

JPMORGAN GLOBAL MACRO SUSTAINABLE FUND

APIR: PER7633AU ARSN: 625 091 198 ISIN: AU60PER76332

Product Disclosure Statement (“PDS”) dated 1 February 2021

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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 Macro Sustainable Fund (“**Fund**”). The investment manager of the Fund is JPMorgan Asset Management (Australia) Limited, ABN 55 143 832 080, AFSL 376919 (“**Manager**”).

Important Notes

The information provided in this PDS is for general information only and does not take into account your objectives, financial situation or needs or the objectives, financial situation or needs of any particular investor. You should 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 (as defined in this PDS), nor Perpetual Group (as defined in this PDS), 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.

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 the PDS.

Information in this PDS that is not materially adverse is subject to change from time to time and may be updated with changes via disclosure on the Manager’s website, at www.jpmmorganam.com.au. 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 (as defined in this PDS), 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.

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” (as defined in this PDS), or in any jurisdiction, to any person to whom it would be unlawful to make such an offer. All amounts in this PDS are in Australian dollars (“**AUD**”) and all times quoted are Sydney time (unless otherwise stated).

While the Fund is admitted on the mFund Settlement Service (“**mFund**”), you will be able to make application and withdrawal requests through mFund with approved ASX brokers or your financial adviser who uses a stockbroking firm on your behalf.

1. Key Details

Fund	JPMorgan Global Macro Sustainable Fund, ARSN 625 091 198
Underlying Sub-Fund	JPMorgan Investment Funds - Global Macro Sustainable Fund, being a specific portfolio in JPMorgan Investment Funds, an open-ended investment company organised under Luxembourg law as a société anonyme qualifying as a SICAV.
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.
Management Company	JPMorgan Asset Management (Europe) S.á r.l..
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 Fund Solutions Pty Limited, ABN 44 114 914 215.
Investment Objective	The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve a return in excess of its cash benchmark by investing globally in a portfolio of Sustainable Securities, currencies and using derivatives where appropriate through the Underlying Sub-Fund. Sustainable Securities are securities from issuers that the investment manager of the Underlying Sub-Fund believes show effective governance and superior management of environmental and social issues.
Investment Strategy	The Fund will invest substantially all its assets in an AUD denominated share class of the Underlying Sub-Fund.
Benchmark	Bloomberg AusBond Bank Bill Index ¹
Business Day	A day (other than a Saturday, Sunday, or public holiday, the day prior to Christmas Day or New Year's Eve) on which trading banks are opened for general banking business in Sydney and Luxembourg.
Minimum initial investment amount	\$25,000
Minimum subsequent investment amount	\$5,000
Minimum holding amount	\$1,000
Minimum withdrawal amount	\$5,000
Applications	Generally processed daily if the Registrar receives the application request before 12 noon (Sydney time) on a Business Day.
Withdrawals	Generally processed daily if the Registrar receives the withdrawal request before 12 noon (Sydney time) on a Business Day.
Distributions	Annually, as at 30 June 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 Fund.
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 Fund 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.

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.

¹ 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, accuracy, or completeness of any data or information relating to the Benchmark.

2. ASIC Benchmarks and Disclosure Principles

This section of the PDS addresses ASIC's benchmarks and disclosure principles for hedge funds and provides references to other sections of the PDS where you can find further information. This information is intended to assist you with analysing an investment in the Fund. You should read the entire PDS for full details before deciding whether to invest in the Fund. Please note that in this section, the reference to "benchmark" represents criteria set by ASIC and is not a reference to the Benchmark against which the Fund's performance will be measured which is set out in section 1 of this PDS.

Each of the below benchmarks addresses key areas which ASIC believes investors should understand before making an investment in the Fund. Where the Responsible Entity does not meet a particular benchmark, ASIC requires the Responsible Entity to explain why the benchmark is not met and what alternative measures have been put in place to mitigate the concern underlying the relevant benchmark.

Benchmarks

Valuation of assets	<p>This benchmark addresses whether valuations of the Fund's non-exchange traded assets are provided by an independent administrator or independent valuation service provider.</p> <p>The Responsible Entity does not meet this benchmark as it outsources the valuation of the Fund's assets to the Administrative Agent of the Fund, which is a related party of the Manager. Similarly, J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A., a related party of the Management Company, has been delegated by the Management Company to provide certain services, including the valuation of the assets of the Underlying Sub-Fund for and on behalf of the Management Company and subject to the Management Company's supervision and oversight. The Administrative Agent and J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A. are part of the JPMorgan Chase Group.</p> <p>The Responsible Entity has appointed the Administrative Agent pursuant to a written service agreement. Under this agreement, the Administrative Agent has certain reporting obligations to the Responsible Entity in connection with Fund valuation.</p> <p>The Manager, on behalf of the Responsible Entity, limits the risk of any lack of independence and any related party conflicts in the valuation of non-exchange traded assets by monitoring the valuation of the Fund's assets. Similar arrangements are in place between J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A. and the Management Company of the Underlying Sub-Fund.</p> <p>Refer to section 3 for more information in relation to the valuation of the assets of the Fund and the Underlying Sub-Fund.</p>
Periodic reporting	<p>This benchmark addresses whether certain periodic disclosure of key information will be provided to Unitholders in the Fund on an annual and more regular basis.</p> <p>The Responsible Entity does not meet this benchmark as certain information is not available from the Underlying Sub-Fund.</p> <p>The following information will be made available to investors in the Fund.</p> <p>Daily reporting: the application, withdrawal and net asset value ("NAV") prices -for each Business Day are available on the Manager's website at www.jpmorganam.com.au on the following Business Day.</p> <p>Monthly reporting: information on the Underlying Sub-Fund's investments (such as sector and geographical breakdowns), any material information in relation to the risk profile, objective, or key individuals and annual investment returns over at least a five-year period or since inception (where the Fund has been operating for less than five years) will be disclosed in the Fund's factsheet, which is updated monthly and available on the Manager's website at www.jpmorganam.com.au.</p> <p>Annual reporting: financial information on the Fund and any changes to key service providers will be disclosed to investors in the Fund's annual financial report. The Fund's annual financial report will be prepared as at 30 June each year and published on the Manager's website at www.jpmorganam.com.au within 3 months after 30 June each year.</p> <p>Refer to section 10 for information on reporting.</p>

Disclosure Principles

The following table provides disclosure of certain matters ASIC believes investors should understand before making an investment in the Fund and where further information in relation to those matters is set out in this PDS.

Disclosure Principle	Summary	Where to find more information
Investment Strategy	<p>Investment Strategy</p> <p>The Fund has been established to invest substantially all its assets in an AUD denominated share class of the Underlying Sub-Fund, a specific portfolio within the JPMorgan Investment Funds, which is an open-ended investment company organised under Luxembourg law as a société anonyme qualifying as a SICAV and authorised under Part I of the Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010 relating to collective investment undertakings and qualifies as a UCITS under the EC Directive 2009/65 of 13 July 2009, as amended from time to time. However, a small proportion of the Fund's investments may be held in cash primarily for operational purposes.</p> <p>Investment Process</p> <p>The Underlying Sub-Fund uses an investment process based on macroeconomic research to identify global investment themes and opportunities. The investment process is a flexible and focused approach to take advantage of global trends and changes through traditional and non-traditional assets. In addition, it comprises a fully integrated risk management framework that provides detailed portfolio analysis. It also seeks to provide the majority of its returns through Sustainable Securities by incorporating ESG factors, exclusions and positioning the portfolio positively towards companies with above average ESG scores.</p> <p>Investment Policy</p> <p>The Underlying Sub-Fund invests, either directly or through derivatives, in Sustainable Securities, comprised of equities, debt securities, government debt and convertible securities. The Underlying Sub-Fund may also invest in currencies, cash and cash equivalents. Issuers of securities may be located in any country, including emerging markets.</p> <p>The Underlying Sub-Fund will maintain an average asset-weighted ESG score above the MSCI median for each of the asset classes in which it invests, excluding cash holdings and currencies. The MSCI median for equity and credit is the median ESG score of the MSCI All Countries World Index and for government bonds is the median ESG score of the MSCI Country Scores for Developed and Emerging Markets (excluding Frontier Markets). The Underlying Sub-Fund will maintain an average asset-weighted ESG score above the asset weighted combination of these medians.</p> <p>The investment manager of the Underlying Sub-Fund evaluates and applies values and norms based screening. To support this screening, the investment manager of the Underlying Sub-Fund relies on third party provider(s) who identify an issuer's participation in or the revenue which they derive from activities that are inconsistent with the screens. The list of screens applied that may result in exclusions can be found in the Management Company's Website (www.jpmorganassetmanagement.lu).</p> <p>The Underlying Sub-Fund may also invest in below investment grade and unrated debt securities.</p> <p>Allocations may vary significantly and the Underlying Sub-Fund may be concentrated in, or have net long or net short exposure to, certain markets, sectors or currencies from time to time. The investment manager of the Underlying Sub-Fund may also take both long and short positions in indices which may contain securities that would otherwise be excluded from the investment universe. The investment manager of the Underlying Sub-Fund however will not have long exposure in indices where 30% or more of the index is composed of securities that are on the exclusions list. In addition, the aggregate long exposure via derivatives to excluded securities will not exceed 5% equity delta, in order to limit exposure to excluded securities. Equity delta measures the price sensitivity of the derivatives to changes in the price of the underlying securities and is used as a measure of exposure. Short positions do not reward companies considered less sustainable, but rather allow the investment manager of the Underlying Sub-Fund to more fully express its active views while seeking to meet its objective.</p> <p>The Underlying Sub-Fund will invest in derivatives to achieve its investment objective. Such instruments may also be used for investment purposes, hedging and efficient portfolio management. These instruments may include, but are not limited to, futures, options, contracts for difference, total return swaps, selected OTC derivatives and other financial derivative instruments.</p>	Refer to sections on leverage, derivatives and short selling in this Disclosures principles table.

Disclosure Principle	Summary	Where to find more information
	<p>The Fund will invest in an AUD denominated share class of the Underlying Sub-Fund. EUR is the reference currency of the Underlying Sub-Fund. The Underlying Sub-Fund may invest in assets denominated in any currency and uses a flexible hedging approach. Through currency hedging, the Underlying Sub-Fund seeks to minimise the effect of currency fluctuations.</p> <p>Please refer to the sections 3, 4 and 6 for further disclosure in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • detailed information on the investment strategy and the investment policy; • an explanation of how the strategy may produce returns; • key dependencies or assumptions underpinning the strategy's ability to produce investment returns; • diversification guidelines or limits; • specific risks associated with the investment strategy; • disclosure of the key aspects of the Fund's risk management strategy; • if and how the investment strategy can change and what notification would be provided to investors; and • information on the strategy for selecting the Underlying Sub-Fund and the due diligence process in this selection. 	
Investment manager(s)	<p>The Responsible Entity has appointed the Manager as the investment manager of the Fund pursuant to an investment management agreement.</p> <p>The Manager is part of JPMAM, a leading investment manager of choice for institutions, financial intermediaries and individual investors worldwide.</p> <p>The Manager acts as an agent to the Responsible Entity to manage the assets of the Fund in accordance with the Fund's investment policy and objectives. In turn, the Manager may delegate and sub-delegate any of its duties, responsibilities, functions or powers to manage the assets of the Fund to one or more entities within the JPMorgan Chase Group.</p> <p>The Management Company is the manager of the Underlying Sub-Fund.</p>	<p>Refer to section 4 for details on key individuals involved in the investment activities of the Underlying Sub-Fund and the terms of the investment management agreement(s).</p>
Fund structure	<p>The Fund is an Australian-domiciled managed investment scheme that is registered with ASIC and governed by the Constitution and the Act.</p> <p>The Fund has been established to invest substantially all its assets in the Underlying Sub-Fund, which is domiciled in Luxembourg.</p> <p>The Responsible Entity is responsible for the operation of the Fund and has the power to delegate certain duties in accordance with the Act and the Constitution. Key service providers for the Fund include the Manager, Administrative Agent, Custodian and Registrar. The Responsible Entity, at its discretion, may change the Custodian, Administrative Agent and Registrar from time to time or appoint additional service providers.</p> <p>Key service providers for the Underlying Sub-Fund include the Management Company, the investment manager of the Underlying Sub-Fund and J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A. which has been appointed as the depositary to the Underlying Sub-Fund.</p> <p>All arrangements between the Fund, the Underlying Sub-Fund, the Manager, the Management Company, the investment manager, the Administrative Agent, Custodian and J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S. A. have been entered into at arm's length terms, and include reasonable remuneration for the value provided by the relevant party.</p>	<p>Refer to section 3 for information on the flow of investment money through the structure and selection of the service providers, their role and how we ensure key service providers will comply with their service agreement obligations.</p> <p>Refer to section 4 and 6 for key risks of the structure with investing in the Underlying Sub-Fund.</p> <p>Refer to section 7 for fees and other costs of the Fund and Underlying Sub-Fund.</p>

Disclosure Principle	Summary	Where to find more information
Valuation, location and custody of assets	<p>The Administrative Agent is responsible for valuing Fund assets and J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A. is responsible for valuing the Underlying Sub-Fund assets.</p> <p>There are no geographic limits (including emerging markets) on the market exposure of the Underlying Sub-Fund's assets. For further information on the location of Fund assets see disclosure principle 'Investment Strategy' above.</p> <p>Fund assets are held by the Custodian and the Underlying Sub-Fund assets are held by J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S. A. The role of the Custodian includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • taking custody of and holding assets of the Fund; and • performing standard custodial functions such as establishing bank accounts, administering the Fund's cash flow and performing various reconciliation procedures. <p>Whilst the Fund does not have any particular policies as to the custodial arrangements of the Underlying Fund, the Management Company ensures that J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A. complies with the terms of its depository agreement by regularly monitoring its performance against agreed service levels.</p>	Refer to section 3 for valuation policies of the Administrative Agent and J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A.
Liquidity	<p>The Fund is a liquid scheme. Under normal market conditions, the Responsible Entity reasonably expects to be able to realise at least 80% of the Fund's assets at market value, within 10 days.</p> <p>A withdrawal of Units or decrease of all or part of an investment in the Fund can, subject to the suspension of withdrawals, be made at any time by completing the withdrawal form and sending it to the Registrar. The proceeds of a withdrawal request will generally be paid within 5 Business Days but may take longer in some circumstances (up to 21 days).</p> <p>The Underlying Sub-Fund predominantly invests in liquid assets in accordance with the investment policy of the Underlying Sub-Fund. Accordingly, redemption payments by the Underlying Sub-Fund will normally be paid within 3 Luxembourg business days of the relevant Luxembourg valuation day. If, in exceptional circumstances, redemption proceeds cannot be paid within the period specified above, payment will be made as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter (not exceeding, however, 10 Luxembourg business days).</p>	Refer to section 9 for Fund's ability to realise its assets in a timely manner and section 6 for the risks of illiquid classes of assets.
Leverage	<p>The Fund does not intend to utilise leverage as part of its Investment Strategy. However, the Underlying Sub-Fund uses leverage through the use of financial derivative instruments. As the Fund invests in the Underlying Sub-Fund, it will implement the same investment policy as the Underlying Sub-Fund in relation to acceptable types of leverage and limits on leverage across its portfolio.</p> <p>The Underlying Sub-Fund's expected level of leverage (or currently expected maximum) is 400% of the net asset value of the Underlying Sub-Fund, although it is possible that leverage might significantly exceed this level from time to time.</p> <p>In this context leverage is a measure of total exposure of all derivatives and is calculated as the "sum of the notionals" without any netting of opposing positions. As the leverage calculation considers neither sensitivity to market movements nor whether it increases or decreases the overall Underlying Sub-Fund risk, it may not be representative of the actual investment risk level within the Underlying Sub-Fund. The provider of this leverage is the counterparty to the relevant derivative.</p> <p>The Underlying Sub-Fund uses the absolute value at risk (VaR) approach to measure risk. It seeks to estimate the potential loss it could experience in a month (20 trading days) under normal market conditions. The estimate is based on the previous 12 months (250 business days) of the Underlying Sub-Fund's performance, and requires that 99% of the time, the Underlying Sub-Fund's worst outcome is no worse than a 20% decline in NAV.</p> <p>As part of the absolute VaR approach, the derivative notional is converted into absolute for all derivatives and summed to calculate the leverage percentage.</p> <p>The example below shows how leverage affects the value of an investment. Gross leverage of over 100% may magnify losses. The amounts used are for illustrative purposes only and the example refers to long only futures whose underlying assets decline in value by 1%.</p> <p>Value of investment into fund: \$100</p> <p>Total value of assets bought (and/or sold short): \$400</p> <p>Hence gross leverage: exposure of \$400 / investment value of \$100 = 400%</p>	<p>Refer to this section for information on expected level of leverage (or currently expected maximum).</p> <p>Refer to the section below on derivatives for the purpose and types of derivatives used.</p>

Disclosure Principle	Summary	Where to find more information
	<p>Assets bought by fund: 40 futures contracts on notional value of \$10 each = total \$400</p> <p>Losses on futures contracts: asset value of \$400 x Loss of 1% = \$4</p> <p>Value of investment: \$100 less losses of \$4 = \$96</p> <p>A loss of 1% on the assets underlying the futures causes a 4% loss in portfolio value because of the 400% leverage.</p> <p>The Underlying Sub-Fund will generally not borrow in excess of 10% of the total assets of the Underlying Sub-Fund, any such borrowing is typically through a financial institution and to be effected on a temporary basis only. However, the Underlying Sub-Fund may acquire foreign currency by means of a back-to-back loan.</p> <p>In relation to the purchase and sale transactions that the brokers will settle for the Underlying Sub-Fund, the brokers may provide financing to the Underlying Sub-Fund and may hold assets and cash on behalf of the Underlying Sub-Fund in connection with such settlement and financing transactions. As security for the payment and performance of its obligations and liabilities to the brokers, the Underlying Sub-Fund will advance to the brokers, collateral in the form of securities or cash. In the event of insolvency (or other events of defaults), such securities or cash may be encumbered or subject to set-off rights and the Fund may not be able to recover its collateral in full.</p>	
Derivatives	<p>The Fund itself does not expect to use derivatives, however the Underlying Sub-Fund may invest in derivatives to achieve its investment objective and for investment purposes, hedging and efficient portfolio management. As the Fund invests in the Underlying Sub-Fund, it will implement the same investment policy as the Underlying Sub-Fund in relation to approved types of derivatives and limits on exposure to derivatives across its portfolio.</p> <p>These financial derivative instruments include, but are not limited to, financial futures contracts, options (on equities, interest rates, indices, bonds, currencies, commodity indices or other instruments), forward contracts (including foreign exchange contracts), swaps (including total return swaps, foreign exchange swaps, commodity index swaps, interest rate swaps, and swaps on baskets of equities, volatility swaps and variance swaps), contracts for different credit derivatives (including credit default derivatives, credit default swaps and credit spread derivatives), warrants, mortgage TBAs (To-Be-Announced), and structured financial derivative instruments such as credit-linked and equity-linked securities. These derivatives may be OTC or exchange traded derivatives. The expected proportion of the assets under management of the Underlying Sub-Fund that could be subject to total return swaps (including contracts for difference) is 28%, subject to a maximum of 105% of gross exposure.</p> <p>The Underlying Sub-Fund will only enter into transactions with counterparties which the Management Company believes to be creditworthy. Approved counterparties will typically have a public rating of A- or above. Counterparties will comply with prudential rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to European Union prudential rules. The counterparty does not have any control or approval over the composition or management of the Underlying Sub-Fund's investments or transactions or over the assets underlying the financial derivative instruments used by the Underlying Sub-Fund.</p> <p>Particular Risks of OTC Derivative Transactions</p> <p>Investing in financial derivative instruments may expose the Underlying Sub-Fund to additional key risks in respect of collateral, which are as follows:</p> <p>Absence of regulation; counterparty default</p> <p>In general, there is less governmental regulation and supervision of transactions in the OTC markets (in which currencies, forward, spot and option contracts, credit default swaps, total return swaps and certain options on currencies are generally traded) than of transactions entered into on organised exchanges. In addition, many of the protections afforded to participants on some organised exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of an exchange clearinghouse, may not be available in connection with OTC transactions. Therefore, the Underlying Sub-Fund entering into OTC transactions will be subject to the risk that its direct counterparty will not perform its obligations under the transactions and that the Underlying Sub-Fund will sustain losses. The Underlying Sub-Fund will only enter into transactions with counterparties which the Management Company believes to be creditworthy, and may reduce the exposure incurred in connection with such transactions through the receipt of letters of credit or collateral from certain counterparties. Regardless of the measures the Underlying Sub-Fund may seek to implement to reduce counterparty</p>	<p>Refer to section 4 for details of limits on exposure</p> <p>Refer to section 6 for risks associated with derivatives.</p>

Disclosure Principle	Summary	Where to find more information
	<p>credit risk, however, there can be no assurance that counterparty will not default or that the Underlying Sub-Fund and the Fund will not sustain losses as a result.</p> <p>Liquidity; requirement to perform</p> <p>From time to time, the counterparties with which the Underlying Sub-Fund effects transactions might cease making markets or quoting prices in certain of the instruments. In such instances, the Underlying Sub-Fund might be unable to enter into a desired transaction in currencies, credit default swaps or total return swaps or to enter into an offsetting transaction with respect to an open position, which might adversely affect its performance. Further, in contrast to exchange traded instruments, forward, spot and option contracts on currencies do not provide the investment manager with the possibility to offset the Underlying Sub-Fund's obligations through an equal and opposite transaction. For this reason, in entering into forward, spot or options contracts, the Underlying Sub-Fund may be required, and must be able, to perform its obligations under the contracts.</p> <p>Necessity for counterparty trading relationships</p> <p>As noted above, participants in the OTC market typically enter into transactions only with those counterparties which they believe to be sufficiently creditworthy, unless the counterparty provides margin, collateral, letters of credit or other credit enhancements. The Underlying Sub-Fund may, but does not currently intend to, enter into transactions on the basis of credit facilities established on behalf of any company within the JPMorgan Chase Group. While the Underlying Sub-Fund and the investment manager believe that the Underlying Sub-Fund will be able to establish multiple counterparty business relationships to permit the Underlying Sub-Fund to effect transactions in the OTC market and other counterparty markets (including credit default swaps, total return swaps and other swaps market as applicable), there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so. An inability to establish or maintain such relationships would potentially increase the Underlying Sub-Fund's counterparty credit risk, limit its operations and could require the Underlying Sub-Fund to cease investment operations or conduct a substantial portion of such operations in the futures markets. Moreover, the counterparties with which the Underlying Sub-Fund expects to establish such relationships will not be obligated to maintain the credit lines extended to the Underlying Sub-Fund, and such counterparties could decide to reduce or terminate such credit lines at their discretion.</p> <p>Where the Underlying Sub-Fund enters into financial derivative positions, it will hold sufficient liquid assets (including, if applicable, sufficient liquid long positions) to cover at all times the Underlying Sub-Fund's obligations arising from its financial derivative positions (including short positions).</p>	
<p>Short selling</p>	<p>Neither the Fund nor the Underlying Sub-Fund engages in physical short selling.</p> <p>However, the Underlying Sub-Fund may take short positions on a security through the use of financial derivative instruments in the expectation that their value will fall in the open market. The possible loss from taking a short position on a security differs from the loss that could be incurred from a cash investment in the security; the former may be unlimited as there is no restriction on the price to which a security may rise, whereas the latter cannot exceed the total amount of the cash investment. The short selling of investments through financial derivative instruments may also be subject to changes in regulations, which could impose restrictions that could adversely impact returns to investors.</p>	<p>Refer to the section on derivatives in this Disclosure principle table.</p>
<p>Withdrawals</p>	<p>A withdrawal of Units or decrease in all or part of an investment in the Fund can, subject to any suspension, be made on any Business Day by completing the withdrawal form and sending it to the Registrar.</p> <p>Generally, if the Registrar receives the correctly completed withdrawal request before 12 noon (Sydney time) on a Business Day, it will be processed using the withdrawal price calculated for that day. Where the Registrar receives such information after 12 noon (Sydney time) on a Business Day, it will be processed using the withdrawal price determined for the following Business Day.</p> <p>If the Registrar receives a withdrawal request by 12 noon (Sydney time) on a Business Day, the proceeds of that request will generally be paid within 5 Business Days but may take longer in some circumstances (up to 21 days).</p> <p>Changes to withdrawal rights will be notified to you in accordance with applicable law.</p>	<p>Refer to section 6 and 9 for information on risks and withdrawal limitations, respectively.</p>

3. How the Fund works

When you invest in the Fund, your money is pooled with investments from other investors and used to buy assets for the Fund, which we manage on behalf of all investors. When you invest in the Fund, you acquire Units. Each Unit that you hold in the Fund represents an equal and undivided interest in the Fund, subject to the liabilities of the Fund. However, we, rather than you, have control over the Fund's assets, management and operation. This PDS relates to Units in respect of the Fund and all rights and entitlements of a Unit relates to the rights, obligations, assets, liabilities and other amounts referable to the Units. Your investment is not a direct investment in the Underlying Sub-Fund and does not give you an interest in it nor in any other particular asset of the Fund.

About the Responsible Entity

Perpetual Trust Services Limited, the responsible entity of the Fund, is part of the Perpetual Limited group of companies which has been in operation for over 130 years. Perpetual Limited is an Australian public company that has been listed on the ASX for over 50 years.

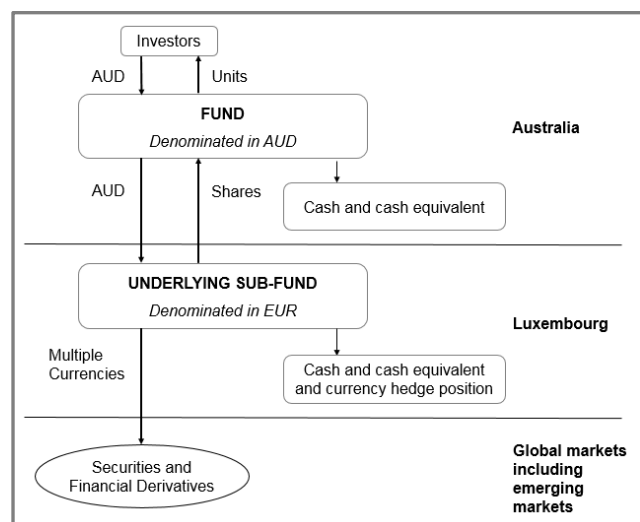
The Responsible Entity holds Australian financial services licence number 236648 issued by ASIC, which authorises it to operate the Fund.

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 established a compliance committee with a majority of external members. Adherence to the compliance plan is overseen by the compliance committee and is audited annually with the audit report being lodged with ASIC.

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 Responsible Entity has appointed Link Fund Solutions Pty Limited as Registrar of the Fund. The Responsible Entity has also appointed JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (Sydney Branch) to act as both administrative agent and custodian for the Fund.

The diagram below shows the Fund structure and shows the flow of investment money through the structure.



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. The Management Company ensures that the investment manager of the Underlying Sub-Fund complies with the terms of the investment management agreement by regularly monitoring the portfolio against the investment policy of the Underlying Sub-Fund.

All arrangements between the Fund, the Underlying Sub-Fund, the Manager, the Management Company, the Custodian, the Administrative Agent and J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A. have been entered into on arm's length terms.

Key service providers to the Underlying Sub-Fund

The Underlying Sub-Fund has a number of service providers such as a depositary, investment manager(s), trading counterparties and auditors. The service providers have been selected by, and are subject to, the supervision of the board of directors of the Underlying Sub-Fund. The Manager who has been appointed as Investment Manager of the Fund by the Responsible Entity and who is responsible for the selection of investments, including the Underlying Sub-Fund, has relied and continues to rely on the ongoing due diligence undertaken in respect of the services providers by the Underlying Sub-Fund. The key service providers are the Management Company, J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A. and the investment manager.

The Management Company has been appointed by the directors of the Underlying Sub-Fund to generally administer the business and affairs of the Underlying Sub-Fund, subject to the overall control and supervision of the directors. The Management Company performs the administration and marketing functions for the Underlying Sub-Fund, and has sub-delegated its responsibilities, functions and powers to manage the assets of the Underlying Sub-Fund to the investment manager. The terms of the underlying investment management agreement pursuant to which the Management Company is appointed in relation to the Underlying Sub-Fund is not available to the Responsible Entity. The Manager who has been appointed as Investment Manager of the Fund by the Responsible Entity and is responsible for the selection of investments, including the Underlying Sub-Fund, is not aware of any unusual or materially onerous terms in the underlying investment management agreement as at the date of this PDS.

J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A. has been appointed as the depositary of the Underlying Sub-Fund and in such capacity provides depositary, custodial, settlement and certain other associated services to the Underlying Sub-Fund. The Management Company ensures that J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A. complies with the terms of its depositary agreement by regularly monitoring its performance against agreed service levels.

J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A., through its own internal and confidential group policies in relation to depositary arrangements, takes a solutions-based approach to custody, maximising processing efficiency within a robust, controlled, automated and information-rich environment.

Valuation of the Fund's assets & liabilities

The Administrative Agent is required to value the assets and liabilities of the Fund, which is primarily derived from the Underlying Sub-Fund and the value of its assets, including to account for costs, charges and fees attributable to each of its class(es). 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.

Valuation of the Underlying Sub-Fund's assets

J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A. is required to value the assets of the Underlying Sub-Fund at their market value. In circumstances where the J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A. is required to value assets, including non-exchange traded assets in the Underlying Sub-Fund, the following rules are applied:

- Cash on hand or on deposit, bills and demand notes and account receivables, prepaid expenses, cash dividends and interest declared or accrued but not yet received, will be valued at full value, minus any appropriate discount the Management Company applies based on its assessments of any circumstances that make full payment unlikely.
- Transferable securities and derivatives that are quoted or dealt in on any stock exchange or traded in any other regulated market are generally valued at the most recent quoted price. Where these assets trade on more than one market, the Management Company can choose to use the prices of the primary market.
- Liquid assets and money market instruments are generally valued at nominal value plus interest or amortised cost. Where practice allows, all other assets can be valued in the same manner.
- The financial derivative instruments which are not listed on any official stock exchange or are traded over the counter will be valued independently in a reliable and verifiable manner on a daily basis, consistent with market practice.
- Units or shares in open-ended UCIs and/or UCITS shall be valued at the most recent NAV reported by the UCITS/UCI.
- Any assets or liabilities in currencies other than the reference currency of the Underlying Sub-Fund will be valued at the applicable spot rate (applies to currencies held as assets and when translating values of securities denominated in other currencies into the reference currency of the Underlying Sub-Fund).
- Swaps are valued at their fair value based on the underlying securities (at the close of business or intraday) as well as on the characteristics of the underlying commitments.
- Non-listed securities, listed securities or any other assets for which the price determined according to the above methods is not representative of fair market value will be valued in good faith at a prudent estimate of their expected sales price.
- Any asset or liability not attributable to the Underlying Sub-Fund will be allocated pro rata to the NAV of each JPMIF sub-fund (including the Underlying Sub-Fund). All liabilities attributable to a particular sub-fund of JPMIF shall be binding solely upon that sub-fund (including the Underlying Sub-Fund). For the purpose of the relations as between shareholders of JPMIF, each sub-fund of JPMIF (including the Underlying Sub-Fund) will be deemed to be a separate entity.

J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A. follows a valuation procedure in accordance with the Management Company's policy, which is consistent with industry standard.

4. How the Fund invests

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve a return in excess of its cash benchmark by investing globally in a portfolio of Sustainable Securities, currencies and using derivatives where appropriate through the Underlying Sub-Fund. Sustainable Securities are securities from issuers that the investment manager of the Underlying Sub-Fund believes show effective governance and superior management of environmental and social issues.

The Benchmark is a point of reference against which the performance of the Fund may be measured and compared and will not dictate the investment strategy of the Fund. The Fund and the Underlying Sub-Fund will be managed without reference to the Benchmark.

Investment Strategy

To gain exposure to a global portfolio of Sustainable Securities and implement the investment strategy, the Responsible Entity has determined that the Fund invest substantially all its assets in an AUD denominated share class of the Underlying Sub-Fund, which is domiciled in Luxembourg. However, a small proportion of the Fund's investments may be held in cash primarily for operational purposes.

The Manager who has been appointed as Investment Manager of the Fund by the Responsible Entity has selected the Underlying Sub-Fund taking into consideration the Investment Objective and Investment Strategy of the Fund. A due diligence process was not required to be undertaken by the Manager in relation to the Underlying Sub-Fund as it is part of the JPMorgan Chase Group.

Benchmark

Bloomberg AusBond Bank Bill Index.

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Base/reference currency of the Fund

AUD.

Investment Process of the Underlying Sub-Fund

The Underlying Sub-Fund uses an investment process based on macroeconomic research to identify global investment themes and opportunities. The investment process is a flexible and focused approach to take advantage of global trends and changes through traditional and non-traditional assets. In addition, it comprises a fully integrated risk management framework that provides detailed portfolio analysis. It also seeks to provide the majority of its returns through Sustainable Securities by incorporating ESG factors, exclusions and positioning the portfolio positively towards companies with above average ESG scores.

Investment Policy of the Underlying Sub-Fund

In relation to the Underlying Sub-Fund, it invests, either directly or through derivatives, in Sustainable Securities, comprised of equities, debt securities, government debt and convertible securities. The Underlying Sub-Fund may also invest in currencies, cash and cash equivalents. Issuers of securities may be located in any country, including emerging markets.

The Underlying Sub-Fund will maintain an average asset-weighted ESG score above the MSCI median for each of the asset classes in which it invests, excluding cash holdings and currencies. The MSCI median for equity and credit is the median ESG score of the MSCI

All Countries World Index and for government bonds is the median ESG score of the MSCI Country Scores for Developed and Emerging Markets (excluding Frontier Markets). The Underlying Sub-Fund will maintain an average asset-weighted ESG score above the asset weighted combination of these medians.

The investment manager of the Underlying Sub-Fund evaluates and applies values and norms based screening. To support this screening, the investment manager of the Underlying Sub-Fund relies on third party provider(s) who identify an issuer's participation in or the revenue which they derive from activities that are inconsistent with the screens. The list of screens applied that may result in exclusions can be found in the Management Company's Website (www.jpmorganassetmanagement.lu).

The Underlying Sub-Fund may also invest in below investment grade and unrated debt securities.

Allocations may vary significantly and the Underlying Sub-Fund may be concentrated in, or have net long or net short exposure to, certain markets, sectors or currencies from time to time. The investment manager of the Underlying Sub-Fund may also take both long and short positions in indices which may contain securities that would otherwise be excluded from the investment universe. The investment manager of the Underlying Sub-Fund however will not have long exposure in indices where 30% or more of the index is composed of securities that are on the exclusions list. In addition, the aggregate long exposure via derivatives to excluded securities will not exceed 5% equity delta, in order to limit exposure to excluded securities. Equity delta measures the price sensitivity of the derivatives to changes in the price of the underlying securities and is used as a measure of exposure. Short positions do not reward companies considered less sustainable, but rather allow the investment manager of the Underlying Sub-Fund to more fully express its active views while seeking to meet its objective.

The Underlying Sub-Fund will invest in derivatives to achieve its investment objective. Such instruments may also be used for investment purposes, hedging and efficient portfolio management. These instruments may include, but are not limited to, futures, options, contracts for difference, Total Return Swaps, selected OTC derivatives and other financial derivative instruments.

The expected proportion of the assets under management of the Underlying Sub-Fund that could be subject to Total Return Swaps (including contracts for difference) is 28%, subject to a maximum of 105%.

EUR is the reference currency of the Underlying Sub-Fund. The Underlying Sub-Fund may invest in assets denominated in any currency and uses a flexible hedging approach. Through currency hedging, the Underlying Sub-Fund seeks to minimise the effect of currency fluctuations.

All of the above investments of the Underlying Sub-Fund will be made in accordance with the applicable limits and regulations under the governing law of the Underlying Sub-Fund (currently Luxembourg law) and the offering and constitutive documents of the Underlying Sub-Fund.

These diversification guidelines and limits include (but are not limited to):

- the Underlying Sub-Fund must ensure an adequate spread of investment risks by sufficient diversification;
- the risk exposure to a counterparty in an OTC derivative transaction may not exceed 10% of its assets when the counterparty is a credit institution with a registered office in the European Union, or 5% of its assets in other cases;

- no more than 10% of the Underlying Sub-Fund's assets may be invested in the units of UCITS and other UCIs;
- no more than 10% of the Underlying Sub-Fund's assets may be invested in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same issuing body; and
- the total value of the transferable securities and money market instruments held by the Underlying Sub-Fund in the issuing bodies in each of which it invests more than 5% of its assets must not exceed 40% of the value of the assets of the Underlying Sub-Fund's assets.

This offers long-short exposure to compensated factors across asset classes, which can be diversifying to traditional asset classes, through bottom-up investing in securities and derivatives.

Changes to the Fund

We have the discretion to terminate the Fund, close the Fund to new investors (including to existing investors) and increase the fees and expenses. The Investment Objective and/or Investment Strategy may change as a result of matters or changes beyond our control, including market conditions, change in law or applications and withdrawals made by investors.

In the future the Investment Strategy of the Fund may also change such that the Fund may invest directly in, and therefore have direct exposure to, the same or similar assets in which the Underlying Sub-Fund invests.

We will duly notify investors of changes as required by the Act or the Constitution, as applicable. Such notices will also be made available on the Manager's website at www.jpmorganam.com.au.

Labour standards and environmental, social and ethical factors

We do not take into account labour standards and environmental, social and ethical considerations for the purpose of selecting, retaining or realising investments of the Fund.

We have delegated investment management decisions for the Fund to the Manager.

The Manager does not take into account labour standards and environmental, social and governance information for the purpose of selecting, retaining or realising investments of the Fund.

The investment manager of the Underlying Sub-Fund takes into consideration Environmental, Social (which includes labour standards) and Governance ("ESG") information which is integrated into the investment decision making process of the Underlying Sub-Fund. ESG issues are non-financial considerations that may positively or negatively affect a company's / issuer's revenues, costs, cash flows, value of assets and/or liabilities. ESG determinations may not be conclusive and securities of companies / issuers may be purchased and retained, without limit, by the investment manager regardless of potential ESG impact. The impact of ESG integration on the Underlying Sub-Fund's performance is not specifically measurable as investment decisions are discretionary regardless of ESG considerations. The investment manager of the Underlying Sub-Fund uses an investment style in which the portfolio of the Underlying Sub-Fund will be tilted towards companies / issuers with positive ESG characteristics.

In keeping with Luxembourg law, the Management Company has implemented a policy that seeks to restrict investments in securities issued by companies that have been identified by third party providers as being involved in the manufacture, production or supply of cluster munitions, depleted uranium ammunition and armour or anti-personnel mines. This is only relevant for the investments of the Underlying Sub-Fund.

Key individuals

No specific individual is required to devote all or any specific proportion of their time to the affairs of the Underlying Sub-Fund. The individuals noted below, from the JPMAM Macro Strategies team, which has been appointed as the investment manager of the Underlying Sub-Fund, are ultimately responsible for the oversight of the investment activities for the Underlying Sub-Fund and will devote as much of their time as deemed necessary or appropriate in order to manage the investment activities of the Underlying Sub-Fund. However they are not required to devote any specific portion of their time to the Underlying Sub-Fund.

Shrenick Shah, managing director, is the head of the Macro Strategies team at J.P. Morgan Asset management, based in London. An employee since September 2010, Shrenick previously worked in the equity divisions at Deutsche Bank and Credit Suisse. Shrenick obtained a M.Sc. in Econometrics and Mathematical Economics from the London School of Economics.

Benoit Lanctot, executive director, portfolio manager in the Macro Strategies team, based in London. An employee since July 2011, Benoit previously worked as a senior analyst in the Convertible Bond team within Multi-Asset Solutions, responsible for the implementation of the fundamental analysis framework with global coverage. Prior to that, Benoit worked in investment banking for the Diversified Industries Group of Scotia Capital Inc. based in Montreal, Canada. He obtained a B.BA with a major in Finance from HEC Montreal and a Masters in Finance from London Business School. Benoit is a CFA and a CAIA charterholder.

Josh Berelowitz, executive director, portfolio manager in the Macro Strategies team, based in London. An employee since September 2011, Josh has been focused on the macro portfolios since inception of the strategy in November 2012. Josh obtained a B.Sc. in Economics from the University of Nottingham and is a CFA charterholder.

There are currently no relevant significant adverse regulatory findings against the Management Company, who is the manager of the Underlying Sub-Fund, the Manager who is the investment manager of the Fund or the key individuals named above.

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.

Termination of the investment management agreement for the Underlying Sub-Fund

The Management Company has been appointed by the directors of the Underlying Sub-Fund to generally administer the business and

affairs of the Underlying Sub-Fund. In turn, the Management Company has sub-delegated its responsibilities, functions or powers to manage the assets of the Underlying Sub-Fund to one or more investment managers. The underlying investment managers may be affiliates of JPMorgan Chase Group. The directors of the Underlying Sub-Fund may terminate the management agreement of the Management Company to manage the assets of the Underlying Sub-Fund. The terms of the underlying investment management agreement(s) are not available to the Responsible Entity.

Key aspects of the risk management strategy

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

- Governance structure: the Fund is supported by the Responsible Entity's board and the compliance committee, who is required to oversee adherence with the compliance plan of the Fund, which sets out measures that the Responsible Entity will implement to comply with the Act and the Constitution.
- 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.

5. Benefits

Feature	Benefit
Macro, focused & flexible approach	Potential to deliver positive returns in different market environments
Risk-aware	Sophisticated multi-dimensional risk management, including ESG risk.
Sustainable	Offers exposure to securities with strong ESG credentials and companies that may also offer sustainable products or services as part of their business

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 Management Company and JPMIF. 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, you may refer to section 11 of this PDS.

Type of key risk	Description of risk
Concentration Risk	<p>To the extent that the Underlying Sub-Fund invests a large portion of its assets in a limited number of securities, industries, sectors, or within a limited geographical area, it is likely to be more volatile and carry a greater risk of loss than a fund that invests more broadly.</p> <p>When the Underlying Sub-Fund is concentrated in a particular country, region, or sector, its performance will be more strongly affected by any political, economic, environmental or market conditions within that area or affecting that economic sector.</p>
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 Underlying Sub-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 Underlying Sub-Fund to terminate a derivative position under disadvantageous circumstances.</p> <p>OTC derivatives</p> <p>As OTC derivatives are private agreements between the Underlying Sub-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 Underlying Sub-Fund. If a counterparty ceases to offer a derivative that the Underlying Sub-Fund is using or is planning to use, the Underlying Sub-Fund might not be able to find a comparable derivative elsewhere. This in turn could cause the Underlying Sub-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 Underlying Sub-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 Underlying Sub-Fund experiences any financial weakness or fails to meet an obligation, counterparties might become unwilling to do business with the Underlying Sub-Fund, which could leave the Underlying Sub-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 Underlying Sub-Fund to realise gains or avoid losses, which in turn could cause a delay in handling redemptions of Shares. 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>Warrants The value of warrants are likely to fluctuate more than the prices of the underlying securities. This is due to the effect of leverage within their structure so that a relatively small movement in the price of the underlying security typically results in a larger movement in the price of the warrant.</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 Underlying Sub-Fund on behalf of the Underlying Sub-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</p>

Type of key risk	Description of risk
	<p>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 swaps (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 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 Underlying Sub-Fund is a protection seller on the CDX or iTraxx and there is a default on an underlying constituent, the Underlying Sub-Fund will be required to pay its proportionate share of the default payment.</p>
Hedging risk	Any measures that the Underlying Sub-Fund takes that are designed to offset specific risks could work imperfectly, might not be feasible at times, or could fail completely. The Underlying Sub-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.
Short positions risk	<p>Taking a short position (a position whose value moves in the opposite direction from the value of the security itself) through derivatives creates losses for the Underlying Sub-Fund when the underlying security's value rises. These losses are theoretically unlimited as there is no restriction on the price to which a security may rise, whereas the loss from a cash investment in the security cannot exceed the amount invested.</p> <p>Using short positions to achieve net short exposure to a particular market, sector or currency may increase the volatility of the Underlying Sub-Fund. The short selling of investments may be subject to changes in regulations, which could create losses or the inability to continue using short positions as intended or at all.</p>
Convertible securities risk	<p>Convertible securities have characteristics of both debt and equity securities and carry credit, default, equity, interest rate, liquidity and market risks.</p> <p>A convertible security acts as a debt security and generally entitles the holder to receive interest paid or accrued until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Before conversion, convertible securities generally have characteristics similar to both debt and equity securities. The value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates rise and, because of the conversion feature, tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying securities. Convertible securities are usually subordinated to comparable nonconvertible securities. Convertible securities generally do not participate directly in any dividend increases or decreases of the underlying securities, although the market prices of convertible securities may be affected by any dividend changes or other changes in the underlying securities.</p>
Debt securities risk	<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>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 Underlying Sub-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 Underlying Sub-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>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</p>

Type of key risk	Description of risk
	<p>sovereign debt and holders of sovereign debt (including the Underlying Sub-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 Underlying Sub-Fund. Investment in local government debt may include debt securities issued by the US municipalities (municipal securities). The risk of a municipal security generally depends on the financial and credit status of the issuer. Changes in a US municipality's financial health may make it difficult for the municipality to make interest and principal payments when due. Under some circumstances, municipal securities might not pay interest unless the state legislature or municipality authorises money for that purpose. Municipal securities may be more susceptible to downgrades or defaults during recessions or similar periods of economic stress. Such a downward revision or risk of being downgraded may have an adverse effect on the market prices of the municipal securities and thus the value of the Underlying Sub-Fund's investments. These risks could decrease the Underlying Sub-Fund's income or hurt the ability to preserve capital and liquidity. In addition to being downgraded, an insolvent municipality may file for bankruptcy. The reorganisation of a municipality's debts may significantly affect the rights of creditors and the value of the securities issued by the municipality and the value of the Underlying Sub-Fund's investments.</p> <p>Unrated debt The credit quality of bonds that have not been rated by an independent rating agency will be determined by the investment manager at the time of the investment. Investments in unrated bonds are subject to those risks of a rated security of comparable quality.</p>
Emerging markets risk	<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 nationalization, 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>
Equities risk	<p>The value of equities may go down as well as up in response to the performance of individual companies and general market conditions, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably.</p>

Type of key risk	Description of risk
	<p>If a company goes through bankruptcy or a similar financial restructuring, its shares in issue typically lose most or all of their value.</p> <p>Equity exposure may also be obtained through equity related securities such as warrants, depositary receipts, convertible securities, index and participation notes and equity-linked notes, which may be subject to greater volatility than the underlying reference asset and are also exposed to the risk of counterparty default.</p>
Credit risk	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.
Currency risk	<p>The Fund is denominated in AUD and invests in the Underlying Sub-Fund which is denominated in Euro ("EUR"). The Underlying Sub-Fund may invest in assets denominated in a currency other than AUD or EUR. Movements or changes in currency exchange rates could adversely affect the value of the Underlying Sub-Fund's securities and the price of its shares, and consequently, the per unit price of the Fund. Exchange rates can change rapidly and unpredictably for a number of reasons including changes in interest rates or in exchange control regulations.</p> <p>Whilst the Fund invests in the AUD hedged share class of the Underlying Sub-Fund, which seeks to minimise the effect of exchange rate fluctuations between AUD and EUR, such hedging will not be perfect.</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.
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 readily sold at the desired time or price, and the Underlying Sub-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 Underlying Sub-Fund may incur a loss as a result. An inability to sell a portfolio position can adversely affect the Underlying Sub-Fund's value or prevent the Underlying Sub-Fund from being able to take advantage of other investment opportunities.</p> <p>Liquidity risk also includes the risk that the Underlying Sub-Fund, and in turn the Fund itself, 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 Underlying Sub-Fund may be forced to sell investments at an unfavourable time and/or conditions.</p> <p>Investment in debt securities, small and mid-capitalisation stocks 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 risk	<p>The value of the securities in which the Underlying Sub-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 Underlying Sub-Fund's investments.</p> <p>For example, an outbreak of COVID-19, a coronavirus disease, has negatively affected economies, markets and individual companies throughout the world, including those in which the Underlying Sub-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 Underlying Sub-Fund's investments, increase the Underlying Sub-Fund's volatility, negatively impact the Underlying Sub-Fund's pricing, magnify pre-existing risks to the Underlying Sub-Fund, lead to temporary suspensions or deferrals on the calculation of NAVs and interrupt the Underlying Sub-Fund's operations. The full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is currently unknown.</p>
Accounting practices risks	The accounting, auditing and financial reporting system may not accord with international standards in countries where the Underlying Sub-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.

Type of key risk	Description of risk
Collateral risk	<p>Collateral is received from counterparties in connection with transactions in securities lending, reverse repurchase transactions and OTC derivatives other than currency forwards. A counterparty may become unable or unwilling to meet its obligations to the Underlying Sub-Fund, resulting in losses to the Underlying Sub-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>
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 Underlying Sub-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 English law, in certain circumstances (for example insolvency proceedings) other legal systems may take priority which may affect the enforceability of existing transactions.</p> <p>The Underlying Sub-Fund will not, and potentially none of the service providers, carry any insurance for losses for which the Underlying Sub-Fund may be ultimately subject to an indemnification obligation. Any indemnification payment with respect to the Underlying Sub-Fund would be borne by it and will result in a corresponding reduction in the price of the Units.</p>
mFund registration risk	<p>While the Fund is an mFund product, if you invest via mFund then you may be exposed to some additional counterparty risks. Losses can be incurred if a counterparty fails to deliver on its contractual obligations, experiences financial difficulty or abandons the mFund settlement service. You may incur loss through exposure to a counterparty. In addition, there is some risk the ASX may suspend or revoke the Fund's admission/ settlement status on the mFund settlement service as a result of the Fund failing to comply with the ASX admission requirements or otherwise, the ASX's systems could fail, or there could be errors in connection with the system. As a result investors may experience delays in processing applications or redemptions.</p>
Political risk	<p>The value of the Underlying Sub-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>
Regulatory and tax risks	<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> <p>LIBOR (London Interbank Offer Rate) Discontinuance or Unavailability Risk LIBOR rate is intended to represent the rate at which contributing banks may obtain short-term borrowings from each other in the London interbank market. The regulatory authority that oversees financial services firms and financial markets in the U.K. has announced that, after the end of 2021, it would no longer persuade or compel contributing banks to make rate submissions for purposes of determining the LIBOR rate. As a result, it is possible that commencing in 2022, LIBOR may no longer be available or no longer deemed an appropriate reference rate upon which to determine the interest rate on or impacting certain loans, notes, derivatives and other instruments or investments comprising some or all of the Underlying Sub-Fund's portfolio. In light of this eventuality, public and private sector industry initiatives are currently underway to identify new or alternative reference rates to be used in place of LIBOR. There is no assurance that the composition or characteristics of any such alternative reference rate will be similar to or produce the same value or economic equivalence as LIBOR or that it will have the same volume or liquidity as did LIBOR prior to its discontinuance or unavailability, which may affect the value or liquidity or return on certain investments and result in costs incurred in connection with closing out positions and entering into new trades. These risks may also apply with respect to changes in connection with other interbank offering rates (e.g., Euro Interbank Offer Rate).</p> <p>(Please refer to section 8 for further tax details).</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</p>

Type of key risk	Description of risk
	which the Underlying Sub-Fund invests or may invest in the future (in particular Russia, 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 Underlying Sub-Fund could become subject to additional taxation in such countries that is not currently anticipated or when investments are made, valued or disposed of.
Volcker rule	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 senior executive officers 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.

7. Fees and other costs

Did you know?

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

For example, total annual fees and costs of 2% of your 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 contribution fees and management costs where applicable. 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 website (www.moneysmart.gov.au) has a managed funds fee calculator to help you check out different fee options.

This PDS shows fees and other costs that you may be charged pertaining to your investments in Units of the Fund. These fees and costs may be deducted from your money, from the returns on your investment or from the Fund's assets 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.

JPMorgan Global Macro Sustainable Fund

Type of fee or cost	Amount	How and when paid
Fees when your money moves in or out of the Fund		
Establishment fee The fee to open your investment	Nil	Not applicable
Contribution fee The fee on each amount contributed to your investment	Nil	Not applicable
Withdrawal fee	Nil	Not applicable

Type of fee or cost	Amount	How and when paid
The fee on each amount you take out of your investment		
Exit fee The fee to close your investment	Nil	Not applicable
Management costs¹ - The fees and costs for managing your investment		
Management costs comprise of:	0.85% p.a. of the NAV of the Class^{2,3}	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management fee Fee payable to the Responsible Entity for managing the Fund 	0.70% p.a. of the NAV of the Fund	Calculated and accrued on a daily basis and payable monthly in arrears out of the assets of the Fund generally within 30 days of the end of each month.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expense recoveries (estimated) Expenses incurred in the administration, management and operation of the Fund, and other incidental expenses 	0.05% p.a. of the NAV of the Fund ⁴	Paid out of the assets of the Fund as and when incurred and reflected daily in the Unit price of the Fund.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indirect costs (estimated) 	0.10% p.a. of the NAV of the Fund ⁵	Paid directly out of the assets of the Fund or indirectly out of the assets of an interposed vehicle ⁶ , as and when incurred and reflected daily in the Unit price of the Fund.
Service Fee The fee for changing investment options	Nil	Not applicable

¹ You may incur a buy/sell spread when your money moves in or out of the Fund. For more details refer to "Transactional and operational costs" in the section "Additional explanation of fees and costs" below.

² The fees and costs shown are inclusive of GST and net of any applicable input tax credits and reduced input tax credits. For further information refer to "Management costs" in the section "Additional explanation of fees and costs" below.

³ What it costs you will depend on the fees you negotiate with your financial adviser or your Service operator (as applicable). For further information refer to "Differential fees" and "Management costs" in the section "Additional explanation of fees and costs" below.

⁴ The figures in the above table are based on information available as at the date of this PDS. As the Fund is newly offered, this figure reflects the Responsible Entity's reasonable estimate at the date of this PDS of the expense recoveries for the financial year ending 30 June 2021 (adjusted to reflect a 12 month period). As these expenses are calculated on the basis of the Responsible Entity's reasonable estimate of the expense recoveries for the financial year ending 30 June 2021 (adjusted to reflect a 12 month period), the actual cost may differ from the amount set out above. These expenses generally accrue daily and are reflected in the Unit price and paid when due.

⁵ For more information on the meaning and calculation of indirect costs, see "Indirect costs" under the heading "Additional explanation of fees and costs". The figures in the above table are based on information available as at the date of this PDS. As the Fund is newly offered, this figure reflects the Responsible Entity's reasonable estimate as at the date of this PDS of the indirect costs for the financial year ending 30 June 2021 (adjusted to reflect a 12 month period). As these indirect costs are calculated on the basis of the Responsible Entity's reasonable estimate of the indirect costs for the financial year ending 30 June 2021 (adjusted to reflect a 12 month period), the actual cost may differ from the amount set out above. A portion of the indirect costs are costs incurred in respect of over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives used by the Underlying Sub-Fund and this cost is not capped. Indirect costs are deducted from the Underlying Sub-Fund's assets. They are reflected in the Unit price of the Fund and are not an additional cost to you. Details of any future changes to indirect costs will be provided on the Manager's website at www.jpmorganam.com.au where they are not materially adverse to investors.

⁶ For more information on the meaning of interposed vehicles, see "Indirect costs" under the heading "Additional explanation of fees and costs".

Example of annual fees and costs for the Fund

This table gives an example of how fees and costs can affect your investment in the Fund over a 1 year period. You should use this table to compare the Fund with other managed investment products.

Example		Balance of \$50,000 with a contribution of \$5,000 during year
Contribution fees	Nil	For every additional \$5,000 you put in, you will be charged \$0.
PLUS Management Costs	0.85% p.a. ¹	And , for every \$50,000 you have in the Fund, you will be charged \$425 each year.
EQUALS Cost of Fund		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 from: \$425 and \$467.50². What it costs you will depend on the fees you negotiate³.

¹ The actual management costs may vary from this estimate having regard to actual expense recoveries and indirect costs that are incurred.

² Please note that the Fund has a minimum subsequent investment amount of \$5,000. The additional management costs will be on a pro-rata basis and will vary depending on when you have made the additional investment during the year. This example also assumes that the value of your investment remains the same during the year

³ Additional fees may apply. This example does not include Transaction Costs or additional fees 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.

Additional explanation of fees and costs

Management costs of the Class

The management costs (fees and costs incurred by you) comprise of a management fee, expense recoveries and indirect costs attributable to the Fund. The management fee, the expense recoveries incurred in the ordinary course of operations and a portion of the indirect costs (being those indirect costs that reflect the management fee and expense recoveries of the Underlying Sub-Fund) are capped at 0.85% p.a. of the NAV of the Fund, as further detailed below.

Management fee

An annual management fee payable to the Responsible Entity (including any fee payable to the Manager out of the management fee) for managing the Fund.

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 an annual management fee of up to 3% p.a. of the gross value of the assets of the Class.

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 annual management fee we are entitled to receive and will not be a separate expense recovery under the Constitution.

The annual management fee is calculated and accrued on a daily basis and payable in arrears on a monthly basis, within generally 30 days of the end of each month.

Expense recoveries

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).

Estimated expense recoveries likely to be incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's operations are included in the fees and costs tables above. As the Fund is newly offered, the estimated expense recoveries disclosed in the management costs in the fees and costs table reflects the Responsible Entity's reasonable estimate as at the date of this PDS of the expense recoveries for the Fund for the financial year ending 30 June 2021 (adjusted to reflect a 12 month period), including the Responsible Entity's reasonable estimates where information was not available as at the date of this PDS.

Unusual or extraordinary expenses not necessarily incurred in any given year such as the costs of calling and holding Unitholder meetings are also included in the management costs in the fees and costs tables above but are not subject to the cap of 0.85% p.a. of the NAV of the Fund. As at the date of this PDS, the Responsible Entity's reasonable estimate of the unusual or extraordinary expenses for the Fund for the financial year ending 30 June 2021 (adjusted to reflect a 12 month period) is nil.

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.

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

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. Broadly, an interposed vehicle is a body, trust, or partnership through which the Fund invests and includes the Underlying Sub-Fund.

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 Underlying Sub-Fund for the purposes of achieving its investment objective;
- fees paid to an agent by the Fund or Underlying Sub-Fund under a securities lending arrangement. This fee is a percentage of securities lending income that is retained by the agent, and the net income is retained by the Fund or Underlying Sub-Fund; and
- any management fees and expense recoveries incurred in respect of the Underlying Sub-Fund.

Indirect costs are included in the management costs of the Fund and will be borne indirectly by the Fund and its investors. The indirect costs disclosed in the management costs in the fees and costs table are based on information available as at the date of this PDS. As the Fund is newly offered, this figure reflects the Responsible Entity's reasonable estimate as at the date of this PDS of the indirect costs for the financial year ending 30 June 2021 (adjusted to reflect a 12 month period).

Cap on certain management costs

The management fee, the expense recoveries incurred in the ordinary course of operations and a portion of the indirect costs (being those indirect costs that reflect the management fee and expense recoveries of the Underlying Sub-Fund) (**Capped Management Costs**) are capped at 0.85% p.a. of the NAV of the Fund. Where the actual Capped Management Costs incurred by the Fund exceeds 0.85% p.a. of the NAV of the Fund, the amount by which the Capped Management Costs exceeds the cap will not be paid out of the assets of the Fund.

Any extraordinary or unusual expense recoveries and/or indirect costs associated with OTC derivatives are not subject to the cap.

Transactional and operational costs and buy/sell spread

In managing the investments of the Fund, transactional and operational costs such as charges, disbursements, expenses, outgoing, fees, taxes, commissions, brokerage, settlement costs, clearing costs and government charges may be incurred by changes in the Fund's investment portfolio, or when the Fund experiences cash flows in or out of it ("**Transaction Costs**"). Transaction Costs also includes these transactional and operational costs incurred by the Underlying Sub-Fund. The costs of the Fund and/or Underlying Sub-Fund acquiring derivatives that are not traded or listed on a recognised exchange for hedging purposes may also constitute Transaction Costs. Transaction Costs may also include certain transaction costs that are included in the price of an asset and which will be reflected in the difference between the amounts paid for an asset and the value of the asset at the time of purchase based on its selling price.

When the Fund incurs Transaction Costs from changing its investment portfolio, they are paid out of the Fund's assets and

reflected in the Unit price and are an additional cost for investors. This is also the case for Transaction Costs incurred by the Underlying Sub-Fund.

Transaction Costs that are incurred because investors buy or sell Units are also paid from the Fund's assets, but they are offset by the transaction cost allowances that are included in the calculation of the Fund's application and/or withdrawal Unit prices, 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 Fund's application or withdrawal Unit prices, where appropriate. This aims to ensure that other investors are not impacted by the Transaction Costs associated with a particular investor buying or selling Units. We have the discretion to waive the buy/sell spread on applications or withdrawals.

The spread is based on our estimates of the average Transaction Costs incurred by the Fund. However, 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. As it is built into the Fund's Unit prices, it will not be recorded separately on investor statements.

As at the date of this PDS, there is no buy or sell spread when an investor buys or sells Units. The buy/sell spread for the Fund may vary and increase or decrease over time. The most recent buy/sell spread for the Fund is available on the Manager's website at www.jpmorganam.com.au or may be obtained free of charge by contacting the Manager.

GST is not applicable to any buy/sell spread when you buy or sell Units.

The Fund will also incur transactional and operational costs when dealing with the assets of the Fund through day to day trading other than in connection with ordinary applications and redemptions, including transactional brokerage, clearing costs, stamp duty, the buy/sell spreads of any underlying funds and/or derivatives. Transactional and operational costs associated with dealing with assets of the Fund may be recovered by us or the Manager and paid out of the Fund's assets. Such costs will also be incurred by the Underlying Sub-Fund.

We estimate the Fund's total transactional and operational costs for the financial year ending 30 June 2021 to be approximately 0.08% of the NAV of the Fund (adjusted to reflect a 12 month period), which may include estimates in circumstances where actual figures could not be obtained. For example, the value of transactional and operational costs on an average account balance of \$50,000 in the Class is \$40. This is an example which may include estimates in circumstances where actual figures could not be obtained for the financial year ending 30 June 2021. Actual costs may differ and will vary based on a number of factors including the volume of transactions undertaken and market conditions generally.

Differential fees

The Manager, on behalf of the Responsible Entity, may negotiate a rebate of all or part of our management fee with Wholesale Clients pursuant to the Act. The payment and terms of rebates are negotiated with Wholesale Clients but are ultimately at our discretion, subject to the Act and any relevant ASIC policies. There is no set manner or method for negotiating fees. The differential fee arrangement does not adversely affect the fees paid or to be paid by any investor who is not entitled to participate. Other than where fees are negotiated with Wholesale Clients, any differential fee arrangement will be applied without discrimination to all investors who satisfy the criteria necessary to receive the benefit

of the arrangement. The contact details of the Manager are set out on page 1 of this PDS.

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 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 adviser.

mFund warning: Additional fees may be payable to approved ASX brokers (or your financial adviser who uses a stockbroking service on your behalf) for accessing the Fund through mFund while the Fund is an mFund product. You should consider the Financial Services Guide provided by your ASX broker or your adviser before accessing the Fund through mFund.

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. 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 except for government fees or charges.

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 you.

Where a withdrawal is satisfied by an 'in-specie' transfer, you 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 your consent, transfer assets in lieu of payment in satisfaction of a withdrawal request.

Taxation

Taxation information is set out in section 8.

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.

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.

How the Fund is taxed

The Fund is a trust that is an Australian resident for income tax purposes. On the basis that investors will be made presently entitled to the income of the Fund for each financial year, the Fund should not be subject to income tax and, in essence, should be treated as a "flow through" entity.

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 assessable 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 currently has no intention to make the MIT Capital Election in respect of the Fund. The Fund is unlikely to make capital gains from its investments in the Underlying Sub-Fund. Where this election is made and the Fund redeems its shares in the Underlying Sub-Fund, any resulting capital loss will not be available for set-off against any other income including "dividends" made from the redemption of shares in the Underlying Sub-Fund. The Fund can only offset such capital losses against capital gains.

How the Underlying Sub-Fund is taxed

The Underlying Sub-Fund is not subject to any taxes in Luxembourg on its income, profits or capital gains. The only tax to which the Underlying Sub-Fund in Luxembourg is subject is the subscription tax ("taxe d'abonnement") up to a rate of 0.05% per annum based on the net asset value attributed to each share class of the Underlying Sub-Fund at the end of the relevant quarter, calculated and paid quarterly. No stamp duty or other tax is payable in Luxembourg on the issue of shares in the Underlying Sub-Fund except a tax, payable once only, which was paid upon incorporation of the Underlying Sub-Fund.

Interest income, dividend income and capital gains received by the Underlying Sub-Fund in respect of some of its securities and cash deposits, including certain derivatives, may be subject to non-recoverable withholding taxes at varying rates in the countries of origin. The Underlying Sub-Fund may further be subject to tax on the realised and unrealised capital appreciation of its assets in the countries of origin. A reduced tax rate of 0.01% per annum of the net assets will be applicable to share classes which are only sold to and held by Institutional Investors as defined under Luxembourg law. The 0.01% and 0.05% rates described above, as appropriate, are not applicable for the portion of the assets of the Underlying Sub-Fund invested in other Luxembourg collective investment undertakings which are themselves subject to the *taxe d'abonnement*.

How investors are taxed

Australian resident investors

Registered managed investment schemes do not pay tax on behalf of investors. As the Fund should be treated as a "flow through" entity, the taxable income of the Fund should be distributed to investors. Investors are assessed for tax on any income and capital gains generated by the registered managed investment scheme.

Normally distributions received from the Underlying Sub-Fund will be treated as foreign dividends. The Fund is not expected to realise capital gains from its investment in the Underlying Sub-Fund and any gains realised on the disposal of shares in the Underlying Sub-Fund are expected to be treated as foreign dividends.

As the Fund is a flow through entity, 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.

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.

The Fund is unlikely to make capital gains from its investments in the Underlying Sub-Fund and therefore is unlikely to distribute capital gains.

If the Fund redeems its investment in the Underlying Sub-Fund to meet net outflows in the Fund or uses the redemption proceeds to acquire other investments, the redemption of the investment in the Underlying Sub-Fund may result in the Fund realising assessable income in the form of foreign dividends. On the basis that these dividends would be included in the Fund's taxable income, this amount would be distributed to the remaining investors.

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.

Non-resident investors

The Responsible Entity may withhold tax on distributions made to non-residents. Material relating to "Tax" may change between the time when you read this PDS and the day when you acquire the product.

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 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 below 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 and the Underlying Sub-Fund, principally dividends and interest paid by US corporations and institutions including the US Government) unless the Fund and the Underlying Sub-Fund are considered FATCA-compliant. The Fund is resident in Australia, which signed an Intergovernmental Agreement with the US FATCA. Under Australian-enacted 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 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 and the Underlying Sub-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 Luxembourg's legislation and guidance implementing FATCA to the Underlying Sub-Fund, are subject to change.

Passive foreign investment company

The Fund is a passive foreign investment company ("**PFIC**") within the meaning of §1291 through §1298 of the US Internal Revenue Code ("**IRC**"). The US tax treatment to US investors (directly or indirectly through their custodian or financial intermediary) under the PFIC provisions of the IRC can be disadvantageous. US investors will be unlikely to meet the requirements to either elect to mark-to-market treatment of their investment in the Fund under IRC §1296 or elect to treat the Fund as a Qualified Electing Fund under IRC §1293.

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 Luxembourg legislation and guidance applies to the Underlying Sub-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 and the Underlying Sub-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 Responsible Entity intends to apply the new Attribution Managed Investment Trust (AMIT) regime in respect of the Fund. 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 trust.

This attribution basis of taxation replaces the previous entitlement basis of taxation for MITs. Where taxable income attributed 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.

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. If the Responsible Entity elects the Fund to be an AMIT, and the amount of taxable income estimated for the Fund at year end is different to the amount that is finally calculated, the difference (under or over) will generally be carried forward and adjusted in the year in which the variation is discovered except in exceptional circumstances. Notwithstanding these changes, investors should expect to be taxed on broadly the same basis as before the Fund entered the AMIT regime.

9. Applications, withdrawals and distributions

Applications and withdrawals

The minimum amounts with respect to investing in the Fund are set out below. We may change or waive these amounts at our discretion. If you are investing through a Service, you should read your Service operator's offer document for minimum initial investment, subsequent investment, holding and withdrawal amounts.

Please note that any application will be accepted only on a cleared-funds basis and that application and withdrawal requests are considered separate transactions, independent of one another. Should the minimum holding amount of Units fall below \$1,000, you may be required to redeem the Units.

Minimum Initial Investment Amount	\$25,000
Minimum Subsequent Investment Amount	\$5,000
Minimum Holding Amount	\$1,000
Minimum Withdrawal Amount	\$5,000

You may apply for Units or increase your investment at any time by completing the application form and sending it to the Registrar (please refer to "How to apply" under section 11 of this PDS).

You may make a withdrawal on your Units or decrease all or part of your investment in the Fund at any time by completing the withdrawal form and sending it to the Registrar. These forms are available on the Manager's website, at www.jpmorganam.com.au. You may cancel withdrawal requests by notifying the Registrar at any time before they are accepted and processed. Your withdrawal proceeds are generally deposited into a nominated Australian bank, building society or credit union account. Withdrawal proceeds that are paid directly into your nominated account are subject to clearance by your bank, building society or credit union from the date of deposit into your account. We do not accept withdrawal requests in relation to withdrawals made payable to third parties. For investments made via mFund, please refer to "Investing through mFund" below for further information.

The Registrar will confirm all withdrawals in email or writing. For your protection, withdrawals will not be paid in cash.

If you withdraw your Units before the end of the distribution period, you may not receive a distribution for those Units in that period. Your withdrawal amount will generally include your share of

distributable income accrued in the Fund to the date of withdrawal as capital.

We may determine that part of your withdrawal amount represents a share of the distributable income including realised net capital gains for that distribution period. We will advise you if this happens.

If you are investing through a Service, you should follow the instructions of the Service operator when making an investment in, or withdrawing your investment from, the Fund.

How we process applications and withdrawals

Generally, if the Registrar receives your correctly completed application or withdrawal request before 12 noon (Sydney time) on a Business Day, it will be processed using the application or withdrawal price calculated for that day. Where the Registrar receives such information after 12 noon (Sydney time) on a Business Day, it will be processed using the application or withdrawal price determined for the following Business Day. If the Registrar receives a withdrawal request by 12 noon (Sydney time) on a Business Day, the proceeds of that request will generally be paid within 5 Business Days but may take longer in some circumstances (up to 21 days). If the Registrar receives an incomplete application or withdrawal request, it will not be processed until the Registrar is subsequently provided with the correct and complete document. Application or withdrawal requests are subject to client identification procedures that the Responsible Entity and/or Registrar considers necessary to satisfy its obligations under the relevant anti-money laundering and counter terrorism act, being completed. We are not bound to accept an application.

If you are investing through a Service, you should seek advice from your Service operator as cut off times for transacting and processing applications and withdrawals may vary due to the Service operator's requirements.

Investing through mFund

While the Fund is admitted as an mFund product, you will be able to make application and withdrawal requests through mFund by placing a buy or sell order with approved ASX brokers or your financial adviser who uses a stockbroking service on your behalf. mFund uses ASX's CHESS settlement system to automate and track the process of applying for and selling units in the Fund while it is an mFund. Application and withdrawal requests for the Fund through mFund are subject to a cut-off time which is 11am (Sydney time) on a Business Day. Cut-off times for certain ASX brokers may be earlier than this cut-off time. You may refer to the sections below for further information regarding transactions via mFunds.

Your ASX broker will process a completed application or withdrawal request for Units through CHESS. CHESS will confirm the order with your ASX broker once it is received and accepted by the Registrar. Correctly completed application or withdrawal requests for Units received by the Registrar will be forwarded by CHESS to your ASX broker for your payment or to receive proceeds, respectively¹. For application or withdrawal requests made through mFund, the payment options will depend on the requirements of the ASX broker.

For application requests, you will need to provide your application money to your ASX broker. The Registrar will calculate and allot new Units in the Fund to your CHESS Holder Identification Number ("HIN"). CHESS will notify your ASX broker of the Unit price and Units allotted. If you are allotted Units (through transfer or certain corporate actions) which are not broker-sponsored, your holding will be issuer sponsored and you will be provided with a security reference number ("SRN"). Please refer to www.mfund.com.au for additional information. Note that mFund is not a trading facility and does not facilitate buying and selling between investors on the market.

Units will be issued to the nearest 3 decimal points.

¹ When investing via mFund, any errors made on the application instruction may result in application or withdrawal requests being automatically rejected by the registry system. Any rejected requests will not be processed and will require resubmission.

How Unit prices are calculated

In accordance with the Constitution, the Unit application (or withdrawal) price is generally calculated on each Business Day by:

- establishing the NAV of the Fund which is generally based on the daily market value of the Fund's assets, which includes undistributed income, after deducting liabilities such as fees and expenses and excluding the application money in respect of applications that have not been accepted¹;
- dividing the resulting amount by the number of Units in issue;
- increasing (or decreasing) the NAV of each Unit by the Transaction Costs² (to the extent applicable); and
- rounding the price up (or down) to the nearest 4 decimal points.

At our discretion, we may accept an application payment in the form of property and we may, with your consent, transfer assets in lieu of payment in satisfaction of a withdrawal request.

Our Unit Pricing and Valuation Policy contains further detail about how the NAV per Unit is calculated. This policy is available on the Manager's website at www.jpmorganam.com.au. A copy of this policy may be obtained free of charge upon request.

¹ Calculation and publication of Unit application (or withdrawal) prices may be delayed around distribution periods.

² Transaction Costs may include a buy or sell spread charged by the Fund.

How to find prices

The NAV, application and withdrawal prices for each Business Day are available on the Manager's website at www.jpmorganam.com.au on the following Business Day. The application and withdrawal prices will generally vary as the market value of the assets of the Fund rises and falls.

Restrictions on withdrawals

There are certain circumstances in which we are not obliged to offer investors the opportunity to make, or to give effect to a withdrawal request. The circumstances in which we may not give effect to all or part of the withdrawal request are where it is not practical to sell investments in the usual timeframe or where disposal would be prejudicial to other members. This may include, but are not limited to, situations where:

- any relevant financial, stock, bond, note, derivative or foreign exchange market is closed;
- trading on any such market is restricted;
- an emergency exists as a result of which it is not reasonably practicable to acquire or dispose of assets of the Fund or to determine fairly the withdrawal price;
- any state of affairs exist as a result of which it is not reasonably practicable for us to acquire or dispose of the assets of the Fund or to determine fairly the withdrawal price (for example, the Underlying Sub-Fund suspends withdrawals);
- any moratorium declared by a government or the competent authority or regulator of any country in which a significant proportion of the Fund is invested exists;

- disposal would be prejudicial to other investors, such as where there is a large single redemption or a number of significant redemptions together; or
- it is not practicable to sell investments in the Fund in the usual timeframe;
- we receive withdrawal requests of an aggregate value that in our reasonable estimate exceeds 10% (by value) of the Fund's assets;
- there have been, or we anticipate that there will be, withdrawal requests that involve realising a significant amount of the Fund's assets and we consider that if those withdrawal requests are all met immediately, investors who continue to hold Units may bear a disproportionate burden of capital gains tax or other expenses, or the meeting of those withdrawal requests would otherwise be to the existing investors' disadvantage including a material diminution in the value of the Fund's assets;
- we are unable to realise the Fund's assets to satisfy withdrawal requests;
- we reasonably consider that it is otherwise in the interests of the investors; or
- it is otherwise legally permitted.

If we refuse to give effect to all or part of a withdrawal request, we will advise you as soon as practical of such refusal. We will use reasonable endeavours to give effect to the withdrawal request as soon as possible thereafter, and in an orderly manner.

In certain circumstances where there is a large withdrawal request, we may treat it as a series of smaller requests over a number of days/weeks or months.

If you are investing through a Service, you should follow the instructions of the Service operator when withdrawing your investment from the Fund.

Suspension of applications and withdrawals

We may suspend applications for, or withdrawals of, Units or the calculation of application or withdrawal prices in certain circumstances set out in the Constitution where we consider that it is desirable for the protection of the Fund, or in the interests of investors where:

- any relevant financial, stock, bond, note, derivative or foreign exchange market is closed;
- trading on any such market is restricted;
- an emergency exists as a result of which it is not reasonably practicable to acquire or dispose of assets of the Fund or to determine fairly the application price or withdrawal price;
- any state of affairs exist as a result of which it is not reasonably practicable for us to acquire or dispose of the assets of the Fund or to determine fairly the application price or withdrawal price (for example, the Underlying Sub-Fund suspends withdrawals);
- any moratorium declared by a government or the competent authority or regulator of any country in which a significant proportion of the Fund is invested exists;
- we receive withdrawal requests of an aggregate value that in our reasonable estimate exceeds 10% (by value) of the Fund's assets;
- there have been, or we anticipate that there will be, withdrawal requests that involve realising a significant amount of the Fund's assets and we consider that if those

withdrawal requests are all met immediately, investors who continue to hold Units may bear a disproportionate burden of capital gains tax or other expenses, or the meeting of those withdrawal requests would otherwise be to the existing investors' disadvantage including a material diminution in the value of the Fund's assets;

- we are unable to realise the Fund's assets to satisfy withdrawal requests;
- we reasonably consider that it is otherwise in the interests of the investors; or
- it is otherwise legally permitted.

In some circumstances, including, but not limited to, a suspension of withdrawals of Units, you may not be able to make additional investments into the Fund or withdraw your Units within the usual period upon request. We may, in certain circumstances, delay or stagger the settlement of large withdrawal requests. The Act also contains provisions that may restrict withdrawals from the Fund in the event that the Fund becomes "not liquid" as is defined in the Act, which we will provide you with notice of.

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 yearly as at 30 June or more regularly at the discretion of the Responsible Entity. Distributions are generally paid within 14 days, but in any event within 90 days, after the end of the distribution period. The distributable income may include dividends received from the Underlying Sub-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 is unlikely to include capital gains.

The distribution amount 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 you hold relative to the number of Units 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 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 pro rata to the number of Units you hold.

At the end of each distribution period, the Fund's Unit price will typically fall as it is adjusted to reflect the amount of any distribution paid. As the distribution amount you 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.

If you are a direct investor, including an investor through mFund, you may choose to have your distributions reinvested in the Fund or deposited into your Australian bank, building society or credit union account. If you do not make a choice, we will reinvest your distribution. If you choose to reinvest your distribution in the Fund, it will be reinvested at the first Business Day of the month following

the end of the distribution period. The reinvestment price will be based on the NAV (that is, excluding Transaction Costs) calculated on the last Business Day of the distribution period, adjusted for any 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.

10. Reporting

Latest performance, asset allocation and size of the Fund

Please refer to www.jpmmorganam.com.au or contact the Manager directly for such details. 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 www.jpmmorganam.com.au within 3 months after 30 June each year.

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.

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 invest 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. We intend to post on the Manager's website at www.jpmmorganam.com.au all continuous disclosure information.

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

We will make information required to be disclosed while the Fund is an mFund product on the Manager's website at www.jpmmorganam.com.au and via the ASX website at www.mfund.com.au via the markets announcement platform 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 each 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 the PDS about the content of the Constitution is a summary only.

How to apply

To apply please complete the Application Form accompanying this PDS. Please note that any application will be accepted only on a cleared-funds basis and that cash cannot be accepted.

If you are investing through a Service, you may invest in the Fund by directing your Service operator to lodge an application with us. You should complete any relevant forms provided by your Service operator.

While the Fund is an mFund product, if you are investing through mFund you may apply via your approved ASX broker or through your financial adviser who uses a stock broking service on your behalf. Applications through mFund are subject to different cut-off times.

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. Applicants must be 18 years of age or over at the point of submitting the application form.

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 organized 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.

Cooling-off period

If you are a retail client pursuant to the Act ("Retail Client") and invested directly in the Fund, you are entitled to a 14 day cooling-off period during which you may change your mind about your investment. During that time, you may exercise your cooling-off rights by requesting your money be returned. The cooling-off

period begins when you receive your transaction confirmation or, if earlier, 5 Business Days after your units are issued.

If you wish to cancel your investment during the cooling-off period, you need to inform the Responsible Entity in writing of your intention to exercise this right before the end of the cooling-off period (and before exercising any rights or powers you have in respect of your investment in the Fund).

If you are a Wholesale Client or investing through a Service, no cooling off rights apply in respect of any investment in the Fund acquired by you or your Service operator on your behalf. For information about any cooling off rights that may apply to you in respect of the Service that you invest through, please contact your Service operator directly or refer to their offer document.

Enquiries and complaints

If you have an enquiry or complaint, please contact the Responsible Entity in the first instance. The Responsible Entity's details are set out in page 1 of this PDS. We will acknowledge any complaint in writing within 5 Business Days and make every effort to resolve your issue within 30 days of us being notified.

If you are a Retail Client and a complaint remains unresolved after 45 days you may refer it to an independent external dispute resolution scheme.

Alternatively, you can lodge a complaint with the Australian Financial Complaints Authority ("**AFCA**") of which we and the Manager are members. Contact details for AFCA are as follows:

Address GPO Box 3
Melbourne VIC 3001

Phone: 1800 931 678

Website: www.afca.org.au

Email: info@afca.org.au

If you are investing through a Service, any enquiries or complaints about your investment through the Service or about the Service may be directed to either your Service operator or the Responsible Entity. Complaints regarding the operation of an IDPS should be directed to the IDPS operator.

Privacy and personal information

Indirect Investors

If you are investing indirectly 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.

Direct investors (including investors through mFund)

We collect personal information from you in the application form and any other 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. 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 your 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 to the Manager's privacy policy. A copy of the Manager's privacy policy is publicly available by visiting www.jpmorganam.com.au.

Anti-Money Laundering/Counter-Terrorism Financing Laws

Under the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006 ("**AML Act**") and relevant rules and regulations, we are required to verify your identity before providing services to you, and where you supply documentation relating to your identity, keep a record of this documentation for 7 years after you end your relationship with us.

Transactions may be delayed or refused where we require further information regarding your identity or we have reasonable grounds to believe that the transaction breaches the law or sanctions of Australia or any other country. Where transactions are delayed or refused, we are not liable for any loss you suffer, including consequential loss, as a result of our compliance with the AML Act or similar law of any other country.

Where required by law, we may disclose your information to regulatory or law enforcement agencies, including the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre ("**AUSTRAC**"), which is responsible for regulating the AML Act.

Customer identification requirements for individual investors are collected in the Application Form.

Conflicts of interest of the Perpetual Group

Other entities within the 'Perpetual Group' (comprising Perpetual Limited and its subsidiaries, 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 Fund, the Administrative Agent and the Custodian are not independent third parties. Likewise, the Management Company, the Underlying Sub-Fund, the investment manager and depositary of the Underlying Sub-Fund are also 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 indirectly 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 Underlying Sub-Funds and/or benefit these affiliates.

Generally, potential conflicting interests or duties described in this PDS at the Fund level involving the Manager, the Fund, the Administrative Agent, the Custodian and its service providers may arise in a similar fashion at the Underlying Sub-Fund level involving the Management Company, the Underlying Sub-Fund, the investment manager and depositary of the Underlying Sub-Fund, and its service providers.

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, securities lending, 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.

Potential conflicts of interest may also arise as a consequence of the depositary (which is part of the JPMorgan Chase Group) providing administrative services to the Underlying Sub-Fund as the Management Company's agent. In addition, potential conflicts of interest may arise between the depositary and any delegates or sub-delegates it has appointed to perform safekeeping and related services.

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 it is a duty of the Management Company, under the rules of conduct applicable to it, to 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 Underlying Sub-Fund, the Manager, the Management Company, the investment manager, the Administrative Agent, Custodian and the depositary have been entered into at arm's length terms and include reasonable remuneration for the value provided by the relevant party.

Potential investors and unit holders 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 indirectly invests through the Underlying Sub-Fund.

In certain circumstances, Other Accounts have different investment objectives or could pursue or enforce rights with respect to a particular issuer in which the Underlying Sub-Fund has also invested and these activities could have an adverse effect on the

Underlying Sub-Fund which in turn may have an adverse effect on the Fund.

It is possible that in connection with an insolvency, bankruptcy, reorganisation, or similar proceeding, the Underlying Sub-Fund and consequently 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. The Fund does not enter into transactions with the JPMorgan Chase Group directly. However, to the extent permitted by law, the Underlying Sub-Funds 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 Underlying Sub-Funds (agency transactions). Agency transactions create the opportunity for the JPMorgan Chase Group to engage in self-dealing. The JPMorgan Chase Group entities faces a conflict of interest when it engages in an agency transaction on behalf of the Underlying Sub-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 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. Investment restrictions may also be imposed upon the Fund indirectly through the Underlying Sub-Fund by regulation because of registration in certain jurisdictions. These limitations have precluded and, in the future could preclude, the Underlying Sub-Fund from purchasing particular securities or financial instruments, even if the securities or financial instruments would otherwise meet the Underlying Sub-Fund's objectives.

Redemptions. The JPMorgan Chase Group, as an investor, and Other Accounts may have significant ownership in the Underlying Sub-Fund. The JPMorgan Chase Group faces conflicts of interest when considering the effect of redemptions on the Underlying Sub-Fund and on other shareholders in deciding whether and when to redeem its shares. A large redemption of shares by the JPMorgan Chase Group or Other Accounts could result in the Underlying Sub-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 Underlying Sub-Fund. A large redemption could significantly reduce the assets of the Underlying Sub-Fund, causing decreased liquidity and, depending on any applicable expense caps, a higher expense ratio.

Investing in UCITS, UCIs and other investment vehicles. Whilst the Fund will invest substantially all its assets in the Underlying Sub-Fund, the Underlying Sub-Fund may invest, from time to time, in UCITS, UCIs and 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 or the Underlying Sub-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 Underlying Sub-Fund, which could have an adverse effect on the Underlying Sub-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 Underlying Sub-Fund or acquire certain positions on behalf of the Underlying Sub-Fund. However, the JPMorgan Chase Group's internal information barriers restrict the Underlying Sub-Fund's investment manager's ability to access such information even when it would be relevant to its management of the Underlying Sub-Fund. Such affiliates can trade differently from the investment manager for the Underlying Sub-Fund potentially based on information not available to the investment manager. If the investment manager of the Underlying Sub-Fund 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 Underlying Sub-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 Underlying Sub-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.

Lending. Although the Fund does not engage in any borrowing or overdraft facility from the JPMorgan Chase Group, the Underlying Sub-Fund may engage in securities lending transactions. The Management Company faces a conflict of interest when an affiliate operates as a service provider in the securities lending transaction or otherwise receives compensation as part of the securities lending activities.

Proxy voting. Potential conflicts of interest can arise when the Management Company votes proxies for securities held by the Underlying Sub-Fund. A conflict is deemed to exist when the proxy is for the Underlying Sub-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 investment manager invests the Underlying Sub-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	means the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth).
Administrative Agent	means JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (Sydney Branch).
ASIC	means the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.
ASX	means the Australian Securities Exchange.
AUD or \$	means Australian dollars.
Benchmark	means the Bloomberg AusBond Bank Bill Index ¹ .
Business Day	means a day (other than a Saturday, Sunday, public holiday, the day prior to Christmas Day or New Year's Eve) on which trading banks are opened for general banking business in Sydney and Luxembourg.
Constitution	means the constitution of the Fund.
CSSF	means the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier of Luxembourg.
Custodian	means JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (Sydney Branch).
ESG	means Environmental, Social (which includes labour standards) and Governance
EUR	means the Euro
Fund	means JPMorgan Global Macro Sustainable Fund, ARSN 625 091 198.

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, being to achieve a return in excess of its cash benchmark by investing globally in a portfolio of Sustainable Securities, currencies and using derivatives where appropriate through the Underlying Sub-Fund. Sustainable Securities are securities from issuers that the investment manager of the Underlying Sub-Fund believes show effective governance and superior management of environmental and social issues.
Investment Strategy	means the investment strategy of the Fund, being to invest substantially all its assets in an AUD denominated share class of the Underlying Sub-Fund.
J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A.	means the depositary of the Underlying Sub-Fund.
JPMAM	means the J.P Morgan Asset Management business within the JPMorgan Chase Group.
JPMIF	means JPMorgan Investment Funds.
JPMorgan Chase Group	the Manager, its associates and related bodies corporate.
Management Company	means JPMorgan Asset Management (Europe) S.à r.l.
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 Fund Solutions Pty Limited, ABN 44 114 914 215.
Responsible Entity	means Perpetual Trust Services Limited, ABN 48 000 142 049, AFSL 236648.
Retail Client	a person or entity which is a retail client as defined under section 761G of the Act.
Service	means an IDPS, IDPS-like scheme, a nominee or custody service or any other trading platform.
SICAV	means a société d'investissement à capital variable.
Sustainable Securities	means securities from issuers that the investment manager of the Underlying Sub-Fund believes show effective governance and superior management of environmental and social issues.
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.
UCIs	means an Undertaking for Collective Investments.
UCITS	means an Undertaking for Collective Investments in Transferable Securities under the EC Directive 2009/65 of 13 July 2009.
Underlying Sub-Fund	means JPMorgan Investment Funds - Global Macro Sustainable Fund.
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".
Wholesale Client	a person or entity that is not a Retail Client.

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