PERFORMA DIGITAL ASSET FUND
(the "Fund")

This Product Highlights Sheet is dated 23rd May 2024.

RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

This Product Highlights Sheet has been reviewed and approved by the directors of Cross Light Capital Sdn Bhd and they collectively and individually accept full responsibility for the accuracy of the information. Having made all reasonable inquiries, they confirm to the best of their knowledge and belief, that there are no false or misleading statements or omission of other facts which would make any statement in this Product Highlights Sheet false or misleading.

STATEMENT OF DISCLAIMER

The relevant information and document in relation to the Performa Digital Asset Fund, including a copy of this Product Highlights Sheet has been lodged with the Securities Commission Malaysia under the Lodge and Launch Framework.

The lodgement of the relevant information and document in relation to the Performa Digital Asset Fund, including this Product Highlights Sheet, should not be taken to indicate that the Securities Commission Malaysia recommends the Performa Digital Asset Fund or assumes responsibility for the correctness of any statement made or opinion or report expressed in this Product Highlights Sheet.

The Securities Commission Malaysia is not liable for any non-disclosure on the part of Cross Light Capital Sdn Bhd responsible for the Performa Digital Asset Fund and takes no responsibility for the contents of this Product Highlights Sheet. The Securities Commission Malaysia makes no representation on the accuracy or completeness of this Product Highlights Sheet, and expressly disclaims any liability whatsoever arising from, or in reliance upon, the whole or any part of its contents.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT

THE FUND IS A DIGITAL ASSET HEDGE FUND. THE FUND MAY INVEST AND HOLD SUBSTANTIAL ASSETS IN DIGITAL CURRENCIES AND OTHER DIGITAL ASSETS THROUGH INVESTMENTS IN EXCHANGE TRADED PRODUCTS, OTHER COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES AND SECURITIES. GIVEN THE SPECULATIVE NATURE OF DIGITAL CURRENCIES AND OTHER DIGITAL ASSETS, THE VOLATILITY OF DIGITAL CURRENCY AND DIGITAL ASSET MARKETS AND HEDGE FUND NATURE, THERE IS CONSIDERABLE RISK THAT AN INVESTMENT IN THE FUND COULD RESULT IN SIGNIFICANT CAPITAL LOSSES AND CARRIES RISKS OF A DIFFERENT NATURE FROM OTHER TYPES OF COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES; HENCE, AN INVESTMENT IN THE FUND MAY NOT BE SUITABLE FOR PERSONS AVERSE TO SUCH RISKS. THE FUND IS NOT CAPITAL GUARANTEED OR CAPITAL PROTECTED AND INVESTORS MAY LOSE ALL OR A LARGE PART OF THEIR INVESTMENT. AN INVESTMENT IN THE FUND IS NOT INTENDED TO BE A COMPLETE INVESTMENT PROGRAMME FOR ANY INVESTOR AND PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER WHETHER AN INVESTMENT IN THE FUND IS SUITABLE FOR THEM IN LIGHT OF THEIR OWN CIRCUMSTANCES, FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND ENTIRE INVESTMENT PROGRAMME.

INVESTORS ARE ADVISED TO READ THIS INFORMATION MEMORANDUM AND OBTAIN PROFESSIONAL ADVICE BEFORE SUBSCRIBING TO THE FUND.

UNITS OF THE FUND CAN ONLY BE SOLD TO SOPHISTICATED INVESTORS.

This Product Highlights Sheet only highlights the key features and risks of the Performa Digital Asset Fund. Investors are advised to request, read and understand the disclosure documents before deciding to invest.

1. What is Performa Digital Asset Fund?

The Fund is a digital assets fund managed by Cross Light Capital Sdn Bhd.

2. Fund Suitability

The Fund is suitable for a Sophisticated Investor* who:

- has an extremely high risk tolerance;
- seeks capital growth;
- has a medium to long term investment horizon and/or;
- seeks exposure to digital assets.

** Please refer to the definition of "Sophisticated Investors" in the information memorandum for more details.*

3. Key Product Features

Fund Type	Growth.
Fund Category	Digital Assets
Launch Date	23rd May 2024 (USD) / 29th July 2024 (MYR)
Investment Objective	The Fund aims is to achieve long-term capital appreciation by investing indirectly in Bitcoin and Ether through related securities and/or derivatives. Additionally, the Fund may invest directly or indirectly in companies involved in blockchain technology, digital assets, and related fields, utilizing exchange-traded products (ETPs) and related securities and/or derivatives.
Investment Strategy and Approach	To meet the Fund's objective, the Manager may invest in digital assets and related securities, equities and/or equity-related securities, fixed income securities, money market instruments, deposits, collective investment schemes, structured products, financial derivative instruments, including but not limited to, options and/or listed securities depending on prevailing market conditions. For the avoidance of doubt, the Manager will not invest directly in digital assets; the Manager will invest in digital assets indirectly through exchange traded products ("ETPs") and/or related securities and derivatives. Additionally, the Manager will not directly trade on digital asset exchanges and/or platforms. The Manager may invest in collective investment schemes, listed securities and/or exchange traded products to gain a diversified exposure in multiple global asset classes and instruments, that benefit from exposure to the digital

	currency and digital asset theme and related technologies; which may include but are not limited to indirect investments in digital currencies such as Bitcoin and Ether and related instruments, volatility and derivatives; and equities, securities and digital assets which are involved in the development and utilisation of cryptocurrencies and other digital currencies, blockchain related technologies, fintech or "financial technology" related technologies, decentralised finance or "DeFi" related technologies and/or Metaverse and web3.0 related technologies. **<u>Investment Strategy</u>** The Fund's investment strategy involves investing in and employing a strategic asset allocation framework, combined with tactical asset allocation overlays to enable a more active or dynamic asset allocation strategy, with the aim to generate: (1) higher risk adjusted returns and (2) downside protection which may result in lower drawdowns relative to the stated benchmark. The Manager may employ the use of time series and cross sectional data including data across multiple asset, thematic and macro-economic and bottom-up industry and company datasets analyses to arrive at thematic, fundamental, quantitative, discretionary and/or systematic tactical investment and asset allocation decisions. **<u>Investment Approach</u>** (i) <u>Diversified approach</u> The diversified investment strategy approach offers digital asset exposure via a combination of investments in securities with indirect exposure to digital assets including but not limited to Bitcoin and Ether, and also listed equities exposed to the development and utilisation of digital currencies, blockchain related technologies, fintech or "financial technology" related technologies, decentralised finance or "DeFi" related technologies and/or Metaverse and web3.0 related technologies; the manager aims to deliver improved risk adjusted returns, and to reduce the volatility and drawdowns over a complete investment cycle. The diversified approach aims to reduce risks of being exposed to only one digital asset such as bitcoin only or Ether only funds. (ii) <u>Strategic asset allocation framework</u> The strategic asset allocation framework employed by the Fund is investing in multiple asset classes which benefit from exposure to the digital currency and digital asset theme and related technologies and securities; which may include but are not limited to indirect investments in digital currencies such as bitcoin and Ether and related instruments, volatility and derivatives; and equities, securities and digital assets which are involved in the development and utilisation of digital currencies, blockchain related technologies, fintech or "financial technology" related technologies, decentralised finance or "DeFi" related technologies and/or Metaverse and web3.0 related technologies. Digital asset companies may include but is not limited to, companies that operate digital asset exchanges, payment gateways, mining operations, software services, equipment and technology or services to the digital asset industry, digital asset infrastructure businesses, or companies facilitating commerce with the use of digital assets, among others. They may also include companies which own a material amount of digital assets, or otherwise generate revenues related to digital asset operations.

	(iii) Tactical asset allocation overlays and dynamic asset allocation The Fund may employ dynamic asset allocation within the above mentioned assets and the digital currency and digital asset theme and related technologies, with the goal of adapting to the highest risk adjusted asset allocation in the current market and economic regime as assessed by the Manager. Dynamic asset allocations refer to a portfolio management strategy or tactical asset allocation strategy, that frequently adjusts the assets and/or investment themes or trends to suit the current market conditions. Adjustments may involve, but are not limited to, reducing positions in the worst-performing assets and/or the digital currency and digital asset theme and related technologies while increasing positions in the best-performing assets and/or the digital currency and digital asset theme and related technologies. Investing in the best performing instruments may expose the Fund to higher exposure to the factor risk premia of momentum and reap returns if the trend continues. In addition, the use of dynamic asset allocation may reduce instruments that are trending lower to help minimize potential losses if the down trend continues; hence the Fund may, for a period of time as determined by the Manager, have significant cash holdings and/or money market investments with little or no exposure in digital currency and digital assets investments. (iv) Multiple asset approach with regulated short selling The Manager may implement a multiple asset and digital currency approach by investing in collective investment schemes, listed securities and exchange traded products to enable the Fund to gain exposure into multiple global asset classes and the digital currency and digital asset theme and related technologies, which may include but are not limited to: 1. Indirect investments in digital currencies such as bitcoin and Ether and related instruments like bitcoin and Ether securities and/or ETFs; 2. Equities, securities, ETFs and/or indirect investments in digital assets with exposure to the development and utilisation of digital currencies; 3. Equities, securities, ETFs and/or indirect investments in digital assets with exposure to the development and utilisation of blockchain related technologies; 4. Equities, securities, ETFs and/or indirect investments in digital assets with exposure to the development and utilisation of fintech or “financial technology” related technologies; 5. Equities, securities, ETFs and/or indirect investments in digital assets with exposure to the development and utilisation of decentralised finance or “DeFi” related technologies and/or; 6. Equities, securities, ETFs and/or indirect investments in digital assets with exposure to the Metaverse and web3.0 related technologies; and their related instruments, securities and/or derivatives including the use of regulated short selling and volatility related securities. The long-short approach may result in the Manager employing significant net short exposures (i.e. the total value of instruments purchased is less than the total value of short selling instruments), which may include the short selling** of securities and/or instruments with the intention of hedging the other

	securities and/or instruments with long exposure and/or profit from a decline in value of the said short sold security and/or instrument. * The Manager may also employ the use of leverage and/or portfolio and/or securities margin financing facilities to increase the Fund's exposures in the aforesaid multiple asset classes and investment strategies with the goal of amplifying the Fund's returns. With respect to the use of leverage, the Fund may have an exposure of -20% of the NAV or point two times (0.2x) of NAV net short and +150% of the NAV or one and half times (1.5x) of NAV net long for a duration which the Manager expects to be consistent with the investment objective of the Fund, with such leverage being both secured and/or unsecured. The Manager may utilise quantitative and fundamental discretionary approaches to monitor the use of such leverage. ** Short selling of a security involves selling a borrowed security with the expectation that the value of that security will decline and/or underperform another instrument, so that the security may be purchased at a lower price when returning the borrowed security. <u>Overview of Strategic asset allocation - Digital Assets</u> Digital Assets are typically assets that are not issued by any government, bank or central organization are based on a decentralized, open source protocol of a peer-to-peer computer network, which creates the decentralized public transaction ledger, known as the "blockchain", on which all transactions are recorded. Movement of the applicable Digital Asset is facilitated by the applicable digital, transparent and immutable ledger, enabling the rapid transfer of value across the internet without the need for centralized intermediaries. The applicable network software source code includes the protocol that governs the creation of the applicable Digital Asset and the cryptographic operations that verify and secure transactions. The blockchain is an official record of every transaction (including the creation or "mining" of new digital assets). Bitcoin and Ether are digital assets that are typically not issued by any government, bank or central organization. Bitcoin and Ether are based on the decentralized, open source protocol of the peer-to-peer bitcoin computer network (the "Bitcoin Network") or the decentralized, open source protocol of the peer-to-peer Ethereum computer network (the "Ethereum Network"), which each create a decentralized public transaction ledger, known as a "blockchain", on which all bitcoin or Ether transactions, as applicable, are recorded. Movement of bitcoin and Ether is facilitated by a digital, transparent and immutable ledger, enabling the rapid transfer of value across the internet without the need for centralized intermediaries. The Bitcoin Network and Ethereum Network software source code each include the protocol that governs the creation of bitcoin or Ether, as applicable, and the cryptographic operations that verify and secure bitcoin and Ether transactions, as applicable. Each blockchain is an official record of every bitcoin or Ether transaction, as applicable, (including creation or "mining" of new bitcoin or Ether) and every bitcoin or Ethereum address is associated with a quantity of bitcoin or Ether, as applicable. The Bitcoin Network, the Ethereum Network and software applications built atop each of these networks, can each interpret a blockchain to determine the exact bitcoin or Ether balance, if any, of any public Bitcoin or Ethereum address listed in the applicable blockchain. A Bitcoin or Ethereum

	Network private key controls the transfer or "spending" of bitcoin or Ether, as applicable, from its associated public Bitcoin or Ethereum address. A Bitcoin or Ethereum Network "wallet" is a collection of public bitcoin or Ethereum Network addresses, as applicable, and their associated private key(s). It is designed such that only the owner of bitcoin or Ether can send bitcoin or Ether, only the intended recipient of bitcoin or Ether can unlock what the sender sent and the transactional validation and bitcoin or Ether ownership can be verified by any third party anywhere in the world. The use of bitcoin and Ether, each as a means of exchange, is increasing rapidly throughout the world, particularly in nations where faith in central bank backed fiat currencies (a currency that a government has declared a legal currency) has been unstable, or where necessary banking infrastructure is lacking. Bitcoin and Ether each make it possible for users to accept and send global transactions directly from their smart phone, twenty-four hours a day. The entire Bitcoin Network and Ethereum Network can each be described using the analogy of a computer. The most basic level of any computer is the hardware that all of the software runs upon. The hardware providers for the Bitcoin Network are called "miners" and for the Ethereum Network are called "validators." Bitcoin miners buy specialized computational equipment in the form of servers that are composed of primarily application specific integrated circuits (ASICs), and these servers have been constructed entirely for the purpose of verifying bitcoin transactions, building bitcoin's blockchain and thereby minting new bitcoin. Ethereum validators are able to verify Ether transactions, build the Ethereum blockchain and mint new Ether using consumer-level computer hardware. Miners' and validators' servers run Bitcoin or Ethereum Network software, which can be thought of as the operating system on top of the hardware, just as personal computers have installed an operating system. Bitcoin and Ethereum Network software is maintained in the open source model, with the community collaborating on GitHub. GitHub is a platform for software creation, orchestrating the storage, version control and integration of code for different software projects. Bitcoin's software and Ethereum's software are each available for all developers and non-developers to peruse and discuss. For example, from GitHub, one can download the entire source code of Bitcoin or Ethereum Network software. While there are a few different implementations of Bitcoin software, the one used by most miners is called "Bitcoin Core". There are also a few different implementations of Ethereum Network software with popular ones being Geth, Nethermind, Besu and Erigon. Bitcoin Core and Ethereum Network software are each maintained by over 600 developers. By running similar software on similar hardware, the miners have created a basic worldwide computer that operates in sync, despite being geographically distributed. Just as one may run applications on top of the hardware and operating system of their computer, various companies have built applications that run on top of the hardware and operating system of each of the Bitcoin Network and the Ethereum Network. Applications include wallets that store users' bitcoin or Ether, exchanges that allow users to swap bitcoin or Ether for other currencies, remittances providers that send money to people in other countries and decentralized marketplaces that function similar to an online distributor (e.g. eBay). Accordingly, there is no central company. While each of Bitcoin and the Ethereum Network's application ecosystem is still in its early development, the Manager believes that, as more developers and users adopt the platform over time there will be an increasing number of applications, which will provide greater functionality to the system as a whole. The end user relies on the hardware, operating system, and

	applications provided by bitcoin miners, Ether validators, developers and companies, respectively. The greater the number of bitcoin or Ether users, the greater the incentive will be potentially for miners, validators, developers and companies to continue to develop their systems, which in turn should promote the Bitcoin Network and the Ethereum Network as a whole. Bitcoin and Ether trading platforms operate websites that facilitate the purchase and sale of bitcoin and Ether, as applicable, for various government issued currencies, including the U.S. dollar, the Euro and the Chinese yuan. Activity on the bitcoin and Ether trading platforms should not be confused with the process of users sending bitcoin or Ether from one address to another bitcoin or Ethereum Network address. The latter is an activity that uses bitcoin or Ether as a means of exchange and is largely conducted directly using Bitcoin or the Ethereum Network's blockchain, as applicable, whereas the former is mostly an activity around bitcoin or Ether as a store of value and largely occurs within the trade books of exchanges (i.e., off-blockchain). Bitcoin and Ether trading platforms generally report publicly on their websites the bid and ask prices for the purchase or sale of bitcoin or Ether, as applicable. Although each bitcoin and Ether trading platform has its own market price, it is expected that most bitcoin and Ether trading platforms' market prices should be relatively consistent with the bitcoin and Ether trading platforms' market averages since market participants can choose the bitcoin or Ether trading platform on which to buy or sell bitcoin or Ether. Price differentials across bitcoin and Ether trading platforms enable arbitrage between bitcoin and Ether prices, as applicable, on the various exchanges, and occur most notably between geographies. Bitcoin and Ether trading platforms are open 24 hours a day and every day of the year. There currently exist globally over 100 bitcoin and Ether trading platforms. Bitcoin and Ether trading platforms with the most economically significant trading volume are Binance, Coinbase, Kraken, Bitfinex, Bitstamp, bitFlyer, Gemini, Bittrex, itBit and Liquid. A majority of these exchanges employ KYC procedures in compliance with applicable AML regulation.
Asset Allocation by Instruments Invested (not by exposures and not by leverage)	(see table below)

Instruments	% of the Fund's NAV
Equities and/or equity-related securities	0% - 100%
Listed and/or unlisted securities	0% - 100%
Collective investment schemes	0% - 100%
Fixed income securities, money market instruments and/or deposits	0% - 100%
Structured products and/or financial derivative instruments	0% - 100%

Benchmark	The total returns (the returns net of dividends distributed and fees where applicable) for a portfolio consisting of one third of iShares Bitcoin ETF (IBIT), one third of ProShares Ether Strategy ETF (EETH), and one third of Amplify Transformational Data Sharing ETF (BLOK) rebalanced daily at zero trading cost: R_Benchmark = 1/3 R_IBIT + 1/3 R_EETH + 1/3 R_BLOK where "R" denotes total returns. Information on the benchmark is available upon request from the Manager. The risk profile of the Fund may not be the same as the risk profile of the benchmark.
Distribution Policy	The Fund is not expected to make distributions.
Sales Charge	Up to 5.00% of the net asset value ("NAV") per unit. *The Manager reserves the right to waive or reduce the sales charge at its absolute discretion.*
Withdrawal Charge	Nil
Switching Fee	Not applicable.
Transfer Fee	Not applicable.
Manager	Cross Light Capital Sdn Bhd.
Management Fee	2% per annum of the NAV of the Fund.
Trustee	MTrustee Berhad.
Trustee Fee	0.05% per annum of the NAV of the Fund (excluding foreign custodian fees and charges) subject to a minimum fee of RM 5,000 per annum for the 1st year and subsequently RM 8,000 per annum for the 2nd year onwards, whichever is higher.
Minimum Initial Investment	USD 25,000 *The Manager reserves the right to waive or reduce the minimum initial investment at its absolute discretion.*
	MYR 100,000 *The Manager reserves the right to waive or reduce the minimum additional investment at its absolute discretion.*
Minimum Additional Investment	USD 25,000 *The Manager reserves the right to waive or reduce the minimum holding of units at its absolute discretion.*

	MYR 100,000 *The Manager reserves the right to waive or reduce the minimum holding of units at its absolute discretion.*
Minimum Holding of Units to Maintain an Account^	50,000 Units *Note: If a repurchase request results in you holding less than the applicable minimum holdings requirements of the Fund, the Manager has the discretion to repurchase all the remaining units held by you in the Fund and pay the redemption proceeds to you.*
Minimum Units for Redemption^	5,000 Units *Note: If a repurchase request results in you holding less than the applicable minimum holdings requirements of the Fund, the Manager has the discretion to repurchase all the remaining units held by you in the Fund and pay the redemption proceeds to you.*

4. Key Risks

General Risks of Investing in the Fund	**Returns not guaranteed** The investment of the Fund is subject to market fluctuations and its inherent risk. There is **NO GUARANTEE** on the investment returns, nor any assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be achieved. **Market risk** Market risk refers to the possibility that an investment will lose value because of a general decline in financial markets, due to economic, political and/or other factors, which will result in a decline in the Fund's NAV. **Liquidity risk** Liquidity risk refers to the ease of liquidating an asset depending on the asset's volume traded in the market. If the Fund holds assets that are illiquid, or are difficult to dispose of, the value of the Fund will be negatively affected when it has to sell such assets at unfavourable prices. **Inflation risk** This is the risk that investors' investment in the Fund may not grow or generate income at a rate that keeps pace with inflation. This would reduce the investors' purchasing power even though the value of the investment in monetary terms has increased. **Currency risk** The Fund is denominated in USD hence if the investor's home currency is not USD, then a depreciation of the USD versus the investor's home currency may negatively affect the value of the Fund for the investor relative to his/her home currency assuming the underlying NAV of the Fund is unchanged. **Manager's risk** This risk refers to the day-to-day management of the Fund by the Manager which will impact the performance of the Fund. For example, investment decisions undertaken by the Manager, as a result of an incorrect view of the market or any non-compliance with internal policies, investment mandate, the Deed, relevant

	law or guidelines due to factors such as human error or weaknesses in operational process and systems, may adversely affect the performance of the Fund. **<u>Risk of non-compliance</u>** This refers to the risk where the Manager does not comply with the applicable rules, laws, regulations or the Deed. Although not every non-compliance will necessarily result in some losses to the Fund, there is always a risk that losses may be suffered by the Fund. For example, if the Manager is forced to dispose of any investments of the Fund at loss to resolve the non-compliance. Notwithstanding that, the Manager has imposed stringent internal compliance controls to mitigate this risk. **<u>Operational risk</u>** This risk refers to the possibility of a breakdown in the Manager's internal controls and policies. The breakdown may be a result of human error, system failure or fraud where employees of the Manager collude with one another. This risk may cause monetary loss and/or inconvenience to Unit Holders. The Manager will regularly review its internal policies and system capability to mitigate this risk. Additionally, the Manager maintains a strict segregation of duties to mitigate instances of fraudulent practices amongst employees of the Manager. **<u>Cyber risk and technology operational risk</u>** With the use of technology more prevalent in the fund management business, the Fund has become potentially more susceptible to operational risks through breaches of cybersecurity. A breach of cyber security refers to intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Manager and/or the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. This in turn could cause the Manager and/or the Fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective actions and/or financial loss. Investors should be aware that technology plays an important role in the operation capacity, and is particularly important given the investment objective of the Fund and the strategy employed by the Manager. **<u>Loan financing risk</u>** This refers to the risk of Unit Holders investing in the Fund with borrowed money and is not able to service the loan repayments. In the event Units are used as collateral, Unit Holders may be required to top-up existing instalments if the prices of Units fall below a certain level due to market conditions. Failing which, the Units may be sold at lower NAV per Unit as compared to the NAV per Unit at the point of purchase towards settling the loan.
Specific Risks Associated with the Investments of the Fund (General)	**<u>Tactical asset allocation fund and quantitative model risk</u>** The Manager employs a tactical asset allocation strategy which changes the asset mix and digital currency and digital asset themes and related technologies of the Fund between securities, equities, equity-related securities, collective investment schemes, fixed income instruments, money market instruments, deposits, structured products and financial derivative instruments, and/or the exposures of the Fund within the multiple asset investment exposures depending on the prevailing strategy of the Manager. The Manager's investment decision on the asset allocation may adversely affect the Fund's returns if the strategy

	executed by the Manager results in negative returns from the tactical asset allocation. The Manager employs a strategy of high portfolio turnover for tactical asset allocation. Higher portfolio turnover and trading may result in higher transaction costs including but not limited to higher broker commissions for execution, market impact and bid-ask spread costs. Moreover, higher trading related risks such as risks relating to the potential for trading errors and/or incorrect assessments by the Manager in terms of tactical asset allocation can adversely affect the Fund's performance. The success of the Fund's investment strategy may depend upon the effectiveness of the Manager's quantitative model. A quantitative model, such as the risk and other models used by the Manager requires adherence to a systematic, disciplined process. The Managers' ability to monitor and, if necessary, adjust their quantitative models could be adversely affected by various factors including incorrect or outdated market and other data inputs. Factors that affect the value of securities can change over time, and these changes may not be reflected in a quantitative model used in respect of the Fund that invests in such securities. In addition, factors used in quantitative analysis and the weight placed on those factors may not be predictive of a security's value. **<u>Stock specific equity and equity-related securities risk</u>** The Fund may invest directly or indirectly in equity securities and equity-related securities with exposures into individual stocks, equity sectors and thematic equity investments, equity factor risk premia (including but not limited to growth, value, size, momentum and quality factors), emerging and global equities asset classes, digital assets and blockchain and/or related technologies and associated investments. Any adverse price movements of such stock and asset class exposures including correlation, may have an adverse effect to the Fund's NAV. Investing in equity securities may offer a higher rate of return than investing in fixed income securities. However, the risks associated with investments in equity securities may also be higher and the investment performance of equity securities depend on factors which are difficult to predict. As a result, the market value of the invested equity securities may go down and up, resulting in losses for the Fund. Factors affecting the equity securities are dynamic and numerous, including but not limited to changes in the perceived risk premium affected by financial performance, news of a possible merger or loss of key personnel of a company, sentiment, political environment, economic environment and business, social, geo-political and environmental conditions in the local and global marketplace. Securities exchanges typically have the right to suspend or limit trading in any security traded in the relevant exchange; a suspension will render it impossible to buy and/or sell positions which can expose the Fund to losses. The Fund may also invest in equity-related securities equivalent to shares such as warrants and options. For example, the price of warrants is typically linked to the underlying stocks. However, the price and performance of such warrants will generally fluctuate more than the underlying stocks because of the greater volatility of the warrants market. Generally, as the warrants have a limited life, they will depreciate in value as they approach their maturity date, assuming that all other factors remain unchanged. Warrants that are not exercised at maturity will become worthless and will negatively affect the NAV of the Fund.

	<u>Multi asset class investing risks including Exposures into Digital Assets</u> Investors should also be aware that the Manager may invest into securities with exposure to multiple asset classes and digital assets exposures, including but not limited, to equities, options, fixed income or fixed income-like instruments (including money market instruments and deposits), multiple asset implied and realized volatility as an asset class (including but not limited, to Chicago Board Options Exchange's volatility index ("VIX") futures or equity implied volatility or digital asset volatility instruments and/or securities), commodities, derivatives, foreign currency exposures, equity factor risk premia exposures (including but not limited to size, value, quality and thematic factors), digital currencies and digital assets and related technologies and related instruments. These multi asset classes have varying degrees of risk and some exposures can be extremely volatile and considered high risk depending on the asset allocation decisions made by the Manager. The Fund may employ exposure to momentum and growth factor risk premia and other factor risk premia across multiple asset classes. There may be periods when the returns of exposure to such factor risk premia results in negative returns for the Fund. For example in year 2007, many systematic hedge funds experienced sharp and unexpected losses which has become known as the Quant Meltdown. Some reasons cited include the economic and financial turmoil that had been developing within certain asset classes, an over-reliance on statistical models and the ex-ante unobserved common factors. The abovementioned asset class risk includes and may be related to the following risks including but not limited to emerging market risk, risk of investing in smaller companies, volatility risk, liquidity risk, concentration risk, credit risk, fixed income securities risk, credit rating risk, interest rate risk, sovereign debt risk, real estate and real estate investment trust related risk, custody and settlement risk. The Manager may employ the aforementioned multiple asset class exposures that can result in large and unexpected losses with losses resulting from a decrease in the value of investments with long exposures. The value of the Fund's investments in digital assets – and therefore the value of an investment in the Fund – could decline significantly and without warning, including to zero. If you are not prepared to accept significant and unexpected changes in the value of the Fund and the possibility that you could lose your entire investment in the Fund you should not invest in the Fund. **<u>Securities lending risk</u>** The Fund may lend its securities to and from brokers, dealers and financial institutions. The Fund would be entitled to payments equal to the interest and dividends on the loaned security and could receive a premium for lending the securities. Lending securities would result in income to the Fund, but could also involve certain risks in the event of the delay of return of the securities loaned or the default or insolvency of the borrower and cash collateral reinvestment risk. Borrower default risk is the risk that the counterparty fails to return the borrowed security back to the lender. How the lending agent invests the cash collateral is a source of risk for stock lending as if reinvested too aggressively and the risk-taking results in losses, then the Fund may suffer losses. This exact scenario is what resulted in securities lending related losses among some funds during the financial crisis in year 2008. Parties that participated in securities lending were stuck with the losses from reinvesting cash collateral after their lending agents had reaped their cut of the revenue. **<u>Financial derivative instruments and structured products risk</u>**

The Fund may employ large and concentrated exposure into financial derivative instruments including but not limited to Bitcoin futures related ETFs, and other ETPs, options and securities. The Fund may use and invest in various financial derivative instruments, including but not limited to futures, options, forward contracts, swaps and other financial derivative instruments which may be volatile and speculative. Certain positions may be subject to wide and sudden fluctuations in market value, with a resulting fluctuation in the amount of profits and losses. Use of financial derivative instruments presents various risks, including the following:

Tracking – When used for hedging purposes and for investment purposes, an imperfect or variable degree of correlation between price movements of the financial derivative instrument and the underlying investment sought to be hedged and/or invested may prevent the Manager from achieving the intended hedging effect or expose the Fund to the risk of loss.

Liquidity – Financial derivative instruments, especially when traded in large amounts, may not be liquid in all circumstances, so that in volatile markets the Fund may not be able to close out a position without incurring a loss. In addition, daily limits on price fluctuations and speculative positions limits on exchanges on which the Fund may conduct its transactions in certain financial derivative instruments may prevent prompt liquidation of positions, subjecting the Fund to the potential of greater losses.

Leverage – Trading in financial derivative instruments can result in large amounts of leverage. Thus, the leverage offered by trading in financial derivative instruments may magnify the gains and losses experienced by the Fund and could cause the Fund's NAV to be subject to wider fluctuations than would be the case if the Fund did not use the leverage feature in financial derivative instruments.

OTC Trading – Financial derivative instruments that may be purchased or sold for the Fund may include instruments not traded on an exchange. OTC options, unlike exchange-traded options, are two-party contracts with price and other terms negotiated between the buyer and the seller. The risk of non-performance by the seller on such an instrument may be greater and the ease with which the Fund can dispose of or enter into closing transactions with respect to such an instrument may be less than in the case of an exchange-traded instrument. In addition, significant disparities may exist between "bid" and "asked" prices for financial derivative instruments that are not traded on an exchange. Financial derivative instruments not traded on exchanges are also not subject to the same type of government regulation as exchange-traded instruments, and many of the protections afforded to participants in a regulated environment may not be available in connection with such OTC transactions. For the avoidance of doubt, the Fund may invest in fixed income instruments, collective investment schemes and/or securities that are traded OTC and hence would be subjected to the abovementioned risks.

Credit and default risk

Credit risk relates to the creditworthiness of the issuers of the fixed income securities and their expected ability to make timely payment of interest and/or principal. Any adverse situations faced by the issuer may impact the value as well as liquidity of the fixed income securities. Default risk refers to the possibility that

	the issuer of the fixed income security is unable to make timely or full payments of interest and/or principal when due. In the event of a default in payment of principal and/or interest, this may cause a reduction in the value of the Fund. The Manager will endeavour to take the necessary steps to deal with the investments in the best interest of the Unit Holders including to dispose of the defaulted investments within a time frame deemed reasonable by the Manager. **Counterparty risk and settlement risk** Due to the nature of some of the investments which the Fund may make, the Fund may rely on the ability of the counterparty to a transaction to perform its obligations. In the event that any such counterparty fails to complete its obligations for any reason, the Fund may suffer losses. The Fund will therefore be exposed to a credit risk on the counterparties with which it trades. The Fund will also bear the risk of settlement default by clearing houses and exchanges. Any default by a counterparty or on settlement could have a material adverse effect on the Fund. Counterparty risk is the risk associated with the other party to, including but not limited, financial derivative instrument, structured product and/or OTC instruments not meeting its respective obligations. If the counterparty to the financial derivative instrument, structured product and/or OTC instrument is unable to meet or otherwise defaults on its respective obligations (for example, due to bankruptcy or other financial difficulties), the Fund may be exposed to significant losses greater than the cost of the financial derivative instrument, structured product and/or OTC instrument. The risk of default of a counterparty is directly linked to the creditworthiness of that counterparty. Should there be a downgrade in the credit rating of the financial derivative instruments', structured products' and/or OTC instruments' counterparty, the Manager will evaluate the situation and reassess the creditworthiness of the counterparty. The Manager will take the necessary steps in the best interest of the Fund. **Currency risk** As the investments of the Fund may be denominated in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund, any fluctuation in the exchange rate between the base currency of the Fund and the currencies in which the investments are denominated may have an impact on the value of these investments. Investors should be aware that if the currencies in which the investments are denominated depreciate against the base currency of the Fund, this will have an adverse effect on the NAV of the Fund in the base currency of the Fund and vice versa. Investors should note that any gains or losses arising from the fluctuation in the exchange rate may further increase or decrease the returns of the investment. **Country risk** Investments of the Fund in any countries may be affected by changes in the economic and political climate, restriction on currency repatriation or other developments in the law or regulations of the countries in which the Fund invests in. For example, the deteriorating economic condition of such countries may adversely affect the value of the investments undertaken by the Fund in those affected countries. This in turn may cause the NAV of the Fund or prices of Units to fall. **Illiquid investments and adverse market conditions risk**

	The Fund may make investments which as a result of adverse market conditions, changes in legal and/or regulatory conditions, being subject to legal or other restrictions on transfer or for which no liquid or lower liquidity in the market for the investments than the Manager had expected when initially making the investments and/or any other unforeseen event or circumstance by the Manager. The market prices, if any, of such investments may be more volatile and the Fund may not be able to sell them when it desires to do so or to realize what it perceives to be their fair value in the event of a sale. The Fund may encounter substantial delays in attempting to sell any type of securities. **Limited diversification and concentration risk** No minimum level of capital is required to be maintained by the Fund. As a result of subsequent losses or redemptions, the Fund may not have sufficient funds to diversify its investments to the extent desired or currently contemplated. More generally, the Fund is not required to diversify its portfolio over various asset classes. No standards have been established to limit the concentration of the Fund's portfolio. The degree of the market risk to which the Fund is exposed will be inversely proportional to the degree to which the Fund's portfolio is diversified. The Fund may be classified as non diversified as it has the ability to invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in the securities of a small number of issuers or in financial instruments with a single counterparty or a few counterparties. This may increase the Fund's volatility and increase the risk that the Fund's performance will decline based on the performance of a single issuer or the credit of a single counterparty. **Limited Performance Record or Operating History; Past Performance** The Fund has a limited operating history upon which prospective investors may base an evaluation of an investment in the Fund. The past investment performance of the Manager, or the entities and individuals with which the Manager has been associated, should not be construed as an indication of the future results of an investment in the Fund. The Fund's investment strategy should be evaluated on the basis that there can be no assurance that the Manager's assessment of the short-term or long-term prospects of investments will prove accurate or that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. **Reliance on the ETF Fund manager, the Subadvisor and/or a Sub-Custodian** The Fund will be dependent on the abilities of the ETF fund manager, the Subadvisor and/or a Sub-Custodian, to effectively administer the affairs and implement the investment objective and strategy of an investment in the underlying ETF and/or on a Sub-Custodian to safely custody an ETF's Digital Asset. The Subadvisor depends, to a great extent, on a very limited number of individuals in the administration of its activities as sub advisor of the ETFs. The loss of the services of any one of these individuals for any reason could impair the ability of the Sub Advisor to perform its duties as sub advisor on behalf of the ETFs. In addition, the Manager and the Sub Advisor may have additional conflicts of interests. If a Sub-Custodian did not adequately safeguard an ETF's or an underlying fund's Digital Asset, as applicable, the ETF could suffer significant losses. The service providers, including custodians and sub-custodians, that an ETF or an underlying fund, as applicable, employs or may employ in the future are not trustees for, and owe no fiduciary duties to, the ETF or the Fund. In addition, service providers employed by an ETF have no duty to continue to act as a service provider to the ETF. Current or future service providers, including

	custodians and sub-custodians, can terminate their role for any reason whatsoever upon the notice period provided under the relevant agreement.
Specific Risks Associated with the Investments of the Fund (Digital Assets)	**<u>Extremely high volatility investments</u>** The Fund may make investments in securities which have exposures to instruments such as digital currency and digital assets which are highly volatile. The prices of such investments can be extremely volatile depending on market conditions which may be sudden and unexpected. These price movements are difficult to predict and are influenced by, among other things, speculation, changing supply and demand relationships, government trade, fiscal, monetary, regulatory, monetary and exchange control programs and policies, national and international political events, climate, changes in interest rates, and the inherent volatility of the market place. Digital currencies and digital assets are an emerging asset class and has very high expected volatility or risk as a result, are difficult to predict. If the Manager employs inappropriate large positions, it can result in significant losses due to the expected high volatility of such an emerging asset class. There are many potential risks with investing in digital currencies and digital assets. These risks include, but are not limited to where the Fund invests indirectly in digital assets through unlisted securities, for example OTC traded trust and/or ETFs and financial instruments which may or may not be registered with relevant regulatory bodies and may trade at discounts or premium to the NAV of the security. The Fund may also invest directly or indirectly into volatility related instruments. Volatility related instruments can be highly volatile and the Fund may experience large losses from buying, selling or holding such investments with gains or losses, if any, and may be subject to significant and unexpected reversals. Investments in volatility instruments could potentially lose the full principal value as short as one day. These losses may cause the Fund to choose to close its positions. The losses may also result in margin deficits and subsequent liquidations of some or all positions. Such closing trades will add to the price movement of the Fund. Because of speculative interest in such instruments, there may be no precedent for what will happen if volatility moves quickly. The digital currency and digital asset markets are sensitive to new developments, and since volumes are still maturing, any significant changes in market sentiment (by way of sensationalism in the media or otherwise) can induce large swings in volume and subsequent price changes. Such volatility can adversely affect the value of the investments. The price of digital currencies and digital assets on public trading platforms has a limited history. Digital currency prices on trading platforms as a whole have been volatile and subject to influence by many factors including the levels of liquidity on the trading platforms. Digital currencies and digital assets may trade at different prices across the various trading platforms and there may be times where digital currencies will trade at a premium on one trading platform to other platforms. Volatility in the price of digital currencies and digital assets on trading platforms could adversely affect the value of the investments. **<u>Decrease in demand for and usage of digital currency risk</u>** There is no assurance that digital currencies will maintain its long-term value in terms of purchasing power in the future or that the acceptance of digital currencies as a means for payments by mainstream retail merchants and commercial businesses will continue to grow. In the event that the price of digital currencies declines, the value of investments may decline also. As relatively new products and technologies, digital currencies and digital assets such as Bitcoin

and Ether have only recently become widely accepted as a means of payment for goods and services by many major retail and commercial outlets, and use of digital currencies by consumers to pay such retail and commercial outlets remains limited. Banks and other established financial institutions may refuse to process funds for digital currency transactions, process wire transfers to or from digital currency trading platforms, digital currency related companies or service providers, or maintain accounts for persons or entities transacting in digital currencies. Conversely, a significant portion of digital currency demand is generated by speculators and investors seeking to profit from the short- or long-term holding of digital currencies. A decrease in demand and use of digital currencies could adversely affect the value of investments.

Attacks on the digital currency network risk

Digital currency networks are periodically subject to distributed denial of service attacks to clog the list of transactions being tabulated by miners, which can slow the confirmation of authentic transactions. Another avenue of attack would be if a large number of miners were taken offline then it could take some time before the difficulty of the mining process algorithmically adjusts, which would stall block creation time and therefore transaction confirmation time. In the past these scenarios have not caused significant delays or resulted any significant systemic issues.

Lack of centralization and derivative price risk

Bitcoin, Ether and other cryptocurrencies are often traded across multiple centralized and decentralized platforms. This may result in inconsistent pricing across the different venues, and potential manipulation at specific venues. In case a divergence emerges between the different venues, this may result in the Fund's indirect exposures trading at a premium or discount to other venues. Bitcoin futures, ether futures and other securities and/or derivatives and/or related securities such as options may also deviate from spot prices for the underlying digital assets.

Increased regulation of digital currencies and digital asset risk

The global regulation of digital currencies and digital assets continues to evolve any may restrict the use of digital currencies such as Bitcoin or otherwise impact the demand for digital currencies in the future. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and the Canadian Securities Administrators generally take the view that Bitcoin and other digital currencies are a commodity, however, they have not made a formal statement regarding its classification. The European Union, Russia and Japan have moved to treat Bitcoin like a currency for taxation purposes. Because the digital currency and digital asset markets are largely unregulated today, many marketplaces and OTC counterparties that trade or facilitate trading exclusively are not subject to registration or licensing with any financial services regulatory body and, therefore, are not directly subject to prescribed KYC, reporting and recordkeeping requirements which apply financial services firms and other "reporting entities" under AML Regulation.

Underlying blockchain technology risk

Although the Bitcoin and Ether networks are the more established digital asset networks, the network and other cryptographic and algorithmic protocols governing the issuance of digital assets represent a new and rapidly evolving industry that is subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. The

	cryptography underlying digital currencies and digital assets could prove to be flawed or ineffective, or developments in mathematics and/or technology, including advances in digital computing, algebraic geometry and quantum computing, could result in such cryptography becoming ineffective. In any of these circumstances, a malicious actor may be able to take the fund's digital currency and digital assets, the functionality of the digital currencies' and digital asset's network may be negatively affected such that it is no longer attractive to users, a reduction in user confidence in the digital currency and digital asset and/or the demand may decrease all of which would adversely affect the value of investments. **<u>Development and innovation risk</u>** Contributors such as software developers and miners may not agree on the most appropriate means of maintaining and developing the digital currency and digital asset software. These disputes may adversely affect the supply and price of the digital currency and digital asset, which in turn may adversely affect the value of investments. Lack of development and innovation may lead to the blockchain not being competitive with other emerging blockchain technologies, unable to pivot to respond to new challenges or issues, unable to patch vulnerabilities or respond to hacks in a timely manner, and/or being unable to scale with increased demand. However, making changes to the blockchain technology can also introduce new vulnerabilities or bugs, which may cause critical problems. **<u>Improper transfers and key management risk by ETP custodians</u>** Bitcoin, ether and other digital currency and digital asset transfers are irreversible. An improper transfer (whereby for example, Bitcoin is accidentally sent to the wrong recipient), whether accidental or resulting from theft, can only be undone by the receiver of the digital currency agreeing to send the digital currency back to the original sender in a separate subsequent transaction. To the extent the Fund and/or investments in an ETF erroneously transfers, whether accidental or otherwise, the digital currency in incorrect amounts or to the wrong recipients, the fund and/or ETF may be unable to recover the digital currency, which could adversely affect an investment in the ETF and/or Fund. The loss or destruction of certain "private keys" (numerical codes required by the fund and/or ETF to access its Bitcoin and/or other digital currencies and digital assets) could prevent the fund and/or ETF from accessing its digital currencies and digital assets. Loss of these private keys may be irreversible and could result in the loss of all or substantially all of the fund's and/or ETF's assets. The risks highlighted here are with reference to the custodians of the ETPs that the Fund may invest in as the Fund will not make direct investments into digital assets. **<u>Lack of insurance risk</u>** Neither the Fund and/or ETF nor the Custodian will maintain insurance against risk of loss of digital currencies and digital assets held by the Fund and/or ETF, as such insurance is not currently available on economically reasonable terms. Currently, some of the digital currency and digital asset ETFs invested has digital currencies held by the Sub-Custodian offline in "cold storage". Digital currencies and digital assets held in cold storage are protected by the Sub-Custodian's security measures, which reflect best practices in the payment industry generally and in the digital currency and digital asset space in particular. The Fund's and/or ETFs' digital currencies and digital assets may also be temporarily held online in a "hot wallet" by the Sub-Custodian. The Sub-Custodian maintains commercial

crime insurance in an aggregate amount that is greater than the value of digital assets custodied in its "hot wallet".

Limited history risk (for digital currencies and digital assets trading platforms)

Digital currencies and digital assets generally are new technological innovations with a limited history. There is no assurance that usage of digital currencies and its blockchain will continue to grow. Increased volatility of digital currencies and digital assets and/or a reduction in its price could adversely affect the value of investments. Digital currency and digital asset trading platforms have a limited operating history. Since 2009, several digital currency trading platforms have been closed or experienced disruptions due to fraud, failure, security breaches or distributed denial of service attacks. In many of these instances, the customers of such trading platforms were not compensated or made whole for the partial or complete loss of funds held at such trading platforms. The potential for instability of these trading platforms and the closure or temporary shutdown of trading platforms due to fraud, business failure, hackers, distributed denial of service attacks or malware or government-mandated regulation may reduce confidence in digital currencies and digital assets, which may adversely affect the value of investments. Public digital currency and digital asset trading platforms have a limited history. The price of Bitcoin, Ether and other digital currencies and digital assets on trading platforms throughout the world has historically been extremely volatile and subject to influence by any number of factors including supply and demand, geo-political uncertainties, macroeconomic concerns such as inflation, speculative investor interest, and the level of liquidity on such exchanges.

Digital asset trading platforms risk by ETP sponsor

Centralized digital asset trading platforms (also known as centralized exchanges or CEX) are key infrastructure in the digital asset space. This is because the average user does not want the added complexities of managing their own wallet, funding it, and potential associated tax issues and cybersecurity risks. However, centralized exchanges are also a risk as they can be hacked. The hack may result in the loss of user funds and/or the closure or temporary closure of a trading platform. Centralized exchanges may also become insolvent, even if they are regulated, resulting in a loss of user funds. This in turn may reduce investor confidence in digital currencies and digital assets generally, which could affect the price of the digital currency and digital asset and in turn adversely affect the value of the investment. Finally, changes in regulation may also negatively impact digital asset trading platforms, causing them to have to make changes which could be negative for users, or at worst, cease operations in a given jurisdiction. The risks highlighted are with reference to the risk for sponsors or issuers of the ETPs that the Fund may invest in as the Fund will not make direct investments into digital assets.

Condition of Custodians and Sub-Custodians Risk

If the Sub-Custodian becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, the value of an investor's investment in the Fund may decline. The Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. The Fund may obtain only limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances.

No Direct Ownership Interest in Digital Assets

	An investment in the Fund may not constitute a direct investment in the Digital Assets, cash and cash equivalents included in an ETP and/or ETF's portfolio or the portfolio of the ETP and/or ETF's underlying funds directly, as applicable. The Fund may not directly own the Digital Assets or cash, or cash equivalents held by an ETF and/or its underlying funds, as applicable. **Unforeseeable Risks** The Digital Assets have gained commercial acceptance only within recent years and, as a result, there is little data on their long-term investment potential. Additionally, due to the rapidly evolving nature of the digital asset market, including advancements in the underlying technology, changes to the Digital Assets may expose investors in the ETPs and/or the underlying funds, instruments and securities, as applicable, to additional risks which are impossible to predict as of the date of this document. This uncertainty makes an investment in the Fund extremely risky.

Investors are reminded that the above list of risks may not be exhaustive and if necessary, they should consult their adviser(s), e.g. bankers, lawyers, stockbrokers or independent professional advisers for a better understanding of the risks.

For more details, please refer to section 4 in the information memorandum for the risks of investing in the Fund.

Note: If your investments are made through an institutional unit trust scheme adviser ("Distributor") which adopts the nominee system of ownership, you would not be deemed to be a unit holder under the deed and as a result, your rights as an investor may be limited. Accordingly, we will only recognize the Distributor as a unit holder of the Fund and the Distributor shall be entitled to all the rights conferred to it under the deed.

5. Valuation of Investment

Except during the Initial Offer Period, the Fund will be valued on every Business Day (T).

The Fund adopts a forward pricing basis which means that the price of a Unit will be calculated based on the NAV per Unit at the next valuation point. The value of the Fund's investment at the close of a Business Day will only be determined at the end of the following Business Day ("Valuation Point").

For valuation purposes of the Fund, the Manager shall translate all expenses and income of the Fund denominated in currencies other than USD into the Fund's base currency, USD. For currency translation of non USD expenses and revenues to the Fund's base currency (USD), the valuation shall be based on the last available exchange rates quoted and published by Bank Negara Malaysia which is available at https://www.bnm.gov.my/exchange-rates.

Listed securities, listed equities, listed equity-related securities, listed fixed income securities and/or listed collective investment schemes ("listed investments") will be valued based on the market closing price.

Unit Holders will be able to obtain the daily price of a Unit from the Manager's website at www.crosslightcapital.com after 6:00 p.m. on every Business Day. The price of a Unit would also be made available upon request by the Unit Holders

6. Exiting from Investment

Redemption requests/applications can be made on any Business Day or as determined by the Manager at its discretion ("Redemption Date").

For any redemption request received and accepted by the Manager (via email or physical delivery of redemption request) on or before the cut-off time of 4:00 p.m. on a Business Day, the Units would be redeemed based on the NAV per Unit as at the next Valuation Point.

Any redemption request received after this cut-off time would be considered as being processed on the following Business Day.

Requests received on days which are not a Business Day will be considered as being processed on the following Business Day.

Redemption proceeds will be paid out within seven (7) business days from the Redemption Date provided that all documentations are completed and verifiable. The redemption proceeds will be transferred to the unit holder's banking account.

7. Contact Information

I. For internal dispute resolution, you may contact:

Clients Servicing Personnel

Tel : 03-2117 5150
Email : support@crosslightcapital.com
Website : www.crosslightcapital.com

II. If you are dissatisfied with the outcome of the internal dispute resolution process, please refer your dispute to the Securities Industry Dispute Resolution Center (SIDREC): ***a.*** *via phone to : 03 - 2282 2280*

- ***b.*** *via fax to : 03 - 2282 3855*
- ***c.*** *via email to : info@sidrec.com.my*
- ***d.*** *via letter to : Securities Industry Dispute Resolution Center (SIDREC)*
  Unit A-9-1, Level 9, Tower A
  Menara UOA Bangsar
  No. 5, Jalan Bangsar Utama 1
  59000 Kuala Lumpur

III. You can also direct your complaint to the Securities Commission Malaysia (SC) even if you have initiated a dispute resolution process with SIDREC. To make a complaint, please contact the SC's Consumer & Investor Office: ***a.*** *via phone to : 03 - 6204 8999*

- ***b.*** *via fax to : 03 - 6204 8991*
- ***c.*** *via email to : aduan@seccom.com.my*
- ***d.*** *via online complaint form available at www.sc.com.my*
- ***e.*** *via letter to : Consumer & Investor Office*
  Securities Commission Malaysia
  No 3 Persiaran Bukit Kiara
  Bukit Kiara, 50490 Kuala Lumpur