

**NikkoAM Metaverse Theme Active ETF**  
a sub-fund of the Nikko AM Hong Kong  
Exchange Traded Funds Series

Nikko Asset Management Hong Kong Limited

26 April 2024

***This is an active exchange traded fund.***

***This statement provides you with key information about this product.***

***This statement is a part of the offering documents.***

***You should not invest in this product based on this statement alone.***

## Quick facts

<b>Stock code:</b>	9091 – USD counter 3091 – HKD counter	<b>Trading lot size:</b>	10 Units
<b>Manager:</b>	Nikko Asset Management Hong Kong Limited	<b>Base currency:</b>	United States Dollars (USD)
<b>Sub-Manager:</b>	Nikko Asset Management Asia Limited (located in Singapore) (internal delegation)	<b>Trading currency:</b>	United States Dollars (USD) Hong Kong Dollars (HKD)
<b>Trustee:</b>	BNP Paribas, acting through its Hong Kong Branch	<b>Exchange listing:</b>	SEHK – Main Board
<b>Financial year end of this fund:</b>	30 June	<b>Dealing frequency:</b>	Daily
<b>Ongoing charges over a year<sup>#</sup>:</b>	1.24 %	<b>Dividend policy:</b>	Subject to the Manager's discretion, the Manager may pay distributions to unitholders. There is no guarantee to the payment of distributions or frequency of payment. <b>Distributions will be paid in the base currency (USD) only.</b> Distributions may be made out of capital or effectively out of capital as well as income at the Manager's discretion.
<b>Management Fee:</b>	Currently 0.75% per annum of the net asset value ("NAV") of the Units		
<b>ETF website:</b>	www.nikkoam.com.hk/etf/metaverse-theme-active-etf		

## What is this product?

The NikkoAM Metaverse Theme Active ETF (the "**Sub-Fund**") is a fund constituted in the form of a unit trust and is a sub-fund of the Nikko AM Hong Kong Exchange Traded Funds Series. The listed class of units of the Sub-Fund (the "**Units**") are listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "**SEHK**") and are traded on the SEHK like listed stocks. The Sub-Fund is an actively managed exchange traded fund under 8.10 of the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds (the "**Code**").

**The Sub-Fund has both listed class of Units (the "Listed Class of Units") and unlisted class of Units (the "Unlisted Class of Units"). This statement contains information about the offering of the Listed Class of Units**

<sup>#</sup> The ongoing charges figure for the NikkoAM Metaverse Theme Active ETF is based on expenses for the year ended 30 June 2023. This figure may vary from year to year. It represents the sum of the ongoing expenses chargeable to the NikkoAM Metaverse Theme Active ETF expressed as a percentage of the average Net Asset Value.

only, and unless otherwise specified references to “Units” in this statement shall refer to the “Listed Class of Units”. The Unlisted Class of Units will not be offered to Hong Kong investors.

## Objective and Investment Strategy

### Objective

The Sub-Fund’s investment objective is to achieve long term capital growth by primarily investing in companies involved in activities relating to, or that provide products, services, technologies or technological capabilities that contribute to, the development of the Metaverse (as defined below) (collectively “**Metaverse Business**”). There is no assurance that the Sub-Fund will achieve its investment objective.

### Investment Strategy

The Sub-Fund will invest primarily (i.e. at least 70% of its NAV) in equities of companies which are involved in the Metaverse Business.

The equities (which may include listed American Depositary Receipts (“**ADRs**”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“**GDRs**”)) in which the Sub-Fund will primarily invest may be listed on any exchange globally. The Sub-Fund will invest up to 85% of its NAV in emerging markets. Exposure to these equities may be obtained by investing in exchange traded funds (“**ETFs**”) as a means of transition management if access to such equities is not yet available to the Sub-Fund. Investments in ETFs by the Sub-Fund 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 “**Metaverse**” can be described as a persistent virtual, three-dimensional, fully immersive world that allows a substantial number of users to seamlessly interact as they do in the real world. The Metaverse provides for the redefinition of content creation and ownership, facilitate individual creator economies <sup>(Note)</sup>, enhance digital content curation and aggregation, potentially transforming existing business models and economics across various industries. The Metaverse will need to be supported by both physical infrastructure and virtual layers.

*Note:* Web 3.0, which is one of the tools that will aid the development of the Metaverse, will effectively allow individuals to create content (be it a music video, or a podcast or an app, or a digital painting, for example), maintain ownership of and monetise the content into perpetuity (for example being paid each time the digital content is used). This will incentivise content creation, and economies that will spawn from this.

In assessing whether a company is involved in the Metaverse Business, the Manager will consider multiple criteria, including, the company’s revenue and profits, revenue and/or profit growth, research and development investments as well as business plan or product pipeline.

The following is a non-exhaustive list of categories of companies involved in the Metaverse Business in which the Sub-Fund will primarily invest:

- (i) **Hardware:** Companies that are engaged in the development of physical technologies and devices, such as augmented/virtual reality devices (for example, virtual reality headsets), mobile phones and enterprise hardware that will allow individuals and businesses to seamlessly interact in a virtual environment.
- (ii) **Computing:** Companies that are engaged in delivering computer power to support the operation of the Metaverse. This includes semiconductor companies and companies that provide services such as rendering, data matching and even artificial intelligence.
- (iii) **Connectivity:** Companies that are engaged in providing high bandwidth or network which will enable data transmission on the Metaverse. This includes companies such as cloud service providers and telecommunication companies providing fiber networks.
- (iv) **Platforms:** Companies that are engaged in the creation and operation of immersive three-dimensional worlds in the Metaverse. Examples include online game platforms and social medial platforms.
- (v) **Tools:** Companies that are engaged in the provision of protocols such as Web 3.0 and the facilitation of 3D rendering. Examples include creation of digital twins (i.e. virtual replicas of physical objects, processes or systems that use data to run simulations and to optimise performance) and encryption.

- (vi) **Payments:** Companies that facilitate transactions in the Metaverse. In the Metaverse, payments may be required for contents (live, streamed, etc.), services rendered, interactions via various Metaverse platforms, or purchase of items. As such, payment protocols will need to be developed and maintained in the Metaverse to facilitate these transactions. Such payments may be digital via fiat currency on-ramps, non-fungible tokens (“NFTs”), cryptocurrencies and/or other blockchain solutions.
- (vii) **Content:** Companies that facilitate the creation, storage, distribution and protection of digital assets. Examples of digital assets include games, online avatars, NFTs of paintings and digital replicas of physical goods. This includes companies such as electronic game developers and companies that offer NFTs on underlying assets.

The first three categories of companies set out above, namely, (i) Hardware, (ii) Computing, and (iii) Connectivity relate to the physical infrastructure of the Metaverse, whereas the remaining four categories of companies, namely, (iv) Platforms, (v) Tools, (vi) Payments, and (vii) Content, relate to the virtual layers of the Metaverse, which cover software solutions serving different functions.

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivatives instruments for hedging purposes only.

Currently, the Manager has no intention for the Sub-Fund to (i) invest in any financial derivative instruments for non-hedging (i.e. investment) purposes, (ii) invest in structured deposits, asset backed securities, asset backed commercial papers and mortgage backed securities, (iii) enter into securities lending transactions, sale and repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions or other similar over-the-counter transactions, or (iv) enter into securities borrowing transactions. The Manager will seek the prior approval of the SFC (if required) and provide at least one month’s prior notice to unitholders before the Sub-Fund engages in any such investments.

In addition to the relevant investment restrictions set out in the Code, the Sub-Fund is subject to the following additional restrictions. The Sub-Fund does not currently:

- (i) intend to invest more than 5% of its net asset value in aggregate into collective investment schemes (excluding any collective investment scheme which is listed and traded on any exchange);
- (ii) intend to acquire shares in any single company if, as a result of such acquisition, the total number of shares in such company held by all collective investment schemes which are managed by the Manager would exceed 50% of the total number of all issued and outstanding shares in such company; or
- (iii) intend to engage in short selling.

## **Use of derivatives**

The Sub-Fund’s net derivative exposure may be up to 50% of its NAV.

## **What are the key risks?**

Investment involves risks. Please refer to the Prospectus for details including the risk factors.

### **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.

### **Active investment management risk**

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

### **Currency risk**

- Investments of the Sub-Fund may be denominated in currencies other than the base currency and trading currencies of the Sub-Fund. The NAV of the Sub-Fund may be affected unfavorably by fluctuations in the

exchange rates between these currencies and the base currency and trading currencies of the Sub-Fund and by changes in exchange rate controls

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

**Depositary receipts risk**

- Exposure to depositary receipts including ADRs and GDRs may generate additional risks compared to a direct exposure to the underlying stocks, in particular the risk of non-segregation under applicable law of the depositary bank who hold the underlying stock as collateral and its own assets. In case of bankruptcy of the depositary bank, there could be a risk that the underlying shares would not be attributed to holders of depositary receipts, although segregation is an integral part of the depositary agreement regulating the issuance of the ADRs and GDRs. In such case, the most likely scenario would be the trading suspension and thereafter a freeze of the price of the depositary receipts impacted by such bankruptcy event. Bankruptcy events in respect of the depositary banks issuing the depositary receipts may negatively affect the performance and/or the liquidity of the Sub-Fund.
- Also, depositary receipts holders generally do not have the same right as the direct shareholders of the underlying stocks. The performance of depositary receipts may also be impacted by the related fees, for example fees charged by banks for the custody of underlying assets of depositary receipts. The Sub-Fund may also be subject to liquidity risk as depositary receipts are often less liquid than the corresponding underlying stocks. These may negatively affect the performance and/or liquidity of the Sub-Fund.

**Emerging markets 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 risk, currency risks/control, political and economic uncertainties, legal and taxation risks, settlement risks, custody risk and the likelihood of a high degree of volatility.

**Sector concentration risk**

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

**Metaverse risk**

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

**Risks related to companies involved in the Metaverse Business**

- Many companies involved in the Metaverse Business have relatively limited operating histories. Prices of the securities of these companies have historically been more volatile than other securities, especially over the short term. Also, companies involved in the Metaverse Business generally face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on their profit margins. They may have limited markets, financial resources or personnel.
- *Changes in technology risk.* The profitability of companies involved in the Metaverse Business is particularly susceptible to product or service obsolescence due to rapid technological developments, frequent new product or service introduction and unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Failure to introduce new products or services which respond to market demands or development in a timely manner or to achieve general market acceptance for their products or services may have a material adverse effect on these companies' business performance and their profitability. The operating results of these companies may also be significantly affected by aggressive pricing as well as accelerated rate of technological developments.
- *Governmental intervention risk.* Companies in the Metaverse Business are vulnerable to substantial governmental intervention, including restrictions on investments in or import/export of the products of these companies if they are deemed sensitive to relevant national interests. In the event that investments in these companies and/or access to their products are restricted, whether in whole or in part and in one or more countries, the financial condition and operating results of these companies may be adversely affected.
- *Regulatory risk.* The Metaverse Business is subject to increasing regulatory scrutiny, including laws and regulations with respect to privacy, data protection, content regulation, intellectual property and competition. These laws and regulations are subject to change and uncertain interpretation, and could result in claims, changes to business practices, monetary penalties, increased cost of operations or declines in user growth or user engagement or otherwise undermine the Metaverse Business. They may also delay or impede the development of new products and services. Compliance with the relevant laws and regulations can be costly and may require significant time and attention of the management and technical personnel.
- *Intellectual property risk.* The operations of companies involved in the Metaverse Business are also heavily dependent on intellectual property and licences and the loss of patent, copyright or trademark protections or the loss or revocation of licences could result in undesirable legal, financial, operational and reputational consequences and may adversely affect their profitability.
- *Significant capital investment risk.* As the markets in which companies in the Metaverse Business generally compete face rapidly evolving industry standards as well as frequent new service and product introductions and enhancements, these companies generally incur significant capital investments on the research and development of their products or services and may require substantial expenditures to improve or modify its services, products or infrastructure to adapt to rapid technological changes, which may result in competitive pressure on their capital costs and financial condition and in turn affect their profit margins and may even result in significant operating losses in the foreseeable future. There is also no guarantee that the products or services developed by these companies will be successful or widely accepted by the general market or at all.
- *Cyberattack risk.* Companies involved in the Metaverse Business are prone to failures of or breaches in cybersecurity, which include cyberattacks such as unauthorised access to digital systems through hacking or malicious software coding for the purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data or causing operational disruption, or outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks through efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users. While companies may be susceptible to network security breaches in general, certain companies involved in the Metaverse Business may be particular targets of hacking and potential theft of proprietary or consumer information or disruptions in service. Such risks, if materialise, could result in substantial loss of business or user data or information and material adverse impact on their performance.

- In addition, the performance of the Sub-Fund may be exposed to risks associated with different sectors and themes, including financial, information technology, robotics and artificial intelligence, industrial, semiconductor, video games and e-sports, communication services, entertainment, consumer discretionary as well as technology (such as augmented/virtual reality, fintech (such as blockchain, NFTs and digital payments) and digital infrastructure (such as internet, cloud computing)). Fluctuations in the business of companies in these sectors or themes will have an adverse impact on the NAV of the Sub-Fund. Please refer to the relevant Appendix to the Prospectus for details of the relevant risks in these sectors and themes.

### **Reliance on the Sub-Manager risk**

- The Manager has delegated the investment discretion of the Sub-Fund to the Sub-Manager and will rely on the Sub-Manager's expertise and systems for the Sub-Fund's investments. Any disruption in the communication with or assistance from the Sub-Manager or a loss of service of the Sub-Manager or any of its key personnel may adversely affect the operations of the Sub-Fund.

### **Risk associated with investing in other ETFs**

- The ETFs in which the Sub-Fund may invest into may not be regulated by the SFC. There will be additional costs involved when investing into such ETFs. There is also no guarantee that the ETFs will always have sufficient liquidity to meet the Sub-Fund's redemption requests in the primary market as and when made. The Sub-Fund does not have control over the investments of these ETFs. There can also be no assurance that an ETF's investment strategy will be successful or that its investment objective will be achieved.
- Conflicts of interests may arise in a situation where the Sub-Fund invests in other funds managed by the Manager or its connected persons. The Manager will use its best endeavours to avoid and resolve such conflicts fairly.

### **Eurozone risk**

- In light of ongoing concerns on the sovereign debt risk of certain countries within the Eurozone, the Sub-Fund's investments in the region may be subject to higher volatility, liquidity, currency and default risks. Any adverse events, such as credit downgrade of a sovereign or exit of EU members from the Eurozone, may have a negative impact on the value of the Sub-Fund.

### **Derivatives risk**

- The Sub-Fund may from time to time invest in financial derivative instruments for hedging purposes. The use of such derivatives exposes the Sub-Fund to additional risks, including volatility risk, valuation risk, leverage risk, liquidity risk, correlation risk, counterparty/credit risk, legal risk, over-the-counter transaction risk and settlement risk. The leverage element/component of financial derivative instruments can result in a loss significantly greater than the amount invested in such derivatives by the Sub-Fund. Exposure to financial derivative instruments may lead to a high risk of significant loss by the Sub-Fund.

### **Other currency distributions risk**

- Subject to the Manager's discretion, the Manager may pay distributions to unitholders. There is no guarantee to the payment of distributions or frequency of payment. Unitholders will receive distributions in the base currency (USD) only. In the event that a unitholder of Units traded in the HKD counter has no USD account, the unitholder may have to bear the fees and charges associated with the conversion of such distributions, and bear bank or financial institution fees and charges associated with the handling of the distribution payment. Unitholders are advised to check with their brokers regarding arrangements for distributions.

### **Distributions out of or effectively out of capital risks**

- Payment of dividends out of capital or effectively out of capital amounts to a return or withdrawal of part of an investor's original investment or from any capital gains attributable to that original investment. Any such distributions may result in an immediate reduction in the NAV per Unit of the Sub-Fund.

**Trading risk**

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

**Trading differences risks**

- As the stock exchanges in which the Sub-Fund invests may be open when Units in the Sub-Fund are not priced, the value of the securities in the Sub-Fund's portfolio may change on days when investors will not be able to purchase or sell the Sub-Fund's Units. Differences in trading hours between the stock exchanges in which the Sub-Fund invests and the SEHK may also increase the level of premium or discount of the Unit price to its NAV.
- Shares listed on certain stock exchanges are subject to trading bands which restrict increase and decrease in the trading price, while Units listed on the SEHK are not. This difference may also increase the level of premium or discount of the Unit price to Sub-Fund's NAV.

**Termination risk**

- The Sub-Fund may be terminated early under certain circumstances, for example, if the size of the Sub-Fund falls below USD20,000,000. Investors may not be able to recover their investments and suffer a loss when the Sub-Fund is terminated.

**Dual counter risks**

- If there is a suspension of the inter-counter transfer of units between the counters and/or any limitation on the level of services by brokers and CCASS participants, unitholders will only be able to trade their units in one counter only, which may inhibit or delay an investor dealing. The market price of units traded in each counter may deviate significantly. As such, investors may pay more or receive less when buying or selling Units traded in one counter than the equivalent amount in the currency of another counter if the trade of the relevant Units took place on that other counter.

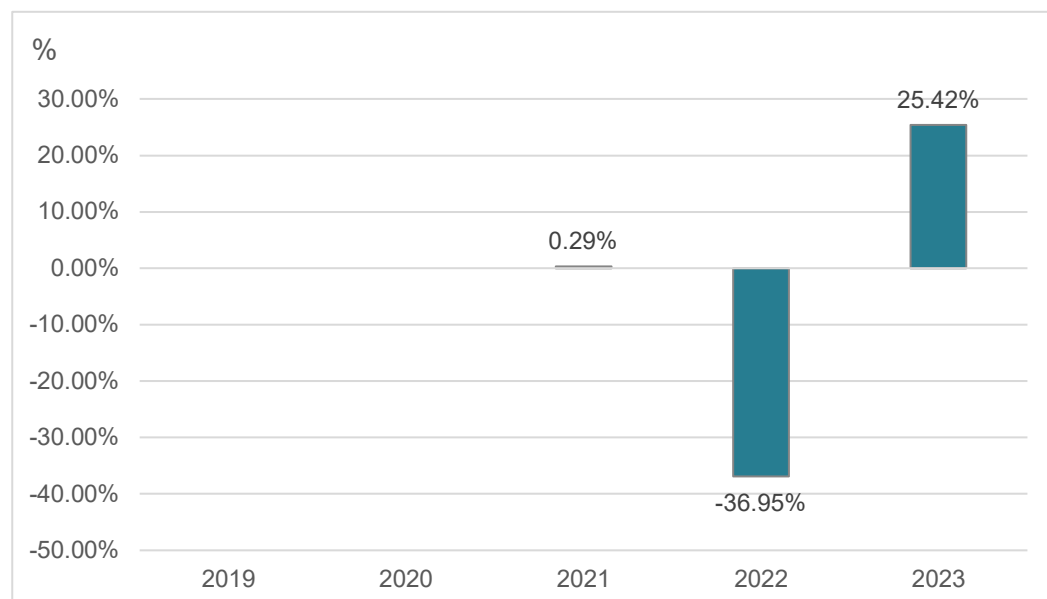
**Reliance on market maker risks**

- Although the Manager will ensure that at least one market maker will maintain a market for the Units in each counter and that at least one market maker for Units in each counter gives not less than 3 months' notice prior to terminating market making arrangement under the relevant market maker agreement, liquidity in the market for the Units may be adversely affected if there is no or only one market maker for the Units. There is also no guarantee that any market making activity will be effective.

**Past performance risk**

- As a result of the change in investment objective and strategy on 6 September 2022, past performance of the Sub-Fund prior to such date was achieved under circumstances that no longer apply. Investors should exercise caution when considering the past performance of the Sub-Fund prior to 6 September 2022.

## How has the fund performed?



**Note:** The performance of the Sub-Fund prior to 6 September 2022 was achieved under circumstances that no longer apply as a result of the change in investment objective and investment strategy of the Sub-Fund. Investors should exercise caution when considering the past performance of the Sub-Fund prior to 6 September 2022. Prior to 6 September 2022, the investment objective of the Sub-Fund was to achieve long term capital growth by primarily investing in companies directly or indirectly involved in electronic games, mobile games or electronic sports businesses.

- Past performance information is not indicative of future performance. Investors may not get back the full amount invested.
- The computation basis of the performance is based on the calendar year end, NAV-to-NAV, with dividend reinvested.
- These figures show by how much the Sub-Fund increased or decreased in value during the calendar year being shown. Performance data has been calculated in USD including ongoing charges and excluding your trading costs on SEHK.
- Where no past performance is shown, there was insufficient data available in that year to provide performance.
- Fund inception date: 16 June 2020

## Is there any guarantee?

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

## What are the fees and charges?

Please refer to the section "Fees and Expenses" of the Prospectus for details of other fees and expenses.

### Charges incurred when trading the Sub-Fund on SEHK

Fee	What you pay
<b>Brokerage fee</b>	At each broker's discretion
<b>Transaction levy</b>	0.0027% of the trading price of the Units <sup>1</sup>
<b>Financial Reporting Council ("FRC") transaction levy</b>	0.00015% of the trading price of the Units <sup>2</sup>
<b>Trading fee</b>	0.00565% of the trading price of the Units <sup>3</sup>
<b>Stamp duty</b>	Nil
<b>Inter-counter transfer fee</b>	HKD5 per instruction <sup>4</sup>



1. Transaction levy of 0.0027% of the price of the Units, payable by each of the buyer and the seller.
2. FRC transaction levy of 0.00015% of the price of the Units, payable by each of the buyer and the seller from 1 January 2022.
3. Trading fee of 0.00565% of the price of the Units, payable by each of the buyer and the seller.
4. HKSCC will charge each CCASS participant a fee of HKD5 per instruction for effecting an inter-counter transfer between one counter and another counter. Investors should check with their brokers regarding any additional fees.

### Ongoing fees payable by the fund in respect of the Units

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

	Annual rate (as a % of the NAV of the Units)
<b>Management Fee*</b>	Currently 0.75% per annum
<b>Trustee Fee*</b>	Currently up to 0.095% per year of NAV (subject to a minimum of USD38,000 per annum)
<b>Administrative Fee</b>	Included in the Trustee fee
<b>Performance Fee</b>	None

\* Please note that some fees may be increased up to a permitted maximum amount by providing one month's prior notice (or such shorter period permitted by the SFC) to unitholders. Please refer to the section on "Fees and Charges" in the Prospectus.

### Other fees

You may have to pay other fees when dealing in the Units of the Sub-Fund.

### Additional Information

You can find the following information of the Sub-Fund on the website ([www.nikkoam.com.hk/etf/metaverse-theme-active-etf](http://www.nikkoam.com.hk/etf/metaverse-theme-active-etf)) (which has not been reviewed or approved by the SFC):

- The Sub-Fund's Prospectus and product key facts statement (as revised from time to time);
- The latest annual audited accounts and interim half yearly unaudited report (in English only);
- Any notices and public announcements made by the Manager in respect of the Sub-Fund;
- Last NAV in USD and last NAV per Unit of the Sub-Fund in USD and HKD;
- The real-time or near real-time indicative NAV per Unit of the Sub-Fund throughout each Dealing Day in USD and HKD;
- Latest list of Participating Dealers and Market Makers;
- Full portfolio information on a daily basis; and
- The composition of distributions (i.e. the relative amounts paid out of (i) net distributable income, and (ii) capital), if any, for a 12-month rolling period.

The near real time indicative NAV per Unit is indicative and for reference only. The near real time indicative NAV per Unit in HKD is updated every 15 seconds during SEHK trading hours using the near real time indicative NAV per Unit in USD multiplied by a near real time USD:HKD foreign exchange rate provided by ICE Data Services. Since the indicative NAV per Unit in USD will not be updated when the underlying share market(s) are closed, the change in the indicative NAV per Unit in HKD (if any) during such period is solely due to the change in the near real time foreign exchange rate.

The last closing NAV per Unit in HKD is indicative and for reference only and is calculated using the official last closing NAV per Unit in USD multiplied by an assumed foreign exchange rate (i.e. not a real time exchange rate) being the fixing exchange rate provided by WM Co Reuters for HKD at 4:00 p.m. (London time, which is (i) equivalent to 11:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) during British Summer Time; and (ii) otherwise equivalent to 12:00 a.m. (Hong Kong time)) as of the same Dealing Day.

### Important

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

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

- 本子基金是主動型交易所買賣基金(ETF)。
- 本概要提供本子基金的重要資料。
- 本概要是發售文件的一部分。
- 請勿單憑本概要作投資決定。

## 資料便覽

股份代號：	9091 –美元櫃台 3091 –港元櫃台	每手交易數量：	10個單位
管理人：	日興資產管理香港有限公司	基礎貨幣：	美元 (USD)
副管理人：	Nikko Asset Management Asia Limited (位於新加坡) (內部委託)	交易貨幣：	美元 (USD) 港元 (HKD)
受託人：	BNP Paribas (透過其香港分行行事)	上市交易所：	香港聯交所 – 主板
本基金財政年度終結日：	6月30日	交易頻率：	每日
一年內經常性開支 <sup>#</sup> ：	1.24%	派息政策：	視乎管理人酌情決定，管理人可向單位持有人撥付分派。概不保證可撥付分派或撥付分派的頻率。分派將只會以基礎貨幣（美元）撥付。管理人可酌情決定從資本中或實際上從資本中或從收入中撥付分派。
管理費：	現時為每年單位資產淨值（「資產淨值」）的0.75%		
ETF網站：	<a href="http://www.nikkoam.com.hk/etf/metaverse-theme-active-etf">www.nikkoam.com.hk/etf/metaverse-theme-active-etf</a>		

<sup>#</sup> 日興資產管理元宇宙主題主動型ETF的經常性開支數字為根據截至二零二三年六月三十日止年度的開支計算。該數字或會因年而異。其代表日興資產管理元宇宙主題主動型ETF應佔經常性開支的總額，以平均資產淨值的百分比呈示。

## 本子基金是甚麼產品？

日興資產管理元宇宙主題主動型ETF（「子基金」）是以單位信託形式組成的基金，為日興資產管理香港ETF基金系列的子基金。子基金的上市類別單位（「單位」）於香港聯合交易所有限公司（「香港聯交所」）上市，且猶如上市股票般於香港聯交所買賣。本子基金乃根據《單位信託及互惠基金守則》（「守則」）第8.10條屬主動式管理的交易所買賣基金。

子基金包含上市類別單位（「上市類別單位」）及非上市類別單位（「非上市類別單位」）兩者。本概要載有關於發售上市單位類別的資料，而除另有指明外，本概要內凡提述「單位」均指「上市類別單位」。非上市類別單位不會發售予香港投資者。

## 目標及投資策略

### 目標

子基金的投資目標是主要透過投資於從事與元宇宙（定義見下文）發展有關的活動或提供有助於元宇宙發展的產品、服務、技術或技術能力（統稱「元宇宙業務」）的公司，以達致長期資本增長。概不保證子基金將實現其投資目標。

### 投資策略

子基金將主要投資於（將其資產淨值的最少70%）從事元宇宙業務的公司的股票。

子基金將主要投資的股票（可包括已上市的美國預託證券（「ADR」）及全球存託憑證（「GDR」））或會在全球任何交易所上市。子基金可將其資產淨值的最多85%投資於新興市場。若子基金尚未可直接投資有關股票，則可透過轉移管理方式投資於交易所買賣基金（「ETF」），從而取得該等股票的投資參與。子基金於ETF的投資根據守則第7.1、7.1A及7.2章的規定被視為及當作上市證券處理，並受到該等規定的規限。

「元宇宙」可被描述為一個永久及完全沉浸式的三維虛擬世界，讓大量用戶可以如現實世界那樣實現無縫交互。元宇宙讓用戶能夠重新定義內容創作和所有權，促進個人創作者經濟<sup>（附註）</sup>，加強數字內容的策展和聚合，有可能改變各個行業的現有業務模式及經濟效益。元宇宙將需要得到實體基礎設施和虛擬層面的支持。

**附註：**Web 3.0是幫助元宇宙發展的工具之一，將有效地允許個人創作內容（例如音樂影片、播客、應用程式或數字繪畫），永久性擁有內容的所有權及將內容變現（例如數字內容每次被使用均可獲得報酬）。這將激勵內容創作並推動由此催生的經濟的發展。

在評估一間公司是否從事元宇宙業務時，管理人將考慮多項標準，包括公司收入及利潤、收入及／或利潤增長、研發投入以及商業計劃或產品線。

以下為子基金將主要投資的從事於元宇宙業務的公司類別的非詳盡清單：

- (i) **硬件：**從事實體技術和設備（例如增強／虛擬實境設備（如虛擬實境體驗機）、手機和企業硬件）開發，讓個人和企業在虛擬環境中實現無縫交互的公司。
- (ii) **計算：**從事提供計算能力以支持元宇宙運作的公司。這包括半導體公司及提供渲染、數據匹配甚至人工智能等服務的公司。
- (iii) **連接性：**從事提供高帶寬或網絡，以促進元宇宙上的數據傳輸的公司。這包括雲服務供應商及提供光纖網絡的電訊公司。
- (iv) **平台：**從事在元宇宙創造和運營沉浸式三維世界的公司。例子包括網絡遊戲平台及社交媒體平台。

- (v) **工具**：從事提供 Web 3.0 等協議和促進 3D 渲染的公司。例子包括創作數字孿生（即實體對象、過程或系統的虛擬複製品，利用數據運行模擬及優化表現）及加密。
- (vi) **支付**：促進在元宇宙中的交易的公司。在元宇宙，可能需要就內容（直播、流媒體等）、獲提供的服務、透過各種元宇宙平台互動或購買物品進行支付。因此，需要在元宇宙開發及維護支付協議，以促進這些交易。此類支付可以透過法幣通道、非同質化代幣（「NFT」）、加密貨幣及／或其他區塊鏈解決方案實現數字化。
- (vii) **內容**：促進創作、儲存、分銷及保護數字資產的公司。數字資產的例子包括遊戲、在線虛擬形象、繪畫的 NFT 及實物商品的數字複製品。這包括電子遊戲開發商等公司及就相關資產提供 NFT 的公司。

上述前三類公司，即(i)硬件、(ii)計算，及(iii)連接性，與元宇宙的實體基礎設施有關，而其餘四類公司，即(iv)平台、(v)工具、(vi)支付，及(vii)內容，與元宇宙虛擬層面有關，涵蓋服務於不同功能的軟件解決方案。

子基金只可使用金融衍生工具作對沖用途。

現時，管理人無意就子基金(i)投資於任何金融衍生工具作非對沖（即投資）用途；(ii)投資於結構性存款、資產抵押證券、資產抵押商業票據及按揭抵押證券；(iii)訂立借出證券交易、出售及回購或逆回購交易或其他類似場外交易；或(iv)訂立借入證券交易。在子基金進行任何此類投資之前，管理人將尋求證監會的事先批准（如有所規定），並向單位持有人發出至少一個月的事先通知。

除守則所載的相關投資限制外，子基金亦受限於以下額外限制。子基金現時：

- (i) 無意將其總資產淨值超過5%投資於集體投資計劃（不包括在任何交易所上市及買賣的任何集體投資計劃）；
- (ii) 倘收購後會導致由管理人所管理的所有集體投資計劃持有的有關公司的股份總數，超過有關公司的所有已發行及發行在外股份總數50%，則無意收購任何單一公司之股份；或
- (iii) 無意進行沽空。

## 使用衍生工具

子基金所承擔的衍生工具風險淨額最多為其資產淨值的 50%。

## 本子基金有哪些主要風險？

投資涉及風險。請參閱基金說明書，以了解風險因素等資料。

### 投資風險

- 子基金的投資組合價值可能因以下任何主要風險因素而下降，因此閣下於子基金的投資可能蒙受損失。概不保證能償還本金

### 主動投資管理風險

- 子基金採用主動式管理的投資策略。子基金並不尋求追蹤任何指數或基準，而管理人或副管理人並無進行複製或代表性抽樣。由於管理人或副管理人的投資選擇及／或程序實施可能導致子基金表現低於其他具有類似目標的跟蹤指數的基金，子基金可能無法達成其目標。

### 貨幣風險

- 子基金的投資或會以子基金的基礎貨幣及交易貨幣以外的貨幣計值。子基金的資產淨值或會受到該等貨幣與子基金的基礎貨幣及交易貨幣之間的匯率波動及匯率管制變動的不利影響。



## 股票市場風險

- 子基金投資於股本證券須承受一般市場風險，而其價值可能因各種因素而波動，例如投資情緒轉變、政治及經濟狀況及發行人特定因素。
- 子基金或會投資於中小型市值公司。一般而言，相對於市值較大的公司，中小型市值公司的股票流動性相對較低，且股價亦更易受經濟不利形勢的影響而更為波動。

## 預託證券風險

- 相比於直接投資相關股票，投資 ADR 及 GDR 等預託證券可能帶來額外風險，尤其是，依據適用法律持有相關股票作為抵押品及自身資產的託管銀行存在不分離風險。雖然分離是規管發行 ADR 及 GDR 的存託協議不可或缺的部分，但若存託銀行破產，仍存在相關股份不屬於預託證券持有人的風險。在該情況下，很可能出現交易暫停，進而使受該破產事件影響的預託證券的價格遭凍結。發行預託證券的存託銀行的破產事件可能對子基金的表現及／或流動性造成不利影響。
- 此外，預託證券持有人一般並不享有與直接持有相關股份的持有人相同的權利。預託證券的表現亦可能受到相關費用的影響，例如銀行就保管預託證券的相關資產所收取之費用。由於預託證券的流動性一般低於相應的相關股票的流動性，子基金亦可能面臨流動性風險。這些因素或會對子基金的表現及／或流動性構成不利影響。

## 新興市場風險

- 子基金投資於新興市場，可能涉及在投資於發展較成熟市場一般不附帶的增加風險及特殊考慮，例如流動性風險、貨幣風險／管制、政治及經濟不確定性、法律及稅務風險、結算風險、託管風險以及大幅波動的可能性。

## 行業集中風險

- 子基金集中投資於從事元宇宙業務的公司，與其他經濟行業相比，其價格表現波幅可能相對較大。子基金的價值可能比具有更多元化投資組合的基金更為波動，而且可能更容易受到影響相關行業的不利經濟、政治、政策、外匯、流動性、稅收、法律或監管事件的影響。

## 元宇宙風險

- 元宇宙是一個嶄新的主題。元宇宙的某些範疇可能是基於一些未經測試的技術。除非相關技術得到廣泛的應用，否則元宇宙對於從事元宇宙業務的公司可帶來的風險可能不會顯現。元宇宙可能會令用戶面對涉及欺詐行為或騙局的風險，一些用戶或用戶群組可能透過不誠實或非法使用元宇宙業務公司所提供的技術或服務從事詐騙活動或交易。未來監管制度的發展亦可能會影響元宇宙的生存能力，及從事元宇宙業務的公司的業務前景。從事元宇宙業務的公司的價值可能並不直接反映其與元宇宙的聯繫，並且可能基於其他業務運營情況。元宇宙可能不會發展到可讓從事元宇宙業務的眾多或所有公司獲得可觀經濟利益的規模。

## 從事元宇宙業務公司的相關風險

- 不少從事元宇宙業務的公司的營運歷史相對較短。該等公司的證券價格（特別是在短期內）向來較其他證券更為波動。此外，從事元宇宙業務的公司一般面對國內外激烈的競爭，這可能會對利潤率產生不利影響。其市場、財政資源或人員可能有限。
- 技術改變的風險。**由於技術發展迅速、新產品或服務推陳出新、增長率的不可預期和為招攬合資格人員提供服務而出現的競爭，從事元宇宙業務公司的盈利能力特別容易受到產品或服務過時的影響。未能及時因應市場需求或發展推出新產品或服務，又或其產品或服務未能獲得市場普遍接受，均可能會對該等公司的經營業績及盈利能力產生重大不利影響。該等公司的經營業績亦可能因激進定價和技術發展速度加快而受到重大影響。
- 政府干預的風險。**從事元宇宙業務的公司容易受政府大量干預的影響，包括倘該等公司被認為對相關國家利益敏感，則會對該等公司的投資或產品進出口施加限制。倘若對該等公司的投資及／或對其產品的使用受到限制，無論是全部還是部分，無論是在一個國家還是在多個國家，該等公司的財務狀況及經營業績均會受到不利影響。
- 監管風險。**元宇宙業務將會受到日益嚴格的監管審查，包括與私隱、數據保護、內容監管、知識產權和競爭等相關的法律及法規。該等法律及法規或會變動，且詮釋存在不確定性，並可能導致申索、商業慣例的轉變、罰款、營運成本增加、或用戶增長、用戶參與程度下降，或以其他方式對元宇宙業務造成損害。該等法律法規亦可能延遲或阻礙新產品及服務的開發。遵循相關法律法規可能成本高昂，並且可能需要管理層及技術人員投入大量時間及精力。

- **知識產權風險。**從事元宇宙業務經營的公司亦嚴重依賴知識產權及牌照的保護，失去專利權、版權或商標保護或者喪失或撤銷牌照，均可能導致法律、財務、營運及聲譽上的負面後果，並可能對其盈利能力產生不利影響。
- **龐大資本投資風險。**由於從事元宇宙業務的公司通常進行競爭的市場面對快速演變的行業標準，以及需頻繁地推出新的服務及產品和增強功能，該等公司通常要在產品或服務研發方面進行大量資本投資，並且可能需要龐大開支來改進或修改服務、產品或基礎設施，以適應快速的技術變革，這些均可能會對資本成本及財務狀況構成競爭壓力，從而對利潤率造成影響，甚至可能於可見將來導致重大營運虧損。此外，亦無法保證此等公司開發的產品或服務將會取得成功或被市場廣泛接受，甚至根本無法取得成功或不被市場接受。
- **網絡攻擊風險。**從事元宇宙業務的公司容易發生網絡安全問題或違規行為，其中包括網絡攻擊，例如透過駭客攻擊或惡意軟件編碼未經授權進入數字系統，以盜用資產或敏感資訊，破壞數據或導致營運中斷，或透過外部攻擊（如阻斷服務攻擊）令目標使用者無法使用網絡服務。儘管公司在一般情況下可能受到網絡安全漏洞影響，但從事元宇宙業務的若干公司可能成為駭客攻擊、竊取專有或消費者資訊，或令服務中斷的特定目標。該等風險若成為現實，則可能會導致業務或用戶數據或資訊的重大損失，並對其表現產生重大不利影響。
- 此外，子基金的表現可能面臨與不同行業及主題有關的風險，包括金融、資訊科技、機器人及人工智能、工業、半導體、電子遊戲及電競、通訊服務、娛樂、非必需消費品以及科技行業（例如增強／虛擬實境、金融科技（如區塊鏈、NFT 及數字支付）及數字基礎設施（如互聯網、雲計算））。該等行業或主題的公司的業務的波動將會對子基金的資產淨值造成不利影響。有關該等行業及主題的相關風險詳情，請參閱基金說明書的相關附錄。

### 依賴副管理人的風險

- 管理人已將子基金的投資酌情權委託給副管理人，並將依賴副管理人的專業知識和系統來進行子基金的投資。與副管理人的溝通或來自副管理人的協助出現任何中斷，或失去副管理人或其任何主要人員的服務，均可能對子基金的運作產生不利影響。

### 與投資於其他 ETF 有關的風險

- 子基金可投資的 ETF 未必受證監會監管。當投資於該等 ETF 時，將會涉及額外成本。亦不保證該等 ETF 將一直具備足夠流動性，以滿足子基金在一級市場所提出的贖回要求。子基金對該等 ETF 的投資並無控制權。亦不保證 ETF 的投資策略將取得成功，或將會達到其投資目標。
- 倘子基金投資於由管理人或其關連人士管理的其他基金，或會出現利益衝突。管理人將盡最大努力以避免和公平解決有關衝突。

### 歐元區風險

- 鑒於對歐元區若干國家的主權債務風險的持續憂慮，子基金在區內的投資可能須承受較高波動、流動性、貨幣及違約等風險。任何不利的事件，例如主權國的信貸評級下調或歐盟成員國脫離歐元區，都可能對子基金的價值產生負面影響。

### 衍生工具風險

- 子基金可不時投資於金融衍生工具作對沖用途。使用該等衍生工具令子基金面對額外風險，包括波動性風險、估值風險、槓桿風險、流動性風險、相關性風險、對手方／信貸風險、法律風險、場外交易風險及結算風險。金融衍生工具的槓桿元素／成份可導致子基金承受遠多於投資於該等衍生工具的金額之損失。金融衍生工具所涉及的風險或會引致子基金承受重大損失的高風險。

### 其他貨幣分派風險

- 視乎管理人酌情決定，管理人可向單位持有人撥付分派。概不保證可撥付分派或撥付分派的頻率。單位持有人只會以基礎貨幣（美元）收取分派。倘在港元櫃台買賣的單位的單位持有人並無美元賬戶，則單位持有人可能須承擔兌換有關分派的相關費用及開支，並承擔與處理撥付分派相關的銀行或金融機構費用及收費。務請單位持有人向其經紀查詢有關分派的安排。

### 從資本中或實際上從資本中撥付分派的風險

- 從資本中或實際上從資本中撥付分派，意即退還或提取投資者原先投資或當中應佔任何資本收益的部分款項。任何有關分派可能會導致子基金的每單位資產淨值即時減少。

### 交易風險

- 單位在香港聯交所的成交價受到市場因素（例如單位的供求）的左右。因此，單位或會按較資產淨值出現大幅溢價或折讓的價格買賣，而價格或會大幅偏離每單位資產淨值。
- 投資者於香港聯交所買賣單位時將支付若干費用（如交易費及經紀費），這意味著投資者於香港聯交所購買單位時支付的費用可能超過每單位資產淨值，而於香港聯交所出售單位時收取的款項可能低於每單位資產淨值。

### 交易時段不同的風險

- 由於子基金投資所在的證券交易所的開放時間可能正值子基金的單位沒有報價之時，子基金投資組合內證券的價值在投資者將不能買賣子基金單位的日子可能有變動。該等子基金投資所在的證券交易所與香港聯交所交易時段不同或會增加單位價格相對於其資產淨值的溢價或折價程度。
- 在若干股票交易所上市的股份的交易範圍受到限制，令成交價的漲跌幅受限，而於香港聯交所上市的單位則無該等限制。兩者之間的差異亦可能增加單位價格相對於子基金資產淨值的溢價或折讓幅度。

### 終止風險

- 子基金或會於若干情況下遭提前終止，例如子基金總值下跌至低於 20,000,000 美元。當子基金終時，投資者未必能取回其投資額並因而蒙受損失。

### 雙櫃台風險

- 倘單位在不同櫃台之間的跨櫃台轉換暫停及／或經紀及中央結算系統參與者的服務水平受到任何限制，單位持有人將僅可以一個櫃台的貨幣買賣其單位，而這情況或會阻礙或延遲投資者的買賣。單位於每個櫃台買賣的市價可能相去甚遠。因此，投資者於買入或出售在一個櫃台的買賣單位時，倘相關單位亦在另一櫃台進行買賣，其支付的金額可能超過上述另一櫃台的貨幣等值金額，而收取的金額可能少於另一櫃台的貨幣等值金額。

### 依賴莊家的風險

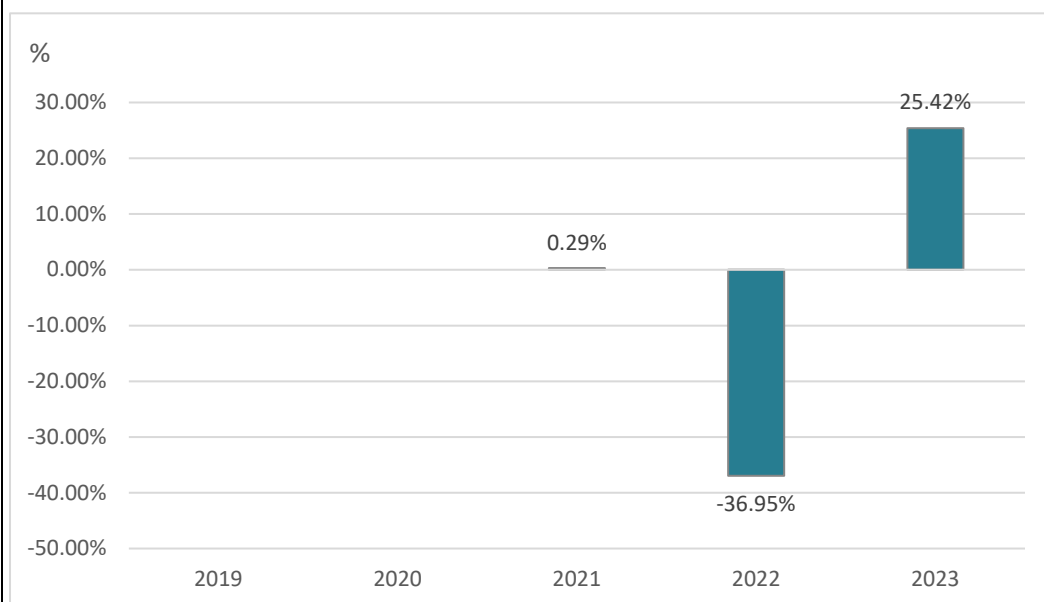
- 雖然管理人將確保至少有一名莊家會就每個櫃台的單位維持市場，及在莊家根據相關莊家活動協議終止莊家活動安排之前，每個櫃台的單位至少各有一名莊家提前發出不少於 3 個月的通知，但若單位並無莊家或只有一名莊家，單位的市場流通性或會受到不利影響。概不保證任何莊家活動將會有效。

### 過往表現風險

- 由於投資目標及策略於 2022 年 9 月 6 日發生變動，子基金於該日期前取得過往表現的情況不再適用。投資者在考慮子基金於 2022 年 9 月 6 日之前的過往表現時應謹慎行事。



## 基金的表現如何？



附註：由於子基金投資目標及投資策略發生變動，子基金於2022年9月6日之前取得表現的情況不再適用。投資者在考慮子基金於2022年9月6日之前的過往表現時應謹慎行事。於2022年9月6日之前，子基金的投資目標是主要透過投資於直接或間接從事電子遊戲、手機遊戲或電競業務的公司，以達致長期資本增長。

- 往績資料並非日後業績表現的指標。投資者未必能取回全部投資金額。
- 成份基金的業績表現以曆年末的資產淨值作為比較基礎，股息會滾存再作投資。
- 上述數據顯示基金總值在有關曆年內的升跌幅度。業績表現以美元計算，當中反映出成份基金的持續費用，但不包括於聯交所交易的費用。如年內沒有顯示有關的業績表現，即代表當年沒有足夠數據用作提供業績表現之用。
- 成份基金的發行日期：2020年6月16日

## 基金有否提供保證？

子基金並不提供任何保證。閣下未必能取回投資金額。

## 投資子基金涉及哪些費用及收費？

請參閱基金說明書的「費用及收費」一節，以了解其他費用及收費詳情。

### 在香港聯交所買賣子基金的收費

費用	閣下須付
經紀費用	由每名經紀酌情決定
交易徵費	單位交易價的 0.0027% <sup>1</sup>
財務匯報局交易徵費	單位交易價的 0.00015% <sup>2</sup>
交易費	單位交易價的 0.00565% <sup>3</sup>
印花稅	無
跨櫃台過戶費	每項指示 5 港元 <sup>4</sup>

- 徵收單位價格 0.0027% 的交易徵費，由買方及賣方支付。
- 財務匯報局交易徵費為單位價格的 0.00015%，自 2022 年 1 月 1 日起，由每名買方及賣方支付。
- 徵收單位價格 0.00565% 的交易費，由買方及賣方支付。
- 香港結算將按每個指示向各中央結算系統參與者收取 5 港元的費用，以進行由一個櫃台至另一個櫃台的跨櫃台過戶。投資者應就任何額外費用向其經紀查詢。



## 基金就單位持續繳付的費用

以下開支將從子基金中扣除。該等開支會對閣下造成影響，因為該等開支會減少子基金的資產淨值，繼而可能影響交易價格。

	每年收費率（佔單位資產淨值的百分比 (%)）
管理費*	現時為每年0.75%
受託人費用*	現時最高為每年資產淨值的 0.095%（最低為每年 38,000 美元）
行政費	包括在託管費中
表現費	無

\* 務請注意，部分費用可於向單位持有人發出一個月（或證監會允許的較短通知期）事先通知後增至允許上限。請參閱基金說明書內「費用及開支」一節。

## 其他費用

閣下可能須於買賣子基金單位時支付其他費用。

## 其他資料

閣下可於網站 [www.nikkoam.com.hk/etf/metaverse-theme-active-etf](http://www.nikkoam.com.hk/etf/metaverse-theme-active-etf)

查閱有關子基金的以下資料（該網站未經證監會審查或批准）：

- 子基金的基金說明書及產品資料概要（經不時修訂）；
- 最新的年度經審核賬目及半年度未經審核中期報告（僅提供英文版）；
- 管理人就子基金作出的任何通知及公告；
- 子基金以美元計算的最後資產淨值及以美元及港元計算的最後每單位資產淨值；
- 以美元及港元計算的子基金於各交易日整段時間的實時或接近實時指示性每單位資產淨值；
- 參與證券商及莊家的最新名單；
- 每日更新一次的全面投資組合資料；及
- 連續12個月分派的組成（即從(i)可供分派淨收入，及(ii)資本支付的相對款額（如有））。

接近實時指示性每單位資產淨值屬指示性及僅供參考。以港元計值的接近實時指示性每單位資產淨值於香港聯交所交易時段內每15秒更新一次，而計算方法為以美元計值的接近實時指示性每單位資產淨值乘以接近實時美元兌港元匯率（由ICE Data Services提供）。由於以美元計值的指示性每單位資產淨值在相關股市收市後不會更新，此期間以港元計值的指示性每單位資產淨值（如有）的變動僅由於接近實時匯率的變動產生。

以港元計值的最後收市的每單位資產淨值屬指示性及僅供參考，計算方法為以美元計值的官方最後收市的每單位資產淨值乘以假定匯率（即非實時匯率），而該匯率乃由WM Co Reuters於同一個交易日下午四時正（倫敦時間，該時間(i)相等於英國夏令時間下午11時正（香港時間）；及(ii)（如非英國夏令時間）相等於上午十二時正（香港時間））提供的港元固定匯率。

## 重要指示

閣下如有疑問，應諮詢專業意見。

證監會對本概要的內容並不承擔任何責任，對其準確性或完整性亦不作出任何陳述。