

JPMORGAN GLOBAL BOND ACTIVE ETF

ARSN: 658 021 884 ISIN: AU0000302440 Ticker: JPGB

Product Disclosure Statement (“PDS”) dated 18 December 2024

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This PDS is issued by Perpetual Trust Services Limited, ABN 48 000 142 049, AFSL 236648 (“**Responsible Entity**”, “**we**”, “**us**”, “**our**”), as responsible entity of the JPMorgan Global Bond Fund (“**Fund**”). This PDS offers investment in the Fund through a class of Units called JPMorgan Global Bond Active ETF which is quoted and traded on the Cboe market, also known as Class E (“**Class**”). The investment manager of the Fund is JPMorgan Asset Management (Australia) Limited, ABN 55 143 832 080, AFSL 376919 (“**Manager**”).

Important notes

About this PDS

The information provided in this PDS is for general information only and does not take into account the objectives, financial situation or needs of an investor. You should read the PDS and obtain financial advice tailored to your personal circumstances and consider the suitability of the Fund in view of your personal financial circumstances, investment objectives and needs. This PDS is not intended to be a recommendation by the Responsible Entity, the Manager or any associate, employee, agent or officer thereof, or any other person, to invest in the Fund.

Neither the JPMorgan Chase Group, nor Perpetual Group, guarantees that the investment objective will be achieved or that you will earn any return on your investment or that your investment will gain in value or retain its value. Neither JPMorgan Chase Group nor Perpetual Group guarantees any particular taxation consequences of investing. Investments in the Fund are not deposits with, or liabilities of, JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, ABN 43 074 112 011, or any member of the JPMorgan Chase Group. You may lose all of your money on your investment. The laws affecting managed investment schemes may change over time. The value of your investment may vary. The level of returns will vary, and future returns may differ from past returns. Investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk, including possible delays in repayment and loss of income and capital invested.

A copy of this PDS was lodged with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (“**ASIC**”) on 18 December 2024. Neither ASIC nor Cboe Australia Pty Ltd takes any responsibility for the contents of this PDS.

A copy of the latest PDS for the Class is available on the Manager’s website at <https://am.jpmorgan.com/au/etf> or by contacting the Manager on 1800 576 468. A paper copy will be provided free of charge on request.

The offer

The offer to subscribe for Units in the Class under this PDS is only available to persons who are, or who have been engaged to act on behalf of persons who have been, authorised as trading participants under the Cboe Operating Rules or who are otherwise authorised by Cboe to access the Cboe market through an Authorised Participant and where required, have entered into a relevant Authorised Participant Agreement with the Responsible Entity. The offer under this PDS is for Australian tax residents only. The Responsible Entity reserves the right to redeem Units where it becomes aware that Unitholders are not Australian tax residents.

Investors who are not Authorised Participants looking to apply for Units in the Class cannot invest through this PDS but can buy Units on the Cboe market. Please consult your stockbroker or financial adviser. Investors who are not Authorised Participants may use this PDS for informational purposes only.

The offer to which this PDS relates is available to Authorised Participants receiving the PDS (electronically or otherwise) in Australia.

This PDS does not constitute an offer of securities in any jurisdiction where, or to any person to whom, it would be unlawful to make such an offer.

No action has been taken to register or qualify the Fund or any of its classes of Units in any jurisdiction outside Australia, although the Responsible Entity reserves the right to do so at any time. The distribution of this PDS outside Australia may be restricted by law and persons who come into possession of this PDS outside Australia should seek advice on and observe any such restrictions. Any failure to comply with such restrictions may constitute a violation of applicable securities law.

Units have not been registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933 (as amended) and except in a transaction which does not violate such Act, may not be directly or indirectly offered or sold in the United States of America or any of its territories or for the benefit of a US Person (as defined in Regulation S of such Act).

Any forward-looking statements included in this PDS involve subjective judgment and analysis and are subject to significant uncertainties, risks and contingencies, many of which are outside the control of, and are unknown to, the Responsible Entity, the Manager and their officers, employees, agents and associates. Actual future events may vary materially from the forward-looking statements and the assumptions on which those statements are based. As a result, you should not place undue reliance on such statements.

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

In particular, in considering whether to invest in the Fund, you should consider the risk factors that could affect the financial performance of the Fund, some of which are set out in section 6 of this PDS. None of the JPMorgan Chase Group or Perpetual Group, or any of their related entities, directors, or officers gives any guarantee or assurance as to the performance of, or the repayment of capital or income invested in, the Fund. The JPMorgan Chase Group and Perpetual Group and their related entities may invest in or provide other services to the Fund.

Updated Information

Information in this PDS is subject to change from time to time and to the extent where the change is not materially adverse to investors, it may be updated with changes via disclosure on the Manager's website, at <https://am.jpmorgan.com/au/etf>. We will notify you when certain information is available. If you do not wish to receive information digitally, please notify us. Upon request, a paper copy of this information will be made available without charge by contacting the Manager. If you invest through a Service, updated information may also be obtained from your Service operator. If you invest through a financial adviser, you may also obtain updated information from your financial adviser. Where a change to this PDS is considered materially adverse, we will issue a supplementary PDS or a replacement PDS.

Where Unitholders have provided us with their email address, we will now send notices of meetings, other meeting-related documents and annual financial reports electronically unless the Unitholders elect to receive these in physical form and notify us of this election. You, as a Unitholder, have the right to elect whether to receive some or all of these communications in electronic or physical form and the right to elect not to receive annual financial reports at all. You also have the right to elect to receive a single specified communication on an ad hoc basis, in an electronic or physical form.

This PDS may only be used by you where you have received it (electronically or otherwise) in Australia. Applications from outside Australia will not be accepted. In particular, this PDS does not constitute an offer or recommendation to sell Units in the United States or to any "U.S. Person", or in any jurisdiction, or to any person to whom it would be unlawful to make such an offer.

The Target Market Determination ("TMD") for this Class can be found at <https://am.jpmorgan.com/au/etf> and includes a description of who the Class is appropriate for.

Definitions

Certain capitalised terms used in this PDS are defined in the Key Details in section 1 and/or in the Glossary in section 12 (as relevant). All references to dollar amounts in this PDS are to Australian dollars unless otherwise stated. All times quoted are Sydney time (unless otherwise stated).

1. Key Details

Fund	JPMorgan Global Bond Fund, ARSN 658 021 884.
Class	JPMorgan Global Bond Active ETF , also known as Class E.
Responsible Entity	Perpetual Trust Services Limited, ABN 48 000 142 049, AFSL 236648.
Manager	JPMorgan Asset Management (Australia) Limited, ABN 55 143 832 080, AFSL 376919.
Delegated Manager	JPMorgan Asset Management (UK) Limited.
Administrative Agent	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (Sydney Branch), ABN 43 074 112 011.
Custodian	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (Sydney Branch), ABN 43 074 112 011.
Registrar	Link Market Services Limited, ABN 54 083 214 537.
Investment Objective	The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve a return in excess of global bond markets.
Investment Strategy	The Fund is actively managed and will invest primarily in global investment grade debt securities, using derivatives where appropriate.
Benchmark	Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index (Total Return Gross) hedged to AUD ¹
Business Day	A day that Cboe is open for trading.
Investing	<p>The offer in this PDS is only available to Authorised Participants.</p> <p>Units can only be acquired in whole multiples of a “Creation Unit” unless the Responsible Entity agrees otherwise. The number of Units in a Creation Unit for the Class is determined by the Responsible Entity and notified to Authorised Participants.</p> <p>Application amounts are payable in cash in Australian dollars, unless the Responsible Entity agrees otherwise. Applications are subject to a contribution fee described in section 7.</p> <p>Units are quoted on Cboe under the Cboe Operating Rules. Subject to market conditions, Unitholders may purchase Units by trading on Cboe. The purchase of Units on Cboe is not governed by the terms of this PDS and therefore the minimum investment does not apply to purchases of Units on Cboe.</p>
Redemptions	<p>A Unitholder can generally only redeem Units if it is an Authorised Participant.</p> <p>Units can only be redeemed in whole multiples of a Creation Unit unless the Responsible Entity agrees otherwise. The number of Units that constitute a Creation Unit for the Class is determined by the Responsible Entity and notified to Authorised Participants.</p> <p>The amount payable to a Unitholder on redemption will be paid in cash in Australian dollars, unless the Responsible Entity agrees otherwise. Redemptions are subject to a withdrawal fee described in section 7.</p> <p>In certain specified circumstances, redemption requests may be delayed, rejected or scaled down. See section 9 for further information.</p> <p>Units are quoted on Cboe under the Cboe Operating Rules. Subject to market conditions, Unitholders may sell their Units by trading on Cboe. The sale of Units on Cboe is not governed by the terms of this PDS and therefore the minimum redemption does not apply to sales of Units on Cboe.</p> <p>A Unitholder who is not an Authorised Participant can only redeem Units directly with the Responsible Entity in the special circumstances described in section 9.</p>
Distributions	Quarterly, as at 30 June, 30 September, 31 December and 31 March or more regularly at the discretion of the Responsible Entity.
Fees and costs	Refer to the table in section 7 “Fees and other costs” which sets out the fees and costs in relation to the Class.
Risks of investing	Refer to section 6 “Risks” which sets out the risks of investing into the Fund.
Tax	A summary of the tax implications of an investment in the Class for Australian resident taxpayers is contained in section 8 “Tax” of this PDS. You should however seek independent tax advice.
Glossary	A glossary of terms used in this PDS and the meanings of those terms is set out in section 12 “Glossary” of this PDS.

¹The Benchmark is used solely for performance comparison. The Fund is actively managed without reference or constraints relative to its Benchmark.

If you are investing through a Service, you should seek advice from your Service operator as the key details referred to above may vary due to the Service operator’s requirements.

2. Admission to trading under the Cboe Operating Rules

The Class has been admitted to quotation on Cboe under the Cboe Operating Rules.

The Cboe Operating Rules provide a tailored framework for the quotation of exchange traded funds, and managed funds on Cboe.

In operational terms, the market for products quoted under the Cboe Operating Rules operates in the same way that it does for listed equities, with continuous matching of bids and offers.

Cboe Operating Rules: fundamental difference

The key distinction between products admitted under the ASX Listing Rules and those quoted under the Cboe Operating Rules is the level of control and influence that the issuer of the relevant product has over the value of the underlying assets of the product.

Under the ASX Listing Rules, listed equity securities typically reflect the value of the business operated by the issuer. By contrast, the value of a product quoted under the Cboe Operating Rules typically reflects the performance of the underlying assets.

The following table highlights the key specific differences between the Cboe Operating Rules and the ASX Listing Rules.

ASX LISTING RULES	CBOE OPERATING RULES
<p>Control</p> <p>Issuers of an entity listed under the ASX Listing Rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> control the value of its own securities and the business it runs; and the value of those securities is directly influenced by the equity issuer's performance and conduct. <p>For example, the management and board of a listed company generally control the fate of the business and, therefore, have direct influence over the share price.</p>	<p>Issuers of a product quoted under the Cboe Operating Rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> do not control the value of the assets underlying its products, but offer products that give investors exposure to the underlying assets – such as shares, indices, currencies or commodities. <p>The value (price) of products quoted under the Cboe Operating Rules is dependent upon the performance of the underlying assets rather than the financial performance of the issuer itself e.g. an ETF issuer does not control the value of the shares it invests in.</p>
<p>Continuous Disclosure</p> <p>Issuers are subject to the continuous disclosure requirements under ASX Listing Rule 3.1 and Section 674 of the Corporations Act.</p>	<p>Issuers of products quoted under the Cboe Operating Rules are not subject to the continuous disclosure requirements under ASX Listing Rule 3.1 and Section 674 of the Corporations Act but must disclose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> information about the Fund's NAV each Business Day and whenever the issuer's management activities cause the Fund's NAV to move more than 10% since the last reported NAV; net monthly applications and redemptions; information about dividends and distributions paid to unitholders and any distribution statements (or information) made available or provided to unitholders; and any other information that is required to be disclosed to ASIC under Sections 675, 1017B or 323DA of the Corporations Act must be disclosed to Cboe. The Manager of the Fund which is appointed by the Responsible Entity also intends to post any such information on its website at the same time. <p>Cboe product issuers must also disclose to Cboe any information the non-disclosure of which may lead to the establishment of a false market in its products or would materially affect the price of its products.</p>
<p>Periodic Disclosure</p>	

ASX LISTING RULES

Issuers are required to disclose their half – yearly and annual financial information or annual reports to the ASX under Chapter 4 of the ASX Listing Rules.

CBOE OPERATING RULES

Financial reports relating to the issuer itself are not required to be disclosed to Cboe. However, periodic financial reports relating to the Cboe product must be disclosed to Cboe at the same time they are lodged with ASIC under Chapter 2M of the Corporations Act.

In addition, under the Cboe Operating Rules, issuers of quoted investment products must also disclose each month:

- information about the total number of units of the investment product on issue; and
- where the Fund's aggregate notional exposure to all OTC derivatives is greater than 5% of the Fund's NAV, certain information about the Fund's OTC derivative exposure.

Corporate Control

Requirements in the Corporations Act and the ASX Listing Rules in relation to matters such as takeover bids, share buy-backs, change of capital, new issues, restricted securities, disclosure of directors' interests and substantial shareholdings, apply to companies and listed schemes.

These requirements do not apply to Cboe product issuers. Under the Cboe Operating Rules, issuers are subject to a general requirement to provide Cboe with any information concerning itself that is not generally available and which may lead to the establishment of a false market or otherwise impact the price of its product. Section 601FM of the Corporations Act continues to apply to the removal or change of the responsible entity of a registered managed investment scheme and would require an extraordinary resolution passed by members. An extraordinary resolution is a resolution passed by a majority of the total votes that may be cast by members entitled to vote on the resolution.

Related Party Transactions

Chapter 10 of the ASX Listing Rules, which relates to transactions between an entity and persons in a position to influence the entity, specifies controls over related party transactions.

Chapter 10 of the ASX Listing Rules does not apply to Cboe products. Products quoted under the Cboe Operating Rules which are registered managed investment schemes remain subject to the related party requirements in Part 5C.7 and Chapter 2E of the Corporations Act.

Auditor Rotation Obligations

There are specific requirements in relation to auditor rotation under Part 2M.4 Division 5 of the Corporations Act.

Issuers of products quoted under the Cboe Operating Rules are not subject to the requirements under Part 2M.4 Division 5 of the Corporations Act. Responsible entities of registered managed investment schemes will continue to be required to undertake an independent audit of its compliance with the scheme's compliance plan in accordance with Section 601HG of the Corporations Act and the auditor must not be the auditor of the scheme's financial statements (but may be from the same firm).

Spread Requirements

There are requirements under the ASX Listing Rules that issuers satisfy certain minimum spread requirements (i.e. a minimum number of holders each having a minimum parcel size).

These requirements do not apply to Cboe product issuers. Under the Cboe Operating Rules, unless and until a suitable spread of holders is achieved, a Cboe product issuer must ensure a reasonable bid and ask volume is maintained for the Cboe product on Cboe except in permitted circumstances, or have in place other arrangements which meet Cboe's requirements for providing liquidity, generally through the appointment of a market maker.

3. How the Fund works

About the Responsible Entity

Perpetual Trust Services Limited, the responsible entity of the Fund, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Perpetual Limited ABN 86 000 431 827, and part of the Perpetual Group which has been in operation for over 135 years. Perpetual Limited is an Australian public company that has been listed on the ASX for over 55 years.

The Responsible Entity holds Australian Financial Services (“AFS”) licence number 236648 issued by ASIC, which authorises it to operate the Fund.

The Responsible Entity is bound by the Constitution and the Act. The Responsible Entity has lodged a compliance plan with ASIC which sets out the key measures which the Responsible Entity will apply to comply with the Constitution and the Act.

The Responsible Entity has the power to delegate certain aspects of its duties. The Responsible Entity has appointed JPMorgan Asset Management (Australia) Limited as the investment manager of the Fund. There are no unusual or materially onerous terms in the agreement under which the Manager has been appointed. The Manager has further delegated day to day investment management responsibilities to JPMorgan Asset Management (UK) Limited (“Delegated Manager”).

The Responsible Entity has appointed Link Market Services Limited as the Registrar and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (Sydney Branch) as the administrative agent and Custodian for the Fund. The Responsible Entity, in its discretion, may change the Custodian, Registrar and Administrative Agent from time to time or appoint additional service providers.

Monitoring service providers

The Responsible Entity ensures that the Manager, Custodian, Administrative Agent and Registrar comply with the terms of their respective service agreements by regularly monitoring their performance pursuant to reporting obligations set out in these agreements. Frequency of reporting may be monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually and breaches are required to be reported in accordance with compliance arrangements put in place by the Responsible Entity.

Valuation of the Fund’s assets & liabilities

The Administrative Agent, in calculating the NAV of the Fund and any relevant classes, is required to value the assets and liabilities of the Fund, including to account for costs, charges and fees attributable to each class, where applicable. In circumstances where the Administrative Agent of the Fund is required to value non-exchange traded assets, the Administrative Agent must use methods and policies consistent with ordinary commercial practices for valuing property of that type and produce a value that is reasonably current at the time of valuation. The methods and policies adopted by the Administrative Agent are consistent with industry standard.

The valuation of each class of Units of the Fund is generally calculated on each Dealing Day, however a valuation may be calculated at any time, in accordance with and when required by the Act or an ASIC instrument.

If an asset is held which cannot be valued by reference to market price (because for example the asset is subject to

a trading suspension) then we may use another valuation method or policies in respect of the asset or liability, provided that the method or policies for calculating the value must be consistent with ordinary commercial practice for valuing that type of Fund property and produce a value that is reasonably current at the time of valuation. Where an asset is in a currency other than the currency of the Fund, the asset or liability will be valued using the relevant exchange rate quoted by a bank or other recognised financial institution.

Unless we otherwise prescribe, the value of assets and liabilities of the Fund as at a specified day is to be determined using the values available at the close of that Dealing Day.

Our determination of such values are in the absence of fundamental error, final and binding on all investors of the Fund.

Key aspects of the risk management strategy

The Fund’s risk management strategy is underpinned by a number of key components including:

- Policies and procedures: the Responsible Entity has extensive policies and procedures in place in relation to the operation of the Fund which are reviewed and updated regularly.
- Monitoring of service providers: the Responsible Entity operates a comprehensive risk-based service provider review program to ensure that performance is monitored independently and tested on an ongoing basis.
- Staff training: the Responsible Entity provides regular training to its staff to ensure that they have appropriate skills and knowledge to operate the Fund.

4. How the Fund invests

Investment Objective

The Investment Objective of the Fund is to achieve a return in excess of global bond markets.

The Investment Objective is not intended to be a forecast. It is only an indication of what the investment strategy aims to achieve over the medium to long term, assuming financial markets remain relatively stable during that time. The Fund may not achieve its Investment Objective irrespective of market conditions being stable or volatile. Returns are not guaranteed.

Investment Strategy

The Fund is actively managed and will invest primarily in global investment grade debt securities, using derivatives where appropriate.

Investment Policy

At least 67% of the Fund’s assets will be invested in investment grade debt securities (including mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”) and asset-backed securities (“ABS”)) from issuers anywhere in the world, including emerging markets.

The Fund is expected to invest between 5% and 30% of its assets in MBS and/or ABS. MBS which may be agency (issued by quasi US government agencies) and non-agency (issued by private institutions) refer to debt securities that are backed by mortgages, including residential and commercial mortgages, and ABS refers to those that are backed by other types of assets such as credit card debt, car loans, consumer loans and equipment leases. The Fund may also invest in to-be-announced mortgage-backed securities (“TBAs”).

The Fund may invest to a limited extent in covered bonds and in below investment grade and unrated debt securities.

The Fund may invest in onshore debt securities issued within the PRC through China-Hong Kong Bond Connect.

The Fund may hold up to a maximum of 5% of its assets in contingent convertible securities¹ and up to of 10% of its assets in other collective investment schemes.

The Fund may invest in cash and cash equivalents, as well as in assets denominated in any currency. However a substantial part of the assets of the Fund will be hedged into AUD.

The Fund may invest in derivatives to be used for hedging, managing risks such as interest rate risk, credit risk and foreign exchange risk and efficient portfolio management on a temporary basis. These instruments may include, but are not limited to, futures, options, forward contracts on financial instruments and options on such contracts, swaps, and other fixed income or currency and credit derivatives.

Notional derivative exposures will not in aggregate relate to underlying assets valued at more than 10% of the NAV of the Fund apart from purposes of hedging, managing risk, or efficient portfolio management on a temporary basis.

¹A type of investment instrument that, upon the occurrence of a predetermined event (commonly known as a "trigger event"), can be converted into shares of the issuing company, potentially at a discounted price, or the principal amount invested may be lost on a permanent or temporary basis. Coupon payments on contingent convertible securities are discretionary and may also be cancelled by the issuer. Trigger events can vary but these could include the capital ratio of the issuing company falling below a certain level or the share price of the issuer falling to a particular level for a certain period of time.

Base/reference currency of the Fund

AUD.

Suitability

This Fund is likely to be appropriate for an investor seeking capital growth and income distribution, to be used as a core component within a portfolio where the investor has a medium risk-return profile and is seeking access to capital within one week of request.

More information on investor suitability for this Class can be found in the Class's TMD available on the Manager's website at <https://am.jpmorgan.com/au/etf>.

Benchmark

Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index (Total Return Gross)

The Benchmark returns are hedged to AUD and is used solely for performance comparison. The Fund is actively managed without reference or constraints relative to its Benchmark.

Risk level

The Fund has a risk band of 3 and is suitable for investors with a medium risk-return profile.

The risk band is determined in accordance with the Standard Risk Measure¹ and in consideration of other risks factors as set out in section 6 "Risks". The risk band ranges from 1 to 7, with 1 being the lowest risk band and 7 the highest.

¹ The Standard Risk Measure is jointly developed by the Financial Services Council and Association of Superannuation Funds of Australia in response to guidance from the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.

Minimum suggested timeframe for holding the investment

Investors should have an investment horizon of at least 5 years. Please note that this is a guide only, not a recommendation.

Changes to the Fund

The Responsible Entity has the discretion to terminate the Fund, or any class within the Fund. The Responsible Entity has the discretion to withdraw the right to create Units from Authorised Participants where the Fund experiences capacity constraints and the Responsible Entity deems that the Fund is unable to achieve its Investment Objective, subject to any additional approvals or requirements of Cboe. The Responsible Entity has the discretion to increase fees and expenses arising out of the above circumstances. The Investment Objective and/or Investment Strategy may change as a result of matters or changes beyond our control, including market conditions, changes in law or applications and withdrawals made by investors. We will duly notify investors of changes as required by the Act or the Constitution, as applicable.

Any significant change to the investment mandate will be notified to investors and potential investors via a supplementary or new PDS accessible through the Cboe announcements platform.

Such notices will also be made available on the Manager's website at <https://am.jpmorgan.com/au>.

Labour standards and environmental, social and ethical considerations

The Fund is not designed for investors who are looking for funds that meet specific environmental, social and governance ("ESG") goals. ESG Integration (as defined below) does not imply that the Fund is marketed or authorised as an ESG product in Australia.

The Responsible Entity and the Manager do not specifically take into account labour standards and ESG considerations for the purpose of selecting, retaining or realising investments of the Fund.

However, the Responsible Entity has delegated investment management decisions for the Fund to the Manager. The Manager has further delegated day to day investment management responsibilities to the Delegated Manager. The Delegated Manager does take certain ESG considerations into account as described below.

The Delegated Manager assesses financially material¹ ESG factors as part of the Fund's investment process ("ESG Integration"). Environmental factors are factors related to the quality and function of the natural environment and natural systems. Some examples include greenhouse gas emissions, climate change resilience, pollution (air, water, noise, and light), biodiversity/habitat protection and waste management. Social factors are factors related to the rights, wellbeing and interests of people and communities. Some examples include workplace safety, cybersecurity and data privacy, human rights, local stakeholder relationships, and discrimination prevention. Governance factors are factors related to the way companies are managed and overseen. Some examples include independence of the chair/board, meeting fiduciary duties, board diversity, executive compensation and bribery and corruption. These examples of ESG factors are provided for illustrative purposes and are not exhaustive. In addition, as the

Delegated Manager of the Fund's approach to ESG Integration focuses on financial materiality, not all factors are relevant to a particular investment, asset class, or the Fund. ESG factors may not be considered for each and every investment decision. ESG Integration does not change the Fund's investment objective or constrain the Fund's investable universe.

The Delegated Manager evaluates and applies values and norms-based negative screening to implement exclusions on the portfolio. Values-based screening typically involves screens using revenue exposure against specified sectors or business activities such as conventional weapons or thermal coal. Norms-based screening involves identifying controversies against global normative frameworks such as the United Nations Global Compact.

To support this negative screening, the Delegated Manager relies on third-party provider(s)² who identify an issuer's participation in or the revenue which they derive from activities that are inconsistent with the values and norms based screens. The third parties providing research and data used in the Delegated Manager's ESG Integration and screening process may change from time to time at the discretion of the Delegated Manager. While the Delegated Manager has systems and controls in place to oversee and review information provided by third parties, there is a risk that errors or undisclosed changes from third parties may result in inadvertent exposure to otherwise excluded investments.

For more information on the Fund's negative screening, please refer to <https://am.jpmorgan.com/content/dam/jpm-am-aem/asiapacific/au/en/regulatory/exclusion-policy/jpmorgan-global-bond-fund-exclusion-policy.pdf>. Investors may have differing views, opinions and understanding of the meaning of ESG-related terminology used in this PDS, to the Delegated Manager.

¹For purposes of the Fund, an ESG factor is material from a financial perspective if, in the opinion of the Delegated Manager, it generates risks or opportunities that affect (or could reasonably be expected to affect) the company/issuer's financial position, financial performance, cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital over the short, medium or long term.

²Third-party data provider(s) may include but are not limited to, MSCI and ISS ESG.

5. Benefits

Feature	Benefit
Invests across a wide spectrum of global fixed income investment opportunities	Offers diversified exposure to global bond markets, including government and corporate debt markets of developed and emerging economies and securitised sectors including covered bonds and agency mortgage backed securities.
Disciplined and transparent investment process	Employs a highly disciplined and transparent investment process generated by fundamental, quantitative and technical research.
Fixed income expertise	Managed by JPMAM's Global Fixed Income, Currency & Commodities team, which has expertise across all areas of the global fixed income markets and employs a globally integrated investment approach that draws on the in-house research generated by locally-based sector specialists.

6. Risks

The risk management function of JPMAM provides oversight, coordination, support and a consolidated view of risks and controls to senior management and executive management of the Manager. The function harnesses the support of the various risk management groups of JPMAM, with assistance from regional JPMAM risk personnel, which supervises credit risk arising from counterparty activities conducted on behalf of clients.

All investments carry risk. Different strategies may carry different levels of risk, depending on the assets that make up the strategy. The value of your investment may fall for a number of reasons, including the risks set out below, which means that you may lose some or all of your investment. Before making an investment decision, it is important to understand the risks that may affect the value of your investment. While it is not possible to identify every risk relevant to investing in the Fund, we have detailed in the following table significant risks that may affect your investment. Assets with the highest long-term returns may also carry the highest level of short-term risk due to their generally larger fluctuations in returns.

The level of risk for each person will vary depending on a range of factors including age, investment timeframe, other investments and risk tolerance. Your financial adviser may assist you in determining whether the Fund is suited to your objectives, financial situation and needs including the level of diversification you need. The following table outlines the key risks of the Fund.

Investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk, including possible delays in repayment and loss of income and capital invested. For more information about conflicts of interest of the Perpetual Group and the JPMorgan Chase Group, please refer to section 11 of this PDS.

Type of key risk	Description of risk
Currency Risk	The Fund is denominated in AUD and invest in assets denominated in currencies other than AUD. Movements or changes in currency exchange rates could adversely affect the value of the Fund's securities and the price of the Units. Exchange rates can change rapidly and unpredictably for a number of reasons including changes in interest rates or in exchange control regulations.
Counterparty Risk	There is a risk that the Fund may incur a loss arising from failure of another party to a contract (the counterparty) to meet its obligations. Substantial losses can be incurred if a counterparty fails to deliver on its contractual arrangements.
Third-party Data Risk	While the Delegated Manager has systems and controls in place to oversee and review information provided by third parties, there is a risk that errors or undisclosed changes from third parties may result in inadvertent exposure to otherwise excluded investments.
Derivatives Risk	<p>The value of derivatives can be volatile. This is because a small movement in the value of the underlying asset can cause a large movement in the value of the derivative and therefore, investment in such instruments may result in losses in excess of the amount invested by the Fund.</p> <p>The pricing and volatility of many derivatives sometimes diverges from strictly reflecting the pricing or volatility of their underlying reference asset(s). In difficult market conditions, it might be impossible or unfeasible to place orders that would limit or offset the market exposure or financial losses created by certain derivatives.</p> <p>Changes in tax, accounting, or securities laws could cause the value of a derivative to fall or could force the Fund to terminate a derivative position under disadvantageous circumstances.</p> <p>OTC derivatives</p> <p>As OTC derivatives are private agreements between the Fund and one or more counterparties, they are less regulated than market-traded derivatives. OTC derivatives carry greater counterparty risk and liquidity risk, and it could be more difficult to force a counterparty to meet its obligations to the Fund. If a counterparty ceases to offer a derivative that the Fund is using or is planning to use, the Fund might not be able to find a comparable derivative elsewhere. This in turn could cause the Fund to miss an opportunity for gain or find itself unexpectedly exposed to risks or losses, including losses from a derivative position for which it was unable to buy an offsetting derivative.</p> <p>It may not always be possible for the Fund to divide its OTC derivative transactions among a wide variety of counterparties and the inability to trade with any one counterparty could cause significant losses.</p> <p>Conversely, if the Fund experiences any financial weakness or fails to meet an obligation, counterparties might become unwilling to do business with the Fund, which could leave the Fund unable to operate efficiently and competitively.</p> <p>Exchange-traded derivatives</p> <p>While exchange-traded derivatives are generally considered lower-risk than OTC derivatives, there is still the risk that a suspension of trading in derivatives or in their underlying assets could make it impossible for the Fund to realise gains or avoid losses, which in turn could cause a delay in handling redemptions of units in the Fund. There is also a risk that settlement of exchange-traded derivatives through a transfer system might not happen when or as expected.</p> <p>Risks relating to specific derivative instruments:</p> <p>Futures and options The amount of initial margin relative to the value of a futures contract is small so transactions may be "leveraged" or "geared" in terms of market exposure. A relatively small market movement will therefore have a proportionately larger impact which may work for or against the investor. The selling ("writing" or "granting") of an option by the Fund generally entails considerably greater risk than purchasing options. Although the premium received by the seller is fixed, the seller may sustain a loss well in excess of that amount. The seller will be exposed to the risk of the purchaser exercising the option and the seller will be obliged either to settle the option in cash or to acquire or deliver the underlying investment. If the option is "covered" by the seller holding a corresponding position in the underlying investment or a future on another option, the risk may be reduced.</p> <p>Credit default swap ("CDS") The price at which a CDS trades may differ from the price of the CDS's referenced security. In adverse market conditions, the basis (difference between the</p>

Type of key risk	Description of risk
	<p>spread on bonds and the spread of CDS) can be significantly more volatile than the CDS's referenced securities.</p> <p>Credit default swap indices (“CDX” / “iTraxx”) If the Fund is a protection seller on the CDX or iTraxx and there is a default on an underlying constituent, the Fund will be required to pay its proportionate share of the default payment.</p>
<p>Debt Securities Risk</p>	<p>All debt securities (bonds) including those issued or guaranteed by governments and their agencies carry credit risk and interest rate risk.</p> <p>Below investment grade debt Below investment grade debt securities are typically more volatile and less liquid than investment grade debt and have significantly greater risk of default. They are typically lower rated and will usually offer higher yields to compensate for the reduced creditworthiness of the issuer.</p> <p>Credit downgrades are more likely than for investment grade bonds, and can lead to more significant changes in value, for below investment grade bonds. Below investment grade bonds are sometimes less sensitive to interest rate risk, but are more sensitive to general economic news, as issuers of below investment grade bonds tend to be in weaker financial health and therefore are presumed to be more vulnerable in a deteriorating economy.</p> <p>Government debt Government debt securities, including those issued by local governments and government agencies are subject to market risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. Governments may default on their sovereign debt and holders of sovereign debt (including the Fund) may be requested to participate in the rescheduling of such debt and to extend further loans to the governmental entities. There is no bankruptcy proceeding by which sovereign debt on which a government has defaulted may be collected in whole or in part. Global economies are highly dependent on one another and the consequences of the default of any sovereign state may be severe and far reaching and could result in substantial losses to the Fund.</p> <p>Investment grade debt With investment grade debt securities, the likeliest form of credit risk is a credit downgrade, which typically will cause a security's value to fall. It is unlikely, though not unknown, for an investment grade bond to go into default. The downgrading of debt securities may affect the liquidity of investments in bonds. Other market participants may be attempting to sell debt securities at the same time as the Fund, causing downward pricing pressure and contributing to illiquidity. The ability and willingness of bond dealers to "make a market" in debt securities may be impacted by both regulatory changes as well as the growth of bond markets. This could potentially lead to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the debt markets.</p> <p>Bonds are particularly susceptible to interest rate changes and may experience significant price volatility. If interest rates increase, the value of the Fund's investments typically declines. In a historically low interest environment, risks associated with rising interest rates are heightened. On the other hand, if interest rates fall, the value of the investments generally increases. Securities with greater interest rate sensitivity and longer maturities tend to produce higher yields, but are subject to greater fluctuations in value.</p> <p>Unrated debt The credit quality of bonds that have not been rated by an independent rating agency will be determined by the Delegated Manager at the time of the investment. Investments in unrated bonds are subject to those risks of a rated security of comparable quality.</p>
<p>Contingent Convertible Bonds Risk</p>	<p>Contingent convertible bonds are likely to be adversely impacted should specific trigger events occur (as specified in the contract terms of the issuer). This may result in the bond converting to equity at a discounted share price, the value of the bond being written down, temporarily or permanently, and/or coupon payments ceasing or being deferred.</p> <p>Contingent convertible bonds can perform poorly even when the issuer and/or its equities are performing well. Contingent convertible bonds are structured such that the occurrence of a trigger event (such as the issuer's capital ratio or share price falling to a particular level for a certain period of time) may render the bond worthless or may trigger a conversion to equity that is likely to be disadvantageous to the bondholder. With contingent convertible bonds, the date and amount of any repayment of principal is uncertain as their termination and redemption require regulatory approval, which may not be granted in certain circumstances.</p>
<p>China Risk</p>	<p>Investing in the domestic (onshore) market of the People's Republic of China (“PRC”) is subject to the risks of investing in emerging markets (see Emerging Markets Risk) and additionally risks that are specific to the PRC market.</p> <p>Investments in onshore debt securities issued within the PRC through China-Hong Kong Bond Connect is subject to regulatory change and operational constraints which may result in increased counterparty risk. China-Hong Kong Bond Connect establishes mutual trading links</p>

Type of key risk	Description of risk
	<p>between the bond markets of mainland China and Hong Kong. This programme allows foreign investors to trade in the China Interbank Bond Market through their Hong Kong based brokers. To the extent the Fund invests through China-Hong Kong Bond Connect it will be subject to the following additional risks:</p> <p>Regulatory risk Current rules and regulations may change and have potential retrospective effect which could adversely affect the Fund.</p> <p>Investor compensation The Fund will not benefit from investor compensation schemes either in mainland China or Hong Kong.</p> <p>Operating times Trading through China-Hong Kong Bond Connect can only be undertaken on days when both the PRC and Hong Kong markets are open and when banks in both markets are open on the corresponding settlement days. Accordingly the Fund may not be able to buy or sell at the desired time or price.</p>
<p>Emerging Markets Risk</p>	<p>Investments in emerging markets involve higher risks than those of developed markets and can be subject to greater volatility and lower liquidity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emerging market countries may experience political, economic and social instability which can lead to legal, fiscal and regulatory changes affecting returns to investors. These may include policies of expropriation and nationalisation, sanctions or other measures by governments and international bodies. • The legal environment in certain countries is uncertain. Legislation may be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of non-public regulations. Judicial independence and political neutrality cannot be guaranteed and state bodies and judges may not adhere to the requirements of the law. • Existing legislation may not yet be adequately developed to protect Unitholder rights and there may be no concept of fiduciary duty to Unitholders on the part of management. • High interest rates and inflation rates can mean that businesses have difficulty in obtaining working capital and local management may be inexperienced in operating companies in free market conditions. • Custody and settlement practices may be less developed and it may be difficult to prove beneficial ownership or to protect ownership rights. Investment may carry risks associated with delayed registration of securities and delayed or failed settlement. There may be no secure method of delivery against payment (meaning payment may have to be made prior to receipt of the security). • The securities markets in some countries lack the liquidity, efficiency and regulatory or supervisory controls of more developed markets. • The absence of reliable pricing information may make it difficult to assess reliably the market value of a security. • Emerging market currencies can be extremely volatile and may become subject to exchange control regulations. It may not always be practical or economical to hedge the exposure of certain currencies. • Many emerging market economies are heavily dependent on commodities or natural resources and are therefore vulnerable to market demand and world prices for these products. • Tax laws in certain countries are not clearly established. Taxes may be imposed suddenly and may change with retrospective effect subjecting the Fund to additional charges. • Accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards may be inconsistent or inadequate. <p>For purposes of risk, the category of emerging markets includes markets that are less developed, such as most countries in Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Africa as well as countries that have successful economies but whose investor protections are questionable, such as Russia, Ukraine and China. Broadly developed markets are those of Western Europe, the US, Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.</p>
<p>Hedging Risk</p>	<p>Any measures that the Fund takes that are designed to offset specific risks could work imperfectly, might not be feasible at times, or could fail completely. The Fund can use hedging within its portfolio to mitigate currency, duration, market or credit risk, and, with respect to any designated share classes, to hedge the currency exposure of the share class. Hedging involves costs, which reduce investment performance.</p> <p>In respect of Class E, the Fund may invest in assets denominated in any currency and such currency exposure may not be hedged and the Manager reserves the discretion to determine if</p>

Type of key risk	Description of risk
	currency exposure should be hedged actively, passively or not at all depending on the relevant circumstances.
MBS / ABS Risk	<p>MBS and ABS depend on the cash flows from a specified pool of financial assets and are subject to greater credit, liquidity and interest rate risk and may be more volatile than other bonds.</p> <p>MBS / ABS prices and yields typically reflect the assumption that they will be paid off before maturity. When interest rates fall, these securities are often paid off early, as the borrowers of the underlying debt refinance at lower interest rates (prepayment risk). Subsequently the Fund may have to reinvest in lower-yielding securities. When interest rates rise, the underlying debt tends to be repaid later than expected, and can therefore increase the duration, and hence the volatility, of these securities. In addition investments in MBS / ABS may be less liquid than other bonds.</p> <p>TBAs securities, which are MBS or ABS that are purchased sight unseen 48 hours before they are issued, can fall in value between the time the Fund commits to the purchase and the time of delivery.</p>
Interest Rate Risk	When interest rates rise, bond prices tend to fall. This risk is greater the longer the maturity or duration of the bond. It also can affect investment grade bonds more than below investment grade bonds.
Authorised Participant Concentration Risk	Only an authorised participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of intermediaries that act as authorised participants and none of these authorised participants is or will be obligated to engage in creation or redemption transactions. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as authorised participants on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that these intermediaries exit the business or are unable to or choose not to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other authorised participant creates or redeems, Units may trade at a discount to NAV of the Class and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting. Authorised participant concentration risk may be heightened for ETFs that invest in securities issued by non-U.S. issuers.
Market Trading Risk	<p>Units of the Class may trade on Cboe at prices above, below or at their most recent NAV. The NAV of the Class, which is calculated at the end of each Business Day, will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the underlying securities. The market prices of the Units will also fluctuate, in some cases materially, in accordance with changes in NAV, as well as the relative supply of and demand for the Units on Cboe. Differences between secondary market prices of Units and the intraday value of the Fund's holdings may be due largely to supply and demand forces in the secondary market.</p> <p>Given the fact that Units can be created and redeemed by authorised participants in Creation Units, we believe that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of the Class should not be sustained in the long-term. While the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it likely that the Units of the Class will normally trade close to the value of the underlying securities, market prices are not expected to correlate exactly to the underlying securities' NAV (and consequently the Class's NAV), due to timing reasons, supply and demand imbalances and other factors.</p> <p>In addition, disruptions to creations and redemptions, adverse developments impacting market makers, authorised participants or other market participants, or high market volatility may result in market prices for Units of the Class that differ significantly from its NAV or to the value of the underlying securities. As a result of these factors, among others, Units of the Class may trade at a premium or discount to its NAV, especially during periods of significant market volatility.</p> <p>In addition, the following market trading risks will apply as a result of trading Units of the Class:</p> <p>Short Selling Risk Units of the Class, similar to Units of other issuers listed on a stock exchange, may be sold short and are therefore subject to the risk of increased volatility and price decreases associated with being sold short.</p> <p>No Guarantee of Active Trading Market Risk While the Class's Units are quoted on Cboe, there can be no assurance that active trading markets for the Class's Units will be maintained by market makers or by authorised participants.</p>
Liquidity Risk	<p>Certain securities, especially those that trade infrequently or on comparatively small markets, may be hard to buy or sell at a desired time and price, particularly in respect of larger transaction sizes.</p> <p>In extreme market situations, there may be few willing buyers and the investments cannot be</p>

Type of key risk	Description of risk
	<p>readily sold at the desired time or price, and the Fund may have to accept a lower price to sell the investments or may not be able to sell the investments at all. Trading in particular securities or other instruments may be suspended or restricted by the relevant exchange or by a governmental or supervisory authority and the Fund may incur a loss as a result. An inability to sell a portfolio position can adversely affect the Fund's value or prevent the Fund from being able to take advantage of other investment opportunities.</p> <p>Liquidity risk also includes the risk that the Fund will not be able to pay redemption proceeds within the allowable time period because of unusual market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption requests, or other uncontrollable factors. To meet redemption requests, the Fund may be forced to sell investments, at an unfavourable time and/or conditions.</p> <p>Investment in debt securities and emerging market issuers will be especially subject to the risk that during certain periods, the liquidity of particular issuers or industries, or all securities within a particular investment category, will shrink or disappear suddenly and without warning as a result of adverse economic, market or political events, or adverse investor perceptions, whether or not accurate.</p>
Market and Economic Risk	<p>The value of the securities in which the Fund invests changes continually and can fall based on a wide variety of factors affecting financial markets generally or individual sectors.</p> <p>Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. Furthermore, global events such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics or pandemics may also negatively affect the value of the Fund's investments. The duration and potential impacts of such events can be highly unpredictable, which may give rise to increased and/or prolonged market volatility.</p> <p>For example, an outbreak of COVID-19, has negatively affected economies, markets and individual companies throughout the world, including those in which the Fund may invest. The effects of this pandemic, and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future, may presently and/or in the future have a significant negative impact on the value of the Fund's investments, increase the Fund's volatility, negatively impact the Fund's pricing, magnify pre-existing risks to the Fund, lead to temporary suspensions or deferrals on the calculation of NAVs and interrupt the Fund's operations. The duration and extent of COVID-19 and associated economic and market conditions and uncertainty over the long-term cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. The ultimate impact of COVID-19 and the extent to which the associated conditions impacts the Fund will also depend on future developments which are highly uncertain, difficult to accurately predict and subject to frequent changes.</p>
Accounting Practices Risk	<p>The accounting, auditing and financial reporting system may not accord with international standards in countries where the Fund may invest. Even when such reports have been brought into line with international standards, they may not always contain correct information. Obligations on companies to publish financial information may also be limited.</p>
Credit Risk	<p>A bond will generally lose value if the issuer's financial health deteriorates, or appears likely to. An issuer could go into default (become unwilling or unable to make payments on their bonds), which often will make the bond illiquid or worthless.</p>
Collateral Risk	<p>Collateral is received from counterparties in connection with transactions in OTC derivatives other than currency forwards. Such collaterals may be in the form of government bonds and cash. A counterparty may become unable or unwilling to meet its obligations to the Fund, resulting in losses to the Fund.</p> <p>In the event of default, the counterparty would forfeit its collateral on the transaction. However if a transaction is not fully collateralised, the collateral may not cover the credit exposure to the counterparty. Collateral may be held either by the depositary or by a third-party custodian and there is a risk of loss if the custodian or sub-custodian are negligent or become insolvent.</p>

Type of key risk	Description of risk
Legal Risk	<p>There is a risk that legal agreements in respect of certain derivatives, instruments and techniques are terminated due, for instance, to bankruptcy, supervening illegality or change in tax or accounting laws. In such circumstances, the Fund may be required to cover any losses incurred. Furthermore, certain transactions are entered into on the basis of complex legal documents. Such documents may be difficult to enforce or may be the subject of a dispute as to interpretation in certain circumstances. Whilst the rights and obligations of the parties to a legal document may be governed by the agreed governing law of the document, in certain circumstances (for example insolvency proceedings) other legal systems other than the governing law of the document may take priority which may affect the enforceability of existing transactions.</p> <p>The Fund will not, and potentially none of the service providers, carry any insurance for losses for which the Fund may be ultimately subject to an indemnification obligation. Any indemnification payment with respect to the Fund would be borne by it and will result in a corresponding reduction in the per Unit price of the Fund.</p>
Trading Price of Units may differ from NAV per Unit	<p>As with any exchange traded fund, it is possible that the trading price of Units on Cboe may differ from the Class's NAV per Unit. The trading price is dependent on a number of factors including the demand for and supply of Units, investor confidence, the availability of market maker services during the course of the trading day, the bid-offer spread charged by a market maker. The trading price may be affected if there is a suspension of the application and redemption process. The application and redemption facility is designed to reduce the likelihood of Units trading at a significant discount or premium to the Class's NAV per Unit. If the application or redemption facility for the Fund is closed on a particular day, the trading price might diverge further from the Class's NAV per Unit.</p> <p>Periods of increased market volatility or disruptions to the market making function may result in wider bid-offer spreads for Units and trading prices that differ significantly from the Class's NAV per Unit. This risk may be higher in the period shortly after Cboe opens for trading and near the close of trading. If an investor purchases Units at a time when the market price is at a premium to the Class's NAV per Unit or sells at a time when the market price is at a discount to the Class's NAV per Unit, then the investor may sustain losses. Investors should consider placing "limit orders" to reduce the risk of trading at unfavourable prices.</p>
Political Risk	<p>The value of the Fund's investments may be affected by uncertainties such as international political developments, civil conflicts and war, changes in government policies, changes in taxation, restrictions on foreign investment and currency repatriation, currency fluctuations and other developments in the laws and regulations of countries in which investment may be made. For example, assets could be compulsorily re-acquired without adequate compensation. Events and evolving conditions in certain economies or markets may alter the risks associated with investments in countries or regions that historically were perceived as comparatively stable becoming riskier and more volatile. These risks are magnified in emerging market countries.</p>
Class Risk	<p>The Fund may have different classes of Units and the Responsible Entity may from time to time at its discretion issue additional class(es). There is a risk that investors of different classes, may be exposed to liabilities of another class of Units and they could lose some or all of their investment in the Fund. There is also a risk that in the event of an insolvency, the assets referable to a class could be made available to creditors of another class.</p>
Regulatory Risk	<p>Laws affecting managed investment schemes may change in the future. Investing in foreign markets with different legal and regulatory systems means that foreign investments are exposed to more risk than Australian assets because of potential changes in legal and regulatory policies.</p>
Early Closing Risk	<p>Unanticipated early closings of a securities exchange on which securities held by the Fund are traded may result in the inability to sell or buy securities on that day. If the relevant exchange closes early on a day when the Fund needs to execute a high volume of securities trades late in the trading day (in order to implement application or redemption requests), the Fund may incur trading losses.</p>
Cyber Security Risk	<p>With the increased use of technology to conduct business, the Responsible Entity, the Fund and their service providers can be susceptible to information security and related risks including cyber security attacks or incidents.</p> <p>Cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events, and include gaining unauthorised access to digital systems, networks or devices for purposes of misappropriating</p>

Type of key risk	Description of risk
	<p>assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber-attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorised access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e. efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users).</p> <p>Cyber security breaches may cause disruptions to the Fund’s operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its Unitholders.</p>
Taxation Risk	<p>Proceeds from the sale of securities in some markets or the receipt of any dividends and other income may be or may become subject to tax, levies, duties or other fees or charges imposed by the authorities in that market, including taxation levied by withholding at source. Tax law and practice in certain countries into which the Fund invests or may invest in the future (in particular China and other emerging markets) is not clearly established. It is therefore possible that the current interpretation of the law or understanding of practice might change, or that the law might be changed with retrospective effect. As a result, the Fund could become subject to additional taxation in such countries that is not currently anticipated or when investments are made, valued or disposed of.</p>
Volcker Rule Risk	<p>JPMorgan Chase & Co. and its affiliates (together, “J.P. Morgan”) are subject to certain U.S. federal banking laws and regulations which may be relevant to the Fund and its investors. On July 21, 2010, the “Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act” (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) was signed into law. The Dodd-Frank Act includes certain provisions (known as the “Volcker Rule”) that restricts the ability of a banking entity, such as J.P. Morgan, from acquiring or retaining any equity, partnership or other ownership interest in, or sponsoring, a covered fund and prohibits certain transactions between such funds and J.P. Morgan. Although J.P. Morgan does not intend to treat the Fund as a covered fund, under the Volcker Rule, if J.P. Morgan, together with its employees and directors, owns 25% or more of the ownership interests of the Fund outside of the permitted seeding period, the Fund could be treated as a covered fund. Generally, the permitted seeding period is three years from the implementation of the Fund investment strategy. As a result, it may be required to reduce its ownership interests in the Fund at a time that is sooner than would otherwise be desirable. This may require the sale of portfolio securities, which may result in losses, increased transaction costs and adverse tax consequences. In addition, in cases where J.P. Morgan continues to hold a seed position representing a significant portion of the Fund’s assets at the end of the permitted seeding period, the anticipated or actual redemption of shares owned by J.P. Morgan could adversely impact the Fund and could result in such fund’s liquidation.</p>

7. Fees and 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 account 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 fees based on your own circumstances, the **Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC)** Moneysmart website (www.moneysmart.gov.au) has a managed funds fee calculator to help you check out different fee options.

This section shows fees and other costs that you may be charged pertaining to your investments in the Class. 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.

Information on how managed investment schemes are taxed is set out in section 8 of this PDS.

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

Fees and costs summary

JPMorgan Global Bond Active ETF

Type of fee or cost ¹	Amount	How and when paid
Ongoing annual fees and costs²		
Management fees and costs¹ The fees and costs for managing your investment	Estimated to be <u>0.45% p.a.</u> of the NAV of the Class and comprised of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a management fee of 0.45% p.a. of the NAV of the Class; estimated indirect costs of 0.00% p.a. of the NAV of the Class; and estimated Fund expenses of 0.00% p.a. of the NAV of the Class. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Management fees are calculated and accrued on a daily basis in the Unit price of the Class and payable monthly in arrears out of the assets of the Class. Indirect costs are paid out of the Class's assets as and when incurred and is reflected in the Unit price of the Class. Fund expenses which are unusual or extraordinary are paid out of the Class's assets as and when incurred. Fund expenses incurred in the ordinary or normal course of operations are paid out of the management fee as and when incurred at no additional charge to you¹.
Performance fees Amounts deducted from your investment in relation to the performance of the product	Nil	The Fund does not charge a performance fee.
Transaction costs³ The costs incurred by the scheme when buying or selling assets	Estimated transaction costs of 0.00% p.a. of the NAV of the Class.	Paid directly out of the assets of the Class or indirectly out of the assets of an interposed vehicle, as and when incurred and is reflected daily in the Unit price of the Class.

Member activity related fees and costs (fees for services or when your money moves in or out of the product)²

Type of fee or cost	Other investors	Authorised Participant	How and when paid
Establishment fee The fee to open your investment	Nil	Nil	Not applicable
Contribution fee The fee on each application for new units	Nil	\$100	These fees are payable at the time of creating/redeeming Units and are only applicable to Authorised Participants, as only Authorised Participants are able to create/redeem Units. Refer to the section of this PDS titled "Additional explanation of fees and costs" for details of the contribution/withdrawal fee charged by the Class.
Withdrawal fee The fee on each amount subtracted from your investment	Nil	\$100	
Buy/sell spread^{4,5} An amount deducted from your investment representing costs incurred in transactions by the scheme	Nil ⁶	Estimated to be 0.15% of the application amount and 0.15% of the withdrawal amount	Buy/sell spreads do not apply when buying/selling Units on Cboe. These fees are payable at the time of creating/redeeming Units and are only applicable to Authorised Participants, as only Authorised Participants are able to create/redeem Units. Refer to the section of this PDS titled "Additional explanation of fees and costs" for further information.
Exit fee The fee to close your investment	Nil	Nil	Not applicable
Switching fee The fee for changing investment options	Nil	Nil	Not applicable

¹ Management fees and costs are comprised of a management fee, indirect costs and Fund expenses. Unless otherwise stated, the fees and costs shown are inclusive of GST and net of any applicable input tax credits and reduced input tax credits, and are shown without any other adjustment in relation to any tax deduction available to the Responsible Entity. For further information refer to "Management fees and costs" in the section "Additional explanation of fees and costs" below. Normal operating expenses are borne out of the management fee. There is no cap on indirect costs, unusual or extraordinary Fund expenses and such amounts are paid out of the Fund's assets referable to the Class.

² All estimates of fees and costs in this section are based on information available as at the date of this PDS. All fees reflect the Responsible Entity's reasonable estimates of the fees for the current financial year. As the Class was established for less than 11 months before the end of the previous financial year, the costs reflect the Responsible Entity's reasonable estimates at the date of this PDS of those costs that will apply to the Class for the current financial year.

year. For further information refer to the section "Additional explanation of fees and costs" below. Management fees and costs may not equal the management fee plus indirect costs plus Fund expenses due to rounding.

³ The transaction costs disclosed in this section are shown net of any recovery received by the Fund from the buy/sell spread and the contribution/withdrawal fee charged to transacting Authorised Participants. For more information on the meaning and calculation of transaction costs, see "Transaction costs" under the heading "Additional explanation of fees and costs".

⁴ In estimating the buy/sell spread, the Responsible Entity has assumed that the applications or withdrawals are made during normal market conditions, as in times of stressed or dislocated market conditions (which are not possible for the Responsible Entity to predict) the buy/sell spread may increase significantly and it is not possible to reasonably estimate the buy/sell spread that may be applied in such situations. The Responsible Entity may vary the buy/sell spreads from time to time, including increasing these costs without notice and this will be disclosed on the Manager's website <https://am.jpmorgan.com/au>. For more details refer to "Buy/sell spread" in the section "Additional explanation of fees and costs" below.

⁵ We may charge a sell spread in special circumstances where Unitholders other than Authorised Participants have a right to redeem their Units with the Responsible Entity. Please see section 9 for further information.

⁶ Investors (other than Authorised Participants) may incur brokerage fees, commissions and a bid/ask spread (being the difference between the price at which participants are willing to buy and sell Units on Cboe) when buying and selling units on Cboe. Please consult your stockbroker for more information in relation to their fees and charges.

Example of annual fees and costs

This table gives an example of how the ongoing annual fees and costs in the Class can affect your investment over a one year period. You should use this table to compare the Class with other products offered by managed investment schemes.

Example – JPMorgan Global Bond Active ETF		Balance of \$50,000 with a contribution of \$5,000 ³ during year
Contribution fees	Nil ¹	For every additional \$5,000 you put in, you will be charged \$0.
PLUS Management fees and costs^{3,4,5}	0.45% ² of the NAV of the Class ²	And , for every \$50,000 you have in the Class, you will be charged or have deducted from your investment \$225 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^{4,5}	0.00% p.a. of the NAV of the Class	And , you will be charged or have deducted from your investment \$0 in transaction costs.
EQUALS Cost of Fund – Class E		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: \$225^{1,3,4,5} . What it costs you will depend on the investment option you choose. The management fee for the Class is non-negotiable.

¹ Authorised Participants may be subject to a contribution fee to create Units in the Class and may incur additional fees, such as withdrawal fees and buy/sell spreads. Please refer to the 'Additional explanation of fees and costs' section below for more information.

² The actual management fees and costs may vary from this estimate having regard to actual Fund expenses and indirect costs that are incurred.

³ The additional management fees and costs will be on a pro-rata basis and will vary depending on when you have made the additional investment during the year. This is an example only and is prescribed by the Act. It is based on the assumption that the \$5,000 contribution occurs on the last day of the year (and therefore, the management fees and costs are calculated using an account balance of \$50,000 only) and that the value of your investment remains the same during the year. In practice your actual account balance will vary daily and the actual

management fees and costs charged are based on the value of the Fund which also fluctuates daily.

⁴ A buy/sell spread may also apply to investments into and withdrawals from the Class, which is not taken into account in this example. This example does not include additional fees if you are an Indirect Investor. Additional fees may be charged by your broker, financial adviser or Service operator (as applicable) for investing in the Class. Please refer to the 'Additional explanation of fees and costs' section below for further details.

⁵ Refer to footnotes 2 and 3 of the Fees and Costs Summary table above.

Additional explanation of fees and costs

Management fees and costs

The management fees and costs (fees and costs incurred by you investing in the Class) comprise of a management fee, Fund expenses and indirect costs that are deducted from the returns of the Fund. The management fees and costs do not include transaction costs i.e. costs associated with investing in underlying assets.

Management fee

A management fee of 0.45% p.a. of the NAV of the Class is payable to the Responsible Entity (including any fee payable to the Manager out of the management fee) for managing the Fund.

The management fee is calculated and accrued on a daily basis in the Unit price of the Class and payable monthly in arrears out of the assets of the Class.

The Constitution sets out the maximum fees that can be charged by the Responsible Entity for an investment in the Fund. We are entitled to receive a management fee of up to 3% p.a. of the gross value of the assets of the Fund.

As at the date of this PDS, the Responsible Entity does not have any intention to change the fees and costs described in this PDS, although it has the right to do so at any time without investor consent. Any increase in the fees for the Fund will be announced to Cboe via its issuer announcements platform at least 30 days before it occurs.

Any estimates of fees and costs in this PDS are based on information available as at the date of this PDS. As such, the actual fees and costs may differ and are subject to change from time to time. Information in this PDS is subject to change from time to time and to the extent the change is not materially adverse to investors, the information is published on the Manager's website, at <https://am.jpmorgan.com/au>. A paper copy of any updated information will be provided free of charge on request.

For providing the services under an investment management agreement, the Manager is also entitled to

receive a fee. This amount is paid by us to the Manager out of the management fee we are entitled to receive and will not be a separate fund expense under the Constitution.

Fund expenses

Normal operating expenses

Under the Constitution, we are entitled to be reimbursed from the Fund in respect of expenses reasonably and properly incurred in the administration, management and operation of the Fund, and other incidental expenses. These include a range of costs and expenses which include, but are not limited to, costs associated with, preparation of marketing material and disclosure documents, transfer agency services, custody and administration of the Fund and the provision of audit, legal and tax services. To the extent any of these expenses are incurred by the Manager, the Manager is entitled to be reimbursed for these expenses by us (and we will, in turn, be entitled to be reimbursed this amount from the Fund). As at the date of this PDS, normal operating expenses are paid out of the management fee and are not an additional charge to you.

Unusual or extraordinary Fund expenses

Unusual or extraordinary Fund expenses such as the costs of calling and holding Unitholder meetings are not generally incurred during the day-to-day operation of the Fund and are not necessarily incurred in any given year.

As the Class was established for less than 11 months before the end of the previous financial year, the estimated Fund expenses set out in the fees and costs summary include an estimate of the unusual or extraordinary expenses of 0.00% p.a. of the NAV of the Class. Such amount reflects the Responsible Entity's reasonable estimate as at the date of this PDS of those unusual or extraordinary expenses that will apply to the Class for the current financial year.

Unusual or extraordinary expenses may vary from year to year including to the extent that they rely on estimates. This amount is not an indication or guarantee of the amount that may be charged in the future.

We are entitled to be indemnified out of the Fund for all expenses, losses and liabilities reasonably and properly incurred. This entitlement does not exist in relation to an expense, loss or liability attributable to a failure to properly perform the duties of a responsible entity.

Indirect costs

Indirect costs are any cost we know, or reasonably ought to know or, where this is not the case, may reasonably estimate has reduced or will reduce (as applicable), whether directly or indirectly, the return on the Fund, or the amount or value of the income of, or property attributable to the Fund, or an interposed vehicle other than the management fee and Fund expenses. Broadly, an interposed vehicle is a body, trust, or partnership through which the Fund invests.

The amount of indirect costs includes the costs of investing in derivatives that are not traded or listed on a recognised exchange and that are used by the Fund for the purposes of achieving its Investment Objective.

Indirect costs are included in the management fees and costs of the Class and will be borne indirectly by the Class and its investors.

As the Class was established for less than 11 months before the end of the previous financial year, the estimated indirect costs component set out in the fees and costs summary above includes indirect costs of 0.00% p.a. of the NAV of the Class which reflects the Responsible Entity's reasonable estimate as at the date of this PDS of those costs that will apply to the Class for the current financial year.

Indirect costs are reflected in the Unit price of the Class as and when incurred. Indirect costs are not an additional fee paid to us. Indirect costs may vary from year to year, including to the extent that they rely on estimates. The amount described is not an indication or guarantee of the amount that may be charged in the future.

Transaction costs

In managing the investments of the Fund, transaction costs such as charges, disbursements, expenses, outgoings, fees, taxes, commissions, brokerage, settlement costs, clearing costs and government charges may be incurred by the Fund ("**Transaction Costs**"). These costs may be incurred by investing directly in the underlying securities but may also include costs incurred by an interposed vehicle that would be transaction costs if they had been incurred by the Fund. For example, the costs of the Fund acquiring derivatives that are not traded or listed on a recognised exchange for hedging purposes may also constitute Transaction Costs. Where these costs arise as a result of applications and withdrawals, these costs may be covered by the inclusion of a contribution/withdrawal fee and a buy/sell spread in the application or withdrawal price. Please refer to the 'Buy/sell spread' section below for further details. The Transaction Costs shown in the "Fees and costs summary" section are shown net of any amount recovered by the contribution/withdrawal fee and the buy/sell spread that is charged by the Responsible Entity. Transaction Costs are an additional cost to you when they are not already been recovered by the contribution/withdrawal fee and the buy/sell spread charged by the Responsible Entity.

Transaction Costs relevant to the Class are paid out of the Fund's assets and reflected in the Unit price of the Class. Transaction Costs associated with dealing with assets of the Fund may be recovered by us or the Manager. Transaction Costs are not a fee paid to us or the Manager.

The estimated Transaction Costs figure, is set out in the fees and costs summary above. It is shown net of any amount recovered by the contribution/withdrawal fee and the buy/sell spread charged by the Responsible Entity and is calculated based on a reasonable estimate of the transaction costs for the current financial year at the time this PDS is prepared and the Responsible Entity's reasonable estimate of such costs where information was not available as at the date of this PDS or where the Responsible Entity was unable to determine the exact amount. The net Transaction Costs are borne by the Fund and are reflected in the Unit price of the Class. For example, on the basis of the approach described above for the Class, the estimated amount of the net Transaction Costs on an average account balance of \$50,000 in the Class is \$0.

The total gross Transaction Costs based on the Responsible Entity's reasonable estimate, was approximately 0.06% of the NAV of the Class. For

example, the value of the estimated gross Transaction Costs for the Class on an average account balance of \$50,000 in the Class would be \$30.

The Fund's estimated and/or historical transaction costs may not be an accurate indicator of the actual transaction costs you may incur in the future. Actual costs may differ and will vary based on a number of factors including the volume of transactions undertaken and market conditions generally. Such drivers of market volatility (including the outbreak of hostilities in Ukraine) may impact the Fund's transaction costs and such costs may vary over time.

Buy/sell spread

Transaction Costs that are incurred because investors buy or sell Units of the Class are also paid from the assets of the Class, but may be offset by transaction cost allowances that are included in the calculation of the application and/or withdrawal prices of the Class, which are commonly known as "buy/sell spreads".

Transaction Costs are estimated and allocated accordingly when an investor buys or sells Units by incorporating a buy/sell spread between the application or withdrawal prices of the Class, where appropriate. This aims to ensure that other investors of the Fund are not impacted by the Transaction Costs associated with a particular investor buying or selling Units of the Class. We have the discretion to waive the buy/sell spread on applications or withdrawals.

The buy/sell spread is based on our estimates of the average Transaction Costs incurred by the Fund. It is not a fee paid to us or the Manager and is retained in the Fund to cover the actual Transaction Costs as they are incurred.

The buy/sell spread is an additional cost to you and will impact the return on your investment.

Buy/sell spreads apply to the Class. As at the date of this PDS, a buy spread of 0.15% is charged on each application and a sell spread of 0.15% is charged on each withdrawal.

The Responsible Entity may vary the buy/sell spreads from time to time including increasing these without notice when it is necessary to protect the interests of existing investors and if permitted by law. The updated information will be provided to Authorised Participants electronically.

In certain exceptional circumstances, Unitholders who are not Authorised Participants may have the right to redeem Units directly with the Responsible Entity. In these circumstances, investors may be charged a sell spread to reflect the Responsible Entity's reasonable estimate of the costs that the Fund incurs when processing the withdrawal request. The sell spread is an additional cost to the investor that is paid to and retained in the Class.

Investors who exercise their right to withdraw from the Fund in these circumstances will receive the withdrawal price calculated by adjusting the Class's NAV per Unit by the sell spread. Please see section 9 for further information.

Contribution and withdrawal fees for Authorised Participants

No contribution fees or withdrawal fees are payable by investors who buy and sell Units on Cboe. However, brokerage charges may apply.

Contribution fees and withdrawal fees will only be charged to Authorised Participants and if payable, on an application for or redemption of Units directly with the Fund.

Redemption fees for other Unitholders

Unitholders who are not Authorised Participants may be charged a redemption fee if they redeem Units pursuant to their right to redeem in the special circumstances. The redemption fee per Unit will not be greater than the redemption fee per Unit that would be payable by an Authorised Participant for a cash redemption when withdrawing the minimum parcel of Units.

Alternative payments

We do not pay any commission or soft dollars to financial advisers or advisory firms but reserve the right to do so at any time subject to applicable laws. Your financial adviser may, however, charge you an advice fee for your investment into the Fund. The details of these fees and costs should be set out in the statement of advice provided by your financial adviser.

Fee changes

We may change the amount of any of the fees in this PDS (including increase fees up to the maximum set out in the Constitution) without your consent except if required by the Act. We will not increase our fees, or introduce new fees, without giving you or your Service operator (as applicable) at least 30 days' written notice when legally required to do so, except for government fees or charges. All estimates of fees and costs in this section 7 are based on information available as at the date of this PDS.

Indirect Investors

If you are an Indirect Investor, additional fees may be charged by your financial adviser or Service operator (as applicable) for investing in the Fund as set out in their offer document.

In-specie transfers

On investing in the Fund, any costs associated with an 'in-specie' transfer will be paid by the Authorised Participant.

Where a withdrawal is satisfied by an 'in-specie' transfer, the Authorised Participant will bear all costs, including any applicable stamp duty, payable as a result of the transfer.

We reserve the right to accept 'in-specie' transfers for applications in our absolute discretion. We may, with consent of the Authorised Participant, transfer assets in lieu of payment in satisfaction of a withdrawal request.

Stockbroker fees

In addition to the fees and costs above, investors may incur customary brokerage fees and commissions when buying and selling Units on Cboe, as for any listed or quoted security. Please consult a stockbroker for more information in relation to their fees and charges.

Taxation

All taxes will be deducted from the Fund's assets as appropriate. Information on Tax is set out in section 8 of this PDS.

If the Responsible Entity becomes liable to pay GST on fees not described in this PDS as GST inclusive, it is entitled to be reimbursed out of the assets of the Fund for the amount of GST.

The Fund will pass on the benefit of any tax deduction that it may receive in the form of returns to investors.

Market maker cost

The Responsible Entity has appointed a market participant to execute its market making activities in order to provide liquidity in the Units on Cboe and also to facilitate settlement. The market maker will earn revenue as a result of these activities, which is comprised of the bid/offer spread available on the secondary market. The bid/offer spread is the difference between the price at which the market maker will offer to acquire Units and the price at which the market maker will offer to sell Units in the market making process.

Financial advisers

Additional fees may be paid to a financial adviser if you have consulted a financial adviser. You should refer to the statement of advice provided by your financial adviser in which details of the fees are set out.

GST

All fees and costs outlined in this section include GST net of any reduced input tax credits and are shown without any other adjustment in relation to any tax deduction available to the Responsible Entity.

8. Tax

WARNING: Investing in a registered managed investment scheme is likely to have tax consequences. Investors are strongly advised to seek professional tax advice prior to making any investment decisions. Material relating to Tax may change between the time when you read this PDS and the day when you acquire the product.

How the Fund is taxed

The Fund is an Australian resident trust for Australian income tax purposes. On the basis that investors will be attributed/made presently entitled to the income of the Fund for each financial year, the Fund should generally not be subject to income tax.

Tax losses incurred by the Fund remain within the Fund and cannot be distributed to investors. Provided the Fund satisfies the relevant loss testing requirements, it may be able to offset its carry forward tax losses against the taxable income it derives in a future income year.

Where the Fund satisfies the requirements of a Managed Investment Trust ("MIT"), the Fund can make an irrevocable election ("**MIT Capital Election**") to apply a deemed "capital" treatment for gains and losses on "covered assets" such as shares. The Responsible Entity will not make the MIT Capital Election in respect of the Fund as the Fund is unlikely to make capital gains from its investments.

How resident investors are taxed

Registered managed investment schemes do not generally pay tax on behalf of investors. The taxable income of the Fund should generally be distributed to investors. Investors are assessed for tax on any income and capital gains generated by the registered managed investment scheme.

The taxable income distributed by the Fund should retain its character in the hands of the investors.

Australian resident investors will need to include their share of the Fund's taxable income in their assessable income for the relevant income year regardless of whether the investor receives the distribution following the end of the income year or the distribution is reinvested. Amounts to be included in the investor's tax return will be notified in the tax statement (or AMIT Member Annual Statement ("**AMMA statement**") where the fund is an Attribution Managed Investment Trust ("**AMIT**") for the income year.

In the event the Fund pays foreign tax, the distribution from the Fund may include a foreign income tax offset ("**FITO**"), which investors need to take into account in determining their taxable income. Furthermore, investors may be able to utilise the FITOs to reduce their tax liability. Any excess or unused FITOs, for a particular income year cannot be carried forward by investors and will be lost.

Where foreign taxes are paid on foreign capital gains, the Fund's ability to pass a FITO on to investors in respect of these taxes may be restricted where the full amount of the capital gain is not included in the calculation of the Fund's Australian taxable income due to the application of capital losses or the capital gains tax discount regime.

Where an investor has disposed of their Units in the Fund, the tax treatment will depend on whether the investor holds their Units on capital account or revenue account.

If the investor holds their Units on revenue account, the gain or loss on disposal or redemption will be a revenue gain or loss and included in the investor's assessable income accordingly.

Where the investor holds their Units on capital account, the investor will be subject to capital gains tax ("**CGT**"), and consequently, the investor may realise a capital gain or a capital loss. Where investors realise a capital gain on Units that have been held for at least 12 months, certain investors may be able to apply the relevant CGT discount (after reducing the gross capital gains by realised capital losses including carry forward capital losses) to such gains. The applicable CGT discount is 50% for resident individuals and qualifying trusts and 33.33% for complying superannuation funds and pooled superannuation trusts.

Where the Fund has made a return of capital or has distributed a tax deferred amount, generally, these amounts are not included in the investor's assessable income. However, these amounts will reduce the cost base and reduced cost base of the Units in the Fund and consequently the investor may realise a higher capital gain or a lower capital loss on the subsequent disposal of their Units. Where the cost base has been reduced to nil, the investor may realise an immediate capital gain.

How non-resident investors are taxed

The Responsible Entity may withhold tax on distributions made to non-residents.

If you are investing through a Service, you should also refer to your Service operator for further information about the tax treatment of your investment.

Distributions to non-resident investors may be subject to withholding tax. The rate of withholding tax will depend on the income distributed by the Fund and the country in which the investor is a resident. As a general rule, distribution of foreign income to non-resident investors is not subject to tax in Australia. Also, unless the non-resident investor meets certain conditions, the non-resident investor should not be subject to Australian tax on the disposal of their Units in the Fund.

Tax file number (“TFN”)/Australian business number (“ABN”)

Providing your TFN is not compulsory but without it or the appropriate exemption information we have to withhold tax from your distributions at the highest marginal tax rate (plus Medicare levy) until your TFN or exemption is provided.

You may prefer to provide an ABN as an alternative to your TFN if your investment is made as part of an enterprise.

We are authorised under tax laws to collect TFNs and ABNs in connection with your investment in the Fund.

If you are investing through a Service, please refer to your Service operator for more information on the collection of TFNs and ABNs.

The summary above is general in nature and is intended as a guide only. As the tax rules in Australia are complex and are continuously changing, it is strongly recommended that investors obtain specific tax advice pertaining to their own circumstances prior to investing in the Fund.

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

Under the FATCA provisions of the US Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act, 30% US withholding may be levied on certain US sourced income (for the Fund, principally dividends and interest paid by US corporations and institutions including the US Government) unless the Fund is considered FATCA-compliant. The Fund is resident in Australia, which signed an Intergovernmental Agreement with the US in relation to FATCA. Under enacted Australian local legislation and local guidance to implement FATCA (together with FATCA, “**Australian FATCA Rules**”), the Fund is an Australian Financial Institution and intends to comply with Australian FATCA Rules. Under the Australian FATCA Rules applicable to the Fund, due diligence would be conducted on investors in the Fund, and investors with reportable accounts under such rules would be reported to the Australian Taxation Office (“**ATO**”). Compliance with relevant requirements under the Australian FATCA Rules is expected to be undertaken by the Responsible Entity. Investors to be reported on include certain US investors and certain non-US entities owned by US persons. Information to be reported to the ATO includes their identifying information, their holdings in the Fund, and payments made by the Fund to them.

The ATO will transmit the reported information to the US Internal Revenue Service.

The Fund intends to comply with Australian FATCA Rules and is not expected to be subject to a 30% FATCA withholding tax on US sourced income or other above-described amounts paid to the Fund. However, this cannot be assured given the complexity of the Australian FATCA Rules. The Responsible Entity, the Fund and/or their appointed parties, may request that investors and prospective investors provide certain information in order to comply with the requirements.

Prospective investors should consult their own advisors regarding the possible implications of FATCA on the Fund, on their investment in the Fund based on their particular circumstances and on the information that may be required to be provided and disclosed to the Fund, the Responsible Entity, the Manager and distributors, prior to, or after, a completed application or withdrawal request. The application of the Australian FATCA Rules to the Fund, and the application of US’ legislation and guidance implementing FATCA to the Fund are subject to change.

Common Reporting Standard (“CRS”)

The Common Reporting Standard as implemented under Australian law and guidance (such implementation, “**CRS**”) generally requires financial institutions in Australia to collect information relating to their account holders’ tax residence jurisdictions and report such information to the ATO, to enable the ATO to exchange such information with governmental authorities in other jurisdictions. Generally, under CRS, information is required to be collected (and other CRS due diligence performed) to seek to identify, and reporting to the ATO would be performed on, non-Australian tax residence jurisdictions of an Australian financial institution’s account holders. This is the case even with respect to account holders that are tax residents of, among others, jurisdictions that do not have a competent authority agreement in place with Australia to exchange Common Reporting Standard information. Australia has signed the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement to exchange information, along with a significant number of other jurisdictions.

The Fund is an Australian Financial Institution and intends to comply with CRS. Under CRS rules, due diligence would be conducted on investors in the Fund to identify whether they have reportable accounts for CRS purposes, and investors with reportable accounts would be reported to the ATO. Compliance with CRS requirements is expected to be undertaken by the Responsible Entity. The Responsible Entity, the Fund and/or their appointed parties may request that investors and prospective investors provide certain information in order to comply with CRS requirements. Investors to be reported on under CRS include certain investors that have one or more non-Australian tax residence jurisdictions and certain entities owned by persons with one or more non-Australian tax residence jurisdictions. Information to be reported to the ATO under CRS includes their identifying information, their tax residence jurisdictions and associated taxpayer identification numbers, their holdings in the Fund, and payments made by the Fund to them. The ATO will transmit the reported information to the governmental authorities of certain jurisdictions in which investors (or

persons controlling certain entity investors) are tax resident.

The Common Reporting Standard as implemented by Australian legislation and guidance applies to the Fund.

By investing in the Fund and/or continuing to invest in the Fund, investors acknowledge that they may be required to provide information to the Fund, the Responsible Entity and/or their appointed parties, in order for the Fund to be treated as compliant with CRS and Australian FATCA Rules. The investors' information (and information on beneficial owners, beneficiaries, direct or indirect shareholders or other persons associated with certain entity investors) may be communicated by the ATO to governmental authorities in other jurisdictions.

Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the possible implications of the Common Reporting Standard on the Fund, on their investment in the Fund based on their particular circumstances, and on the information that may be required to be provided and disclosed to the Fund, the Responsible Entity, the Manager and distributors prior to, or after, a completed application or withdrawal request. The application of Common Reporting Standard rules is subject to change.

AMIT election

The Fund has elected to be treated as an AMIT under the AMIT tax regime. Under the AMIT rules, qualifying funds that elect to be taxed under the regime are able to segment their income into components – for example, into certain types of income, gains, exempt amounts, offsets and credits – and allocate particular components to particular investors, provided the basis of allocation is fair and reasonable and in accordance with the Fund's constituent documents. The amounts so allocated will retain their tax character when passing through the Fund.

This attribution basis of taxation replaces the present entitlement basis of taxation for MITs. Where taxable income attributed by the Fund for an income year is either less than or greater than the cash distributed, this leads to decreases or increases (respectively) in the cost base of an investor's Units in the Fund. These cost base adjustments will be notified in the AMMA statement provided to the investor for an income year.

The attribution method of taxation can lead to differences between the cash distributions received and the amounts to be included in an investor's assessable income.

The AMIT regime also clarifies and amends the interaction between the tax liability on distributions payable to investors, and the tax liability on disposal of fund units. The AMIT rules alleviate double taxation that may otherwise arise where an amount has been taxed to an investor but not received by the time Units in the Fund are sold, by increasing the cost base of the fund units to reflect the taxed but undistributed amount. Other key features of the AMIT regime include deemed fixed trust status and the ability to make adjustments in respect of prior year errors in the year in which the errors are discovered rather than requiring an amendment to the prior year tax return and distribution statements.

9. How to buy and sell Units

Only Authorised Participants may apply for Units directly through this PDS.

Other investors cannot apply for Units through this PDS. Such investors may buy and sell Units by trading on Cboe through a stockbroker or via a financial adviser.

Prior to being issued Units, an Authorised Participant must execute an Authorised Participant Agreement that deals with, amongst other things, the rights and obligations of the Authorised Participant in relation to applying for Units. See section 11 for further information about the Authorised Participant Agreement.

An Authorised Participant may only redeem Units (other Unitholders may only redeem Units in the special circumstances described below). However, all Unitholders may normally sell their Units by trading on Cboe.

Applications for, and redemptions of, Units will be settled through the CHESS system.

Minimum applications and redemptions

The minimum application and redemption amount for the Class is one Creation Unit, unless otherwise agreed with the Responsible Entity. The number of Units that constitute a Creation Unit for the Class is determined by the Responsible Entity and notified to Authorised Participants.

Applications and redemptions must be for whole multiples of Creation Units, unless otherwise agreed with the Responsible Entity.

Application and redemption amounts are payable or receivable (as applicable) in cash in Australian dollars, unless otherwise agreed with the Responsible Entity.

Processing of applications and redemptions

Application/redemption orders received from Authorised Participants before the Dealing Deadline will be processed on that Dealing Day. Application/redemption orders received from Authorised Participants on or *after the Dealing Deadline* on a Dealing Day or a Fund Closure Day, will be treated as being received on the next Dealing Day.

For applications, Authorised Participants must deliver to the Responsible Entity or Custodian an amount of Australian dollars equal to the NAV of the Class for the relevant Units (adjusted for the buy spread), plus the contribution fee. In return, they will receive the relevant Units.

For redemptions, Authorised Participants must deliver, or arrange for delivery of, the relevant Units to the Responsible Entity or Custodian. In return, they will receive an amount of Australian dollars equal to the NAV of the Class for the relevant Units (less the sell spread), less the withdrawal fee.

Details of the amounts payable pursuant to applications, or receivable upon redemptions, will be notified to the Authorised Participant on the Business Day following the effective date of the application or redemption.

An application received by the Dealing Deadline (on day T) will generally enable the Authorised Participant to receive the new Units in its CHESS account in accordance with the standard settlement period

applicable to the relevant Class, provided the Authorised Participant has paid the application consideration and contribution fee by no later than the standard CHES settlement cut-off time (11:30am as at the date of this PDS) on that settlement day or as otherwise agreed with the Authorised Participant.

A redemption request received by the Dealing Deadline (on day T) will generally enable the Authorised Participant to receive the redemption payment (less the withdrawal fee) on the applicable settlement date, and the Authorised Participant has transferred the Units by no later than the standard CHES settlement cut-off time (11:30am as at the date of this PDS) or as otherwise agreed with the Authorised Participant.

The relevant settlement period for applications and redemptions may be extended to accommodate applicable overseas public holidays or Fund Closure Days, during the settlement period.

By signing an Authorised Participant Agreement, an Authorised Participant agrees to be bound by certain execution and settlement procedures in relation to applications for and redemptions of Units which are set out in the Authorised Participant Agreement. Settlement failure procedures apply if an Authorised Participant does not comply with its obligations under the procedures. The procedures allow the Responsible Entity to cancel an application or redemption in certain circumstances and to take certain other action. The Responsible Entity may also reject any application in whole or in part at any time, without giving reasons.

Valuations and pricing

Application/redemption orders received from Authorised Participants before the Dealing Deadline on a Dealing Day are processed at the NAV of the Class net of any applicable fees and charges (such as contribution /withdrawal fee).

The valuation time for the Fund is generally the close of trading in the market where the underlying securities trade on each Dealing Day.

The amount paid to an Authorised Participant on the redemption of Units may include a distribution of the distributable income of the Fund.

The NAV of the Class is generally calculated based on the aggregate value of the Fund's assets referable to the Class, all liabilities such as accrued fees and other costs, and provisions relating to the Class. Fees and other costs, including the Responsible Entity's fees, are normally accrued daily. The Fund's assets reflect their market value. The valuation methods applied by the Responsible Entity to value the Fund's assets and liabilities must be consistent with the range of ordinary commercial practice for valuing them.

Our Unit Pricing and Valuation Policy contains further details about the valuation methodology and how the NAV per Unit is calculated. This policy is available on the Manager's website at <https://am.jpmorgan.com/content/dam/jpm-am-aem/asiapacific/au/en/policies/unit-pricing-valuation-policy.pdf>. A copy of this policy may be obtained free of charge upon request.

Details of the daily NAV of the Class will be made available on our website at <https://am.jpmorgan.com/au/etf>.

Unitholder redemptions in special circumstances

As a condition of ASIC equal treatment relief, ASIC requires that in certain circumstances, investors other than Authorised Participants have a right to redeem Units directly with the Responsible Entity. When Units are suspended from trading on Cboe for more than 5 consecutive Business Days, investors have a right to withdraw from the Fund and receive a cash payment within a reasonable time unless:

- The Fund is being wound up;
- The Fund is not "liquid" as defined in the Act; or
- The Responsible Entity has suspended redemptions in accordance with the Constitution.

The sell spread and details of such off-market withdrawals will be provided in an announcement available at <https://am.jpmorgan.com/au> if and when such withdrawal is made available to investors. Alternatively, you can contact the Registrar. Investors who exercise their right to withdraw from the Fund in these circumstances will receive the withdrawal price calculated by deducting the sell spread from the Class's NAV. Withdrawals will be paid in cash, in Australian dollars.

No minimum redemption amount will apply.

Suspension of applications and redemptions

There may be occasions where the Responsible Entity may suspend the issue of Units or delay or reject redemption requests. This may occur, for example, around the end of a distribution period when the Responsible Entity is calculating and paying the distributable income for the relevant period or where there are factors, as determined by the Responsible Entity, which prevent the accurate calculation of Unit prices. The Responsible Entity will advise Unitholders of any suspension of applications or delay or rejection of redemptions.

Where the Responsible Entity cannot accurately determine the NAV of the Class, the Responsible Entity may suspend applications for Units and/or delay or reject redemptions of Units.

The Responsible Entity may also scale down redemptions in certain circumstances.

See section 11 for further information.

Distributions

A distribution is the payment of the Fund's distributable income to investors at predetermined intervals.

Distribution of the Fund's distributable income to investors generally occurs quarterly as at 30 June, 30 September, 31 December and 31 March or more regularly at the discretion of the Responsible Entity. Distributions (if any) are generally paid within 30 days, but in any event within 90 days, after the end of the distribution period. You will receive your distribution in cash, deposited into your Australian bank, building society or credit union account. The distributable income may include dividends received from the Fund or interest from cash holdings of the Fund. The distributions you receive are generally assessable income and you may still have to pay tax on the distribution even if you choose to reinvest it. Your distribution may include capital gains.

The distribution amount (if any) depends on the Fund's distributable income and is calculated in accordance with the Constitution. The amount you receive will be the pro-rata proportion of the distributable income, calculated according to the number of Units of the Class you hold relative to the number of Units of the same Class in issue as at midnight on the last day of the distribution period. The amount will vary and sometimes there might not be any distribution.

Any distribution which is impractical to distribute in a distribution period becomes an asset of the Fund and is deemed to accrue to the next distribution period. You will be notified of the composition of your distribution and the types of income and capital. We may also make special distributions on an interim basis without prior notice to you. However, at 30 June each year, investors will generally be entitled to all distributable income (if any) that has not been distributed. In addition to any distributions, you may, at any time, receive any amount (capital or income) by way of cash, in specie or bonus Units in the Class pro rata to the number of Units of the same Class you hold.

At the end of each distribution period, if there are any distributions, the Unit price of the Class will typically fall as it is adjusted to reflect the amount of any distribution paid. As the distribution amount you may receive is based on the entire distribution period, the closer you invest before the end of a distribution period the greater the possibility is that you may receive back some of your capital as income in the distribution paid for that period.

We do not accept directions to pay distributions to third parties. If an attempted deposit is rejected, the deposit may be cancelled.

If you are investing through a Service, you should seek advice from your Service operator as the timing of distributions may vary due to the Service operator's requirements.

Distribution Reinvestment Plan

The Responsible Entity may offer a Distribution Reinvestment Plan (DRP). A DRP will provide you with the option to have your distributions reinvested in the Fund.

Where a DRP is available, details of the DRP can be found on <https://am.jpmorgan.com/au> or you can contact the Registrar for information. If you do not make a choice, you will receive your distributions in cash, deposited into your Australian bank, building society or credit union account.

The Responsible Entity reserves the right to amend, suspend or terminate the DRP at any time.

10. Reporting

Latest performance, asset allocation and size of the Fund

Please refer to <https://am.jpmorgan.com/au/etf> or contact the Manager directly for such details.

The Fund's full portfolio holdings will be published on a daily basis on <https://am.jpmorgan.com/au/etf> at the same time that Authorised Participants and market makers are provided with portfolio composition files. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

Transaction confirmations

The Registrar will provide written confirmation of each of your transactions promptly. This includes initial and additional investments and reinvestments. Confirmation will be made to you by email or post.

Annual financial report

The audited financial statements for the Fund will be prepared as at 30 June each year and published on the Manager's website at <https://am.jpmorgan.com/au/etf> within 3 months after 30 June each year, or within any additional period permitted by regulatory relief.

Upon request, you may also receive, free of charge, a hard copy or electronic copy of the financial statements by contacting the Manager.

Tax statement

A year-end tax statement will be sent to you by the Registrar with tax information as soon as practical after the end of the financial year to help you include the information in your tax return.

Where the Fund is an AMIT for an income year, the tax statement provided will be an AMMA statement and will be provided within 3 months of the year end as required under the AMIT regime.

Indirect Investors

If you are investing as an Indirect Investor, your Service operator will report to you about your investment. Please refer to them about the frequency and nature of reporting on your investment.

Disclosing entity

If the Fund becomes a "disclosing entity" under the Act, the Fund will be subject to regular reporting and certain additional disclosure obligations. Copies of documents lodged with ASIC in relation to the Fund may be obtained from, or inspected at, an ASIC office.

If the Fund is a "disclosing entity" under the Act, you have a right to obtain a copy of the following documents at no charge to you:

- the annual financial report most recently lodged with ASIC by the Fund;
- any half-year financial report lodged with ASIC by the Fund after the lodgement of that annual financial report and before the date of the PDS; and
- any continuous disclosure notices given by the Fund after the lodgement of that annual report and before the date of the PDS.

If the Fund is a "disclosing entity", we will disclose information to investors which may have a material effect on the price or value of Units or would be likely to influence persons who commonly invests in deciding whether to acquire or dispose of Units. You have a right to obtain a copy of these documents at no charge. Please call the Manager and they will provide you with a copy of the requested document within 5 days. Any continuous disclosure obligations we have will be met by following ASIC's good practice guidance via website notices rather than lodging copies of these notices with ASIC. We will ensure that such material information will be made available as soon as practicable on the Manager's website at <https://am.jpmorgan.com/au>.

Even if the Fund is not a "disclosing entity", you have a right to obtain a copy of the above documents to the extent that they are available.

Markets announcement platform

While the Class is a quoted product, we will make information required to be disclosed while the Class is a quoted product on the Manager's website at <https://am.jpmorgan.com/au/etf> and via the Cboe website at www.cboe.com/au/equities/issuer-announcements/ on a periodic basis.

11. Additional information

Consents

The Manager, Administrative Agent, Custodian and Registrar have given consent which has not been withdrawn at the date of this PDS, to being named in the form and context in which they are being named in this PDS.

The Constitution

The Constitution, along with the Act and other relevant laws, governs the way in which the Fund operates and the rights and responsibilities and duties of the Responsible Entity and investors.

The Constitution contains the rules relating to a number of issues including:

- the rights and liability of investors;
- the process by which Units are issued and redeemed and the calculation of Unit prices;
- the calculation and distribution of the income of the Fund;
- the investment powers of the Responsible Entity, which are very broad;
- the Responsible Entity's right to claim an indemnity from the Fund for expenses incurred in relation to the Fund;
- the rules about investors' meetings;
- information about complaints' handling; and
- the duration and termination of the Fund.

The Constitution states that the liability of an investor is limited to the amount, if any, which remains unpaid on the investor's Units. An investor need not indemnify the Responsible Entity or any creditor of the Fund or Responsible Entity, if the Fund's assets are not sufficient to discharge the Fund's liabilities or meet the claim of any creditor of the Fund or the Responsible Entity in respect of the Fund.

The Constitution also provides that the Responsible Entity may deduct from any money payable to an investor any taxes which it is required or authorised to deduct or which it considers should be deducted. While the Constitution limits the liability of the investors in the manner described above, this position has not been fully tested in the courts of law.

The Responsible Entity may by deed modify, repeal or replace the Constitution if it reasonably considers the amendments will not adversely affect investors' rights.

Otherwise, it must obtain investors approval of the amendments at a meeting of investors.

The Responsible Entity may retire or be required to retire as responsible entity if investors vote for its removal or when requested to do so by the Manager subject to the law and its duties.

The Fund will terminate two days before the 80th anniversary of the establishment of the Fund, but the Responsible Entity may terminate it earlier by notice to investors. On termination, the Responsible Entity will realise the Fund's assets and pay to investors their share of the net proceeds of realisation.

A copy of the Constitution is available at no charge from the Responsible Entity on request. The information set out in this PDS about the content of the Constitution is a summary only.

Suspension of applications and redemptions

The Constitution of the Fund allows the Responsible Entity to suspend the issue of Units in the Fund by publishing a notice to that effect. Application forms received during a period of suspension may be rejected or treated as received when the period of suspension ceases. The Responsible Entity may also reject any application in whole or in part at any time without giving reasons.

The Constitution provides that, in some circumstances, the period for satisfaction of redemption requests (generally two Business Days) may be extended, or that redemption requests may be suspended or rejected for as long as the relevant circumstances apply. Those circumstances are where:

- i) the Responsible Entity has taken all reasonable steps to realise sufficient assets to pay amounts due in respect of Units to which a redemption request applies and is unable to do so due to circumstances outside its control, such as restricted or suspended trading in the market for an asset;
- ii) the Responsible Entity believes that it is impracticable or not possible to transfer, in the manner acceptable to the Responsible Entity, sufficient assets to satisfy the redemption request (for example, because of disruption to a settlement or clearing system);
- iii) the Responsible Entity believes that it is not practicable to determine the redemption securities for an in-kind redemption or carry out the calculations necessary to satisfy a redemption request (for example, because the index on which the redemption securities component is to be based is not compiled or published, or it is impracticable to calculate the NAV because of restricted or suspended trading in the market for an asset or because the value of any asset cannot otherwise promptly or accurately be ascertained);
- iv) the quotation of any Units on Cboe is suspended or the trading of any Units is otherwise halted, interrupted or restricted by Cboe, or the trading of any Units is subject to a period of deferred settlement, or there is a period during which the Units are subject to a consolidation or division;
- v) the Units cease to be admitted for quotation on Cboe;

- vi) a redemption request is received in a financial year and the Responsible Entity determines that the date on which the completion of the redemption of the Units would otherwise occur would be in the next financial year;
- vii) a redemption request is received during any period before or after a distribution date which period the Responsible Entity determines to be necessary or desirable to facilitate the calculation and distribution of distributable income;
- viii) the Responsible Entity does not consider that it is in the best interests of Unitholders of the Fund taken as a whole to transfer or realise sufficient assets to satisfy the redemption request; or
- ix) the Responsible Entity believes that assets cannot be realised at prices that would be obtained if assets were realised in an orderly fashion over a reasonable period in a stable market.

Termination of the investment management agreement for the Fund

The Responsible Entity may at any time give notice in writing to the Manager to terminate the investment management agreement in respect of the Fund to take effect 6 months after the date of the notice.

The Responsible Entity may terminate the Manager's appointment immediately if:

- a receiver or liquidator is appointed to the Manager;
- the Manager ceases to carry on business in relation to its activities as an investment manager or materially and adversely breaches the terms of the Manager's appointment; or
- the Responsible Entity is required to do so by law.

The Manager has no right to receive any payments upon termination of the investment management agreement, excluding in respect of any accrued rights, existing commitments, accrued management fees and expenses and accrued additional expenses relating to the termination of the investment management agreement.

No interest earned on application and distribution accounts

No interest is earned on application money, proceeds of withdrawal requests and distribution amounts, which are held in trust accounts prior to being processed.

Who can invest

The Fund is publicly offered in Australia only and is only intended for Australian tax residents. The Responsible Entity reserves the right to redeem Units where it becomes aware that Unitholders are not Australian tax residents.

US persons generally cannot invest in the Fund (please refer to "**Restriction to sell to a US person**" below for details).

Restriction to sell to a US person

The Fund has not been registered under the United States ("**US**") Securities Act, as amended ("**US Securities Act**") or under any similar or analogous provision of law enacted by any jurisdiction in the US. The Units may not be offered or sold within the US or sold to any US person unless we and the Manager, at our absolute discretion,

grant an exception. For this purpose, a US person is one falling under the definition of US person under the US Securities Act, under the guidelines set forth by the US Commodities Futures Trading Commission in its Interpretive Guidance and Policy Statement Regarding Compliance with Certain Swap Regulations, as amended, or under US Internal Revenue Code ("**IRC**") as specified below or under the US federal income tax law (as described below under paragraphs 1 through 4), or a non-US entity with certain US owners (as described below under paragraph 5):

1. An individual who is a citizen of the US or a resident alien for US federal income tax purposes. In general, the term "resident alien" is defined for this purpose to include any individual who (i) holds a US Permanent Resident Card (a "**green card**") issued by the US Citizenship and Immigration Services or (ii) meets a "substantial presence" test. The "substantial presence" test is generally met with respect to any calendar year if (a) the individual was present in the US on at least 31 days during such year and (b) the sum of the number of days in which such individual was present in the US during such year, 1/3 of the number of such days during the first preceding year, and 1/6 of the number of such days during the second preceding year, equals or exceeds 183 days;
2. A corporation, an entity taxable as a corporation or a partnership created or organised in or under the laws of the US or any state or political subdivision thereof or therein, including the District of Columbia (other than a partnership that is not treated as a US person under US Treasury Regulations);
3. An estate the income of which is subject to US federal income tax regardless of the source thereof;
4. A trust with respect to which a court within the US is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more US persons have the authority to control all of its substantial decisions, or certain electing trusts that were in existence on 20 August 1996 and were treated as domestic trusts on 19 August 1996; or
5. A Passive Non-Financial Foreign Entity ("**Passive NFFE**") with one or more "Controlling Persons" (within the meaning of any Intergovernmental Agreement relating to the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (as set forth in Sections 1471 through 1474 of the IRC) that may be entered into by the US and any other jurisdiction ("**IGA**")) that is a US Person (as described above under paragraph 1). A Passive NFFE is generally a non-US and non-financial institution entity that is neither a "publicly traded corporation" nor an "active NFFE" (within the meaning of the applicable IGA).

In addition, investors are required to notify us immediately in the event that they are or become US persons (or certain Passive NFFEs described above under paragraph 5) or hold Units for the account or benefit of US persons (or such Passive NFFEs) or hold Units in breach of any law or regulation or otherwise in circumstances having, or which may have, adverse regulatory, tax or fiscal consequences for the Fund or its investors or otherwise be detrimental to the interests of the Fund. If in our opinion an investor is holding Units in breach of any law or regulation or otherwise in circumstances having, or which may have, adverse regulatory, tax or fiscal consequences for the Fund or its

investors or otherwise be detrimental to the interests of the Fund, or the investor has become or is a US person (or a Passive NFFE described above under paragraph 5), we may, in our sole discretion, redeem the Units of the investor in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Should an investor become a US person (or a Passive NFFE described above under paragraph 5), he or she may be subject to tax reporting.

Responsible Entity's Powers

Pursuant to the Constitution, the Responsible Entity has absolute power and discretion at any time to reject any application, prevent further transactions by any investor, delay or withhold processing and/or payout of redemption proceeds and/or effect forced redemption of Units. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Responsible Entity may exercise such power:

- a) on any investor, who does not fulfil any "Know Your Customer", anti-money laundering and/or other regulatory or compliance requirements;
- b) on any investor, who is subject to either individual sanctions or a part of such entity or country which is subject to U.S. sanctions (Office of Foreign Assets Control or "OFAC") or other sanctions; and
- c) if the Responsible Entity determines in its sole discretion that the relevant transaction is suspicious in nature as regards money laundering.

We are not liable for any loss you may suffer as a result of our compliance with our legal or regulatory obligations.

Market Maker

The role of a market maker is to provide liquidity in the market for Units and to satisfy supply and demand for Units. They do this by:

- subject to certain conditions, providing liquidity to the market through acting as the buyer and seller of Units during a significant part of the trading day; and
- creating and redeeming Units in the primary market pursuant to this PDS, which helps to ensure the number of Units on issue matches supply and demand.

The Responsible Entity seeks to appoint market making firms:

- that have experience in making markets in exchange-traded securities both in Australia and internationally;
- that have the necessary skill and expertise to perform market making functions; and
- that are Cboe participants (or trade through a Cboe participant).

To qualify for admission as a Cboe participant, a firm must meet admission requirements set out in the Cboe Operating Rules, which require the firm to hold an AFS Licence, or be exempted from holding an AFS Licence, that authorises it to carry on its business as a market participant and to satisfy Cboe of various matters including organisational competence and business integrity.

Information about the market maker(s) selected by the Responsible Entity from time to time can be obtained by contacting the Responsible Entity.

The arrangements with the market maker specify certain permitted circumstances where the market making obligations may be suspended (such as operational disruptions, market disruptions or unusual conditions (including those which make the market maker's ability to perform the market making function impossible, impracticable or unduly onerous such as an unusually volatile or "fast market"), other events set out in the Cboe Operating Rules, the suspension or rejection of applications for Units or redemption requests, or the market maker not having ASIC relief to allow short selling of Units). If a market maker defaults on its obligations, the Responsible Entity may seek to replace the market maker, although the arrangements with the market maker may limit or exclude any liability on the part of the market maker. The arrangements with the market maker may also provide that the market maker has no liability or responsibility to Unitholders for any act or omission made in connection with the market making arrangements.

Unitholders should be aware that a market maker will retain for its own account any trading profit and bear any loss which may be generated by its market making activities. Subject to the Cboe Operating Rules and the agreement with the market maker, the Responsible Entity may appoint or terminate a market maker in respect of the Fund. The Responsible Entity may determine to no longer appoint a market maker in respect of the Fund in circumstances where it is no longer required to do so under the Cboe Operating Rules. The Responsible Entity has arrangements in place with the Manager to perform oversight on the market maker.

Cooling-off period

No cooling off rights apply in respect of an application of Units in the Class. This means that once an application is submitted, an Authorised Participant cannot decide to withdraw the application.

No minimum Unit holding requirement

The Responsible Entity does not require an investor who invests through Cboe to hold a minimum number of Units in the Fund and therefore permits an investor who trades on Cboe to establish a holding in the Fund of one Unit or more.

This does not affect the minimum application and redemption amounts applicable to Authorised Participants who apply for, or redeem, Units directly with the Fund.

Enquiries and complaints

If you have any enquiries regarding the Fund, please contact the Manager for more information at:

Phone: 1800 576 468

Mail: Level 31, 101 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000

Website: <https://am.jpmorgan.com/au>

Email: jpmorgan.funds.au@jpmorgan.com

The Responsible Entity has established procedures for dealing with complaints. If an investor has a complaint, they can contact the Responsible Entity, the Manager, and/or the Registrar during business hours. The Responsible Entity's details are set out at the beginning of this PDS. The Manager can be contacted by phone on 1800 576 468 or by writing to:

Complaints Manager

J.P. Morgan Asset Management

Level 18, 85 Castlereagh Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Email: jpmorgan.funds.au@jpmorgan.com

The Registrar can be contacted by phone on 1800 576 100 or by writing to:

Unit Registry
Link Market Services
Level 12, 680 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Email: jpmametfs@linkmarketservices.com.au

We will endeavour to resolve your complaint fairly and as quickly as we can. We will respond to your complaint within the maximum response timeframe of 30 days. If we are unable to respond within the maximum response time because we have not had a reasonable opportunity to do so, we will write to you to let you know of the delay.

All investors (regardless of whether you hold Units in the Fund directly or hold Units indirectly via a Service) can access the Responsible Entity's complaints procedures outlined above. If investing via a Service and your complaint concerns the operation of the Service, then you should contact the Service operator directly.

If an investor is not satisfied with the final complaint outcome proposed, any aspect of the complaints handling process or a delay in responding by the maximum response time, the Australian Financial Complaints Authority ("AFCA") may be able to assist. AFCA operates the external complaints resolution scheme of which the Responsible Entity and the Manager are members. If you seek assistance from AFCA, their services are provided at no cost to you.

You can contact AFCA on 1800 931 678, or by writing to:

Australian Financial Complaints Authority
GPO Box 3
Melbourne VIC 3001
Email: info@afca.org.au
Website: www.afca.org.au

Privacy and personal information

We collect personal information from you through our interactions with you and contained in any relevant forms to be able to process your application, administer your investment and comply with any relevant laws. If you do not provide us with your relevant personal information, we will not be able to do so. In some circumstances we may disclose your personal information to the Responsible Entity's related entities or service providers that perform a range of services on our behalf and which may be located overseas. Privacy laws apply to our handling of personal information and we will collect, use and disclose your personal information in accordance with our privacy policy, which includes details about the following matters:

- the kinds of personal information we collect and hold;
- how we collect and hold personal information;
- the purposes for which we collect, hold, use and disclose personal information;
- how you may access personal information that we hold about you and seek correction of such information (note that exceptions apply in some circumstances);

- how you may complain about a breach of the Australian Privacy Principles ("APP"), or a registered APP code (if any) that binds us, and how we will deal with such a complaint; and
- whether we are likely to disclose personal information to overseas recipients and, if so, the countries in which such recipients are likely to be located if it is practicable for us to specify those countries.

We may also give you personal information to service providers of the Fund, including the Manager, the Custodian, the Administrative Agent, the Registrar, and their related bodies corporate ("**Service Providers**") which may require transferring your personal information to entities located outside Australia where it may not receive the level of protection afforded under Australian law. We and the Service Providers may use personal information collected about you to notify you of other products.

Our privacy policy is available on our website at www.perpetual.com.au or you can obtain a copy free of charge by contacting us. Personal information will also be handled by the Manager in accordance with the Manager's privacy policy. A copy of the Manager's privacy policy is publicly available by visiting <https://am.jpmorgan.com/au>.

If you are investing through a Service, we do not collect or hold your personal information in connection with your investment in the Fund. Please contact your Service operator for more information about their privacy policy.

Anti-Money Laundering/Counter-Terrorism Financing Laws

The Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006 ("**AML Act**") and other applicable anti-money laundering and counter terrorism laws, regulations, rules and policies which apply to the Responsible Entity ("**AML Requirements**"), regulate financial services and transactions in a way that is designed to detect and prevent money laundering and terrorism financing. The AML Act is enforced by the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre ("**AUSTRAC**"). In order to comply with the AML Requirements, the Responsible Entity is required to, amongst other things:

- verify your identity and source of your application monies before providing services to you, and to re-identify you if we consider it necessary to do so; and
- where you supply documentation relating to the verification of your identity, keep a record of this documentation.

The Responsible Entity and any agent acting on our behalf reserve the right to request such information as is necessary to verify your identity and the source of the payment. In the event of delay or failure by you to produce this information, the Responsible Entity may refuse to accept an application and the application monies relating to such application or may suspend the payment of withdrawal proceeds if necessary to comply with AML Requirements applicable to them. Neither the Responsible Entity nor its agents shall be liable to you for any loss suffered by you because of the rejection or delay of any subscription or payment of withdrawal proceeds.

The Responsible Entity has implemented several measures and controls to ensure we comply with our obligations under the AML Requirements, including carefully identifying and monitoring investors. Because of the implementation of these measures and controls:

- transactions may be delayed, blocked, frozen or refused where the Responsible Entity has reasonable grounds to believe that the transaction breaches the law or sanctions of Australia or any other country, including the AML Requirements;
- where transactions are delayed, blocked, frozen or refused the Responsible Entity or our agents are not liable for any loss you suffer (including consequential loss) caused by reason of any action taken or not taken by them as contemplated above, or because of their compliance with the AML Requirements as they apply to the Fund; and
- the Responsible Entity or any agents acting on our behalf may from time to time require additional information from you to assist it in this process.

The Responsible Entity has certain reporting obligations under the AML Requirements and is prevented from informing you that any such reporting has taken place. Where required by law, the Responsible Entity may disclose the information gathered to regulatory or law enforcement agencies, including AUSTRAC. Neither the Responsible Entity nor our agents are liable for any loss you may suffer because of their compliance with the AML Requirements.

Conflicts of interest of the Perpetual Group

Entities within the Perpetual Group, including the Responsible Entity, may act in various capacities (such as responsible entity, trustee and custodian) for other funds or accounts not described in this PDS. Perpetual Group have implemented policies and procedures to identify and where possible mitigate or avoid the conflict.

Conflicts of interest of the JPMorgan Chase Group

An investment in the Fund is subject to a number of actual or potential conflicts of interest. The JPMorgan Chase Group has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to appropriately prevent, limit or mitigate conflicts of interest. In addition, these policies and procedures are designed to comply with applicable law where the activities that give rise to conflicts of interest are limited and/or prohibited by law, unless an exception is available.

The Manager, the Delegated Manager, the Administrative Agent and the Custodian are not independent third parties. They are all part of the JPMorgan Chase Group, which provide a broad range of services and products to their clients and are major participants in the global currency, equity, commodity, fixed-income and other markets in which the Fund invests or will invest. In certain circumstances by providing services and products to their clients, JPMorgan Chase Group's activities may disadvantage or restrict the Fund and/or benefit these affiliates.

Potential conflicts of interest may arise between the Custodian and any delegates or sub-delegates it has appointed to perform safekeeping and related services. For example, potential conflicts of interest may arise where an appointed delegate is an affiliated group company of the Custodian and is providing a product or

service to the Fund and has a financial or business interest in such product or service or where an appointed delegate is an affiliated group company of the Custodian which receives remuneration for other related custodial products or services it provides to the Fund, such as foreign exchange, pricing or valuation services. In the event of any potential conflict of interest which may arise during the normal course of business, the Custodian will at all times have regard to its obligations under applicable laws and regulations.

The description of conflicts of interests below is without prejudice to the laws and regulations which each specific entity of the JPMorgan Chase Group is subject to. In particular the Manager will try to avoid conflicts of interest and, when they cannot be avoided, ensure that its clients (including the Fund) are fairly treated. To manage these potential conflicts, all arrangements between the Fund, the Manager, the Delegated Manager, the Administrative Agent and Custodian have been entered into at arm's length terms.

Potential investors and Unitholders should carefully review the following, which describes potential and actual conflicts of interest that the JPMorgan Chase Group entities can face in their operations.

Acting for multiple clients. In general, the JPMorgan Chase Group faces conflicts of interest when it renders investment advisory services to several clients and, from time to time, provides dissimilar investment advice to different clients. In addition, a conflict could arise when one or more funds or accounts managed by the JPMorgan Chase Group Entities ("**Other Accounts**") invest in different instruments or classes of securities of the same issuer than those in which the Fund invests.

In certain circumstances, Other Accounts have different investment objectives or could pursue or enforce rights with respect to a particular issuer in which the Fund has also invested and these activities could have an adverse effect on the Fund. It is possible that in connection with an insolvency, bankruptcy, reorganisation, or similar proceeding, the Fund will be limited (by applicable law, courts or otherwise) in the positions or actions it will be permitted to take due to other interests held or actions or positions taken by the JPMorgan Chase Group or Other Accounts.

Affiliated transactions. To the extent permitted by law, the Fund can enter into transactions in which the JPMorgan Chase Group acts as principal on its own behalf (principal transactions), or the JPMorgan Chase Group acts as broker for, and receives a commission from, the Fund (agency transactions). Agency transactions create the opportunity for the JPMorgan Chase Group to engage in self-dealing. The JPMorgan Chase Group entities face a conflict of interest when it engages in an agency transaction on behalf of the Fund, because such transactions result in additional compensation to the JPMorgan Chase Group. The JPMorgan Chase Group faces a potentially conflicting division of loyalties and responsibilities to the parties in these transactions.

Allocation and aggregation. Potential conflicts of interest also arise with both the aggregation of trade orders and allocation of securities transactions or investment opportunities. Allocations of aggregated trades, particularly trade orders that were only partially filled due to limited availability, and allocation of investment opportunities raise a potential conflict of interest because the JPMorgan Chase Group has an incentive to

allocate trades or investment opportunities to Other Accounts. The JPMorgan Chase Group may face certain potential conflicts of interest when allocating the assets of a fund-of-funds among its Other Accounts.

Overall position limits. Potential conflicts of interest also exist when the JPMorgan Chase Group maintains certain overall investment limitations on positions in securities or other financial instruments due to, among other things, investment restrictions imposed upon the JPMorgan Chase Group by law, regulation, contract or internal policies. These limitations have precluded and, in the future could preclude, the Fund from purchasing particular securities or financial instruments, even if the securities or financial instruments would otherwise meet the Fund's objectives.

Redemptions. The JPMorgan Chase Group, as an investor, and Other Accounts may have significant ownership in the Fund. The JPMorgan Chase Group faces conflicts of interest when considering the effect of redemptions on the Fund and on other Unitholders in deciding whether and when to redeem its Units. A large redemption of Units by the JPMorgan Chase Group or Other Accounts could result in the Fund selling securities when it otherwise would not have done so, accelerating the realisation of capital gains or losses, increasing transaction costs and potentially affecting the viability of the Fund. A large redemption could significantly reduce the assets of the Fund, causing decreased liquidity and, depending on any applicable expense caps, a higher expense ratio.

Investing in other investment vehicles. The Fund may from time to time invest its assets in other investment vehicles managed by the JPMorgan Chase Group. It is therefore possible that any of them may, in the due course of their business, have potential conflicts of interest with the Fund. When undertaking any investments where conflicts of interest may arise, each will respectively endeavour to ensure that such conflicts are resolved fairly.

Personal trading. The JPMorgan Chase Group and any of its directors, officers, agents or employees, face conflicts of interest when transacting in securities for their own accounts because they could benefit by trading in the same securities as the Fund, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. The JPMorgan Chase Group may make different investment decisions and take other actions with respect to their own proprietary accounts than those made for client accounts, including the timing or nature of such investment decisions or actions.

Information access. As a result of the JPMorgan Chase Group's various other businesses, affiliates, from time to time, come into possession of information about certain markets and investments which, if known to the investment managers, could cause them to seek to dispose of, retain or increase interests in investments held by the Fund or acquire certain positions on behalf of

the Fund. However, the JPMorgan Chase Group's internal information barriers restrict the Manager or Delegated Manager's ability to access such information even when it would be relevant to its management of the Fund. Such affiliates can trade differently from the Manager or Delegated Manager potentially based on information not available to the managers. If the Manager or Delegated Manager acquires, or is deemed to acquire, material non-public information regarding an issuer, it will be restricted from purchasing or selling securities of that issuer for its clients, including the Fund, until the information has been publicly disclosed or is no longer deemed material.

Commission sharing arrangements. The JPMorgan Chase Group pays certain broker-dealers with "soft commission" generated by client brokerage transactions in exchange for access to statistical information and other research services. The JPMorgan Chase Group faces conflicts of interest because the statistical information and other research services may benefit certain other clients of the JPMorgan Chase Group more than the Fund and can be used in connection with the management of accounts other than the accounts whose trades generated the commissions.

Additionally, when the JPMorgan Chase Group uses client brokerage commissions to obtain statistical information and other research services, the JPMorgan Chase Group receives a benefit because it does not have to produce or pay for the information or other research services itself. As a result, the JPMorgan Chase Group may have an incentive to select a particular broker-dealer in order to obtain such information and other research services from that broker-dealer, rather than to obtain the lowest price for execution.

The Responsible Entity will not enter into commission sharing arrangements with respect to the Fund.

Proxy voting. Potential conflicts of interest can arise when the Manager votes proxies for securities held by the Fund. A conflict is deemed to exist when the proxy is for the Fund, or when the proxy administrator has actual knowledge indicating that the JPMorgan Chase Group is an investment banker or rendered a fairness opinion with respect to the matter that is the subject of the proxy vote. Potential conflicts of interest can arise when the Manager or Delegated Manager invests the Fund's assets in securities of companies that are also clients of the JPMorgan Chase Group or that have material business relationships with the JPMorgan Chase Group.

Further information

We authorise the use of this PDS as disclosure to people who wish to access the Fund indirectly through a Service. In this circumstance, the Service operator becomes an investor in the Fund and acquires the rights of an investor and may exercise, or decline to exercise, these rights on your behalf.

12. Glossary

In this PDS the following words and phrases have the meanings set out below unless a contrary intention appears:

Act or Corporations Act	means the <i>Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)</i> , as amended from time to time.
Administrative Agent	means JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (Sydney Branch).
ASIC	means the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.
ASX	means ASX Limited or the Australian Securities Exchange, as the case requires.
ASX Listing Rules	means the listing rules of the ASX as amended, varied or waived from time to time.
AUD or \$	means Australian dollars.
Authorised Participant	means an entity who is, or who has engaged to act on its behalf, a trading participant under the Cboe Operating Rules or who is otherwise authorised by Cboe to access the Cboe market through a trading participant and that has executed an Authorised Participant Agreement with the Responsible Entity. Except in specific circumstances, only Authorised Participants can transact to create or redeem Units in the Class.
Authorised Participant Agreement	means an agreement entered into between the Responsible Entity and an Authorised Participant in relation to Unit applications and redemptions which may include applicable operating procedures.
Benchmark	means Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index (Total Return Gross) ¹ .
Business Day	means a day that Cboe is open for trading.
Cboe	means Cboe Australia Pty Ltd or the Cboe exchange, as the case requires.
Cboe Operating Rules	means the operating rules of Cboe as amended, varied or waived from time to time.
CHESS	means the Clearing House Electronic Subregister System.
Class	means JPMorgan Global Bond Active ETF, also known as Class E.
Constitution	means the constitution of the Fund.
Custodian	means JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (Sydney Branch).
Dealing Day	means a day that is both a Business Day; and not a Fund Closure Day.
Dealing Deadline	means, for a cash application/redemption 4:00 pm, and for an in-kind application/redemption (if agreed to by the Responsible Entity) 4:00 pm, Sydney time on each Dealing Day (or such other time advised by the Responsible Entity to Authorised Participants), being the time by which an application/redemption must be received by the Custodian to be processed for that Dealing Day.
Delegated Manager	means JPMorgan Asset Management (UK) Limited.
Fund	means JPMorgan Global Bond Fund, ARSN 658 021 884.
Fund Closure Day	means a day on which Cboe, or the exchange(s) on which 40% or more of the Fund's assets or derivatives are traded, are closed.
GST	means Goods and Services Tax.
IDPS	means an investor directed portfolio service.
Indirect Investor	means a Unitholder who acquired Units through a Service.
Investment Objective	means the investment objective of the Fund, as defined in the Key Details Section of this PDS.
Investment Strategy	means the investment strategy of the Fund, as defined in the Key Details Section of this PDS.
JPMAM	means the J.P. Morgan Asset Management business within the JPMorgan Chase Group.
JPMorgan Chase Group	means the Manager, its associates and related bodies corporate.
Manager	means JPMorgan Asset Management (Australia) Limited, ABN 55 143 832 080, AFSL 376919.
NAV	means net asset value.
OTC derivatives	means over-the-counter derivatives.
Perpetual Group	means the Responsible Entity, its associates and related bodies corporate.
Registrar	means Link Market Services Limited, ABN 54 083 214 537.
Responsible Entity	means Perpetual Trust Services Limited, ABN 48 000 142 049, AFSL 236648.
Service	means an IDPS, IDPS-like scheme, a nominee or custody service or any other trading platform.
Transaction Costs	means all charges, disbursements, expenses, outgoings, fees, taxes, commissions, brokerage, settlement costs, clearing costs and government charges which may be incurred by changes in

	the Fund's investment portfolio, or when the Fund experiences cash flows in or out of it.
Unit	means an undivided beneficial interest in the assets of the Fund.
Unitholders	means a holder of Units in the Fund.
US Person	is defined in section 11 "Additional Information" of this PDS under the heading "Restrictions to sell to a US person".

¹ The Benchmark is used solely for performance comparison. The Fund is actively managed without reference or constraints relative to its Benchmark. Bloomberg Finance L.P. and its affiliates (collectively, "**Bloomberg**") are not affiliated with the Manager or the Responsible Entity and do not approve, endorse, review, or recommend the Fund. Bloomberg and the Benchmark are trademarks or service marks of Bloomberg and have been licensed to the Manager. Bloomberg does not guarantee the timeliness, accurateness, or completeness of any data or information relating to the Benchmark.