Product Disclosure Statement

ETFS Magnificent 7+ ETF (HUGE) (ARSN: 685 356 183)

ETFS US Quality ETF (BEST) (ARSN: 685 149 464)

ETFS US Technology ETF (WWW) (ARSN: 685 355 971)

Issued by ETF Shares Management Ltd
ABN: 77 680 639 963
AFSL No: 562766
Issue date: 23 April 2025

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1. Important Information

1.1. This product disclosure statement

ETF Shares Management Ltd ABN 77 680 639 963 AFSL No. 562766 (**ETF Shares**, **ETFS**, the **Responsible Entity**, **we**, **our**, or **us**) is the Responsible Entity of the ETFS Magnificent 7+ ETF (Exchange code: HUGE) (ARSN 685 356 183), ETFS US Quality ETF (Exchange code: BEST) (ARSN 685 149 464), and ETFS US Technology ETF (Exchange code: WWW) (ARSN 685 355 971) (the **Fund(s)**, or **our ETFs**).

We are the issuer of this Product Disclosure Statement (**PDS**). A copy of this PDS has been lodged with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (**ASIC**). Neither ASIC nor Cboe Australia Pty Ltd (**Cboe**) takes any responsibility for the contents of this PDS.

At the time of this PDS lodgement, Units in our ETFs are yet to be quoted for trading on Cboe. An application has been made for quotation under the Cboe Operating Rules with the tickers HUGE, BEST and WWW. No applications will be accepted until the end of the PDS exposure period. The exposure period is seven days after lodgement of this PDS with ASIC, subject to a possible seven-day extension.

This PDS is available electronically on our website. We can provide you with a hard copy free of charge upon request. If shared, the entire document must be provided. Please refer to the "Corporate Directory" at section 16 of this PDS for our contact details.

All dollar amounts are in Australian dollars, inclusive of GST net of reduced input tax credits. All times referenced in the PDS are in Sydney, NSW time.

Capitalised terms used in this PDS are defined in section 15.

This PDS is current as of 23 April 2025 and may be updated on www.etfshares.com.au if changes are not materially adverse. Material changes will be communicated via Cboe announcements and direct notifications to investors. ETF Shares will provide investors, free of charge, a paper copy of the updated information on request. Please refer to the "Corporate Directory" at section 16 of this PDS for our contact details.

1.2. General advice warning

This PDS only provides general information about our ETFs. It does not provide personal financial advice or any recommendations to invest in anything. It does not consider your individual investment objectives, financial situation, or needs.

Before investing, you should assess whether doing so aligns with your needs, risk tolerance, and financial goals. This assessment should ideally be made with guidance from a licensed financial adviser. You can verify an adviser's licence by contacting ASIC at 1300 300 630 or visiting www.asic.gov.au.

Investing in our ETFs carries risks. You could lose money by investing, and income is not guaranteed. You could experience delays in payment of any distributions or redemption proceeds, and/or delays in any repayment of capital invested. Refer to risks of investing outlined in sections 8 and 9.

ETF Shares, its directors and officers, do not guarantee the Funds' performance or income payments. Statements in this PDS about the future may prove untrue. Keep this in mind when considering statements about what may happen and what is intended.

1.3. This offer is made exclusively to Authorised Participants

The offer in this PDS is made exclusively to Authorised Participants (**APs**). Under normal circumstances, only APs are invited to transact directly with ETF Shares. The way APs can transact with ETF Shares is detailed in section 11.

1.4. This offer and all other investors (non-APs)

Investors who are not APs (i.e. the public) may not apply for Units in the Funds under this PDS. However, Units can be bought on the secondary market on Cboe via a broker, adviser or trading platform. And while general investors cannot apply for our ETFs through this PDS, the PDS may be used for information purposes.

1.5. Foreign investors

The offer in this PDS is made exclusively in Australia. We have not taken any action to register or qualify our ETFs to be offered in any other country. And at the time of this PDS publication, we have no intention of doing so either.

Investors outside Australia may still trade our ETFs on exchange like Australian residents do. And foreign financial institutions may still act as APs, subject to relevant laws and regulations. (We note that foreign investors may face restrictions on redemptions).

But the distribution of this PDS may be restricted in other jurisdictions. And as such, foreign investors should seek advice on what those restrictions might be, noting that a failure to do so may violate the law.

ETF Units are not intended to be sold to United States persons as defined under Regulation S of the US Securities Act of 1933.

1.6. Compensation arrangements

Retail investors who suffer loss as a result of the misappropriation or fraudulent misuse of their money or property by a Cboe participant may be eligible to claim for compensation under the Cboe compensation arrangements. Please refer to the Securities Exchanges Guarantee Corporation website at www.segc.com.au for further information.

2. About ETF Shares

ETF Shares Management Ltd is a public company limited by shares under the Corporations Act. The company, which is licensed to act as a Responsible Entity by ASIC, is responsible for the day-to-day fund operations and the appointment of all service providers.

The company develops and manages exchange traded funds (**ETFs**), which trade on licensed exchanges. The company aims to provide ETFs which are not presently available in Australia and in so doing, widen the menu of choice available to investors.

The company is headquartered in Sydney and has its primary office located at Macquarie University. It was founded by two long-time ETF industry professionals, Cliff Man and David Tuckwell, in 2024. It is wholly owned by ETF Shares Pty Ltd ABN 57 678 829 108, a holding company.

3. A summary of our ETFs

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<tr><td>Investment objective</td><td>Each Fund aims to track the performance of its Index, before fees, and expenses, by holding a portfolio of securities that comprise all or a representation of the securities comprising the Index, or other eligible assets as determined by us.</td><td>6</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Benefits</td><td>Our ETFs provide investors with:

“Passive investing” strategies that can come with management fee efficiencies as they usually operate with lower overheads
Access to a portfolio of securities in a single trade
Liquidity, as the Units in the Funds can generally be bought or sold on exchange throughout a Trading Day
Full portfolio transparency, as the Funds provide full disclosure of their holdings
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Subject	Summary	Relevant PDS sections
	• Access to US listed securities during Australian trading hours	
Risks	If you invest in our ETFs, your capital will be at risk. The value of our ETFs can go down as well as up, and our ETFs may fail to produce income. Before investing, it is crucial to understand the risks involved. Consulting a financial adviser can help you understand the risks.	8, 9
Investing in our ETFs		
All investors		
Net Asset Value	The Net Asset Value (**NAV**) of each Fund is calculated by summing the value of the assets and subtracting the Liabilities. This calculation is performed daily, except on any day that is not a Trading Day or if there are factors that prevent the accurate calculation of Unit prices.	5.5
Authorised Participants (APs) ONLY		
Transactions between APs and ETF Shares	Prior to transacting, APs must sign an Authorised Participant Agreement with ETF Shares. The Agreement sets out the terms under which the AP may apply for and/or redeem Units in the ETF, as well as the way creations and redemptions will occur. All applications for creations and redemptions must be made in writing to us.	11
Pricing	The purchase price per Unit is determined by dividing the Funds' NAV by the number of Units on issue. A Contribution Fee will also apply, as discussed in section 10.1 The redemption price per Unit is determined by dividing the Fund's NAV by the number of Units on issue. A Withdrawal Fee will also apply, as discussed in section 10.1. The NAV is determined after the close of trading on each Trading Day.	10, 11
Cut off times for APs	4pm on each Trading Day unless otherwise agreed.	11.2
Creations	Our ETFs are created in agreed blocks called "Creation Units". APs can apply for Creation Units by either delivering cash or a pre-defined basket of securities (or combination of the two) to us. We will then issue ETF Units and transfer them to an AP's nominated CHESS account. We may reject any creation request in our discretion.	11
Redemptions	Generally, only APs may submit redemption requests. Units can be redeemed in agreed blocks known as "Redemption Units". APs can request redemptions by delivering ETF Units to	11

Subject	Summary	Relevant PDS sections
	us. In exchange, we will transfer either cash, a pre-defined basket of securities or combination of the two to the AP.	
APs standardised transaction size	The standardised sizes of Creation and Redemption Units will be agreed between us and an AP.	11
Trading on exchange – the public		
Buying and selling ETFs on exchange	As at the date of this PDS, an application has been made for the Units in the Funds to be quoted for trading on Cboe. The public may buy and sell our ETFs on Cboe throughout each Trading Day as they would shares in a listed company. Investment in Units purchased through transactions on Cboe are not governed by the terms of this PDS.	4
Exchange prices	Our ETFs can be bought or sold at trading prices quoted on exchange throughout the Trading Day. Trading prices may move throughout the day. We have appointed a Market Maker to continuously provide a two-way market in our ETFs.	4
Cooling off rights	There are no cooling off rights provided in this PDS or to the general public buying or selling our ETFs on exchange.	14.3
Fees and other costs		
Management fees, charged as a percentage of the NAV of the Fund.	Fund: Management fee ETFS Magnificent 7+ ETF: 0.29%p.a. ETFS US Quality ETF: 0.29% p.a. ETFS US Technology ETF: 0.29% p.a.	10
Transaction costs, estimated as a percentage of the NAV of the Fund	Fund: Net transaction costs ETFS Magnificent 7+ ETF: 0.04%p.a. ETFS US Quality ETF: 0.04% p.a. ETFS US Technology ETF: 0.04% p.a.	10
AP related fees and costs – not payable by non-APs		
Contribution and withdrawal fees	Fund: Per creation/redemption by an AP ETFS Magnificent 7+ ETF: $100 ETFS US Quality ETF: $1000 ETFS US Technology ETF: $1000 Contribution and withdrawal fees reflect estimated costs incurred when creating and redeeming our ETFs. These are	10

Subject	Summary	Relevant PDS sections
	partly or wholly paid for by us at the time. We may waive or reduce the fees.	
Distributions		
Frequency	We expect our ETFs to make distributions at the cadence below: Fund — Expected frequency ETFS Magnificent 7+ ETF — Annually ETFS US Quality ETF — Annually ETFS US Technology ETF — Annually	12
Requirements to be entitled to a distribution	To be entitled to a distribution, you must be recorded in the register as a Unitholder on the relevant Record Date for that distribution period. Details in relation to distributions by our ETFs will be made available via the Cboe announcement platform.	12
Taking cash or reinvesting	For Fund distributions, you can elect to take cash payments, or participate in the Distribution Reinvestment Plan (**DRP**) by registering via the Unit Registrar. The Distribution Reinvestment Plan policy document is available from the Responsible Entity's website www.etfshares.com.au. Under the DRP, distributions made to a Unitholder in respect of a Fund are reinvested in additional Units of that Fund. Partial reinvestment is unavailable. Any residual amounts that are insufficient to obtain additional Units under the DRP will be retained by the Fund.	12

4. More about our ETFs

4.1. Background

When you invest in our ETFs your money is pooled together with other investors' money and invested in assets. The company that is responsible for, and has ultimate control over, your assets is called the "Responsible Entity" (viz., ETF Shares Management Ltd).

Our ETFs are built as "unit trusts" and are "registered managed investment schemes". To simplify, trusts are a legal concept that draws a distinction between who owns something (the beneficiaries) and who controls it (the trustee). For our ETFs, this means that while ETF Shares has control as trustee, investors have ultimate ownership. A registered managed investment scheme is a fund that is open to the Australian public and registered with ASIC. They are distinguished from unregistered managed investment schemes, which are only available to professional or "wholesale" investors.

In day-to-day conversation, investors may speak of "buying ETFs" or "trading an ETF on exchange". However, in a narrow technical sense, investors are buying or trading "units" in the trust. Each Unit in our ETFs is given equal rights to things such as income, upside and downside participation, and voting in member meetings.

ETF Shares does not perform every aspect of Fund operations. Crucially, we appoint service providers and delegate some functions. Our key service providers are described below in section 4.2.

4.1.1. The primary and secondary market: why they matter

Our ETFs aim to provide the traits of managed funds: regulated, publicly available, and open-ended. But aim to provide these traits while also trading on exchange like shares.

What enables our ETFs to do this is their structure. Specifically, Units in our ETFs trade in two separate places: the primary and secondary market. Trading must be smooth and efficient in both places for our ETFs to function properly.

The offer in this PDS relates, in the main, to the primary market. Here, ETF Shares issues and redeems Units with APs. For all other investors, trading occurs in the secondary market – i.e. on exchange.

4.1.2. The primary market

When Units in our ETFs are created or redeemed, they are done so in the "primary market" directly between ETF Shares and APs. APs are financial institutions – usually investment banks or securities trading companies – that have entered into an Authorised Participant Agreement with ETF Shares. This allows them to create or redeem Units in our ETFs and facilitate trading.

When new Units are created, APs deliver a predefined basket of securities or cash (or a combination of both) to the Fund and in return receive newly issued ETF Units. This process is called a "creation". Things work in reverse when Units are redeemed.

Investors sometimes see this primary market as an added layer of complexity. But it exists for three important reasons:

- ETFs need to be created in certain minimum sizes to ensure they have a representative sample of the securities in their index. Without a representative sample, index-tracking ETFs may fall short of their investment objectives.
- By creating and redeeming Units with each other, ETF Shares and APs can ensure that the supply of Units matches demand. Supply-demand equilibrium is crucial for ensuring that ETF Units trade close to NAV.
- Cost efficiencies can arise from creating and redeeming ETF Units at scale. Having a primary market in which APs aggregate creation and redemption activity can help lower the overall cost of operating an ETF.

4.1.3. The secondary market

In the secondary market, investors can buy and sell ETFs throughout the Trading Day. They may buy or sell ETFs from different parties. This includes other investors or Market Makers. Market Makers are financial institutions – usually professional trading companies – that work with ETF issuers such as ETF Shares and exchanges such as Cboe to provide liquidity to the market. They do this by continuously acting as buyer and seller of Units throughout the Trading Day. In practice, Market Makers are often also APs. This means they can trade ETFs in both the primary and secondary markets.

4.2. Key parties involved in operating the Funds

ETFs are technically complex to operate. They require several different parties working together. The table below summarises the role of each party. We note that the companies performing these services for us may change. And in some instances, the same company can perform more than one function.

Party	Function
Responsible Entity	ETF Shares, the responsible entity and fund manager responsible for managing our ETFs.
Authorised Participants (APs)	Institutions that meet certain eligibility criteria and who have entered into an Authorised Participant Agreement with us to create or redeem Units. They are usually large financial institutions – such as securities trading companies or investment banks – with the balance sheet, skills, and systems to create and redeem Units in the primary market. APs may also double up as Market Makers.
Market Makers	Financial institutions, usually trading companies, that provide continuous liquidity to the secondary market, i.e. buying and selling on the stock exchange.
Custodian	Regulated financial institutions that specialise in safekeeping assets. They are usually banks or trust companies with the infrastructure to securely hold and manage financial assets such as stocks, bonds, ETFs, and cash. We have appointed Apex Fund Services Pty Ltd ABN 81 118 902 891 (**Custodian**) as a properly authorised custodian to hold the assets of the Funds. The Custodian's role as custodian is limited to holding the assets of the Funds as our agent. The Custodian has no supervisory role in relation to the operation of the Funds and is not responsible for protecting your interests. The Custodian does not make any investment decisions in respect of the assets held or manage those assets and has no liability or responsibility to investors in the Funds. We may change the appointed custodian from time to time, without notice. The Custodian is responsible for holding title to the Funds' assets but may use sub-custodians.
Fund Administrator	Specialist companies that perform certain administrative functions and other services to the Funds. These include fund accounting, maintaining the book of record, and NAV calculations in accordance with relevant valuation policies and procedures.
Index Provider	Data companies that create and manage the Indexes that our ETFs aim to track.

Unit Registrar	A company that manages the Unitholder registry for our ETFs. They also verify the identity of prospective investors and manage communications between us and our Unitholders on key matters like distributions and corporate actions.

4.3. About Cboe Operating Rules and CHESS

Some investors may be familiar with the rules regarding company shares traded on exchange, but might not be familiar with the rules regarding ETFs. There are some important differences between the two and this section highlights some of those differences.

Company shares are admitted to trading under the ASX Listing Rules whereas Units in our ETFs are admitted to trading on the Cboe market as investment products pursuant to the Cboe Operating Rules, which are available at www.cboe.com.au.

The key distinction is the level of control and influence that management has over the value of underlying assets. For company shares, the value is typically determined by investors' perceptions of the impact that management is having on the value of the underlying business. But for an investment product its value reflects the performance of its underlying assets—which the manager of the product (the issuer) does not control.

The table below outlines the key distinctions.

Requirement	Securities of listed entities	Investment products quoted under the Cboe Operating Rules
Continuous disclosure	Entities that are listed must comply with continuous disclosure obligations as outlined in section 674 of the Corporations Act. For those listed on the ASX, this requirement is further reinforced by ASX Listing Rule 3.1.	Under Cboe Operating Rule 14.29, issuers of investment products are not bound by these same continuous disclosure obligations. However, issuers must disclose to Cboe any information that is not generally available and that may lead to the establishment of a false market for their products or significantly affect their price. Issuers of investment products must also disclose specific details, including: (a) The Fund's NAV on each Trading Day. (b) The Fund's NAV if management activities cause the NAV to change more than 10% since the last reported NAV. (c) Net monthly applications and redemptions. (d) Details of Unitholder distributions, including any distribution statements or related documents provided to Unitholders. (e) Any other disclosures required under sections 675, 1017B, or 323DA of the Corporations Act, where applicable to either the Responsible Entity or the Fund if they were listed.
Periodic disclosure	Entities listed on the ASX must release semi-annual and annual financial information and reports in accordance with Chapter 4 of the ASX Listing Rules.	Issuers, themselves, are not required to publish half-yearly or annual financial reports on the Cboe market. However, responsible entities must provide financial reports for its Funds to Cboe at the same time they are lodged with ASIC. Issuers of quoted investment products must disclose the following details monthly: (a) The total number of units of the investment product that are currently on issue. (b) If the Fund's total notional exposure to all OTC derivatives

		surpasses 5% of its NAV, relevant details about the Fund's OTC derivative exposure.
Corporate control	Companies and listed schemes must comply with the Corporations Act and ASX Listing Rules on matters including takeover bids, buy-backs, changes to capital, new security issues, restricted securities, and the disclosure of directors' interests and substantial holdings.	Although Units in our ETFs are quoted under the Cboe Operating Rules, neither the Funds nor ETF Shares are subject to the same rules around takeover bids, buy-backs, change of capital, new issues, restricted securities, disclosure of directors' interests and substantial shareholdings. Issuers of listed products quoted under the Cboe Operating Rules must provide Cboe with any information concerning itself, that is not generally available and which may lead to the establishment of a false market or impact the price of its products. ETF Shares will be required to comply with the section 601FM of the Corporations Act in relation to the removal and change of the responsible entity of a registered managed investment scheme and would require an extraordinary resolution passed by a majority of members, on which ETF Shares would not be entitled to vote.
Related party transactions	Chapter 10 of the ASX Listing Rules governs transactions between a company and individuals who can influence it, setting rules to regulate related party dealings.	Chapter 10 of the ASX Listing Rules is not applicable to listed products quoted under the Cboe Operating Rules. ETF Shares will still be required to comply with the related party requirements in Part 5C.7 and Chapter 2E of the Corporations Act.
Auditor rotation obligations	Division 5 of Part 2M.4 of the Corporations Act imposes specific rotation obligations on auditors of listed companies and listed managed investment schemes.	These requirements do not apply to issuers of investment products quoted under the Cboe Operating Rules. Under the Corporations Act, ETF Shares is still required to appoint an independent auditor to carry out audits of the Fund's financial statements and compliance plans. The auditor of the compliance plan must not be the same auditor of the scheme's financial statements, although they may be from the same firm.

4.4. About CHESS

We participate in the Clearing House Electronic Sub-register System (**CHESS**). CHESS is the system operated by the ASX to record shareholdings and manage the settlement of trades. It is used for both ASX and Cboe-listed securities. When you buy or sell ETFs on either exchange, CHESS ensures that ownership and monies are transferred correctly between buyers and sellers. It also maintains an official record of ETF ownership.

The Unit Registrar runs a sub-register with CHESS on our behalf. When investors purchase units on Cboe they will receive a holding statement from the Unit Registrar. This statement will set out the number of units they hold, and specify the "Holder Identification Number" (**HIN**) or "Securityholder Reference Number" (**SRN**) allocated by CHESS.

5. Frequently Asked Questions

5.1. What are the investment strategies of our ETFs?

Our ETFs aim to provide investment returns that correspond generally, before fees and expenses, to the performance of the relevant Index.[1] Details of our ETFs' Indexes are available in section 6.

To achieve this, our ETFs invest in the securities that make up their Indexes as closely as realistically possible. Our ETFs may hold securities other than those in their Index or buy them in proportions that do not perfectly match their Index. However, our ETFs' investment strategies will always remain centred around replicating the performance of their Indexes.

There is no guarantee that the returns provided by the Funds will meet this objective.

5.2. Do the Funds use any derivatives?

Day-to-day, our ETFs will not generally use derivatives. However, there are exceptional circumstances under which our ETFs may use OTC or exchange traded derivatives. These exceptional circumstances will most likely include:

- Equitising residual cash and receivables within an ETF to prevent underinvestment and minimise tracking error.
- Managing short term cash flows, also with the view to preventing underinvestment and minimising tracking error.

In all circumstances in which derivatives are used, total aggregate notional exposure will never exceed 5% of a Fund's NAV. Derivatives will never be used to achieve leverage or gearing and never used for speculation.

Furthermore, derivatives will only be used with the intention of assisting our ETFs achieving their investment objectives, namely, tracking their Indexes. They will only be used if ETF Shares believes that doing so is in the best interests of all Unitholders.

5.3. Do the Funds use gearing?

The Funds are not geared investments and will not use leverage or gearing.

5.4. Do the Funds engage in short selling or securities lending?

The Funds will not engage in short selling or securities lending.

5.5. How is a Fund's NAV struck and its units priced?

The NAV is calculated by summing the total value of a Fund's assets and subtracting the liabilities (this includes unsettled positions). The total value of a Fund's assets is calculated by taking the closing prices of the securities it holds and converting them to AUD using the prevailing exchange rate at the time the NAV is calculated.

The valuation methods align with standard accounting and market practices. Our Unit Pricing Policy contains further information on how we calculate the issue price or redemption price and Unitholders can request more information from us. The NAV of the Fund will be an amount determined in AUD and will be published each Trading Day on www.etfshares.com.au.

Units are priced by taking the NAV of the entire Fund and dividing it by the number of units on issue.

[1] The investment objective is not intended to be a forecast. The Funds may not achieve their investment objective and capital, returns and income are not guaranteed.

5.6. Can we change the Indexes that one of our ETFs tracks?

We can talk about changes to an Index at three levels of approximation:

1. Index rebalances
2. Index methodology tweaks
3. Outrightly changing the Indexes our ETFs track

Index rebalances will be routine. They will occur in set rhythms laid out in section 6. They are standard industry practice and necessary to ensure that Indexes adapt to changing market conditions.

Index methodology tweaks will be uncommon. They may be necessary from time-to-time to make an Index function more efficiently or effectively. They will occur at the discretion of the Index Provider.

Outrightly changing the Indexes our ETFs track, however, is something we rarely expect to do. Nonetheless, we may seek to change them occasionally for reasons including: lack of investor demand for a current strategy; reducing costs; or potential improvements to an existing strategy. We will only do so after considering what is in the best interests of Unitholders. Should we seek to initiate an outright Index change, we will seek the prior consent of Unitholders, in keeping with our obligations under the Corporations Act.

5.7. Are there any labour standards, or environmental, social and ethical considerations included in the Funds strategy?

The Funds do not take labour standards or environmental, social or ethical (**ESG**) considerations into account when selecting, retaining or realising investments in the Funds and are not designed for investors who wish to screen out particular types of companies or investments or are looking for funds that meet specific ESG goals. The Funds are not marketed as ESG products. We do not have any set view as to what constitutes ESG standards.

5.8. Will the Funds hedge currency exposures?

Our ETFs invest in international assets denominated in foreign currencies. This means that the value of the Australian dollar will impact the performance of our ETFs.

While the value of the Australian dollar will impact Fund performance, we do not currency hedge or actively trade currencies.

6. The Indexes our ETFs track

6.1. ETFS Magnificent 7+ ETF (HUGE)

Index	**Solactive Magnificent 7+ Index**
Index Provider	Solactive AG.
Index objective	The Index aims to measure the performance of the 10 largest US companies listed on the NASDAQ on an equally weighted basis.
Index methodology summary	Construction of the Index starts out with the companies in the Solactive GBS United States Large & Mid Cap Index PR. Companies are then whittled down such that only companies that: • Are headquartered in the US (this determination is based on which country they are primarily listed in; which country they are incorporated in; and which country they are domiciled in); and • Are listed on the NASDAQ, are included in the Index. On each quarterly selection day, companies that fulfill the above criteria are ranked in order of free float market capitalisation. The top 10 companies by market capitalisation are selected for inclusion in the Index and equally weighted. A selection day occurs 20 business days before rebalance day.
Rebalances and reconstitutions	The Index rebalances and reconstitutes quarterly, on the first Wednesday in February, May, August and November.

6.2. ETFS US Quality ETF (BEST)

Index	**Solactive United States Quality Cash Flow Index**
Index Provider	Solactive AG.
Index objective	The Index aims to measure the performance of 100 large US companies on a modified market capitalisation weighted basis. Companies must have had positive free cash flow (**FCF**) for the last 10 consecutive years and have higher FCF margins and higher FCF return on invested capital than their peers.
Index methodology summary	**How companies are selected for Index inclusion** Construction of the Index starts with the companies in the Solactive GBS United States 500 Index. Only companies that have generated positive free cash flow (FCF) in the past 10 consecutive years are eligible for inclusion. Companies are scored on two quality characteristics: *FCF margin* = Free cash flow / Sales

	FCF return on invested capital (FCF ROIC) = Free cash flow / (Total debt + Total shareholder equity) Each score is calculated using values for the past five years. To prevent extreme one-off values from distorting scores, companies' scores are winsorised at 3%. This means scores above the 97th percentile are adjusted down to the 97th percentile, and those below the 3rd percentile are adjusted up to the 3rd percentile. Then, to make comparison easier, the scores of each company are standardised using z-scores. Z-scores measure how far a value is from the average and provide an easy way to compare peers. Z-scores are capped between -3, for those with the worst quality scores and +3, for those with the best scores. To smooth fluctuations, the 5-year average z-score is calculated for both FCF margin and FCF ROIC. These two scores are then adjusted: • If the score is positive: Final score = 1 + score • If the score is negative: Final score = 1 / (1 - score) The final quality score is the average of these two adjusted 5-year scores. Every company's score will fall between 0.25 and 4. The top 100 companies with the highest scores are selected for Index inclusion. **How companies are weighted within the Index** Company's weights are determined by multiplying their free-float market capitalisation by their final quality score. At each rebalance, a 10% cap is applied to prevent excessive concentration in any single company.
Rebalances and reconstitutions	The Index rebalances semi-annually on the first Wednesday in May and November.

6.3. ETFS US Technology ETF (WWW)

Index	Solactive United States Technology Index
Index Provider	Solactive AG.
Index objective	The Index aims to measure the performance of the largest US technology companies on a market capitalisation weighted basis.
Index methodology summary	Construction of the index starts with companies that are in both of the following indexes: • The Solactive GBS United States 500 Index, which measures the performance of the largest 500 US companies. • The Solactive GBS Global Markets All Cap Technology Focused USD Index, which measures the performance of technology companies from developed and emerging markets, as defined under FactSet's Revere Business Industry Classification System (**RBICS**). These companies are judged to be large US technology sector companies. All such companies are selected in the Index and weighted by free float market capitalisation. There were 90 stocks in the index in February 2025.
Rebalances and reconstitutions	The Index rebalances and reconstitutes quarterly on the first Wednesday in February, May, August and November.

Solactive Disclaimer

Solactive AG (**Solactive**) is the licensor of the Solactive Magnificent 7+ Index, the Solactive United States Quality Cash Flow Index, and the Solactive United States Technology Index (the **Indexes**). The financial instruments that are based on the Indexes are not sponsored, endorsed, promoted or sold by Solactive in any way and Solactive makes no express or implied representation, guarantee or assurance with regard to: (a) the advisability in investing in the financial instruments; (b) the quality, accuracy and/or completeness of the Indexes; and/or (c) the results obtained or to be obtained by any person or entity from the use of the Indexes. Solactive does not guarantee the accuracy and/or the completeness of the Indexes and shall not have any liability for any errors or omissions with respect thereto. Notwithstanding Solactive's obligations to its licensees, Solactive reserves the right to change the methods of calculation or publication with respect to the Indexes and Solactive shall not be liable for any miscalculation of or any incorrect, delayed or interrupted publication with respect to the Indexes. Solactive shall not be liable for any damages, including, without limitation, any loss of profits or business, or any special, incidental, punitive, indirect or consequential damages suffered or incurred as a result of the use (or inability to use) of the Indexes.

7. Benefits of the Funds

7.1. Passive investing strategy

Our ETFs track the performance of Indexes rather than relying on active portfolio managers to make discretionary trades. This means they follow a passive investing approach, broadly defined.

Extensive academic research suggests that passive investing offers key advantages.[2, 3] While outcomes can vary depending on the specific index being tracked, and definitions of "passive investing" may differ, the academic consensus is that index investing often leads to better performance and lower fees compared to traditional active management.

7.2. Liquidity and convenience

Since our ETFs trade on Cboe throughout the day, investors can buy and sell ETF Units during market hours—just like listed shares. This allows for seamless portfolio adjustments and exits on exchange, without the need to transact directly with the Responsible Entity.

Additionally, because our ETFs invest in international securities, they enable investors to access global markets during Australian trading hours. This eliminates the need to:

- Trade at inconvenient times.
- Manage foreign currency transactions.
- Deal with foreign tax paperwork.

7.3. Transparency and risk management

We provide full daily portfolio disclosure for our ETFs. Complete holdings are available on each Fund's product page on our website. This ensures that investors always know exactly what securities are held by our ETFs daily.

8. Significant risks

8.1. Cboe liquidity risk

Investors could lose the ability to buy or sell ETF Units if Cboe shuts down or if Market Makers stop making a market. If trading is suspended, investors will not be able to buy or sell ETF Units either. If trading is suspended for five consecutive Trading Days, our ETFs' off-market redemption facility will be available subject to the provisions of each Fund's Constitution, which is available on request.

8.2. Counterparty risk

Our ETFs engage multiple counterparties to support their investment activities. Important counterparties include our custodian and trading (especially derivatives) counterparties. Counterparties may default or fail to make payments to us or our ETFs. We believe this risk will be acutest when and if our ETFs use derivatives. Counterparty default could cause our ETFs to suffer losses.

8.3. Cyber risk

Software and the internet are becoming more deeply ingrained in the financial services industry. ETF Shares and its service providers use software and the internet to underpin Fund operations. There is a risk that we or one of our service providers suffer a cybersecurity attack or incident. Cybersecurity breaches could disrupt our ETFs and cause financial losses.

8.4. Derivatives Risk

Our ETFs may use small amounts of derivatives (up to 5% of a Fund's NAV) – including both exchange traded and OTC derivatives – under exceptional circumstances described in section 5.2. Using derivatives can come with risks, including:

- Their values may not follow their underlying assets.
- Their liquidity may be limited.

[2] Harvard Law School Forum on Corporate Governance. Financial Advice and Investor Beliefs: Experimental Evidence on Active vs. Passive Strategies. 21 October 2024.

[3] Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. Active vs. Passive Investing: Which Approach Offers Better Returns? Wharton Executive Education.

- The Funds could fail to meet their payment obligations to counterparties as they arise.
- Counterparties may fail on their payment obligations to the Funds.
- Derivatives can embed gearing.

Although not all of these risks can be eliminated. We manage these risks as far as practicable by:

- Only trading derivatives in exceptional circumstances.
- Only trading derivatives through brokers that we consider to be large, well-established and reputable.
- Having strong pre-trade and post-trade compliance procedures around derivatives trading.
- Investing predominantly in derivatives that we consider have adequate market depth.
- For exchange traded derivatives, investing in derivatives traded on the large, well-established and reputable exchanges.

8.5. Force majeure

Unforeseen events beyond our control could affect the management, operation, or performance of our ETFs. Such events may include government policy changes, political instability, wars, terrorism, pandemics, epidemics, and natural or environmental disasters.

8.6. Foreign exchange risk

Investment in foreign markets gives rise to foreign currency exposure. This means the value of foreign investments will vary as exchange rates change. Exchange rate fluctuations can have both a positive and negative impact on a Fund's performance. We will not currency hedge or actively trade currencies.

8.7. Fund risk

Our ETFs could close or terminate, fees and expenses could change (although we consider it *highly unlikely* that management fees will increase), we could be replaced as responsible entity and our management and staff could change. Investing in the Funds may give different results than investing directly in the underlying securities because of accrued income or capital gains and the consequences of others investing and withdrawing.

8.8. Geopolitical risk

Our ETFs invest in international equities, which exposes them to geopolitical risks. Political instability, changes in government or trade policies, regulatory shifts, and conflicts in key markets can create uncertainty and cause the stock market to fall. Falling international stock markets would almost certainly translate into our ETFs' performance deteriorating.

Moreover, wars (be they trade wars, cold wars or hot wars), civil unrest, or diplomatic disputes, may disrupt global supply chains, increase market volatility, and, again, cause stock markets to fall and negatively impact our ETFs' performance.

8.9. Index risk

Our Index Providers do not generally accept liability for the accuracy or completeness of Index data. There is a risk that Index calculation errors can occur or that an Index Provider ceases publishing the Index. Any losses or costs associated with such errors will be borne by our ETF.

8.10. Investment risk

The assets our ETFs buy, mostly shares on stock exchanges, can fall in value for many reasons. When this occurs investors could lose money.

8.11. Interest rate risk

Central banks' interest rate policy – or even expectations around central banks' interest rate policies – can meaningfully impact the performance of our ETFs.

8.12. Key person risk

Only a small number of investment professionals are responsible for managing our ETFs and their personal circumstances can change.

8.13. Market making risk

Under the Cboe Operating Rules we have an obligation to facilitate an orderly and liquid market and have appointed a Market Maker to help us do so. While we monitor the Market Maker's performance, there is no guarantee of liquidity, particularly if there is a failure by the Market Maker to make a market.

8.14. Market risk

Economic, technological, political, climate or legal conditions, interest rates and even market sentiment, can (and do) change. Changes in the value of investment markets can affect the value of the investments in our ETFs.

8.15. Operational risk

Our ETFs are subject to a number or operational risks including administration risk, reporting risk and the possibility that errors are made in the provision of services. Any failure of a service provider may adversely impact our ETFs.

8.16. Regulatory risk

How our ETFs and their underlying investments are taxed, regulated and indeed, the very latitude they are given to operate, can be changed in any conceivable way by government policies, actions, regulations and laws. Should major changes to our ETFs occur due to government action, we will aim to give investors notice within 30 days.

8.17. Removal from quotation or termination risk

The Cboe Operating Rules impose certain requirements for the continued quotation of securities on Cboe. Investors cannot be assured that the Units or the ETFs will continue to meet the requirements necessary to maintain quotation on Cboe. In addition, Cboe may change the quotation requirements.

We may elect, in accordance with the Constitution and Corporations Act, to terminate our ETFs for any reason including if the ETFs cease to be quoted on Cboe. Information about the Cboe Operating Rules applicable to the quotation of ETF Units on Cboe is set out in section 4.3 About Cboe Operating Rules and CHESS.

8.18. Secondary market discounts risk

The price at which our ETFs' Units trade on exchange may fall materially below their NAVs—called "secondary market discounts". We anticipate these circumstances would be rare and would most likely occur during bouts of extreme market volatility.

8.19. Third party data risk

We rely on data from third parties in managing and maintaining our ETFs. While we make efforts to crosscheck data, and only take data from established and reliable sources, there is always a risk of errors. These errors could result in incorrect handling of investments and impact the performance of the Funds.

8.20. Tracking error risk

The performance of our ETFs will not precisely replicate their Indexes due to fees, costs, and other factors, including but not limited to:

- Our ETFs may be unable to acquire certain securities or acquire them in sufficient quantities to reflect their weighting in their Indexes.
- The trading prices achieved by our ETFs when buying or selling securities in their Indexes may differ from the values used by their Indexes.
- We may determine that it is appropriate to allow individual security weightings in our ETFs to deviate from those in their Indexes.
- We may determine that it is appropriate for our ETFs to invest in securities that are not included in their Indexes.
- Our ETFs can only hold listed securities that are traded on exchanges that are approved by Cboe under its Cboe Operating Rules.

- Government sanctions or regulatory action may restrict our ETFs from acquiring specific securities.
- Variations in asset valuations, as well as differences in the timing of recognising dividends, exchange rates and corporate actions, may lead to discrepancies between our ETFs and their Indexes.
- Taxes incurred by our ETFs may not align with those assumed by the Index.
- Our ETFs may hold a small cash balance and incur "cash drag". The Indexes tracked by the Funds never hold cash.

8.21. Valuation risk

Our ETFs and their service providers may incorrectly value the assets they hold.

9. Additional risks specific to individual ETFs

9.1. Additional risks specific to the ETFS Magnificent 7+ ETF (HUGE)

9.1.1. Single stock concentration risk

The Fund is heavily concentrated, investing in only 10 stocks. This creates much more company-specific risk than may be found in more broad market funds. The result is that even if one single company performs badly in the Index, the Fund will be negatively impacted. And overall, we would expect this Fund to be more volatile, given the lack of diversification.

9.1.2. Magnificent 7 stock removal risk

The "magnificent 7 stocks" – the moniker on which the fund name is based – is a term of art not science. At the time of this PDS publication, it is usually understood to refer to Alphabet (Google), Amazon, Apple, Meta Platforms (Facebook), Microsoft, Nvidia and Tesla.

The index methodology used by the Index tracked by the Fund does not explicitly or specifically aim to capture the seven companies mentioned above. The Index only aims to capture the top 10 largest stocks by market capitalisation whose primary listing is on the Nasdaq exchange – see section 6.1 for more detail. As such, we cannot guarantee that any of the "magnificent 7 stocks" will be included in the Index.

9.1.3. Antitrust enforcement risk

Antitrust regulations pose a significant risk to the stocks in the Fund, as the companies included are all large global businesses with substantial dominance in their respective markets. For example, acquisitions or mergers proposed by a company held by the Fund are more likely to be blocked by antitrust laws, potentially across multiple jurisdictions where the company operates. Companies may be investigated or penalised for breaching antitrust regulations and may sustain monetary penalties and injunctions that limit future business practices.

9.1.4. Portfolio turnover risk

Given the Fund aims to hold only 10 stocks, should even a small number of these change at quarterly rebalance, portfolio turnover will be higher. For example, three stocks changing out of 10 would create 30% turnover.

9.2. Additional risks specific to the ETFS US Quality ETF (BEST)

9.2.1. Free cash flow (FCF) investment style risk

A focus on FCF typically leads investors to concentrate on asset-lite, debt-lite intellectual property businesses. This often leads to concentration in the technology, healthcare, and consumer staples sectors. At the time of this PDS, the exposure to software-as-a-service (**SaaS**) companies is prevalent in the Index.

Companies with strong FCF are likely to underperform in certain market cycles. For example, during 'junk rallies'—when falling interest rates cause investors to favour riskier companies with weaker cash flow positions—these companies' share price performance may underperform.

9.3. Additional risks specific to the ETFS US Technology ETF (WWW)

9.3.1. US technology sector risk

The US technology sector is typically more sensitive to interest rate movements, as future earnings become more heavily discounted as interest rates rise (or even the expectations of rate movements rise). Relatedly, the sector is usually more volatile than other sectors and more volatile than the broad market. The higher volatility has many causes. It includes: technological changes disrupting established business models; intense pricing competition within the industry itself; sudden sharp changes in market sentiment; and geopolitical and supply chain risks (causes are not limited to these). The sector also comes with more valuation risks as many technology companies, particularly when their growth excites the market, can trade on valuation premiums that prove unsustainable.

10. Fees and other costs

DID YOU KNOW?

Small differences in both investment performance and fees and costs can have a substantial impact on your long-term returns.

For example, total annual fees and costs of 2% of your investment balance rather than 1% could reduce your final return by up to 20% over a 30-year period (for example, reduce it from $100 000 to $80 000).

You should consider whether features such as superior investment performance or the provision of better member services justify higher fees and costs.

You may be able to negotiate to pay lower fees. Ask the Fund or your financial adviser.

TO FIND OUT MORE

If you would like to find out more or see the impact of the fees based on your own circumstances, the **Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC)** Moneysmart website (www.moneysmart.gov.au) has a managed investment fee calculator to help you check out different fee options.

Fees and other costs

This section shows fees and other costs that you may be charged. These fees and costs may be deducted from your money, from the returns on your investment or from the assets of the managed investment scheme as a whole.

Taxes are set out in another part of this document.

You should read all the information about fees and costs because it is important to understand their impact on your investment.

10.1. Fees and costs summary

Type of fee or cost	Amount	How and when paid
Ongoing annual fees and costs[1]		
Management fees and costs[2] The fees and costs for managing your investment	**HUGE**, **BEST**, and **WWW** Management fee: 0.29% p.a. of the NAV of the Fund Estimated indirect costs: 0.00% p.a. of the NAV of the Fund Estimated expense recoveries: 0.00% p.a. of the NAV of the Fund	Management fees are calculated and accrued daily. They are built into the Funds' NAVs and Unit prices. The management fee is deducted from the Funds' assets and paid to ETF Shares monthly in arrears. Indirect costs are paid out of each Fund's assets as and when incurred. Any expenses normally incurred in operating each Fund are paid as and when they arise by ETF Shares out of the management fee and not from the assets of the Fund. Any extraordinary expenses are deducted from the Fund's assets as and when they arise.
Performance fees Amounts deducted from your investment in relation to the performance of the product	Nil.	Not applicable
Transaction costs The costs incurred by the scheme when buying or selling assets.	**HUGE**, **BEST**, and **WWW**: Estimated transaction costs: 0.04% p.a. of the NAV of the Fund	Transaction costs, which will derive primarily from brokerage commissions and trading spreads, will be paid out of the assets of the Fund as and when they are incurred.
Member activity related fees and costs (fees for services[3] **or when your money moves in or out of the scheme)**		
Establishment fee The fee to open your investment	Nil.	Not applicable

Type of fee or cost	Amount		How and when paid
Contribution fee The fee on each amount contributed to your investment	**For investors buying our ETFs on exchange, these fees are not applicable** For APs acquiring Creation Units with ETF Shares the following flat fees apply:		Contribution fees are only payable by APs. They are payable when acquiring Units. They typically represent estimated costs associated with issuing the Units, which are partly or wholly paid for by ETF Shares at the relevant time, but which ETF Shares may pass on. ETF Shares has discretion to waive or reduce the fees.
	HUGE	$100	
	BEST	$1,000	
	WWW	$1,000	
Buy-sell spread An amount deducted from your investment representing costs incurred in transactions by the scheme	Nil.		Not applicable.
Withdrawal fee The fee on each amount you take out of your investment	**For investors selling our ETFs on exchange, these fees are not applicable** For APs redeeming Units with ETF Shares the following flat fees apply:		Withdrawal fees are only payable by APs. They are payable when redeeming Units. They typically represent estimated costs associated with the redemption, which are partly or wholly paid for by ETF Shares at the relevant time, but which ETF Shares may pass on. ETF Shares has discretion to waive or reduce the fees.
	HUGE	$100	
	BEST	$1,000	
	WWW	$1,000	
Exit fee The fee to close your investment	Nil.		Not applicable
Switching fee The fee for changing investment options	Nil.		Not applicable

[1] As the Funds are newly established, the fees and costs reflect our reasonable estimate, as at the date of this PDS, that will apply to the Funds for the financial year ending 30 June 2026. Actual fees and costs may vary very slightly each year. Please see "Additional explanation of fees and costs".

[2] The amount of these fees can be negotiated by Authorised Participants and wholesale investors.

[3] For more information on service fees, please see section 10.4 "Additional explanation of fees and costs".

10.2. Example of Annual Fees and Costs

This table gives an example of how the fees and costs of the ETFS Magnificent 7+ ETF can affect your investment over a 1-year period. You should use this table to compare this product with other managed investment schemes.

EXAMPLE — ETFS Magnificent 7+ ETF		BALANCE OF $50,000 WITH A CONTRIBUTION OF $5,000 DURING THE YEAR
Contribution Fee	For investors buying on exchange these fees are not applicable. For APs creating units: $100.	For every additional $5,000 you put in, you will be charged **$0** if you are buying on exchange and charged **$100** if you are an AP.
PLUS Management fees and costs	0.29% p.a. of the NAV of the Fund	**And,** for every $50,000 you have in the *ETFS Magnificent 7+ ETF* you will be charged or have deducted from your investment **$145** each year.
PLUS Performance fees	Nil	**And,** you will be charged or have deducted from your investment **$0** in performance fees each year.
PLUS Transaction costs	0.04% p.a. of the NAV of the Fund	**And,** you will be charged or have deducted from your investment **$20** in transaction costs.
EQUALS Cost of *ETFS Magnificent 7+ ETF*		If you had an investment of $50,000 at the beginning of the year and you put in an additional $5,000 during that year, you would be charged fees and costs of: **$265** if you are an Authorised Participant and **$165** for everyone else. **What it costs you will depend on whether you are an Authorised Participant, the investment option you choose and the fees you negotiate.**

An AP who redeems Units directly with ETF Shares will also be charged a withdrawal fee. Please refer to section 10.1 above.

When calculating ongoing annual fees and costs in this table, the law says we must assume that the value of your investment remains at $50,000 and the Fund's NAV does not fluctuate. Ongoing annual fees and costs actually incurred will depend on the market value of your investment and the timing of your contributions (including any reinvestment of distributions) during any 12-month period.

The transaction costs are based on estimates. As a result, total fees and costs that you are charged may differ from the figures shown in the table.

The examples above assume no abnormal expenses are incurred, no additional service fees are incurred by you and that fees are not individually negotiated with us.

As a result, the total fees and costs that you are charged may differ from the figures shown in the table and may appear incorrect due to rounding.

Warning: If you have consulted a financial adviser, you may pay additional fees. You should refer to the Statement of Advice or Financial Services Guide provided by your financial adviser in which details of fees are set out.

[3] ASIC provides a fee calculator on www.moneysmart.gov.au which you may use to calculate the effects of fees and costs on account balances.

10.3. Costs for other Funds

The example above in section 10.2 gives the costs of holding the ETFS Magnificent 7+ ETF for one year assuming a fixed $50,000 investment and a contribution of $5,000 on the final day.

Cost of product for 1 year

The cost of product gives a summary calculation about how ongoing fees and costs can affect your investment over a 1-year period for all investment options. It is calculated in the manner shown in the Example of Annual Fees and Costs.

The cost of product assumes a balance of $50,000 at the beginning of the year with a contribution of $5,000 during the year. (Additional fees such as a withdrawal fee may apply; refer to the Fees and Costs Summary above).

You should use this figure to help compare this Fund with other managed investment schemes.

Ticker	Fund Name	Cost of Product
HUGE	ETFS Magnificent 7+ ETF	**$265** if you are an Authorised Participant and **$165** for everyone else.
BEST	ETFS US Quality ETF	**$1,165** if you are an Authorised Participant and **$165** for everyone else.
WWW	ETFS US Technology ETF	**$1,165** if you are an Authorised Participant and **$165** for everyone else.

10.4. Additional Explanation of Fees and Costs

10.4.1. Transaction costs

Transaction costs will mostly arise when we rebalance our ETFs' portfolios and when we create or redeem Units. These activities generate transaction costs because our ETFs will be charged brokerage commissions and spreads when trading the assets of the Funds. In much rarer circumstances, transaction costs may also include stamp duty and the costs of trading OTC derivatives.

Transaction costs are paid by our ETFs (and as such, ultimately paid by Unitholders) and cause their NAVs to decline. As our ETFs are newly launched and have no live history at the time of this PDS publication, we have provided a best estimate (actual transaction costs could be higher or lower). Our estimate is based on prevailing market prices for brokerage commissions, prevailing trading spreads on the shares and foreign currency held by our ETFs, and forecast portfolio turnover.

We expect that transaction costs will vary from year to year. They will be impacted by Index rebalances, portfolio turnover, the brokerage arrangements we negotiate, trading spreads on foreign currency—and other factors.

Transaction costs are presented net of any recovered amounts. The estimated recoveries are zero.

10.4.2. Bid/offer spread when transacting on Cboe

For investors who are not APs (i.e. the public) the only way of buying and selling Units in our ETFs is on Cboe. When buying Units in our ETFs on exchange, investors will not be transacting with ETF Shares. Instead, they will be trading with other market participants, and often with Market Makers. ETF Shares does not charge investors any bid/offer spread.

Nevertheless, investors will almost certainly pay bid/offer spreads when trading ETF Units on exchange. This is because the trading prices of our ETFs will be set by market participants, and Market Makers foremost among them, who set their own buy and sell prices. The difference between the buy and sell prices is the "bid/offer" spread. This spread can represent the cost of getting in and out of our ETFs.

10.4.3. How wide the bid/offer spread is

The exact size of bid/offer spreads, which may be thought of as the cost of entering and exiting ETF Units on exchange, will differ day to day and is somewhat unpredictable. The economics behind spreads is complex. But to provide some general guidelines: we would expect spreads to be smaller when market volatility and interest rates are low, and trading volumes in our ETFs are high. Contrariwise, we would expect spreads to be bigger when trading volumes in our ETFs are low, and interest rates and volatility are high. Other factors can also play a role such as the availability of trading proxies and the ease with which Market Makers can hedge. These are only general guidelines. And there are many more variables involved in setting spreads.

Investors wanting more information about our bid/offer spreads should contact our team on +61 2 8201 9400.

10.4.4. Contribution Fees and Withdrawal Fees for APs

Separate contribution fees and withdrawal fees will be charged to APs in respect of all applications for creations and redemptions (subject to our discretion to waive such fees in whole or part). The applicable contribution fee and withdrawal fee are set out in the Fees and Costs summary in section 10.1. The fees are payable out of the subscription amount or redemption amount for Units.

Out of these fees, we pay directly, or reimburse the Fund for, the estimated portion of transaction costs associated with the application by the APs for creation and redemption of Units.

Other investors in the Funds (non-AP investors) may have a right to redeem Units in the Funds (for example, where the Units in that Fund are suspended for 5 consecutive Trading Days, unless the Fund is being wound-up, is illiquid or withdrawals have been suspended under the terms of the Constitution). Where an investor has the right to redeem from the Fund, a withdrawal fee may apply. The withdrawal fee per Unit will not be greater than the withdrawal fee per Unit that would be payable by an AP, when receiving a cash settlement of a redemption request.

10.4.5. Brokerage fees and commissions

Investors may incur brokerage fees and commissions when buying and selling ETF Units on Cboe. Investors should consult their share trading platform or stockbroker for more information relating to their fees and charges.

10.4.6. Changes to fees and costs

At this time, we do not intend to increase our ETFs' management fees. But investors should know that fees and costs can change without their consent. And ETF Shares has the right to recover all expenses incurred in the proper performance of its duties in managing the Funds.

Reasons for fee changes may include market conditions and regulatory changes. However, if our fees increase, we will give investors 30 days' notice via an announcement on Cboe. The Funds' Constitution sets the maximum amount we can charge for all fees at 2% p.a. excluding GST. If we wished to raise fees above the amounts specified in the Funds' Constitution, we would require investor approval.

Please refer to our website for any updates on our estimates of any fees and costs (including indirect costs and transaction costs) which are not considered to be materially adverse from a retail investor's point of view. Remember, past performance is not an indicator of future performance and any fee or cost for a given year may not be repeated in a future year.

10.4.7. Can fees be different for different investors?

The law allows us to negotiate fees with "wholesale" investors or otherwise in accordance with ASIC requirements. When negotiating fees, we will take the size of an investment and other relevant factors into account. The terms of these arrangements are at our discretion.

If you qualify as a wholesale investor, contact us to see if you're eligible to negotiate fees. Please refer to the "Corporate Directory" at section 16 of this PDS for our contact details.

10.4.8. Government charges and taxation

Government taxes such as GST will be applied to your account as appropriate. In addition to the fees and costs described in this section, standard government fees, duties and bank charges may also apply such as stamp duties. Some of these charges may include additional GST and will apply to your investments and withdrawals as appropriate.

The fees outlined in the PDS above take into account any reduced input tax credits which may be available.

10.4.9. Failure to deliver

If an AP fails to deliver to us the amount of securities or cash we require for a creation request, we may require the AP to pay a fee at least equal to the closing value of such undelivered cash or securities on the relevant Trading Day. The Responsible Entity will have the right to redeem all or part of the AP's holding of Units in the ETF in order to meet some or all of this fee.

This does not apply to the public buying ETF Units on exchange.

11. How to create and redeem our ETFs

Other than in exceptional circumstances, investors who are not Authorised Participants cannot apply for or redeem Units with ETF Shares under this PDS, but may purchase or sell Units through their broker or adviser.

11.1. Terms and conditions

APs must enter into an Authorised Participant Agreement before transacting with us. The terms of any Authorised Participant Agreement take precedence over the provisions in this PDS. For more information, please contact us at +61 2 8201 9400.

11.2. Cutoff times

Applications for creations and redemptions by APs must be made in writing to us in the form prescribed in the Authorised Participant Agreement. We must receive these applications before 4pm on a Trading Day. We may accept or reject applications at our discretion. Requests received after this time or otherwise than on a Trading Day will be processed on the following Trading Day, unless accepted for dealing on the relevant Trading Day at our discretion.

11.3. In-kind applications and redemptions

In-kind transactions mean that instead of paying or receiving cash, an AP will provide or receive a set of securities, along with a cash amount that we determine. Each in-kind application or redemption consists of:

1. A securities component, which is either a full or representative sample of the Index tracked by the Fund.
2. A cash component (including any contribution or withdrawal fee), which may cover other costs and adjust for any difference between the value of the securities exchanged and the total value of the Units being created or redeemed.

We determine the securities component on every Trading Day and make this information available upon request. In some cases, we may designate a specific basket of securities that differs from the Index or the Fund's actual holdings. Additionally, the securities exchanged in an application may not always match those received in a redemption.

While applications and redemptions typically occur in set Creation Unit sizes, we may agree to transact in different amounts. In these cases, the AP and ETF Shares will agree on the exact securities to be exchanged.

The cash component is designed to ensure that applications and redemptions do not negatively impact existing Unitholders.

Contribution and withdrawal fees apply to applications and redemptions made by APs, as outlined in Section 10.1.

11.4. Cash applications and redemptions

A cash application means an AP pays us or the Custodian a cash amount, along with a contribution fee, in exchange for newly issued Units.

Similarly, a cash redemption means the AP returns Units to us or the Custodian and, in return, receives cash proceeds, minus a withdrawal fee.

11.5. Application and redemption procedures

For applications, APs must deliver the required in-kind securities plus any necessary cash component (including the contribution fee) to us or the Custodian. In return, they will receive Units, along with any cash component that we owe.

For cash applications, the AP must pay an amount equal to the total issue price of the Units (plus the contribution fee). In exchange, they will receive the Units.

For redemptions, APs must provide the Units plus any required cash component (including the withdrawal fee). In return, they will receive the in-kind securities plus any cash component payable by us.

For cash redemptions, the AP will receive a cash payment equal to the total withdrawal amount (minus the withdrawal fee).

Details of the securities or cash amounts involved in applications and redemptions will be communicated to the AP by the next Trading Day after the transaction's effective date. Any foreign currency payments will be calculated using the same exchange rate used to determine the NAV per Unit for the transaction's effective date.

11.5.1. Settlement Timelines

Applications: If submitted by 4pm on a Trading Day (T) new Units will typically be received in the AP's CHESS account on T+1, provided payment is made by 11:30 AM on T+1, or as otherwise agreed.

Redemptions: If submitted by 4pm on a Trading Day (T), cash proceeds are typically received on T+4, provided the Units and withdrawal fee are transferred by 11:30 AM on T+2, or as otherwise agreed.

Settlement timelines may be extended due to overseas public holidays or exchange closures affecting the Fund's holdings.

By signing the Authorised Participant Agreement, APs agree to follow the execution and settlement procedures outlined in the agreement. If an AP fails to meet its obligations, settlement failure procedures apply, allowing us to cancel transactions or take other corrective actions. We have the right to reject any application, in full or in part, at our discretion.

11.6. Creation and redemption sizes

Creation and redemption applications are to be made in multiples of Creation and Redemption Units, unless otherwise agreed between the AP and ETF Shares. We may change the size of Creation Units and Redemption Units without notice.

In the event that we have notified Unitholders that the Fund is open for direct redemptions, the minimum number of Redemption Units will not apply.

11.7. Creation and redemption prices

The price per Unit is determined by dividing the Fund's NAV by the number of Units on issue in the relevant Fund. Additional fees such as the contribution and withdrawal fee may apply.

In cases where the cash received for a creation is lower than the cost of acquiring the underlying assets, or where the proceeds from selling assets in a redemption exceed the amount paid to the AP, a true-up adjustment may be applied to ensure fair pricing.

11.8. True-ups

Given that our ETFs invest in securities trading in time zone(s) other than Australia, there may be occasions where creation or redemption requests must be settled via a "true-up". For example, if an AP applies for a cash creation, and the value of the securities in the Fund moves significantly higher overnight, the cash initially provided by the AP may be insufficient. In this situation and others like it, we may require the AP to make a true-up payment to cover the shortfall. Conversely, if the market falls sharply and there is a surplus, we may pay the excess amount to the AP. If the AP fails to deliver the amount of securities or cash required, we may require the AP to pay a fee at least equal to the closing value of such undelivered cash or securities on the relevant Trading Day. We have the right to redeem all or part of the AP's holding of Units in the ETFs to meet some or all this fee.

11.9. Distributions included in redemptions proceeds

At our discretion, the amount paid to an AP upon the redemption of our ETFs may include a distribution reflecting capital gains realised when our ETFs either transfer the basket of securities to the AP or sells assets to fund the redemption.

11.10. Suspensions in creations and redemptions

There are circumstances where we may suspend creation and redemptions for up to 28 days. We expect that most suspensions will occur during distribution periods, as suspensions can help us avoid any incorrect payments. However delays or suspensions may occur for other reasons, such as during portfolio rebalances or where difficult market conditions cause us to question the possibility of accurate NAV calculation. Reasons for suspensions and delays are not limited to these.

Should delays or suspensions occur, we will notify APs.

11.11. Large redemptions

Where, on any Trading Day, the total redemption requests for a Fund represent more than 10% of the NAV of the Fund, we may reduce the total number of Units of the Fund for redemption on that Trading Day so that redemptions do not exceed 10% of the NAV of the Fund.

11.12. Unitholder redemptions in extraordinary circumstances

Unitholders who are not APs typically are generally not able to redeem Units directly from the Fund. They are required to sell their Units on exchange. However, in some extraordinary circumstances they may be able to make cash withdrawals directly with the Fund. These circumstances include if Units are suspended from trading on Cboe for more than five consecutive Business Days.

Direct Unitholder redemptions in these extraordinary circumstances will not be available if any of the following conditions hold:

- The Fund is in the process of being wound up;
- The Fund is not liquid as defined in subsection 601KA(4) of the Corporations Act; or
- The Responsible Entity has suspended redemptions in accordance with the Fund's Constitution.

Payment will be made after deducting any applicable fees. There is no minimum number of Units required for redemption in these circumstances.

11.13. Compulsory Redemptions

In certain circumstances outlined in the Constitution, we may require the compulsory redemption of some or all Units held by a Unitholder, such as if you breach your obligations to us, where we suspect the law prohibits you from being an investor or such other circumstance as we determine in our absolute discretion. In such cases, the Responsible Entity may redeem the relevant Units without the Unitholder initiating the transaction.

12. Distributions

12.1. General information

We expect our ETFs will make distributions once a year. They will be paid to Unitholders who are recorded on the register on the Record Date. Subject to the Constitution, distributions (if any) will generally be paid within two months of the Record Date.

Distributions are calculated by taking the Funds' net income and net realised gains at the end of the distribution period, and then dividing by the number of units on issue. All eligible Unitholders are entitled to an equal distribution per unit. These two things together mean that the larger the dividends that the Funds receive from their underlying assets, the larger we would expect the Funds' distributions to be. It also means that the Funds' distributions can be subject to dilutions – for example, if the Funds gain additional Unitholders in the runup to the Record Date, there will be more Unitholders who share in the distribution.

We generally expect to distribute most taxable income to investors each year, including the net capital gains of the Funds. However investors should note that under the AMIT tax rules the Funds can make cash distributions that differ from the taxable income they attribute. Please see section 13.2 for more information.

Any distributions you receive may have implications beyond tax. For example, they may affect the social security benefits to which you may be entitled.

Further information about distributions can be found on www.etfshares.com.au and Cboe market announcements portal as soon as possible after they have been declared or paid.

12.2. Key dates

Distribution payments are governed by a series of dates, with which investors should familiarise themselves. These include:

1. **Announcement Date:** ETF Shares will endeavour to provide a forecast – which is non-final and subject to revision – of the value of the expected distribution per Unit. We will endeavour to make this forecast public via a Cboe market announcement on the Announcement Date. We generally expect – but provide no guarantee – that these announcements will be made one week prior to the Record Date.
2. **Record Date:** Investors must be recorded by the Unit Registrar as owning Units on the Record Date, which is the first Trading Day of July.
3. **Pay Date:** Investors are paid their distributions on the Pay Date. Investors will be paid cash to their nominated bank accounts on this date. Those who have opted, via the Unit Registrar, to reinvest distributions will receive extra units on or after this date. We generally expect – but do not guarantee – that the Pay Date will generally fall ten Business Days after the Record Date.

12.3. Reinvestment of distributions

When our ETFs make distributions, Unitholders can choose whether to receive cash in their nominated bank account or reinvest the proceeds into acquiring more ETF Units. It is important that investors keep their details up to date with the Unit Registrar.

Unitholders that wish to reinvest distributions can opt into the Distribution Reinvestment Plan (DRP) via the Unit Registrar. A copy of our DRP Policy is available on our website and hard copies are available on request.

Investors should note that **our DRPs do not support partial or fractional Unit reinvestment**. Any cash leftover from a distribution that is insufficient to acquire an additional ETF Unit will therefore be retained by the Fund. Residual cash will not be carried forward to the next distribution, nor will it be paid out to Unitholders when they exit a Fund. Unitholders should consider this when making an election to participate in a Fund's DRP.

ETF Shares may cancel or suspend distribution reinvestments or modify the terms by which distribution reinvestments are permitted.

Please note there may be tax implications for you on distributions reinvested on your behalf.

12.4. DRPs and investors' broker arrangements

An investor's ability to participate in DRPs may be impacted by the broker arrangements of their own choosing.

Accessing the DRP via the Unit Registrar will only be available to investors acquiring their units with a CHESS sponsored broker or on a CHESS sponsored execution platform. CHESS sponsored brokers and platforms allow investors to have their own HIN and be recorded as Unitholders in their own name on CHESS. This then allows the Unit Registrar, which builds its list of Unitholders based on the records on CHESS, to communicate directly with end investors about their DRP preferences.

Investors who do not use CHESS sponsored brokers (i.e. custodian or prime broker) will not have a HIN. This means the Unit Registrar will not have direct visibility of the end investor. Non-CHESS sponsored brokers may have other arrangements in place to facilitate DRPs.

ETF Shares has no control over and assumes no responsibility for an investor's chosen brokerage arrangements.

13. Tax

13.1. Important notice

The Australian tax information in this PDS is for general informational purposes only. It does not account for the specific situations, objectives, or needs of any particular investor. It should not be interpreted as tax advice.

Tax obligations linked to investments are inherently intricate, tailored to each investor's personal circumstances, and subject to evolving regulations. As such, investors are strongly encouraged to consult qualified tax professionals to see how tax laws may affect them. The tax information herein reflects legislation at the time of publication.

13.2. Attribution Managed Investment Trusts

At the time of this PDS publication, we intend to make an irrevocable election for our ETFs to operate under the Attribution Managed Investment Trust (AMIT) regime. Under this regime, the Funds themselves are not generally subject to Australian income tax. Instead, taxable income will be attributed to Unitholders each financial year, regardless of whether distributions are paid.

The amounts of taxable income that an AMIT attributes to Unitholders should be determined by reference to the AMIT member annual statement (AMMA) that will be provided by us after the end of each financial year.

13.3. Taxation for Australian resident investors

Australian resident investors will generally be subject to tax on their attributed share of taxable income from a Fund. The amount investors must report in their tax returns may differ from the actual cash distributions received due to the AMIT rules. At the end of each financial year, investors will receive an AMMA statement outlining:

- The amount of taxable income attributed to you from a Fund;
- Any available tax offsets; and
- Any other relevant tax information.

Capital gains tax (CGT) may apply to any profits made from the sale or redemption of Units. Investors should seek tax advice from a qualified professional regarding CGT implications, as such gains are not included in the AMMA statement, nor do we provide specific CGT reporting.

13.4. Providing your TFN or ABN

Unitholders are encouraged to provide their Tax File Number (TFN) or Australian Business Number (ABN) to the Unit Registrar. While providing a TFN or ABN is not mandatory, failure to do so may result in tax being withheld at the highest marginal tax rate (plus applicable levies) on distributions.

If tax is withheld in error, investors may claim a credit when lodging their Australian tax return.

13.5. Taxation for foreign investors

Non-residents for Australian income tax purposes must inform the Unit Registrar of their tax residency status. A failure to do so may result in tax being withheld at the highest marginal rate. Non-resident investors are not required to provide a TFN or ABN.

For non-residents, tax may be withheld from their distributions at the applicable rates and remitted to the Australian Taxation Office.

13.6. Reporting of investor information

Investments in the Funds are subject to information collection and reporting in order to comply with tax laws. The Australian Taxation Office may share this information with foreign governments. For example, under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (**FATCA**), information is exchanged with the United States. Furthermore, Australia participates in the OECD's Common Reporting Standard (**CRS**), which facilitates the sharing of financial information with other participating nations.

14. Other information

14.1. CHESS holding statements

We do not issue investors with ETF Unit ownership certificates. Instead, when investors purchase our ETFs they will get a holding statement from the Unit Registrar (insofar as they use a CHESS sponsored broker – discussed in section 12) which will set out the number of Units they hold. The holding statement will specify the HIN allocated by CHESS or the SRN.

14.2. How we communicate

We aim to make our website an information hub and make ourselves contactable online and by phone throughout the work week. General and updated information about our ETFs is available at www.etfshares.com.au, including:

- Fund performance.
- Details of the NAV and NAV per Unit for our ETFs.
- The full holdings of each Fund.
- The size of each Fund.
- The latest copy of the PDS and TMD for each Fund.
- Copies of market announcements.
- Information about ETF distributions and DRP details.

14.3. Cooling off rights

There are no cooling off rights applicable to our ETFs.

14.4. Keeping you updated

Unitholders will receive:

- If they are APs, confirmations of creations and redemptions
- For non-APs trading on Cboe, confirmations from their broker (issued following all purchases or sales on Cboe).
- A taxation statement after June each year to help with tax returns.
- Annual report and audited financial statements (around September) available to you on our website.
- An annual statement.
- Notification of any material changes to this PDS and any other significant event.

Our ETFs are "disclosing entities" for the purposes of the Corporations Act. This means they are subject to regular reporting and continuous disclosure obligations. Copies of documents lodged with ASIC may be obtained from an ASIC office. You can also call ETF Shares to obtain electronic copies of the following documents free of charge:

- The Fund's annual financial report most recently lodged with ASIC.
- Any half year financial report lodged with ASIC.
- Any continuous disclosure notices ETF Shares places on our website or lodged with Cboe or ASIC.

You have the right to elect whether to receive notices of meetings, other meeting-related documents, and other Fund related information in electronic or physical form. Where we have your email address, we will send these communications electronically. Annual financial reports are made available on our website.

14.5. Complaints

We take complaints seriously and aim to resolve them quickly. In the first instance, if you have a complaint, you should notify us immediately using the following contact details:

Address: Macquarie DTI, 3 Innovation Rd, Macquarie University, NSW 2109

Phone: +61 2 8201 9400

Email: compliance@etfshares.com.au

If we receive a complaint, we will acknowledge it as soon as practicable and investigate the complaint with a view to resolving it and responding as soon as possible.

If an issue has not been resolved to your satisfaction, you can lodge a complaint with the Australian Financial Complaints Authority (AFCA). AFCA provides fair and independent financial services complaint resolution that is free to consumers.

Website: www.afca.org.au

Email: info@afca.org.au

Phone: 1800 931 678 (free call)

Post: Australian Financial Complaints Authority, GPO Box 3, Melbourne VIC 3001

The external dispute resolution body is established to assist you in resolving your complaint where you have been unable to do so with us. However, it's important that you contact us first.

14.6. Privacy

We collect and use your personal information to manage your investment and conduct research, in accordance with our privacy policy (available free of charge). We will assume you consent to personal information being used for the purposes of providing information on services provided by the Responsible Entity unless advised otherwise.

Your information may be shared with service providers (e.g., custodian, auditors, legal and tax advisers) or as required by law (including under AML/CTF, FATCA, and CRS regulations).

If you do not provide complete or accurate information, we may be unable to process your investment. You can access or update your details by contacting us. If any personal information is wrong or incomplete, Unitholders may ask the Responsible Entity to correct it. Please refer to the "Corporate Directory" at section 16 of this PDS for contact details of the Responsible Entity.

14.7. Anti-money laundering

The Responsible Entity is required to comply with laws aimed at preventing money laundering and the financing of terrorism, including the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006 (**AML/CTF Laws**). By submitting an application or redemption, the Unitholder acknowledges and agrees that:

- They are not investing in a Fund under a false or assumed identity.
- The funds used for investment have no connection to criminal activities.
- Any returns or proceeds from the investment will not be used for unlawful purposes.
- If requested, they will provide the Responsible Entity with any additional information necessary to comply with AML/CTF Laws, including details about the investor, any beneficial ownership of the Units, or the source of invested funds.
- The Responsible Entity may seek information from third parties regarding the Unitholder or any beneficial owner of the Units if required to meet its obligations under AML/CTF Laws.
- To ensure compliance with AML/CTF Laws, the Responsible Entity may need to take actions such as:
    - Delaying or refusing to process applications or redemptions.
    - Disclosing relevant information about the Unitholder or any beneficial owner of the Units to its related entities, service providers, or regulatory authorities, either within Australia or internationally.

14.8. ASIC Relief

ETF Shares relies on *ASIC Corporations (Relief to Facilitate Admission of Exchange Traded Funds) Instrument 2024/147* grants relief under section 601QA(1) of the Corporations Act which exempts it from the equal treatment requirement in section 601FC(1) to the extent necessary to allow ETF Shares to permit only unitholders who are authorised participants to withdraw from the ETF, except in limited circumstances.

ETF Shares relies on *ASIC Corporations (Relief to Facilitate Admission of Exchange Traded Funds) Instrument 2024/147* which exempts it from the ongoing disclosure requirements in section 1017B of the Corporations Act on the condition that ETF Shares complies with section 675 of the Corporations Act as if the Fund was an unlisted disclosing entity. ETF Shares will comply with the continuous disclosure requirements of the Corporations Act as if the Fund was an unlisted disclosing entity.

ASIC *Corporations (Periodic Statement Relief for Quoted Securities) Instrument 2024/14* exempts ETF Shares from certain periodic statement requirements. In particular, ETF Shares is not required (and does not propose) to include in periodic statements details of the price at which an investor transacts in units on Cboe, or information on the return on an investment in units acquired on Cboe (for the year in which the units are acquired), if ETF Shares is not able to calculate this and the periodic statement explains why the information was not included and how it can be obtained.

ETF Shares intends to rely on *ASIC Corporations (Registered Schemes: Differential Fees) Instrument 2017/40* to the extent that fees can be waived or discounted for certain investors. Under the terms of the ASIC Instrument a responsible entity may charge, rebate or waive a management fee charged to a member on a basis that differs from that applying to other members who hold interests of the same class, where such differential treatment is based on at least one of the specified circumstances, including where there investor is a wholesale client (as defined in the Corporations Act) or based on individual negotiation between the responsible entity and that member.

14.9. Constitution

Each of our ETFs is governed by a Constitution, which is the primary document governing the relationship between investors and ETF Shares. It contains extensive provisions about the legal obligations of the parties and the rights and powers of each.

The Constitution also contains provisions about convening and conducting meetings of investors.

A copy of the Constitution is available free of charge by calling us. Please refer to the "Corporate Directory" at section 16 of this PDS for contact details of the Responsible Entity.

The Fund's Constitution has some limits on when we are liable to investors. For example, subject to any liability which the Corporations Act might impose on us which cannot be excluded, we may take and may act (or not act, as relevant) on any advice, information and documents which we have no reason to doubt is authentic, accurate or genuine. We are not liable in contract, tort or otherwise to investors for any loss suffered in any way relating to the Fund except to the extent that the Corporations Act imposes such liability.

The Fund's Constitution also contains a provision that the Fund's Constitution is the source of our relationship with direct investors and not any other laws, except those laws we cannot exclude.

14.9.1. Limits on your responsibility

The Fund's constitution limits each investor's liability to the value of their investment in the Fund and provides that they will not, by reason of being an investor alone, be personally liable to indemnify us and/or any creditor of ours in the event that the liabilities of the Fund exceed the assets of the Fund. However, an absolute assurance about these things cannot be given – the issue has not been finally determined by Australian courts.

14.10. Related party transactions and conflicts of interest

In our position as responsible entity of the Funds we may from time-to-time face conflicts between our duties to a Fund, our duties to other funds we manage and our own interests. We will manage any conflicts in accordance with our conflicts of interest policy, the Constitution, ASIC policy and the law.

We may from time to time enter into other transactions with related entities. All transactions will be effected at market rates or at no charge, and in accordance with the Corporations Act.

14.11. Material contracts

ETF Shares has entered into the following material contracts in relation to the Funds:

Contract and Counter Party	Description
Index License Agreement Solactive AG	The Responsible Entity is permitted to use the relevant Index for the Fund's operation under an Index Licence Agreement.
Custody Services Agreement Apex Fund Services Pty Ltd	This Agreement outlines the custodian's ongoing services and the associated service standards.
Administration Agreement Apex Fund Services Pty Ltd	This Agreement details the services the administrator for each of our ETFs provides, including accounting, tax, and fund administration (such as Unit price calculations), along with the applicable service standards.
Registry Agreement MUFG Corporate Markets (AU) Limited	This Agreement outlines the Registrar's ongoing services and the associated service standards.
Authorised Participant Agreement Various Authorised Participants	An Authorised Participant Agreement sets out the execution and settlement procedures for applying for and redeeming Units. The terms may differ between agreements and can be amended over time. Under this Agreement, the Authorised Participant confirms its status as a properly licensed entity and agrees to follow the Constitution and the specified execution and settlement procedures.

14.12. Compliance Committee and Compliance Plans

ETF Shares has established a compliance committee for the Funds with a majority of members that are external to ETF Shares. The compliance committee's functions include:

- Monitoring compliance with the compliance plan of the Funds and reporting any findings to the board of ETF Shares.
- Reporting breaches of the Corporations Act or Constitutions of the Funds to ETF Shares.
- Reporting to ASIC if the committee considers that ETF Shares has not taken and does not propose to take appropriate action to deal with breaches reported to it by the committee.
- Assessing the adequacy of the compliance plan and recommending any changes to the board of ETF Shares.

The Funds' compliance plan sets out how ETF Shares will ensure compliance with the Corporations Act and the Constitutions of the Funds when operating the Funds. Each year the compliance plan is independently audited, and the auditor's report is lodged with ASIC.

15. Glossary

Capitalised words or expressions in the PDS have the meanings below.

Term	Meaning
Authorised Participant or AP	A counterparty that has entered into an Authorised Participant Agreement with the Responsible Entity and is authorised to create and redeem ETF units directly with it.
ASIC	Australian Securities and Investments Commission
Business Day	A day other than weekends, public holidays or bank holidays in Sydney, NSW.
Cboe	Cboe Australia Pty Ltd, or the market operated by it, as the context requires.
Cboe Operating Rules	The operating rules published by Cboe, as amended from time to time.
Constitution	The legal document establishing each Fund and setting out the rights, duties, and powers of the Responsible Entity and investors in the Fund.
Corporations Act	*Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).
Creation Unit	A standardised block of ETF Units that an AP must create in a single transaction.
Custodian	A service provider that holds a Fund's assets. As at the date of this PDS, means Apex Fund Services Pty Ltd.
Distribution Reinvestment Plan or DRP	The plan (or rules) that allows unitholders to reinvest distributions into a Fund to acquire additional ETF Units.
Exchange Traded Fund or ETF	A managed investment scheme that has Units quoted for trading on an exchange.
ETF Units or Units	The individual units of an ETF.
Fund	A fund that is named on the cover page of this PDS.
Fund Administrator	A service provider that provides fund administrative services to the Fund. As at the date of this PDS, the fund administrator is Apex Fund Services Pty Ltd.
Index	A benchmark that an ETF aims to track, representing a specific market or asset class.
Index Provider	The organisation that maintains the Index that an ETF tracks.
Liabilities	All present liabilities of the Fund including any provision for which the Responsible Entity decides should be taken into account in determining the liabilities of the Fund, but does not include:

	(a) any amount representing Unitholders' capital; (b) undistributed profits; (c) interest attributable to Unitholders or accruing on Unitholders' capital; (d) capital reserves; or (e) any other amount representing the value of rights attaching to Units, whether or not redeemable (including, for example, proceeds of redemption which have not yet been paid or any amount in any distribution account), regardless of whether characterised as equity or debt in the account of the Fund.
Market Maker	An institution that provides liquidity by quoting buy and sell prices for ETF Units.
Net Asset Value or NAV	The total value of a Fund's assets minus liabilities and provisions of the Fund, typically calculated daily.
Pay Date	The date that ETF Shares sets for a Fund's distribution payouts to the Unitholders.
PDS	A product disclosure statement or a supplementary or replacement product disclosure statement defined in section 9 of the Corporations Act.
Record Date	The date on which Unitholders are recorded as being entitled to a distribution.
Redemption Unit	A standardised block of ETF Units that an AP must redeem in a single transaction.
Responsible Entity	ETF Shares, the licensed entity legally responsible for managing the ETF in compliance with regulations.
Trading Day	In respect of a Fund, any day on which Cboe is open for trading.
Trading prices	The market prices at which ETF Units are bought and sold on an exchange.
Unit Registrar	Also called a share registry, the company that manages the communications between ETF Shares and investors and maintains the list of investors in a Fund. At the time of this PDS, the Unit Registrar is MUFG Corporate Markets (AU) Limited.
Unitholders or investors	Investors who own ETF Units and have a proportional interest in a Fund's assets.

16. Corporate Directory

Responsible Entity

ETF Shares Management Ltd

Macquarie DTI

3 Innovation Rd

Macquarie University, NSW, 2109

Telephone: +61 2 8201 9400

Email: info@etfshares.com.au

Website: www.etfshares.com.au

Unit Registrar

MUFG Corporate Markets (AU) Limited Locked Bag A14

Sydney South, NSW, 1235

Telephone: +61 1300 554 474

Email: etfshares@cm.mpms.mufg.com

Website: www.mpms.mufg.com/en/for-individuals