operational or other issues which may or may not be within the Manager's control. The Manager shall use its best endeavor to resolve upon identifying such issues. In any event, the payment shall be made in compliance with the requirements under the Code (currently within one month of that Dealing Day 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). Bank charges (if any) incurred in making such payment will be borne by the redeeming Unitholder and accordingly will be deducted from the redemption proceeds.

If the Trustee is required by the laws or regulations of any relevant jurisdiction to withhold any redemption moneys payable to the holder of a Unit the amount of such amount shall be deducted from the redemption moneys otherwise payable to such person.

All redemption moneys will be paid in the relevant class currency of the Units. No third party payment will be allowed.

5.3 Redemption Gate

The Manager reserves the right to refrain from executing redemption and conversion orders in full (i.e. to apply the redemption gate) on any Dealing Day on which the total orders would exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets on that Dealing Day. The limitation will apply pro rata so that all Unitholders wishing to redeem Units on that Dealing Day will redeem the same proportion by value of those Units, and Units not redeemed (but which would otherwise have been redeemed) will be carried forward for redemption, subject to the same limitation, on the next Dealing Day. If requests for redemption are so carried forward, the Manager will inform the Unitholders concerned.

6. CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The Net Asset Value per Unit will be calculated as at the Valuation Point in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed. The details of the valuation rules are described in the Trust Prospectus under "Calculation of Net Asset Value".

7. SUSPENSION OF DEALING

Application for Units made or pending during a suspension period (for further details see "Suspension of Dealing" in section 14.2 of the Trust Prospectus) may be withdrawn by notice in writing received by the Trustee prior to the end of the suspension period. Applications not withdrawn will be processed on the first Dealing Day (and for this purpose with respect to this Sub-Fund, such reference to the first Dealing Day shall be a reference to the first Business Day) following the end of the suspension period, on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Unit determined as at the Valuation Point in respect of such Dealing Day.

8. CHARGES AND EXPENSES

Fees payable by Unitholders:

8.1 Subscription Charge and Redemption Charge

Currently a Subscription Charge of up to 3% of the subscription amount is applicable to Class A Units, Class K-1 Units, Class M Units, Class Q Units, Class I-B Units and Class E Units. No Subscription Charge is applicable to Class I-P Units. No Redemption Charge is applicable to Class A Units, Class K-1 Units, Class M Units, Class Q Units, Class I-B Units, Class I-P Units and Class E Units.

The Manager may pay the whole or a part of the proceeds from the Subscription Charge and/or Redemption Charge (if any) to any Authorized Distributor.

8.2 Transfer Fee

Should a Unitholder wish to transfer one or more Units, currently no transfer fee is chargeable to the transferor.

8.3 Conversion Fee

Should a Unitholder wish to convert one or more Units of the Sub-Fund into Units of another sub-fund of the Trust, currently a conversion fee of up to 1% of the subscription amount is applicable to Class A Units, Class K-1 Units, Class M Units, Class Q Units, Class I-B Units and Class E Units. No conversion fee is applicable to Class I-P Units.

Fees payable by the Sub-Fund:

8.4 Management Fee and Service Fee

The Manager is entitled to receive a management fee and a service fee from the Sub-Fund, currently at a rate as set out in the table below. The management fee and the service fee are calculated and accrued as at each Business Day by reference to the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund. The management fee and the service fee are payable monthly in arrears. The current annual rate of management fee and service fee may be increased to a specified maximum level permitted in the Trust Deed by giving one month's prior notice (or such period of notice as permitted or provided under applicable laws and regulatory requirements) to investors. Under the Trust Deed, the maximum rate of the management fee that the Manager is entitled to receive is 2.5% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund and the maximum rate of the service fee that the Manager is entitled to receive is 0.5% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.

Unless specified otherwise, the figures stated below are fixed rates per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.

Unit Class	Management Fee	Service Fee

Class A	Up to 1.45% Up to 1.5% for Unit classes with “hedged” in their names	Up to 0.4%
Class K-1	Up to 0.9% Up to 0.93% for Unit classes with “hedged” in their names	Up to 0.4%
Class M	Up to 1.45% Up to 1.5% for Unit classes with “hedged” in their names	Up to 0.4%
Class Q	Up to 0.71% Up to 0.76% for Unit classes with “hedged” in their names	Up to 0.4%
Class I-B	Nil	Nil
Class I-P	Up to 0.1% Up to 0.15% for Unit classes with “hedged” in their names	Nil
Class E	Nil	Nil

8.5 Trustee Fee

The Trustee will receive an asset based fee of up to 0.09% per annum of the Net Asset Value of this Sub-Fund (subject to a minimum annual fee of USD60,000) (the “Trustee Fee”) for trustee services. The maximum rate of the Trustee Fee is 1% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund. The Trustee Fee is calculated and accrued as at each Dealing Day and is payable monthly in arrears. The Trustee Fee includes the fees payable for the services rendered in its capacity as trustee of the Trust.

In addition to the Trustee Fee, the Trustee is also entitled to receive a fee for acting as Registrar of USD6,000 per annum for the first 50 Unitholders and thereafter USD100 per annum per Unitholder. It is also entitled to receive various transaction, processing, safekeeping and valuation fees and other applicable fees as agreed with the Manager from time to time subject to the Trust Deed and the SFC’s approval (if required) and to be reimbursed by the Sub-Fund for all out-of-pocket expenses (including sub-custody fees and expenses) properly incurred by it in the performance of its duties.

8.6 Performance Fee

No performance fee will be payable to the Manager by the Sub-Fund.

8.7 Establishment Expenses

The establishment costs and payments incurred in the establishment of the Sub-Fund are to be borne by the Sub-Fund and amortized over the Amortization Period. The Manager may determine that the unamortized establishment costs of the Trust or a part thereof may be re-allocated this Sub-Fund.

Please refer to “Establishment Expenses” in section 16.5 of the Trust Prospectus for further details.

9. SUB-FUND SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

In addition to the risk factors set out in the section entitled “Risk Factors” in section 7 of the Trust Prospectus, your attention is drawn to the additional principal risks specific to this Sub-Fund set out below.

9.1 Investment risk

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

9.2 Currency and exchange rate risk

Underlying investments of the Sub-Fund may be denominated in currencies other than the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund. Also, a class of Units may be designated in a currency other than the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund. The NAV of the Sub-Fund may be affected unfavourably by fluctuations in the exchange rates between these currencies and the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund and by changes in exchange rate controls. The currencies of some underlying assets of the Sub-Fund may not be freely convertible and subject to exchange controls and restrictions.

9.3 Currency hedging risk

The investments of the Sub-Fund may be denominated in the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund or other currencies which may or may not be hedged. Currency hedging instruments may involve the risk of a default by a counterparty (counterparty risk). In addition, hedging involves costs and may be ineffective, resulting in significant loss. The cost of hedging transactions and hedging conducted at the Sub-Fund level may preclude Unitholders from benefitting from the appreciation of currencies which are not the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund.

9.4 Risk relating to active asset allocation

The active asset allocation may not achieve the desired results under all circumstances and market conditions. The investments of the Sub-Fund may be periodically rebalanced and therefore may incur greater transaction costs than a fund with static allocation strategy.

9.5 **Equity market risk**

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

9.6 **Risks associated with investment in equities, equity rights and warrants**

The Sub-Fund may acquire and hold equity securities (including shares, other equity shares and dividend-right certificates) which are acquired through the exercise of conversion rights (including via convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds), subscription rights or warrants, in addition to warrants remaining after the separate sale of ex-issues and any equities acquired with these warrants. Such conversions may occur at a particular time due to the issuer (whose debt instrument or warrant is held by the Sub-Fund) relying on call provisions of the relevant debt instrument or warrant to require the Sub-Fund to exercise its conversion right. As such, the Sub-Fund may not be able to wholly decide when to exercise its conversion right, subscription right or warrant, and the equity securities acquired as a result of the conversion may be at a time when the value of that equity security is higher than it may be if the debt instrument or warrant were to be redeemed by the Sub-Fund at the initial specified future date.

9.7 **Risk of investing in REITs**

The Sub-Fund may invest in listed REITs. Any dividend policy or dividend payout at the Sub-Fund level may not be representative of the dividend policy or dividend payout of the relevant underlying REIT. The relevant underlying REIT may not necessarily be authorized by the SFC in Hong Kong. Please note that the Sub-Fund is authorized under the Code and not under the SFC's Code on Real Estate Investment Trusts. SFC authorization does not imply official approval or recommendation.

9.8 **Risks associated with debt securities**

9.8.1 Credit or counterparty risk

The Sub-Fund is exposed to the credit/default risk of issuers of the debt securities that the Sub-Fund may invest in.

9.8.2 Interest rate risk

Investment in the Sub-Fund is subject to interest rate risk. In general, the prices of debt securities rise when interest rates fall, whilst their prices fall when interest rates rise.

9.8.3 Volatility and liquidity risk

The debt securities in certain markets may be subject to higher volatility and lower liquidity compared to more developed markets. The prices of such securities may be subject to fluctuations. The bid and offer spreads of the price of such securities may be large and the Sub-Fund may incur significant trading costs.

9.8.4 Risk associated with debt securities rated below investment grade and/or unrated

The Sub-Fund may invest in debt securities rated below investment grade (i.e., assigned with a rating of below BBB- by Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings or below Baa3 by Moody's) or

which are unrated. Such securities are generally subject to lower liquidity, higher volatility and greater risk of loss of principal and interest than high-rated debt securities.

9.8.5 Downgrading risk

The credit rating of a debt instrument or its issuer may subsequently be downgraded. In the event of such downgrading, the value of the Sub-Fund may be adversely affected. The Manager may or may not be able to dispose of the debt instruments that are being downgraded.

9.8.6 Sovereign debt risk

The Sub-Fund's investment in securities issued or guaranteed by governments may be exposed to political, social and economic risks. In adverse situations, the sovereign issuers may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due or may request the Sub-Fund to participate in restructuring such debts. The Sub-Fund may suffer significant losses when there is a default of sovereign debt issuers.

9.8.7 Risks associated with collateralized and/or securitised products

The Sub-Fund invests in asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities, collateralized loan obligations and collateralized debt obligations, which may be highly illiquid and prone to substantial price volatility. These instruments may be subject to greater credit, liquidity and interest rate risk compared to other debt securities. They are often exposed to extension and prepayment risks and risks that the payment obligations relating to the underlying assets are not met, which may adversely impact the returns of the securities.

9.8.8 Valuation risk

Valuation of the Sub-Fund's investments may involve uncertainties and judgmental determinations. If such valuation turns out to be incorrect, this may affect the NAV calculation of the Sub-Fund.

9.8.9 Credit rating risk

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

9.9 **Concentration risk**

The Sub-Fund's investments are concentrated in the US market. The value of the Sub-Fund may be more volatile than that of a fund having a more diverse portfolio of investments.

The value of the Sub-Fund may be more susceptible to adverse economic, political, policy, foreign exchange, liquidity, tax, legal or regulatory event affecting the US market.

9.10 **Risks of investing in other funds**

The Sub-Fund will be subject to the risks associated with the underlying schemes it invests in. The Sub-Fund does not have control of the investments of the underlying schemes and there is no assurance that the investment objective and strategy of the underlying schemes will be successfully achieved, which may have a negative impact on the NAV of the Sub-Fund.

The underlying schemes in which the Sub-Fund may invest may not be regulated by the SFC. There may be additional costs involved when investing into these funds. There is also no guarantee that the underlying schemes will always have sufficient liquidity to meet the Sub-Fund's redemption requests as and when made.

9.11 Risks relating to investment in ETFs

The Sub-Fund may invest in ETFs and will be subject to the following risks associated with the underlying ETFs:-

9.11.1 Passive investment risks

The ETFs that the Sub-Fund invests in may not be “actively managed” and the manager of the relevant ETFs does not have the discretion to select securities or to take defensive positions in declining markets. Consequently, falls in the underlying index of the ETFs are expected to result in a corresponding fall in the value of the Sub-Fund.

9.11.2 Tracking error risks

Factors such as fees and expenses of an underlying ETF and investment strategy used, imperfect correlation between the ETF's assets and the underlying securities within the relevant tracking index and rounding of share prices and adjustments to the tracking index may affect the ability of the manager of an underlying ETF to achieve close correlation with the tracking index for the relevant ETF. An ETF's return may therefore deviate from that of its tracking index.

9.11.3 Underlying index related risks

There is no guarantee that the underlying ETF will achieve a high degree of correlation to its underlying index and therefore achieve its investment objective.

9.11.4 Counterparty risks

The Sub-Fund may invest in synthetic ETFs which may invest in FDIs which are issued by one or more issuers to gain exposure to a benchmark. Such underlying synthetic ETFs are therefore subject to counterparty risk of the FDIs' issuers and may suffer substantial losses if such issuers default or fail to honour their contractual commitments.

9.11.5 Trading risks

There can be no assurance that an active trading market will exist or maintain for units/shares of an ETF on any securities exchange. The units/shares of the ETFs in which the Sub-Fund invests may be traded at large discounts or premiums to their net asset value, which may in turn affect the NAV of the Sub-Fund.

9.11.6 Trading difference risks

As the relevant financial markets for the securities in the underlying ETF may be open when units in the underlying ETF are not priced, the value of the securities in the underlying ETF's portfolio may change on days when the Sub-Fund will not be able to purchase or sell the underlying ETF's units. Differences in trading hours between the relevant financial markets and the stock exchange where the underlying ETF is traded may also increase the level of

premium or discount of the unit price to the net asset value of the underlying ETF, resulting in adverse impact on the Sub-Fund's NAV.

9.11.7 Termination risk

The underlying ETF may be terminated early under certain circumstances, for example, where the index is no longer available for benchmarking or if the size of the underlying ETF falls below a pre-determined net asset value threshold as set out in its constitutive documents and offering documents. The Sub-Fund may not be able to recover its investments and may suffer a loss when the underlying ETF is terminated.

9.12 **Risks associated with investment in convertible and exchangeable bonds**

Convertible bonds are a hybrid between debt and equity, which permit conversion into the shares in the company issuing the bond at a specified future date. Exchangeable bonds are also a hybrid between debt and equity, which permit conversion into the shares in a company, other than in the company issuing the bond (but usually within the same group), at a specified future date. As such, convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds will be exposed to equity movement and greater volatility than straight bond investments. Investments in convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds are subject to the same interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and prepayment risk associated with comparable straight bond investments.

9.13 **Risks associated with investments in LAPs**

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 event(s) (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.

The Sub-Fund may invest in contingent convertible debt securities, commonly known as CoCos, which are highly complex and are of high risk. Upon the occurrence of the trigger event, CoCos may be converted into shares of the issuer (potentially at a discounted price), or may be subject to the permanent write-down to zero. Coupon payments on CoCos are discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time.

The Sub-Fund may invest in senior non-preferred debts. While these instruments are generally senior to subordinated debts, they may be subject to write-down upon the occurrence of a trigger event and will no longer fall under the creditor ranking hierarchy of the issuer. This may result in total loss of principal invested.

9.14 Risk associated with small-capitalization / mid-capitalization companies

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

9.15 Risks associated with investment in FDI

Risks associated with FDI include counterparty/credit risk, liquidity risk, valuation risk, volatility risk and over-the-counter transaction risk. The leverage element/component of an FDI can result in a loss significantly greater than the amount invested in the FDI by the Sub-Fund. Exposure to FDI may lead to a high risk of significant loss by the Sub-Fund.

9.16 Custody risk

Custodians or sub-custodians may be appointed in local markets for purpose of safekeeping assets in those markets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems are not fully developed, the assets of the Sub-Fund may be exposed to custodial risk. In case of liquidation, bankruptcy or insolvency of a custodian or sub-custodian, 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 a Sub-Fund in investing and holding investments in such markets will be generally higher than in organized securities markets.