PRODUCT KEY FACTS

JPMorgan China Emerging Power Fund

Issuer: JPMorgan Asset Management (China) Company Limited **April 2023**

This is a Mainland fund authorized for public offering in Hong Kong pursuant to Mainland-Hong Kong Mutual Recognition of Funds arrangement.

This statement provides you with key information about this product.
This statement is part of the offering document.
You should not invest in this product based on this statement alone.

Quick facts

Fund Manager:	JPMorgan Asset Management (China) Company Limited
Custodian:	Agricultural Bank of China Limited
Ongoing charges over a year#:	Class H: 1.75%
Dealing frequency:	Each Hong Kong Dealing Day – i.e. a normal trading day of Shanghai Stock Exchange and Shenzhen Stock Exchange on which banks in Hong Kong are also open for normal banking business
Base currency:	RMB
Dividend policy:	Class H: Dividend, if declared, will be paid not more than 4 times in a calendar year at such times at the discretion of the Fund Manager. Distributions may be paid out of accrued net distributable income carried over from the previous financial year(s), which amounts to distributions out of capital under Hong Kong regulatory disclosure requirements.
Financial year end of this fund:	31 December
Minimum investment:	Class H: RMB100 (minimum initial investment); RMB100 (minimum subsequent investment)

The Ongoing charges figure is based on the expenses for the period from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022.The figure may vary from year to year.

What is this product?

JPMorgan China Emerging Power Fund (the "**Fund**") is a fund constituted under the laws of the Mainland China and its home regulator is the China Securities Regulatory Commission.

Objectives and Investment Strategy

Objectives

The Fund aims to achieve stable appreciation of fund assets while subject to control of risk. With a view to capture economic structure adjustments and rising trend of industrial upgrading, the Fund seeks to explore investment opportunities in growing emerging industries with a focus on high-quality listed companies in emerging industries as well as listed companies in traditional industries that has new impetus for growth.

Strategy

The investment scope of the Fund includes financial instruments with good liquidity, including equities that are issued and listed in Mainland China in accordance with the law of the Mainland China (including ChiNext market and the Science and Technology Innovation Board ("**STAR Board**") stocks and other listed stocks approved by CSRC), Chinese depositary receipts, bonds issued by Mainland Chinese issuers, money market instruments, warrants, asset-backed securities and other financial instruments which are permitted for fund investment by relevant laws and regulations or CSRC in China, provided that the relevant requirements stipulated by CSRC are satisfied. The Fund may invest in up to 95% of the Fund's Net Asset Value (NAV) in ChiNext and STAR Board stocks.

The Fund's portfolio allocation is as follows:

Equity or equity related assets	60% - 95% of the fund assets
Bonds and other fixed income assets (including asset-backed securities, urban investment bonds and money market instruments)	0% - 40% of the fund assets
Warrants investment	0% - 3% of the NAV of the Fund
Cash or government bonds with a maturity less than 1 year	not less than 5% of NAV of the Fund

Not less than 80% the Fund's investment in stocks shall be invested in the stocks of listed companies in emerging industries and the stocks of listed companies in traditional industries that has new impetus for growth.

Should the relevant laws or regulator(s) permit other types of financial instruments to be invested in by funds, subject to the Fund Manager completing appropriate procedures, such financial instruments may be including in the Fund's investment scope.

The Fund currently only invests in debt securities rated BBB- or above by a Mainland Chinese credit rating agency at the time the investments were made. Where the credit ratings of the relevant debt securities are downgraded to below BBB-, the Fund Manager will, having regard to the interests of the investors, seek to dispose of all such downgraded debt securities in a gradual and orderly manner in light of the then prevailing market conditions.

The Fund does not currently intend to engage in securities lending, but provided that the minimum investment requirements for meeting the Fund's investment objectives and strategy and other applicable regulatory requirements are complied with, the Fund may enter into repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions for up to 40% of the Fund's NAV on both the exchange market and in the interbank market. The total extent of leverage of the Fund will not exceed 40% of the Fund's Net Asset Value and will be by way of repurchase transactions only.

The Fund will use financial derivative instruments for hedging purposes only. Should this intention change in the future, prior regulatory approval will be sought and at least 1 month's prior notice will be given to investors.

For details relating to the investment objectives and strategy of the Fund, please refer to the section headed "**VIII. Investments of the Fund**" of the Prospectus.

Use of derivatives / investment in derivatives

The fund's net derivative exposure may be up to 50% of the fund's net asset value.

What are the key risks?

Investment involves risks and there is no guarantee of the repayment of principal. Please refer to the offering document for details including the risk factors.

1. Investment risk

- The Fund is an investment fund. There is no guarantee of the repayment of principal. There is also no guarantee of dividend or distribution payments during the period investors hold the Units of the Fund. Further, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to achieve its investment objectives and there can be no assurance that the stated strategies can be successfully implemented. Investors may lose entire amount originally invested under extreme circumstances.
- The deviation of the Fund Manager's understanding in the economic restructuring and industrial upgrading or lack of in-depth studies on fundamentals of the listed companies may result in the inaccurate judgment on industries and individual stocks.

2. Risks associated with the MRF arrangement

- *Quota restrictions*: The Mainland-Hong Kong Mutual Recognition of Funds (MRF) scheme is subject to an overall quota restriction. Subscription of units in the Fund may be suspended at any time if such quota is used up.
- *Failure to meet eligibility requirements*: If the Fund ceases to meet any of the eligibility requirements under the MRF, it may not be allowed to accept new subscriptions. In the worst scenario, the SFC may even withdraw its authorization for the Fund to be publicly offered in Hong Kong for breach of eligibility requirements. There is no assurance that the Fund can satisfy these requirements on a continuous basis.
- *Mainland China tax risk*: Currently, certain tax concessions and exemptions are available to the Fund and/or its investors under the MRF regime. There is no assurance that such concessions and exemptions or Mainland China tax laws and regulations will not change. Any change to the existing concessions and exemptions as well as the relevant laws and regulations may adversely affect the Fund and/or its investors and they may suffer substantial losses as a result.
- *Different market practices*: Market practices in the Mainland and Hong Kong may be different. In addition, operational arrangements of the Fund and other public funds offered in Hong Kong may be different in certain ways. For example, subscriptions or redemption of units of the Fund may only be processed on a day when both Mainland and Hong Kong markets are open, or it may have different cut-off times or dealing day arrangements versus other SFC-authorised funds. Investors should ensure that they understand these differences and their implications.

3. Concentration risk / Mainland China market risk

- The Fund invests primarily in securities related to the Mainland China market and may be subject to additional concentration risk. Investing in the Mainland China market may give rise to different risks including political, policy, tax, economic, foreign exchange, legal, regulatory and liquidity risks.

4. RMB currency and conversion risks

- RMB is currently not freely convertible and is subject to exchange controls and restrictions.
- Non-RMB based investors are exposed to foreign exchange risk and there is no guarantee that the value of RMB against the investors’ base currencies (for example HKD) will not depreciate. Any depreciation of RMB could adversely affect the value of investor’s investment in the Fund.
- Investors may not receive RMB upon redemption of investments and/or dividend payment or such payment may be delayed due to the exchange controls and restrictions applicable to RMB.
- The Fund and Class H Units are both denominated in Chinese Yuan (CNY). For investors who need to convert into RMB before subscribing the Class H Units, the exchange rate for the offshore RMB market in Hong Kong (i.e. the CNH exchange rate) may be at a premium or discount to the CNY rate (i.e. the exchange rate for the onshore RMB market in the Mainland China).

5. Mainland China equity risk

- *Market risk*: The Fund’s investment in equity securities is subject to general market risks, whose value may fluctuate due to various factors, such as changes in investment sentiment, political and economic conditions and issuer-specific factors.
- *Volatility risk*: High market volatility and potential settlement difficulties in the Mainland China equity markets may also result in significant fluctuations in the prices of the securities traded on such markets and thereby may adversely affect the value of the Fund.
- *Policy risk*: Securities exchanges in Mainland typically have the right to suspend or limit trading in any security traded on the relevant exchange. The government or the regulators may also implement policies that may affect the financial markets. All these may have a negative impact on the Fund.
- *Risk associated with small-capitalisation/mid-capitalisation companies*: The stock of small-capitalisation/mid-capitalisation companies may have lower liquidity and their prices are more volatile to adverse economic developments than those of larger capitalisation companies in general.
- *High valuation risk*: There is a risk that the stocks listed on the Mainland China stock exchanges, in particular the ChiNext and STAR Board stocks, may have a higher price-earnings ratio. The high valuation may not be sustainable and stock prices may fall drastically.
- *Liquidity risk*: Securities markets in Mainland China may be less liquid than other developed markets. Mainland China equities are subject to the risks of government intervention such as suspension of trading and trading band limits. This may result in the fluctuation in the prices and illiquidity of Mainland China equities. The Fund may suffer substantial losses if it is not able to dispose of its investment in Mainland China equities at a time it desires.

6. Risks associated with the ChiNext market and/or the Science and Technology Innovation Board (STAR Board)

- *Higher fluctuation on stock prices and liquidity risk*: Listed companies on the ChiNext market and/or STAR Board are usually of emerging nature with smaller operating scale. In particular, listed companies on STAR Board are subject to wider price fluctuation limits, and due to higher entry thresholds for investors may have limited liquidity, compared to other boards. Hence, companies listed on these boards are subject to higher fluctuation in stock prices and liquidity risks and have higher risks and turnover ratios than companies listed on the main board.
- *Over-valuation risk*: Stocks listed on ChiNext and/or STAR Board may be overvalued and such exceptionally high valuation may not be sustainable. Stock price may be more susceptible to manipulation due to fewer circulating shares.
- *Differences in regulation*: The rules and regulations regarding companies listed on the ChiNext market and STAR Board are less stringent in terms of profitability and share capital than those in the main board.
- *Delisting risk*: It may be more common and faster for companies listed on the ChiNext market and/or STAR Board to delist. In particular, STAR Board has stricter criteria for delisting compared to other boards. This may have an adverse impact on the Fund if the companies that it invests in are delisted.
- *Concentration risk*: STAR Board is a newly established board and may have a limited number of listed companies during the initial stage. Investments in STAR Board may be concentrated in a small number of stocks and subject the Fund to higher concentration risk.
- Investments in the ChiNext market and/or STAR Board may result in significant losses for the Fund and its investors.

7. Risks of investing in Chinese depositary receipts

- The Fund may be exposed to the risks resulting from large price fluctuations and even large losses of Chinese depositary receipts, as well as the risks associated with the issuance mechanism of Chinese depositary receipts, including the risks that may arise from the differences in the legal status and rights of the holders of Chinese depositary receipts and the shareholders of the overseas issuers of the underlying securities; the risks that may arise from special arrangements of the holders of Chinese depositary receipts in the distribution of dividends and the exercise of voting rights; the risks of automatic constraints of depositary agreements on the holders of Chinese depositary receipts; the risks of differences in the price of Chinese depositary receipts and fluctuations due to multiple listings in different locations; the risks of dilution of the rights and interests of the holders of Chinese depositary receipts; the risks of delisting of Chinese depositary receipts; the risks that may arise from the potential differences in domestic and foreign ongoing information disclosure supervision of the issuers of the underlying securities that have been listed overseas; and other risks that may arise from the differences in domestic and foreign legal systems and regulatory environments.

8. Mainland debt securities

- *Volatility and liquidity risks*: The Mainland China debt securities markets may be subject to higher volatility and lower liquidity compared to more developed markets. The prices of securities traded in such markets may be subject to fluctuations.
- *Counterparty risk*: The Fund is exposed to the credit/default risk of issuers of the debt securities that the Fund may invest in.
- *Interest rate risk*: Investment in the Fund is subject to interest rate risk. In general, the prices of debt securities rise when interest rates fall, whilst their prices fall when interest rates rise.
- *Downgrading risk*: The credit rating of a debt instrument or its issuer may subsequently be downgraded. In the event of such downgrading, the value of the Fund may be adversely affected. The Fund Manager may or may not be able to dispose of the debt instruments that are being downgraded.
- *Credit rating agency risk*: The credit appraisal system in Mainland China and the rating methodologies employed in Mainland China may be different from those employed in other markets. Credit ratings given by Mainland China rating agencies may therefore not be directly comparable with those given by other international rating agencies.
- *Risk associated with urban investment bonds*: The Fund may invest in urban investment bonds. Urban investment bonds are issued by local government financing vehicles ("**LGFVs**"), such bonds are typically not guaranteed by local governments or the central government of Mainland China. In the event that the LGFVs default on payment of principal or interest of the urban investment bonds, the Fund could suffer substantial loss and the Net Asset Value of the Fund could be adversely affected.
- *Risk associated with asset-backed securities*: The Fund may invest in asset-backed securities (including asset-backed commercial papers) which may be highly illiquid and prone to substantial price volatility. These instruments may be subject to greater credit, liquidity and interest rate risk compared to other debt securities. They are often exposed to extension and prepayment risks and risks that the payment obligations relating to the underlying assets are not met, which may adversely impact the returns of the securities.

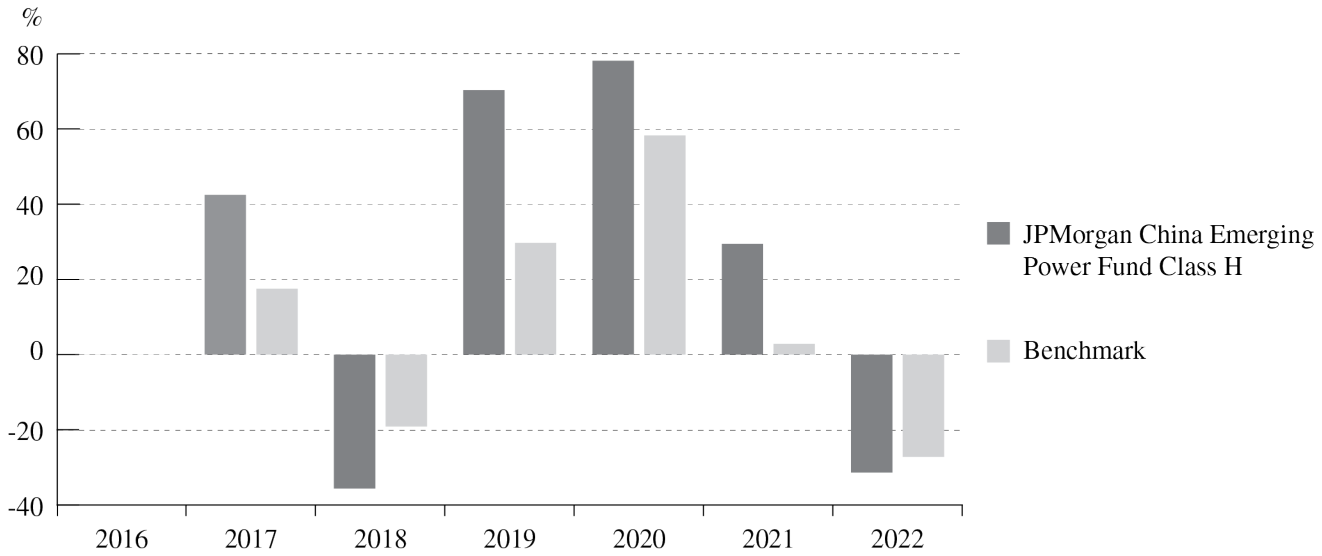
9. Distribution out of capital risk

- The payment of distributions out of accrued net distributable income carried over from the previous financial year(s) amounts to distributions out of capital under Hong Kong regulatory disclosure requirements. Investors should note that the payment of distributions out of capital represents a return or a withdrawal of part of the amount they originally invested or capital gain attributable to that amount. Any distributions involving payment of dividends out of capital of the class will result in an immediate decrease in the NAV per unit of the relevant units.

10. Risks relating to repurchase/reverse repurchase transactions

- The Fund Manager may enter into repurchase transactions for the account of the Fund. The Fund may suffer substantial loss as there may be delay and difficulties in recovering collateral placed with the counterparty or the cash originally received may be less than the collateral placed with the counterparty due to inaccurate and inadequate valuation of the collateral and market movements upon default of the counterparty.
- The Fund Manager may also enter into reverse repurchase transactions for the account of the Fund. The collateral placed under the reverse repurchase transactions in the interbank market may not be marked to market. Besides, the Fund may suffer substantial loss when engaging in reverse repurchase transactions as there may be delay and difficulties in recovering the cash placed out or realizing the collateral, or proceeds from the sale of collateral may be less than the cash placed with the counterparty due to inaccurate and inadequate valuation of the collateral and market movements upon default of the counterparty.

How has the Fund performed?



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	–	42.48%	-35.67%	70.38%	78.17%	29.51%	-31.40%
	–	17.55%	-19.12%	29.73%	58.30%	2.85%	-27.22%

- The computation basis of the performance is based on the calendar year end, NAV-To-NAV, with dividend reinvested.
- These figures show by how much the Class H Units increased or decreased in value during the calendar year being shown. Performance data has been calculated in RMB including ongoing charges and excluding subscription fee and redemption fee you might have to pay.
- Benchmark: China Strategic Emerging Industries Component Index yield * 85% + SSE Treasury Bond Index yield * 15% (For the purpose of better reflection of the Fund's risk return characteristics, the Fund's performance comparison benchmark has been changed from "CSI 300 Index yield * 80% + SSE Treasury Bond Index yield * 20%" to "China Strategic Emerging Industries Component Index yield * 85% + SSE Treasury Bond Index yield * 15%" since 1 January 2020.)
- When no past performance is shown there was insufficient data available in that year to provide performance.
- Fund launch date: 2011
- Class H launch date: 2016
- Class H is a class open for investment by Hong Kong retail investors and denominated in the Fund's base currency.
- Past performance is not indicative of future performance. Investors may not get back the full amount invested.

Is there any guarantee?

This Fund does not have any guarantees. You may not get back the full amount of money you invest.

What are the fees and charges?

Charges which may be payable by you

You may have to pay the following fees when dealing in the units of the Fund.

Fees	What you pay
Subscription fee	Up to 5% of the total subscription proceeds
Switching fee	Not applicable
Redemption fee	Up to 0.5%; currently 0.13% of the total redemption proceeds

Ongoing fees payable by the Fund

The following expenses will be paid out of the Fund. They affect you because they reduce the return you get on your investments.

Fees	Annual rate (as a % of the net asset value of the Fund)
Management fee	1.5%
Custodian fee	0.25%
Performance fee	Not applicable
Administration fee	Not applicable

Other fees

You may have to pay other fees and charges when dealing in the Fund.

Additional Information

- Units are generally bought and redeemed at the Fund's next-determined NAV after the Hong Kong Representative or authorised distributors receive your request in good order on or before 3 p.m. (Hong Kong time) being the dealing cut-off time. Certain authorised distributors may impose different earlier dealing deadlines for receiving requests from investors. Investors should check with the relevant authorised distributors.
- Subscription and redemption applications received after such time will be dealt with on the immediately following Hong Kong Dealing Day. There may also be changes to the dealing and cut-off time arrangements as a result of market events. Investors should inquire with the Hong Kong Representative or their authorised distributors for the related dealing and cut-off time arrangements.
- The NAV of the Fund is calculated and the price of units published each Hong Kong Dealing Day. They are available online at www.jpmorgan.com/hk/am/ (the website has not been reviewed by the SFC).
- The composition of the distributions in respect of the Class H Units (i.e. the relative amounts paid out of net distributable income and capital) for the last 12 months are available by the Hong Kong Representative on request and also at www.jpmorgan.com/hk/am/ (the website has not been reviewed by the SFC).
- Investors should visit www.jpmorgan.com/hk/am/ (the website has not been reviewed by the SFC) for the latest notices relating to the Fund.

Important

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

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