AHAM CAPITAL
ASSET MANAGEMENT

Information Memorandum

AHAM World Series - Global Brands Fund

(Formerly known as Affin Hwang World Series – Global Brands Fund)

MANAGER
AHAM Asset Management Berhad
Registration No.: 199701014290 (429786-T)

TRUSTEE
TMF Trustees Malaysia Berhad
Registration No.: 200301008392 (610812-W)

This Replacement Information Memorandum is dated 15 December 2023.
The AHAM World Series – Global Brands Fund was constituted on 2 March 2020.
The constitution date of the Fund is also the launch date of the Fund.

A copy of this Information Memorandum has been lodged with the Securities Commission Malaysia. The Securities Commission Malaysia has not authorised or recognised the Fund and a copy of this Information Memorandum has not been registered with the Securities Commission Malaysia. The lodgement of this Information Memorandum should not be taken to indicate that the Securities Commission Malaysia recommends the Fund or assumes responsibility for the correctness of any statement made, opinion expressed or report contained in this Information Memorandum. The Securities Commission Malaysia is not liable for any non-disclosure on the part of AHAM Asset Management Berhad responsible for the Fund and takes no responsibility for the contents in this Information Memorandum. The Securities Commission Malaysia makes no representation on the accuracy or completeness of this Information Memorandum, and expressly disclaims any liability whatsoever arising from, or in reliance upon, the whole or any part of its contents.

Sophisticated Investors should note that they may seek recourse under the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007 for breaches of securities laws including any statement in this Information Memorandum that is false, misleading, or from which there is a material omission; or for any misleading or deceptive act in relation to this Information Memorandum or the conduct of any other person in relation to the Fund.

This Information Memorandum is to be issued and distributed in Malaysia only. Consequently, no representation has been and will be made as to its compliance with the laws of any foreign jurisdiction.

INVESTORS ARE ADVISED TO READ AND UNDERSTAND THE CONTENTS OF THIS INFORMATION MEMORANDUM AND OBTAIN PROFESSIONAL ADVICE BEFORE SUBSCRIBING TO THE UNITS OF THE FUND. IF IN DOUBT, PLEASE CONSULT A PROFESSIONAL ADVISE

! YOU SHOULD NOT MAKE PAYMENT IN CASH TO A UNIT TRUST CONSULTANT OR ISSUE A CHEQUE IN THE NAME OF A UNIT TRUST CONSULTANT.

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CORPORATE DIRECTORY

The Manager/AHAM
AHAM Asset Management Berhad
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Fax No. : (603) 2140 3799
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E-mail : customercare@aham.com.my
Website : www.aham.com.my

The Trustee
TMF Trustees Malaysia Berhad
Registered Office & Business Address
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Tel No. : (603) 2382 4288
Fax No. : (603) 2026 1451
E-mail: malaysia@tmf-group.com
Website: www.tmf-group.com

ABBREVIATION

ABS	Asset-backed securities.
ADRs	American Depositary Receipts.
AUD	Australian Dollar.
CSSF	Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier.
EC	European Community.
EDR	European Depositary Receipts.
EU	European Union.
EUR	Euro.
ESMA	European Securities and Markets Authority.
FiMM	Federation of Investment Managers Malaysia.
FTSE	Financial Times Stock Exchange.
GBP	British Pound Sterling.
GDRs	Global Depositary Receipts.
MBS	Mortgage-backed securities.
MYR	Malaysian Ringgit.
NYSE	New York Stock Exchange.
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
OTC	Over-the-Counter.
PRC	People’s Republic of China.
RMB	Renminbi Yuan or Chinese Yuan.
SC	Securities Commission Malaysia.
SGD	Singapore Dollar.
UCITS	Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities.
UK	United Kingdom.
USA	United States of America.
USD	United States Dollar.

GLOSSARY

2010 Law	Means the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment, as may be amended from time to time.
Act	Means the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007 as may be amended from time to time.
Base Currency	Means the currency in which the Fund is denominated i.e. USD.
Bursa Malaysia	Means the stock exchange operated by Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad including such other name as it may be amended from time to time.
Business Day	Means a day on which Bursa Malaysia and/or one or more of the foreign markets in which the Fund is invested in are open for business/trading. The Manager may declare certain Business Days as non-Business Days when deemed necessary, such as (i) in the event of market disruption; (ii) if the jurisdiction of the Target Fund declares that day as a non-business day; and/or (iii) if that day is declared as a non-dealing day for the Target Fund.

Cash Equivalents	Means bank deposits (excluding bank deposits at sight), money market instruments, money market funds, or other eligible assets listed under article 41(1) of the 2010 Law.
China A-Shares	Refers to shares denominated and traded in RMB on the Shanghai Stock Exchange or the Shenzhen Stock Exchange and issued by Chinese companies.
Class(es)	Means any number of class(es) of Unit(s) representing similar interests in the assets of the Fund although a class of Units of the Fund may have different features from another class of Units of the Fund.
communiqué	Refers to the notice issued by the Manager to the Unit Holders.
Company	Refers to Morgan Stanley Investment Funds.
CVC Capital Partners Asia Fund V	Means collectively (1) CVC Capital Partners Asia V L.P.; (2) CVC Capital Partners Investment Asia V L.P.; and (3) CVC Capital Partners Asia V Associates L.P.
Deed	Refers to the deed dated 10 February 2020 and the first supplemental deed dated 8 November 2023 entered into between the Manager and the Trustee and includes any subsequent amendments and variations to the deed.
Depositary	Refers to J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg branch.
deposits	Has the same meaning as per the definition of "deposit" in the Financial Services Act 2013. For the avoidance of doubt, it shall exclude structured deposit.
Development Financial Institution	Means a development financial institution under the Development Financial Institutions Act 2002.
ESG	Means environmental, social and governance factors, which are a subset of non-financial performance indicators which include sustainable, ethical and corporate governance issues such as, without limitation, the impact of a company on the environment, the conduct of social and business relationships and governance ethics. These three factors, as determined by the Target Fund Manager or investment sub-adviser of the Target Fund, may be considered in addition to traditional financial analysis, securities selection and portfolio construction processes.
EU Member State	Refers to a member state of the EU.
Eurozone	Refers to those EU Member States which have adopted the EUR as their national currency.
Financial Institution	Means (1) if the institution is in Malaysia – (i) Licensed Bank; (ii) Licensed Investment Bank; (iii) Development Financial Institution; or (iv) Licensed Islamic Bank; or (2) if the institution is outside Malaysia, any institution that is licensed, registered, approved or authorised by the relevant banking regulator to provide financial services.
Forward Pricing	Means the method of determining the price of a Unit which is the NAV per Unit at the next valuation point after an application for purchase or repurchase request is received by the Manager.
Fund	Means AHAM World Series – Global Brands Fund *(formerly known as Affin Hwang World Series – Global Brands Fund).*
Guidelines	Means the *Guidelines on Unlisted Capital Market Products Under The Lodge And Launch Framework* issued by the SC as may be amended from time to time.
Hedged-class	Means a particular Class that aims to reduce the effect of exchange rate fluctuations between the Base Currency and the currency in which Unit Holders are exposed to having invested in that Class, also known as NAV hedging method.

	NAV hedging is undertaken regardless of whether the Base Currency is expected to increase or decline in value relative to the hedged currency.
Information Memorandum	Means this offer document in respect of this Fund as may be replaced or amended from time to time.
Licensed Bank	Means a bank licensed under the Financial Services Act 2013.
Licensed Investment Bank	Means an investment bank licensed under the Financial Services Act 2013.
Licensed Islamic Bank	Means an Islamic bank licensed under the Islamic Financial Services Act 2013.
Management Company	Refers to MSIM Fund Management (Ireland) Limited.
Manager or AHAM	Means AHAM Asset Management Berhad
medium to long term	Means a period between three (3) to five (5) years.
NAV	Means the value of all the assets of the Fund less the value of all the liabilities of the Fund at a valuation point. Where the Fund has more than one Class, there shall be a NAV of the Fund attributable to each Class.
NAV per Unit	Means the NAV of the Fund at a particular valuation point divided by the number of Units in Circulation at the same valuation point. Where the Fund has more than one Class, there shall be a NAV per Unit for each Class; the NAV per Unit of a Class at a particular valuation point shall be the NAV of the Fund attributable to that Class divided by the number of Units in Circulation of that Class at the same valuation point.
Recognised Exchange	Means any of a recognised investment exchange within the meaning of Article 41(1) of the 2010 Law.
Reference Currency	Means the reference currency of the Target Fund (or a Share Class thereof, if applicable).
Repurchase Charge	Means a charge imposed pursuant to a repurchase request.
Repurchase Price	Means the price payable to a Unit Holder by the Manager for a Unit pursuant to a repurchase request and it shall be exclusive of any Repurchase Charge. *The Repurchase Price is equivalent to the initial offer price during the initial offer period and NAV per Unit after the initial offer period.*
Sales Charge	Means a charge imposed pursuant to a purchase request.
Selling Price	Means the price payable by a Unit Holder for the Manager to create a Unit in the Fund and it shall be exclusive of any Sales Charge. *The Selling Price is equivalent to the initial offer price during the initial offer period and NAV per Unit after the initial offer period. T*
Shanghai Stock Connect	Means the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program.
Share Class(es)	Means any class(es) of share of the Target Fund.
Shenzhen Stock Connect	Means the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect program.
Sophisticated Investor	Refers to any person (a) who falls within any of the categories of investors set out in Part 1, Schedules 6 and 7 of the Act; (b) who acquires unlisted capital market products where the consideration is not less than two hundred and fifty thousand ringgit or equivalent in foreign currencies for each transaction whether such amount is paid for in cash or otherwise; or (c) any other person as may be determined by the SC from time to time under the Guidelines. Note: For more information, please refer to our website at www.aham.com.my for the current excerpts of Part 1, Schedules 6 and 7 of the Act and the list of other Sophisticated Investors as permitted by the SC under the Guidelines.
Special Resolution	Means a resolution passed at a meeting of Unit Holders duly convened in accordance with the Deed by a majority of not less than three-fourths (3/4) of the Unit Holders present and voting at the meeting in person or by proxy; for the avoidance of doubt, “three-fourths (3/4) of the Unit Holders present and voting” means three-fourths

	(3/4) of the votes cast by the Unit Holders present and voting; for the purposes of terminating the Fund or a Class, "Special Resolution" means a resolution passed at a meeting of Unit Holders duly convened in accordance with the Deed by a majority in number representing at least three-fourths (3/4) of the value of the Units held by the Unit Holders present and voting at the meeting in person or by proxy.
Stock Connect	Means the Shanghai Stock Connect and the Shenzhen Stock Connect which allow non-Chinese investors to purchase certain China A-Shares via brokers in Hong Kong and/or any other similar stock connect program between any other city of the PRC and Hong Kong when it becomes available to, and can be utilised by, the Company.
sub-fund	Means any sub-fund of the Target Fund.
Target Fund	Refers to Morgan Stanley Investment Funds Global Brands Fund.
Target Fund Manager	Refers to Morgan Stanley Investment Management Limited.
Target Fund Prospectus	Means the offering document of the Target Fund dated May 2023, as updated and amended from time to time.
Trustee	Refers to TMF Trustees Malaysia Berhad.
UCI	Refers to an undertaking for collective investments.
UCITS Directive	Means the Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities, as may be amended from time to time.
Unit or Units	Means an undivided share in the beneficial interest and/or right in the Fund and a measurement of the interest and/or right of a Unit Holder in the Fund and means a Unit of the Fund; if the Fund has more than one Class, it means a Unit issued for each Class.
Units in Circulation	Means Units created and fully paid for and which have not been cancelled. *It is also the total number of Units issued at a particular valuation point.*
Unit Holder, you	Means the person /corporation for the time being who, in full compliance to the relevant laws is a Sophisticated Investor pursuant to the Guidelines including a jointholder.
US Person	Means a US citizen or US tax resident individual (including a green-card holder, an individual with substantial US presence and an individual who has US permanent or mailing address), a US corporation, US partnership, US trust or US estate for US federal income tax purposes.

Reference to first person pronouns such as "we", "us" or "our" in this Information Memorandum means the Manager/AHAM.

ABOUT AHAM WORLD SERIES – GLOBAL BRANDS FUND

FUND CATEGORY	:	Feeder (Wholesale)	**BASE CURRENCY**	:	USD
FUND TYPE	:	Growth	**FINANCIAL YEAR END**	:	30 June
DISTRIBUTION POLICY	:	The Fund is not expected to make distribution. However, incidental distribution may be declared whenever is appropriate.			

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
The Fund seeks to achieve capital appreciation over medium to long term period.

Any material change to the Fund's investment objective would require Unit Holders' approval.

PERFORMANCE BENCHMARK
MSCI World Index

The risk profile of this Fund is different from the risk profile of the benchmark.

ASSET ALLOCATION
- A minimum of 80% of the Fund's NAV to be invested in the Target Fund; and
- A maximum of 20% of the Fund's NAV to be invested in money market instruments, and/or deposits.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY
The Fund will be investing a minimum of 80% of the Fund's NAV in the Target Fund and a maximum of 20% of the Fund's NAV in money market instruments and/or deposits.

We may substitute the Target Fund with another fund that has a similar objective with the Fund, if, in our opinion, the Target Fund no longer meets the Fund's investment objective. However, this is subject to the Unit Holder's approval before such change is made.

Temporary Defensive Measure
We may take temporary defensive positions that may be inconsistent with the Fund's principal strategy and asset allocation by reducing its investments in the Target Fund and raise the liquidity level of the Fund during adverse market conditions that may impact financial markets to protect the Unit Holders' interest. In raising the Fund's liquidity levels, we may also invest in collective investment schemes that are able to meet the Fund's investment objective. To manage the risk of the Fund, we may shift the Fund's focus and exposure to lower risk investments such as deposits or money market instruments.

Derivatives
Derivatives trades may be carried out for hedging purposes through financial instruments including, but not limited to, forward contracts, futures contracts and swaps. Futures and forward contracts are generally contracts between two parties to trade an asset at an agreed price on a pre-determined future date whereas swaps is an agreement to swap or exchange two financial instruments between two parties.

The intention of hedging is to preserve the value of the assets from any adverse price movements. While the hedging transactions will assist in mitigating the potential foreign exchange losses by the Fund, any potential foreign exchange gains from the hedging strategy will be capped as well.

The Fund adopts commitment approach to measure the Fund's global exposure to derivatives. The commitment approach is a methodology that aggregates the underlying market values or notional values of derivatives after taking into account the possible effects of netting and/or hedging arrangements. The Fund's global exposure from the derivatives position must not exceed 100% of NAV of the Fund at all times

Cross Trades
We may conduct cross trades between funds which we are currently managing provided that all criteria imposed by the regulators are met. Notwithstanding the aforesaid, cross trades between the personal account of our employee and the Fund's account(s) and between our proprietary trading accounts and the Fund's account(s) are strictly prohibited. Compliance with the criteria would be monitored by our compliance unit, and reported to our compliance and risk management committee, to avoid conflict of interests and manipulation that could have a negative impact on investors.

PERMITTED INVESTMENTS

The Fund will invest in the following investments:

- Collective investment schemes;
- Money market instruments;
- Deposits;
- Derivatives; and
- Any other form of investments as may be determined by the Manager from time to time that is in line with the Fund's objective.

VALUATION POINT OF THE FUND

The Fund will be valued at 6.00 p.m. on every Business Day (or "trading day" or "T day"). However, if the Fund has exposure to investments outside of Malaysia, the Fund shall be valued at 11.00 a.m. on the next Business Day (or "T + 1 day"). All foreign assets are translated into the Base Currency based on the bid exchange rate quoted by Bloomberg or Refinitiv at 4.00 p.m. (UK time) which is equivalent to 11.00 p.m. or 12.00 midnight (Malaysian time) on the same day, or at such time as stipulated in the investment management standards issued by the FiMM.

VALUATION OF ASSETS

We will ensure that the valuation of the Fund is carried out in a fair manner in accordance to the relevant laws and Guidelines. We will obtain the daily price or value of the assets for the purpose of valuing the Fund in accordance to the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standard 9 issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board. In the absence of daily price or value of the assets, we will use the latest available price or value of the assets respectively. The valuation bases for the permitted investments of the Fund are as below:

- **Collective Investment Schemes**

  Valuation of investments in unlisted collective investment schemes shall be based on the last published repurchase price.

- **Deposits**

  Valuation of deposits placed with Financial Institutions will be done by reference to the principal value of the deposits and the interests accrued thereon for the relevant period.

- **Money Market Instruments**

  Valuation of MYR denominated money market instruments will be done using the price quoted by a bond pricing agency ("BPA") registered with the SC. For non-MYR denominated money market instruments, valuation will be done using an average of quotations provided by reputable Financial Institutions. Where the Manager is of the view that the price quoted by BPA differs from the fair value or where reliable market quotations are not available, the fair value will be determined in good faith by the Manager using methods or bases which have been verified by the auditor of the Fund and approved by the Trustee. This may be determined by reference to the valuation of other money market instruments which are comparable in rating, yield, expected maturity date and/or other characteristics.

- **Derivatives**

  Valuation of derivatives will be based on the prices provided by the respective issuers. The issuers generate the market valuation through the use of their own proprietary valuation models, which incorporate all the relevant and available market data with respect to the derivatives (e.g. interest rates, movement of the underlying assets, volatility of the underlying assets, the correlation of the underlying assets and such other factors). For foreign exchange forward contracts ("FX Forwards"), interpolation formula is applied to compute the value of the FX Forwards based on the rates provided by Bloomberg or Refinitiv. If the rates are not available on Bloomberg or Refinitiv, the FX Forwards will be valued based on a fair value as determined in good faith by the Manager using methods or bases which have been verified by the auditor of the Fund and approved by the Trustee.

- **Any Other Investments**

  Fair value as determined in good faith by the Manager, based on the methods or bases which have been verified by the auditor of the Fund and approved by the Trustee.

ABOUT THE CLASSES

If you intend to invest in a Class other than MYR Class and MYR Hedged-class, you are required to have a foreign currency account with any Financial Institution as all transactions relating to the particular foreign currency will ONLY be made through telegraphic transfers.

Classes	USD Class	MYR Class	MYR Hedged-class	SGD Hedged-class	AUD Hedged-class	GBP Hedged-class	EUR Hedged-class	RMB Hedged-class
Initial Offer Price	N/A+	MYR 0.50**	N/A+	N/A+	N/A+	GBP 0.50**	EUR 0.50**	RMB 0.50**
	+The price of Units for USD Class, MYR Hedged-class, AUD Hedged-class and SGD Hedged-class shall be based on the NAV per Unit. **The price of Units offered for purchase during the initial offer period.							
Initial Offer Period	The initial offer period for MYR Class will be one (1) day which is on the date of this Information Memorandum. The initial offer period for the existing USD Class, MYR Hedged-class, AUD Hedged-class and SGD Hedged-class has ended. The initial offer period for GBP Hedged-class, EUR Hedged-class and RMB Hedged-class will be one (1) day which is on the launch date of the particular Class, and the launch date will be disseminated through official communication channels and communiqués to the Unit Holders in the future.							
Minimum Initial Investment*	USD 10,000	MYR 30,000	MYR 30,000	SGD 10,000	AUD 10,000	GBP 10,000	EUR 10,000	RMB 30,000
Minimum Additional Investment*	USD 5,000	MYR 10,000	MYR 10,000	SGD 5,000	AUD 5,000	GBP 5,000	EUR 5,000	RMB 10,000
Minimum Repurchase Units*	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units
Minimum Units Held*	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units
	If the balance of your investment (i.e. total number of Units) is less than the minimum holding of Units, you will be required to make an additional investment in order to meet the required minimum balance of investment. Otherwise, we may withdraw all your holding of Units in the Fund and pay the proceeds to you.							
Minimum Units Per Switch*	20,000 Units	60,000 Units	60,000 Units	20,000 Units	20,000 Units	20,000 Units	20,000 Units	60,000 Units
Unitholdings in Different Classes	You should note that there are differences when purchasing Units of the USD Class and other Classes in the Fund. For illustration purposes, assuming you have USD 10,000 to invest:							

Class(es)	USD Class	MYR Class	MYR Hedged-class	SGD Hedged-class	AUD Hedged-class	GBP Hedged-class	EUR Hedged-class	RMB Hedged-class
NAV per Unit	USD 0.50	MYR 0.50	MYR 0.50	SGD 0.50	AUD 0.50	GBP 0.50	EUR 0.50	RMB 0.50
Currency exchange rate	USD 1 = USD 1	USD 1 = MYR 4	USD 1 = MYR 4	USD 1 = SGD 2	USD 1 = AUD 2	USD 1 = GBP 0.75	USD 1 = EUR 0.95	USD 1 = RMB 6
Invested amount	USD 10,000 x USD 1 = USD 10,000	USD 10,000 x MYR 4 = MYR 40,000	USD 10,000 x MYR 4 = MYR40,000	USD 10,000 x SGD 2= SGD 20,000	USD 10,000 x AUD 2 = AUD 20,000	USD 10,000 x GBP 0.75 = GBP 7,500	USD 10,000 x EUR 0.95 = EUR 9,500	USD 10,000 x RMB 6 = RMB 60,000
Units received	USD 10,000 ÷ USD 0.50 = 20,000 Units	MYR 40,000 ÷ MYR 0.50 = 80,000 Units	MYR 40,000 ÷ MYR 0.50 = 80,000 Units	SGD 20,000 ÷ SGD 0.50 = 40,000 Units	AUD 20,000 ÷ AUD 0.50 = 40,000 Units	GBP 7,500 ÷ GBP 0.50 = 15,000 Units	EUR 9,500 ÷ EUR 0.50 = 19,000 Units	RMB 60,000 ÷ RMB 0.50 = 120,000 Units

Invested amount = USD 10,000 x currency exchange rate of the Class

* At our discretion, we may reduce the transaction value and Units, including for transactions made via digital channels, subject to terms and conditions disclosed in the respective channels.

Classes	USD Class	MYR Class	MYR Hedged-class	SGD Hedged-class	AUD Hedged-class	GBP Hedged-class	EUR Hedged-class	RMB Hedged-class
	Units received = Invested amount ÷ NAV per Unit of the Class By purchasing Units of the USD Class, GBP Hedged-class and EUR Hedged-class, you will receive less Units for every USD, GBP and EUR invested in the Fund (i.e. 20,000 Units, 15,000 Units and 19,000 Units respectively), compared to purchasing Units in MYR Class (i.e. 80,000 Units), MYR Hedged-class (i.e. 80,000 Units), SGD Hedged-class (i.e. 40,000 Units), AUD Hedged-class (i.e. 40,000 Units) or RMB Hedged-class (i.e. 120,000 Units). Upon a voting by poll, the votes by every Unit Holder present in person or by proxy is proportionate to the value of Units held by him or her. Hence, holding more number of Units may not give you an advantage when voting at Unit Holders' meetings. You should note that in a Unit Holders' meeting to terminate the Fund, a Special Resolution will only be passed by a majority in number representing at least three-fourths (3/4) of the value of the Units held by the Unit Holders present and voting at the meeting in person or by proxy.							

The Fund may create new Classes without having to seek Unit Holders' prior approval. You will be notified of the issuance of the new Classes by way of communiqué and the prospective investors will be notified of the same by way of a supplemental/replacement information memorandum.

ABOUT THE FEES AND CHARGES

There are fees and charges involved and you are advised to consider them before investing in the Fund.

You should be aware that all fees, charges and expenses referred to or quoted in this Information Memorandum (including any supplemental information memorandum) and the Deed (including any supplemental deed) are referred to or quoted as being exclusive of any other applicable taxes. We (including the Trustee and other service providers) will charge any other applicable taxes on the fees, charges and expenses in accordance with any other relevant or applicable laws.

The following are the charges that may be directly incurred by you

SALES CHARGE
Up to 5.50% of the initial offer price of a Class during the initial offer period, thereafter, on the NAV per Unit of a Class.

REPURCHASE CHARGE
Nil.

TRANSFER FEE
Nil.

SWITCHING FEE
The Manager does not impose any switching fee. However, if the amount of sales charge of the fund (or class) that the Unit Holder intends to switch into is higher than the sales charge imposed by the fund (or class) being switched from, then the difference in the sales charge between the two (2) funds (or classes) shall be borne by the Unit Holder.

The following are the fees and expenses that you may indirectly incur when you invest in the Fund

With the issuance of multiple Classes in this Fund, the indirect fees and/or charges for the Fund are apportioned based on the size of the Class relative to the whole Fund. This means that the multi-class ratio is calculated by taking the "*value of a Class before income & expenses"* for a particular day and dividing it with the "*value of the Fund before income & expenses"* for that same day. This apportionment is expressed as a ratio and calculated as a percentage.

As an illustration, assuming there is an indirect fee chargeable to the Fund of USD 100 and assuming further the size of the USD Class over the size of the Fund is 60% whereas the size of the MYR Hedged-class over the size of the Fund is 40%, the ratio of the apportionment based on the percentage will be 60:40, 60% being borne by the USD Class and 40% borne by the MYR Hedged-class.

ANNUAL MANAGEMENT FEE
The management fee is up to 1.85% per annum of the NAV of the Fund and is calculated using the Base Currency (before deducting the management fee and trustee fee). The management fee is accrued daily and payable monthly to the Manager.

Please note that the example below is for illustration only:

Assuming that the NAV of the Fund is USD 120 million for that day, the accrued management fee for that day would be:

$$\frac{\text{USD 120 million x 1.85\%}}{\text{365 days}} = \text{USD 6,082.19 per day}$$

The management fee is only charged at the Fund level. The management fee chargeable by the Target Fund will be paid out of the annual management fee charged by us at the Fund level. There is no double charging of the management fee.

ANNUAL TRUSTEE FEE
The trustee fee is up to 0.06% per annum of the NAV of the Fund (excluding foreign custodian fees and charges) and is calculated using the Base Currency (before deducting the management fee and trustee fee). The trustee fee is accrued

daily and payable monthly to the Trustee. In addition to the annual trustee fee, the Trustee may be reimbursed by the Fund for any expenses properly incurred by it in the performance of its duties and responsibilities.

Please note that the example below is for illustration only:

Assuming that the NAV of the Fund is USD 120 million for that day, the accrued trustee fee for that day would be:

$$\frac{\text{USD 120 million x 0.06\%}}{\text{365 days}} = \text{USD 197.26 per day}$$

ADMINISTRATIVE FEE

Only the expenses (or part thereof) which are directly related and necessary to the operation and administration of the Fund or each Class may be charged to the Fund or each Class respectively. These would include (but are not limited to) the following:

- Commissions or fees paid to brokers or dealers in effecting dealings in the investments of the Fund, shown on the contract notes or confirmation notes;
- (Where the custodial function is delegated by the Trustee) charges and fees paid to sub-custodians taking into custody any foreign assets of the Fund;
- Taxes and other duties charged on the Fund by the government and/or other authorities;
- Costs, fees and expenses properly incurred by the auditor appointed for the Fund;
- Costs, fees and expenses incurred for any modification of the Deed save where such modification is for the benefit of the Manager and/or the Trustee;
- Costs, fees and expenses incurred for any meeting of the Unit Holders save where such meeting is convened for the benefit of the Manager and/or the Trustee;
- Costs, fees and expenses incurred in relation to any arbitration or other proceedings concerning the Fund or any asset of the Fund, including proceedings against the Trustee or the Manager by the other for the benefit of the Fund or commenced by either of them for the benefit of the Fund or a Class (save to the extent that legal costs incurred for the defence of either of them are not ordered by the court to be reimbursed by the Fund);
- Any tax now or hereafter imposed by law or required to be paid in connection with any costs, fees and expenses incurred by the Fund;
- Costs, fees and expenses incurred for the fund valuation and accounting of the Fund performed by a fund valuation agent; and
- Other fees and expenses related to the Fund allowed under the Deed.

MAXIMUM RATE OF FEES AND CHARGES ALLOWABLE BY THE DEED

We may impose higher fees and charges up to the following stated maximum rate, provided that we have taken the necessary procedures to increase the fees and charges.

Sales Charge	6.00% of the NAV per Unit of a Class
Repurchase Charge	1.00% of the NAV per Unit of a Class
Annual Management Fee	3.00% per annum of the NAV of the Fund
Annual Trustee Fee	0.10% per annum of the NAV of the Fund (excluding foreign custodian fees and charges)

REBATES AND SOFT COMMISSIONS

We or any of our delegates thereof will not retain any rebate or soft commission from, or otherwise share in any commission with, any broker or dealer in consideration for directing dealings in the investments of the Fund. Accordingly, any rebate or shared commission should be directed to the account of the Fund.

The soft commissions can be retained by us or any of our delegates thereof provided that:-

- the soft commissions bring direct benefit or advantage to the management of the Fund and may include research and advisory related services;
- any dealing with the broker or dealer is executed on terms which are the most favourable for the Fund; and
- we or our delegates will not enter into unnecessary trades in order to achieve a sufficient volume of transactions to qualify for soft commissions.

ABOUT THE TARGET FUND - MORGAN STANLEY INVESTMENT FUNDS GLOBAL BRANDS FUND

BASE CURRENCY	:	USD
INCEPTION DATE OF THE TARGET FUND	:	30 October 2000
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	:	Luxembourg
REGULATORY AUTHORITY	:	Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier ("CSSF") (Luxembourg Financial Sector Supervisory Authority)

Morgan Stanley Investment Funds ("the Company")
The Target Fund is a sub-fund of the Company. The Company has been incorporated in Luxembourg under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as a société d''investissement à capital variable (SICAV). The Company is an UCITS for the purpose of the UCITS Directive.

MSIM Fund Management (Ireland) Limited ("the Management Company")
Pursuant to a Management Company Services agreement effective as from 1 January 2019 and which was amended and restated on 31 December 2020 (the "Management Company Services Agreement"), MSIM Fund Management (Ireland) Limited has been appointed as the management company of the Company with responsibility for providing collective portfolio management services to the Company and the Target Fund, subject to the overall supervision and control of the Company.

MSIM Fund Management (Ireland) Limited is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley. MSIM Fund Management (Ireland) Limited was incorporated as a company limited by shares under the laws of Ireland on 5 December 2017.

The Management Company Services Agreement has been entered into for an unlimited period of time and may be terminated at any time by either party upon three (3) months' prior written notice or unilaterally with immediate effect by either party if, inter alia, the other party commits a material breach that it fails to remedy within thirty (30) days or if required by laws, regulations or any competent regulator or if the other party becomes insolvent or similar circumstances, fraud or bad faith on the part of the Management Company or if the interests of shareholders so require.

The Management Company may delegate any of its responsibilities to any other party subject to approval by the Company but the Management Company's liability to the Company for the performance of collective portfolio management services shall not be affected by such delegation. In particular, the Management Company has delegated the investment management and central administration and transfer agency functions. Subject to the compliance with applicable laws, the Management Company may, at its own expenses and without affecting its liability to the Company, select and rely upon affiliated Morgan Stanley group entities for investment advice, research and associated expertise of such selected entities with respect to the assets of the Target Fund provided that, unless each such entity is expressly disclosed in the Target Fund Prospectus subject to the prior approval by the CSSF, no such entity shall have the power to undertake discretionary portfolio management on behalf of the Target Fund and, subject to any authorised delegation, the Management Company shall at all times ensure that it remains in charge of the effective portfolio management of the Target Fund.

The directors of the Company are responsible for the overall control and supervision of the performance of the tasks performed by the Management Company.

Each of the directors of the Company has also been appointed to serve as director on the board of directors of one or more other collective investment schemes or management companies managed or operated by the investment adviser(s) or an affiliate.

Morgan Stanley Investment Management Limited ("the Target Fund Manager")
Under an Investment Advisory Agreement, Morgan Stanley Investment Management Limited has been appointed as the target fund manager with responsibility for providing discretionary asset management and investment advisory services to the Management Company, such services to be provided in relation to the Target Fund.

Morgan Stanley Investment Management Limited is a 100% indirect subsidiary of Morgan Stanley. Morgan Stanley Investment Management Limited was incorporated in 1986 under the laws of the UK.

The agreements between the Management Company and the Target Fund Manager provide that they are to remain in force for an unlimited period and may be terminated at any time by either party to the agreement upon three months' prior written notice or immediately by either party if the Management Company Services Agreement is terminated. The Target Fund Manager has been appointed to provide discretionary investment management and investment advisory services to the Management Company and, subject to the Company's overall control and supervision, to provide advice in connection with the day-to-day management in respect of the Target Fund.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND INVESTMENT POLICY OF THE TARGET FUND

The investment objective of the Target Fund is to seek an attractive long-term rate of return, measured in USD, through investment primarily in equity securities of companies in the world's developed countries.

The Target Fund will invest in a concentrated portfolio of companies whose success the Company believes depends on intangible assets (for example, but not limited to, brand names, copyrights or methods of distribution) underpinning a strong business franchise.

The Target Fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis in preference shares, debt securities convertible into common shares or preference shares, warrants on securities and other equity linked securities to gain exposure to companies in developed and emerging markets, as well as equity securities of emerging market companies and China A-Shares via Stock Connect. The Target Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in China A-Shares via Stock Connect.

The Target Fund may hold Cash Equivalents up to 100% of its net assets (i) achieve its investment goals, and/or for (ii) treasury purposes, and/or (iii) in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Target Fund will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy and with a social objective.

Investment Process:

The Target Fund's investment process focuses on high quality companies with sustainably high returns on operating capital. As an essential and integrated part of the investment process, the Target Fund Manager assesses relevant factors material to long-term sustainably high returns on operating capital including ESG factors and seeks to engage with company management teams as part of this. Subject to the Target Fund's investment objective the Target Fund Manager retains discretion over which investments are selected. Whilst ESG considerations are an integrated and fundamental part of the investment process, ESG factors are not the sole determinant of whether an investment can be made or a holding can remain in the Target Fund's portfolio, but instead the Target Fund Manager considers material risks or opportunities in any of the ESG areas which could threaten or enhance the high returns on operating capital of a company. The Target Fund Manager monitors business practices on an ongoing basis, through data on ESG controversies and standards screening that the Target Fund Manager sources from third party providers, including UN Global Compact violations, as well as its own engagement with company management and research.

The Target Fund Manager reviews securities of issuers where it believes a significant breach of the above standards and principles has occurred and typically excludes such issuers where, after conducting our research and/or engagement, the Target Fund Manager believes the breach is material to the sustainability of returns on operating capital, poses significant financial and reputational risk and the issuer has not committed to appropriate remedial action. Such exclusions are determined by the Target Fund Manager in its discretion rather than by reliance on third party analysis. The analysis may be supported by third party ESG controversies analysis and business involvement metrics.

The Target Fund is actively managed and is not designed to track a benchmark. The management of the Target Fund is not constrained by the composition of a benchmark.

Taxonomy Regulation disclosure:

The Target Fund's sustainable investments do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment.

Derivatives:
The Target Fund will limit the use of derivatives to hedging purposes only and will use commitment approach in calculating the global exposure of the Target Fund.

The Target Fund issues several share classes and may issue new share classes with different features and requirements in the future. The Fund will have full discretion to decide on share class of the Target Fund to invest and may switch to different share class of the Target Fund. Such decision will be made in the best interest of investors. Investors should note that the investment objective, investment strategy and risk profile of the Fund remain the same regardless the investment of the Fund in different share class of the Target Fund.

1. INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

1.1 The Target Fund will apply climate-related restrictions to exclude investments in any company that the Target Fund Manager determines:

- have any tie to fossil fuels (such as oil, gas and coal); or
- whose core business activity involves energy, construction materials, utilities (excluding renewable electricity and water utilities), metals and mining.

In addition, the Target Fund shall not knowingly include any company:

- whose core business activity involves weapons or civilian firearms; or
- that is defined by the MSCI ESG Business Involvement Screening Research ("MSCI ESG BISR") database to have any tie to controversial weapons.

The details of the above exclusions can be found in the Target Fund's exclusion policy which is available on the Company's website (www.morganstanleyinvestmentfunds.com and on www.morganstanley.com/im). Further to the above, the Target Fund Manager may, in its discretion, elect to apply additional ESG-related investment restrictions over time that it believes are consistent with its investment objectives. Such additional restrictions will be disclosed as they are implemented on www.morganstanleyinvestmentfunds.com and on www.morganstanley.com/im. Investments that are held by the Target Fund but become restricted under either the first or second bullet point above after they are acquired for the Target Fund will be sold. Such sales will take place over a time period to be determined by the Target Fund Manager, taking into account the best interests of the shareholders of the Target Fund.

1.2 The investments of the Target Fund shall consist of:

a) transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to or dealt in on a regulated market within the meaning of Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on markets in financial instruments in EU Member States("Regulated Market");

b) transferable securities and money market instruments dealt in on other regulated markets that are operating regularly, are recognised and are open to the public ("Other Regulated Market") in EU Member States;

c) transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to official listings on stock exchanges in any other country in Europe, Asia, Oceania, the American and African continents;

d) transferable securities and money market instruments dealt in on any Other Regulated Markets in Europe, Asia, Oceania, the American and African continents;

e) recently issued transferable securities and money market instruments provided that the terms of the issue include an undertaking that application will be made for admission to the official listing on one of the stock exchanges as specified in a) and c) or Other Regulated Markets as specified in b) and d) and that such admission is secured within a year of issue;

f) units of UCITS and/or other undertakings for collective investment ("UCIs") within the meaning of Article 1(2), first and second indents of the UCITS Directive, including shares/units of a master fund qualifying as UCITS (as defined below), whether they are situated in an EU Member State or not, provided that:

- such other UCIs are authorized under laws which provide that they are subject to supervision considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to that laid down in EU law, and that cooperation between authorities is sufficiently ensured;
- the level of protection for unitholders in the other UCIs is equivalent to that provided for unitholders in a UCITS, and in particular that the rules on asset segregation, borrowing, lending, and uncovered sales of transferable securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of the UCITS Directive;

- the business of the other UCIs is reported in half yearly and annual reports to enable an assessment to be made of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period;
- no more than 10% of the UCITS' or the other UCIs' assets (or of the assets of any sub-fund thereof, provided that the principle of segregation of liabilities of the different compartments is ensured in relation to third parties), whose acquisition is contemplated, can, according to their constitutional documents, be invested in aggregate in units of other UCITS or other UCIs. This restriction does not apply where a fund qualified as a feeder fund is investing in shares/units of a master fund qualifying as a UCITS;

For the purposes of this subparagraph f), each sub-fund of a UCI with several sub-funds within the meaning of Article 181 of the 2010 Law must be considered as a separate issuer, provided that each sub-fund may be held severally liable for its own debts and obligations.

g) deposits with credit institutions which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than 12 months, provided that the credit institution has its registered office in an EU Member State or, if the registered office of the credit institution is situated in a non-EU Member State, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those laid down in EU law;

h) financial derivative instruments, including equivalent cash-settled instruments, dealt in on a Regulated Market or an Other Regulated Market; and/or financial derivative instruments dealt in OTC ("OTC derivatives"), provided that:

- the underlying consists of instruments described in sub-paragraphs a) to g) above, financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies, in which the Company may invest according to its investment objectives;
- the counterparties to OTC derivative transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision, and belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF; and
- the OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the Company's initiative;

i) money market instruments other than those dealt in on a Regulated Market or an Other Regulated Market, which fall under Article 1 of the 2010 Law, if the issue or issuer of such instruments is itself regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings, and provided that they are:

- issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or central bank of an EU Member State, the European Central Bank, the EU or the European Investment Bank, a non-EU Member State or, in the case of a federal state, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more EU Member States belong or;
- issued by an undertaking any securities of which are dealt in on Regulated Markets or Other Regulated Market referred to in subparagraphs a), b) or c) above, or;
- issued or guaranteed by an establishment subject to prudential supervision, in accordance with criteria defined by EU law, or by an establishment which is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be at least as stringent as those laid down by EU law or;
- issued by other bodies belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF provided that investments in such instruments are subject to investor protection equivalent to that laid down in the first, the second or the third indent and provided that the issuer is a company whose capital and reserves amount to at least EUR 10 million and which presents and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with Directive 78/660/EEC (1), is an entity which, within a group of companies which includes one or several listed companies, is dedicated to the financing of the group or is an entity which is dedicated to the financing of securitisation vehicles which benefit from a banking liquidity line.

1.3 Furthermore, the Target Fund may invest no more than 10% of its net assets in securities and money market instruments other than those referred to in paragraph 1.2.

1.4 The Target Fund may acquire the units of UCITS and/or other UCIs referred to in paragraph 1.2 f), provided that, unless stated to the contrary in the investment policy of the Target Fund.

The Target Fund may acquire units of UCITS and/or UCIs provided that no more than 20% of its assets are invested in the units of a single UCITS or other UCI. Investments made by the Target Fund in units of UCIs other than UCITS may not in aggregate exceed 30% of the assets of the Target Fund.

When the Target Fund has acquired shares of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the assets of the respective UCITS or other UCIs do not have to be combined for the purposes of the limits laid down in paragraph 1.7.

When the Target Fund invests in the units of other UCITS and/ or other UCIs that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the same investment manager or by any other company with which the investment manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding ("a substantial direct or indirect holding" is defined as more than 10% of the capital or voting rights), no subscription, redemption and management fees may be charged on the target fund level to the Company on its investment in the units of such other UCITS and/or UCIs.

1.5 In addition, the Target Fund may subscribe, acquire and/or hold shares of one or more funds (the "Target Sub-Fund(s)"), without it being subject to the requirements of the Law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended, with respect to the subscription, acquisition and/or the holding by a company of its own shares provided that:

- the Target Sub-Fund does not, in turn, invest in the Target Fund invested in such Target Sub-Fund; and
- no more than 10% of the net assets of the Target Sub-Fund the acquisition of which is contemplated may, be invested in aggregate in units/shares of other UCIs; and
- voting rights, if any, attaching to the relevant shares of the Target Sub-Fund(s) are suspended for as long as they are held by the Target Fund and without prejudice to the appropriate processing in the accounts and the periodic reports; and
- in any event, for as long as these shares of the Target Sub-Fund(s) are held by the Target Fund, their value will not be taken into consideration for the calculation of the net assets of the Target Fund for the purposes of verifying the minimum threshold of the net assets of the Target Fund as imposed by law; and
- there is no duplication of management/subscription or repurchase fees between those at the level of the Target Fund having invested in the Target Sub-Fund and such Target Sub-Fund.

1.6 The Target Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets (i.e., bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time) up to 20% of its net assets, in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets provided under article 41(1) of the 2010 Law or for a period of time strictly necessary in case of unfavourable market conditions. The above mentioned 20% limit shall only be temporarily breached for a period of time strictly necessary when, because of exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, circumstances so require and where such breach is justified having regard to the interests of the investors, for instance in highly serious circumstances.

1.7 The Target Fund may not invest in any one issuer in excess of the limits set out below:

a) not more than 10% of the Target Fund's net assets may be invested in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same entity;

b) not more than 20% of the Target Fund's net assets may be invested in deposits made with the same entity;

c) by way of exception, the 10% limit stated in the first paragraph of this section may be increased to:

   - a maximum of 35% if the transferable securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State, by its local authorities, by a non-EU Member State or by public international bodies to which one or more EU Member States belong;
   - a maximum of 25% in the case of certain bonds which fall under the definition of covered bonds in point (1) of Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2019/2162 of the European Parliament and of the Council and for certain bonds that were issued before 8 July 2022 by a credit institution which has its registered office in an EU Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bond holders. In particular, sums deriving from the issue of these bonds issued before 8 July 2022 must be invested in conformity with the law in assets which, during the whole period of validity of the bonds, are capable of covering claims attaching to the bonds and which, in the event of failure of the issuer, would be used on a priority basis for the reimbursement of the principal and payment of the accrued interest. When the Target Fund invests more than 5% of its net assets in the bonds referred to in this paragraph and issued by one issuer, the total value of these investments may not exceed 80% of the value of the net assets of the Target Fund.

d) The total value of the transferable securities or money market instruments held by the Target Fund in the issuing bodies in each of which it invests more than 5% of its net assets must not then exceed 40% of the value of its net assets. This limitation does not apply to deposits and OTC derivative transactions made with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision. The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in the two indents set out in 1.7 c) above shall not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40% referred to in this paragraph.

Notwithstanding the individual limits laid down in subparagraphs 1.7 a) to d) above, the Target Fund may not combine:
– investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by a single entity; and/or
– deposits made with a single entity, and/or
– exposures arising from OTC derivative transactions undertaken with a single entity,
in excess of 20% of its net assets.

When a transferable security or money market instrument embeds a derivative, the latter must be taken into account when complying with the requirements of the abovementioned restrictions.

The limits provided for in sub-paragraphs 1.7 a) to d) above may not be combined, and thus investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same entity or in deposits or derivative instruments made with this entity carried out in accordance with sub-paragraphs 1.7 a) to d) shall under no circumstances exceed in total 35% of the net assets of the Target Fund.

Companies which are included in the same group for the purposes of consolidated accounts, as defined in accordance with Directive 83/349/ EEC or in accordance with recognized international accounting rules, are regarded as a single entity for the purpose of calculating the investment limits mentioned in sub-paragraphs 1.7 a) to d) above.

The Target Fund may not invest cumulatively more than 20% of its net assets in transferable securities or money market instruments of the same group subject to restrictions 1.7 a) and the three indents under 1.7 d) above.

Without prejudice to the limits laid down in paragraph 1.9 below, the limit of 10% laid down in sub-paragraph 1.7 a) above is raised to a maximum of 20% for investment in equity and/or debt securities issued by the same body when the aim of the investment policy of the Target Fund is to replicate the composition of a certain equity or debt securities index which is recognised by the CSSF, on the following basis:
- the composition of the index is sufficiently diversified,
- the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers,
- it is published in an appropriate manner.

This limit is 35% where that proves to be justified by exceptional market conditions in particular in Regulated Markets where certain transferable securities or money market instruments are highly dominant. The investment up to this limit is only permitted for a single issuer. By way of derogation, the Target Fund is authorised to invest up to 100% of its net assets in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State, its local authorities, by another member state of the OECD or of the Group of twenty (G20), by the Republic of Singapore or Hong-Kong or by public international bodies of which one or more EU Member States are members, provided that (i) such securities are part of at least six different issues and (ii) securities from any one issue do not account for more than 30% of the net assets of the Target Fund.

1.8 The Company may not invest in shares with voting rights enabling it to exercise significant influence over the management of the issuing body.

1.9 The Company may not:

a) acquire more than 10% of the shares with non-voting rights of one and the same issuer;

b) acquire more than 10% of the debt securities of one and the same issuer;

c) acquire more than 25% of the units of one and the same undertaking for collective investment;

d) acquire more than 10% of the money market instruments of any single issuer.

The limits stipulated in sub-paragraphs 1.9. b), c) and d) above may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if, at that time, the gross amount of debt securities or of the money market instruments, or the net amount of securities in issue cannot be calculated.

1.10 The limits stipulated in paragraphs 1.8. and 1.9. above do not apply to:

a) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State or its local authorities;

b) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-EU Member State;

c) transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international institutions to which one or more EU Member States are members;

d) transferable securities held by the Target Fund in the capital of a company incorporated in a non-EU Member State investing its assets mainly in the securities of issuing bodies having their registered offices in that state, where under the legislation of that state such a holding represents the only way in which the Target Fund can invest in the securities of issuing bodies of that state. This derogation, however, shall apply only if in its investment policy the company from the non-EU Member State complies with the limits laid down in Articles 43, 46 and 48 (1) and (2) of the 2010 Law. Where the limits set in Articles 43 and 46 of the 2010 Law are exceeded, Article 49 shall apply mutatis-mutandis;

e) transferable securities held by the Company in the capital of subsidiary companies carrying on only the business of management, advice or marketing in the country where the subsidiary is located, in regard to the repurchase of units at unitholders' request exclusively on its or their behalf.

1.11 The Company may always, in the interest of the shareholders, exercise the subscription rights attached to securities, which forms part of its assets. When the maximum percentages stated in paragraphs 1.3 through 1.9 above are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of the Company, or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the Company must adopt, as a priority objective, sales transactions to remedy the situation, taking due account of the interests of its shareholders.

1.12 The Target Fund may borrow to the extent of 10% of its total net assets (valued at market value) provided these borrowings are made on a temporary basis. However, the Company may acquire for the account of the Target Fund foreign currency by way of back-to-back loan. Collateral arrangements with respect to the writing of options or the purchase or sale of forward or future contracts are not deemed to constitute "borrowings" for the purpose of this restriction.

1.13 The Company may not grant credit facilities nor act as guarantor on behalf of third parties, provided that for the purpose of this restriction (i) the acquisition of transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial investments referred to in sub-paragraphs 1.2 f), h) and i) above, in fully or partly paid form and (ii) the permitted lending of portfolio securities shall be deemed not to constitute the making of a loan.

1.14 The Company undertakes not to carry out uncovered sales transactions of transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments referred to in sub-paragraphs 1.2 f), h) and i) above; provided that this restriction shall not prevent the Company from making deposits or carrying out accounts in connection with financial derivatives instruments, permitted within the limits referred to below.

1.15 The Company's assets may not include precious metals or certificates representing them or commodities.

1.16 The Company may not purchase or sell real estate or any option, right or interest therein, provided that the Company may invest in securities secured by real estate or interests therein or issued by companies which invest in real estate or interests therein.

1.17 The Company will in addition comply with such further restrictions as may be required by the regulatory authorities in any country in which the shares are marketed.

1.18 The Company shall not issue warrants or other rights to subscribe for shares in the Company to its shareholders.

1.19 For the Cash Equivalents, the Target Fund may invest in them pursuant to the applicable investment restrictions, in order to (i) achieve its investment goals, and/or for (ii) treasury purposes, and/or (iii) in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Company shall take the risks that it deems reasonable to reach the assigned objective set for the Target Fund; however, it cannot guarantee that it shall reach its goals given stock exchange fluctuations and other risks inherent in investments in transferable securities.

2. DERIVATIVES

2.1 The Target Fund is authorised to use derivatives for hedging purposes or as part of its investment strategy as described in the Target Fund's investment objective.

2.2 The Company must employ a risk-management process which enables it to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the portfolio; it must employ a process for accurate and independent assessment of the value of OTC derivative instruments. It must communicate to the CSSF regularly and in accordance with the detailed rules defined by the latter, the types of derivative instruments, the underlying risks, the quantitative limits and the methods which are chosen in order to estimate the risks associated with transactions in derivative instruments.

2.3 The Company will ensure that the global exposure relating to derivatives shall not exceed the total net value of the Target Fund. The exposure is calculated taking into account the current value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, future market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions.

The Target Fund may invest, as part of their investment policy and within the limits laid down in sub-paragraph 1.7 a) to d) above in financial derivative instruments provided that the exposure to the underlying assets does not exceed in aggregate the investment limits laid down in paragraph 1.7. When the Target Fund invests in index-based financial derivative instruments, these investments do not have to be combined to the limits laid down in paragraph 1.7.

When a transferable security or money market instrument embeds a derivative, the latter must be taken into account when complying with the requirements of the abovementioned restrictions.

2.4 The annual reports will contain, in respect of the Target Fund that has entered into financial derivative instruments over the relevant reporting period, details of:
- the underlying exposure obtained through financial derivative instruments;
- the identity of the counterparty(ies) to these financial derivative instruments; and
- the type and amount of collateral received to reduce counterparty risk exposure.

2.5 The Target Fund is authorised to employ techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities or money market instruments subject to the following conditions:
a) they are economically appropriate in that they are realised in a cost-effective way;
b) they are entered into for one or more of the following specific aims:
   i. reduction of risk;
   ii. reduction of cost;
   iii. generation of additional capital or income for the Target Fund with a level of risk which is consistent with its risk profile and applicable risk diversification rules;
c) their risks are adequately captured by the Company's risk management process.

2.6 None of the Company's funds utilise repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements or buy-sellback transactions.

2.7 The counterparty risk arising from OTC derivative instruments may not exceed 10% of the assets of the Target Fund when the counterparty is a credit institution domiciled in the EU or in a country where the CSSF considers that supervisory regulations are equivalent to those prevailing in the EU. This limit is set at 5% in any other case.

2.8 For the purpose of the restriction set out in paragraph 2.7. above, the counterparty risk of the Target Fund towards a counterparty under OTC derivative instruments is reduced by the amount of collateral posted in favour of the Target Fund. Collateral received by the Target Fund must comply at all times with the eligibility requirements set out in the *Collateral Policy* section below.

2.9 The collateral eligibility requirements set out in the *Collateral Policy* section below stem from the ESMA Guidelines 2014/937 on Exchange Traded Funds and other UCITS issues (the "ESMA Guidelines 2014/937") that apply to Luxembourg UCITS in accordance with CSSF Circular 14/592.

COLLATERAL POLICY

1. GENERAL

The Target Fund is allowed to enter into OTC financial derivative transactions subject to the restrictions set out in *Investment Restriction* section above. In particular, the counterparty risk arising from OTC derivative instruments may not exceed 10% of the assets of the Target Fund when the counterparty is a credit institution domiciled in the EU or in a country where the CSSF considers that supervisory regulations are equivalent to those prevailing in the EU. This limit is set at 5% in any other case.

The counterparty risk of the Target Fund vis-à-vis a counterparty will be equal to the positive mark-to-market value of all OTC derivative s transactions with that counterparty, provided that:

- if there are legally enforceable netting arrangements in place, the risk exposure arising from OTC derivative transactions with the same counterparty may be netted; and
- if collateral posted in favour of the Target Fund and such collateral complies at all times with the criteria set out in section 2 below, *"Eligible Collateral",* the counterparty risk of the Target Fund towards a counterparty under OTC derivative transactions is reduced by the amount of such collateral.

The purpose of this section is to set the collateral policy that will be followed by the Target Fund.

2. ELIGIBLE COLLATERAL

2.1 General principles

Collateral received by the Target Fund may be used to reduce its counterparty risk exposure with a counterparty if it complies at all times with the criteria laid down in the ESMA Guidelines 2014/937. By way of derogation to the principle of collateral diversification laid down under 43 (e) of the ESMA Guidelines 2014/937, the Target Fund may have an exposure for up to 100% of its net assets in securities issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State, its local authorities, a member state of the OECD or by a public international body of which one or more EU Member States are members, provided that the Target Fund holds securities of at least six different issues and that the securities from any one issue do not account for more than 30% of the net assets of the Target Fund.

2.2 Eligible assets

Collateral received by the Target Fund will only be taken into account for reducing its counterparty risk exposure with a counterparty if it consists of assets which are part of the following list:

a) liquid assets which includes not only cash and short term bank certificates, but also money market instruments such as defined within the UCITS Directive. A letter of credit or a guarantee at first-demand given by a first class credit institution not affiliated to the counterparty are considered as equivalent to liquid assets;
b) bonds issued or guaranteed by a member state of the OECD or by their local public authorities or by supranational institutions and undertakings with EU, regional or world-wide scope;
c) shares or units issued by money market UCIs calculating a daily net asset value and being assigned a rating of AAA or its equivalent;
d) shares or units issued by UCITS investing mainly in bonds/shares mentioned in e) and f) below;
e) bonds issued or guaranteed by first class issuers offering an adequate liquidity;
f) shares admitted to or dealt in on a Regulated Market of an EU Member State or on a stock exchange of a member state of the OECD, on the condition that these shares are included in a main index.

3. REINVESTMENT OF COLLATERAL

3.1 Non-cash collateral

Non-cash collateral received by the Target Fund may not be sold, re-invested or pledged.

3.2 Cash collateral

Cash collateral received by the Target Fund can only be:

a) placed on deposit with credit institutions which either have their registered office in an EU Member State or are subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those laid down in EU law;
b) invested in high-quality government bonds;
c) used for the purpose of reverse repo transactions provided the transactions are with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and the Company is able to recall at any time the full amount of cash on accrued basis;
d) invested in short-term money market funds.

Re-invested cash collateral should be diversified in accordance with the diversification requirements applicable to non-cash collateral as set out in the ESMA Guidelines 2014/937.

4. SAFEKEEPING OF COLLATERAL

Collateral posted in favour of the Target Fund under a title transfer arrangement should be held by the Depositary or one of its correspondents or sub-custodians. Collateral posted in favour of the Target Fund under a security interest arrangement (e.g., a pledge) can be held by a third party custodian which is subject to prudential supervision, and which is unrelated to the provider of the collateral.

5. LEVEL AND VALUATION OF COLLATERAL

The Company will determine the required level of collateral for OTC financial derivatives transactions by reference to the applicable counterparty risk limits set out in the Target Fund Prospectus and taking into account the nature and characteristics of transactions, the creditworthiness and identity of counterparties and prevailing market conditions.

Collateral will be valued, on a daily basis, using available market prices and taking into account appropriate discounts which will be determined by the Company for each asset class based on its haircut policy.

6. HAIRCUT POLICY

The Company has a haircut policy relating to the classes of assets received as collateral. The Company typically receives cash, high-quality government and non-government bonds as collateral. The Company will typically apply haircuts ranging from 0.5-10% for government bonds and from 5-15% for non-government bonds. No haircut will generally be applied to cash collateral. Haircuts are assessed based on collateral credit quality, price volatility and tenor, and the Company may vary the haircut outside the above ranges if it considers it to be appropriate based on these factors.

FEES AND CHARGES OF THE TARGET FUND

Sales Charge	Up to 5.75% of the net asset value per share of the Target Fund ***Please note that the Fund will not be charged the sales charge when it invests in the Target Fund.***
Redemption Fee	Up to 2.00% of the net asset value per share of the Target Fund ***Please note that the Fund will not be charged the redemption fee when it redeems from the Target Fund.***
Administration Charges	Up to 0.25% per annum of the net asset value of the Target Fund.
Taxe d'abonnement	Up to 0.05% per annum of the net asset value of the Target Fund.
Management Fee	Up to 2.40% per annum of the net asset value of the Target Fund. ***Please note that management fee will only be charged once at the Fund level. The management fee charged by the Target Fund will be paid out of the annual management fee charged by us at the Fund level. There is no double charging of management fee.***
Distribution fee	Up to 1.00% per annum of the net asset value of the Target Fund.
Other Charges	The Target Fund may also incur other fees and charges including the transaction fees and extraordinary expenses and other expenses.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF REDEMPTION

The redemption of shares of the Company will be suspended during any period when the calculation of the net asset value per share of the relevant class is suspended in accordance with the section below. Any shareholder tendering shares for redemption will be notified of such period of suspension. The shares in question will be redeemed on the first dealing day following the end of the suspension period.

If a period of suspension lasts for more than one calendar month after the date of an application for redemption, the application may be cancelled by the shareholder by notice in writing to a distributor or to the Management Company, provided that the notice is received by the distributor or the Management Company prior to any relevant deadline notified to the shareholder on the last dealing day of the suspension period.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE OF THE TARGET FUND

Pursuant to Article 12 of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, the Company may suspend the calculation of the net asset value of the Target Fund and the issue, redemption and conversion of shares:

a) during any period when any of the principal stock exchanges or other markets on which a substantial portion of the investments of the Company attributable to the Target Fund from time to time is quoted or dealt in is closed otherwise than for ordinary holidays, or during which dealings therein are restricted or suspended, provided that such restriction or suspension affects the valuation of the investments of the Company attributable to the Target Fund quoted thereon;

b) during the existence of any state of affairs which constitutes an emergency in the opinion of the directors of the Company as a result of which disposal or valuation of assets owned by the Company attributable to the Target Fund would be impracticable;

c) during any breakdown in the means of communication or computation normally employed in determining the price or value of any of the investments of the Target Fund or the current price or value on any stock exchange or other market in respect of the assets attributable to the Target Fund;

d) during any period when the Company is unable to repatriate funds for the purpose of making payments on the redemption of shares of the Target Fund or during which any transfer of funds involved in the realisation or acquisition of investments or payments due on redemption of shares cannot, in the opinion of the directors of the Company, be effected at normal rates of exchange;

e) when for any other reason the prices of any investments owned by the Company attributable to the Target Fund cannot promptly or accurately be ascertained;

f) any period when the net asset value of any subsidiary of the Company may not be determined accurately;

g) upon the publication of a notice convening a general meeting of shareholders for the purpose of resolving the winding-up of the Company.

The suspension of calculation of the net asset value of any sub-fund of the Company shall have no effect on the calculation of the net asset value per share of the Target Fund, the issue, redemption and conversion of shares of any sub-fund the Target Fund of the Company.

Any request for subscription, redemption or conversion shall be irrevocable except in the event of a suspension of the calculation of the net asset value per share of any relevant class of the Target Fund.

Notice of the beginning and of the end of any period of suspension will be published on the Company's website (www.morganstanleyinvestmentfunds.com). Notice will likewise be given to any applicant or shareholder as the case may be applying for purchase, conversion or redemption of shares in the Target Fund.

This Information Memorandum describes the features of the Target Fund in accordance with the Target Fund Prospectus and we recommend that this Information Memorandum should be read in conjunction with the Target Fund Prospectus which is available at the business address of the Manager. We take all reasonable efforts to ensure the accuracy of the disclosure in this Information Memorandum in relation to the Target Fund, including obtaining the confirmation from the Management Company. However, in the event of any inconsistency or ambiguity in relation to the disclosure, including any word or phrase used in this Information Memorandum regarding the Target Fund as compared to the Target Fund Prospectus, the Target Fund Prospectus shall prevail.

UNDERSTANDING THE RISKS OF THE FUND AND THE TARGET FUND

Below are the risks associated with the investments of the Fund and the Target Fund.

It is important to note that events affecting the investments cannot always be foreseen. Therefore, it is not possible to protect investments against all risks. You are recommended to read the whole of this Information Memorandum to assess the risks associated to the Fund. If necessary, you should consult your professional adviser(s) for a better understanding of the risks.

	GENERAL RISKS OF THE FUND
Market risk	Market risk arises because of factors that affect the entire market place. Factors such as economic growth, political stability and social environment are some examples of conditions that have an impact on businesses, whether positive or negative. It stems from the fact that there are economy-wide perils, or instances of political or social instability which threaten all businesses. Hence, the Fund will be exposed to market uncertainties and fluctuations in the economic, political and social environment that will affect the market price of the investments either in a positive or negative way.
Fund management risk	This risk refers to the day-to-day management of the Fund by us which will impact the performance of the Fund. For example, investment decisions undertaken by us as a result of an incorrect view of the market or any non-compliance with internal policies, investment mandate, the Deed, relevant laws or guidelines due to factors such as human error, fraud, dishonesty or weaknesses in operational process and systems, may adversely affect the performance of the Fund.
Performance risk	This Fund is a feeder fund which invests in another collective investment scheme, namely the Target Fund. The performance of the Fund very much depends on the performance of the Target Fund. If the Target Fund does not perform in accordance with its objective, the performance of the Fund will also be impacted negatively. The performance of the Target Fund and consequently of this Fund may go down as well as up, depending on the circumstances prevailing at a particular given time. On that basis, there is never a guarantee that investing in the Fund will produce a positive investment returns in accordance with its objective.
Inflation risk	This is the risk that your investment in the Fund may not grow or generate income at a rate that keeps pace with inflation. This would reduce your purchasing power even though the value of the investment in monetary terms has increased.
Loan / Financing risk	This risk occurs when you take a loan/financing to finance your investment. The inherent risk of investing with borrowed/financed money includes you being unable to service the loan/financing repayments. In the event Units are used as collateral, you may be required to top-up your existing instalment if the prices of Units fall below a certain level due to market conditions. Failing which, the Units may be sold at a lower NAV per Unit as compared to the NAV per Unit at the point of purchase towards settling the loan/financing.
Operational risk	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 you. The Manager will review its internal policies and system capability to mitigate instances of this risk. Additionally, the Manager maintains a strict segregation of duties to mitigate instances of fraudulent practices amongst employees of the Manager.
Related party transaction risk	The Fund may also have dealings with parties related to AHAM. Nevertheless, it is our policy that all transactions with related parties are to be executed on terms which are best available to the Fund and which are not less favourable to the Fund than an arm's length transaction between independent parties.

	SPECIFIC RISKS OF THE FUND
Concentration risk	This Fund is a feeder fund which invests in a single collective investment scheme. Any adverse effect on the Target Fund will inevitably affect the Fund as well. The performance of the Fund is also dependent on the performance of the Target Fund. This risk may be mitigated as we are allowed to take temporary defensive positions in response to adverse market conditions. We are also able to substitute the Target Fund with another fund with similar objective of the Fund if, in our opinion, the Target Fund no longer meets the Fund's objective subject to Unit Holders' approval. For better understanding of the risks associated to the Target Fund, please refer to the "Risks of the Target Fund" below.
Liquidity risk	This is the risk that the shares of the Target Fund that is held by the Fund cannot be readily sold and converted into cash. This can occur when there is a restriction on realisation of shares of the Target Fund. The Target Fund Manager may suspend the realisation of shares of the Target Fund, or delay the payment of realisation proceeds in respect of any realisation request received, during any period in which the determination of the net asset value of the Target Fund is suspended. As a result, the Fund may not be able to receive the repurchase proceeds in a timely manner which in turn may delay the payment of repurchase proceeds to the Unit Holders. In managing liquidity risk, we will maintain sufficient liquidity level for the purposes of meeting repurchase requests. Please refer to the *"Suspension of Dealing in Units"* section of this Information Memorandum for more details.
Suspension of repurchase request risk	Having considered the best interests of Unit Holders, the repurchase requests by the Unit Holders may be subject to suspension due to exceptional circumstances, where the market value or fair value of a material portion of the Fund's assets cannot be determined or such other circumstances as may be determined by the Manager, where there is good and sufficient reason to do so. The exceptional circumstances may include, amongst other, suspension of dealing by the Target Fund. In such case, Unit Holders will not be able to redeem their Units and will be compelled to remain invested in the Fund for a longer period of time. Hence, their investments will continue to be subject to the risks inherent to the Fund.
Counterparty risk	Counterparty risk is the risk associated with the ongoing ability and willingness of the issuers to derivatives ("investments") to fulfil their respective financial commitments to the Fund in a timely manner. Bankruptcy, fraud or regulatory non-compliance arising out of and/or in connection with the issuers may impair the operations and/or the performance of the Fund. However, we will conduct stringent credit selection process of the issuers of the investments prior to commencement of investments and monitoring mechanisms established by us may potentially mitigate this risk. If, we are of the opinion there is material adverse change to an issuer, we may consider unwinding the issuer's investment to mitigate potential losses that may arise.
Country risk	Investments of the Fund in the Target Fund which is domiciled in Luxembourg may be affected by changes in the economic and political climate, restriction on currency repatriation or other developments in the law or regulations of Luxembourg. For example, the deteriorating economic condition of that country may adversely affect the value of the investments undertaken by the Fund and in turn may cause the NAV of the Fund to fall.
Currency risk	As the investments of the Fund may be denominated in currencies other than the Base Currency, any fluctuation in the exchange rate between the Base Currency and the currencies in which the investments are denominated may have an impact on the value of these investments. You should be aware that if the currencies in which the investments are denominated (other than in USD) depreciate against the Base Currency, this will have an adverse effect on the NAV of the Fund in the Base Currency and vice versa. You should note that any gain or loss arising from the fluctuation in the exchange rate may further increase or decrease the returns of the investment.

	SPECIFIC RISKS OF THE FUND
	Currency risk at the Fund level The impact of the exchange rate movement between the Base Currency and the currency of the underlying investments (other than in USD) may result in a depreciation of the value of the investments as expressed in the Base Currency. ***Currency risk at the Class level*** The impact of the exchange rate movement between the Base Currency and the currency of the respective Classes (other than USD Class) may result in a depreciation of your holdings as expressed in the Base Currency. ***Currency risk at the Hedged-class level*** Currency hedging reduces the effect of exchange rate movements for the Hedged-class, but it does not entirely eliminate currency risk between the Hedged-class and the Base Currency (not a perfect hedge). Hence, the unhedged portion of the respective Hedged-class will be affected by the exchange rate movements and it may cause fluctuation of NAV of the respective Hedged-class. You should note, however, that if the exchange rate moves favourably, the Hedged-class would not benefit from any upside in currency movement due to the hedging strategy. In addition, hedging is subject to a minimum investment size of entering into a forward contract and the cost of hedging which may affect returns of the respective Hedged-class.
Target Fund Manager risk	The Target Fund (which the Fund invests in) is managed by the Target Fund Manager. It is important to note that the Manager has no control over the investment management techniques and operational controls of the Target Fund. Thus, mismanagement of the Target Fund (i.e. breach of its prescribed investment restriction due to human error) may negatively affect the Fund (as an investor of the Target Fund). Should such a situation arise, the Manager may propose to invest in other alternative collective investment schemes that is consistent with the investment objective of the Fund provided always that the approval of the Unit Holders has been obtained.

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
Market Risk	Investors may experience losses due to changes in the level of one or more market prices, rates, indices, or other market factors. Market risk cannot be eliminated through diversification, though it can be hedged against. Sources of market risk include, but are not limited to, recessions, political turmoil, changes in monetary policies, outbreak of disease epidemics or pandemics etc.
Currency Risk	The Target Fund may invest in investments denominated in a number of different currencies other than the Reference Currency in which the Target Fund is denominated. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates between the Reference Currency and the currency in which the investments are denominated will cause the value of the investments expressed in the Reference Currency to differ. The Target Fund that has the ability to invest in overseas assets may be subject to currency volatility including currency devaluation. Currency movements may impact the value of the Target Fund's assets. The Target Fund may use derivatives to reduce this risk. However, certain market conditions may make it impossible or uneconomical to hedge against currency risk. The Company may in its discretion choose not to hedge against currency risk within the Target Fund.
Liquidity Risk	Liquidity risk exists when the Target Fund's investments may be difficult to sell due to unforeseen economic or market conditions, such as the deterioration in the creditworthiness of an issuer. In case of a large redemption request, the Target Fund may consequently not be able to sell certain assets to meet the redemption requirement or may not be able to sell certain assets at levels close to current valuation price.
Counterparty Risk	The Target Fund may enter into transactions with counterparties (which could be a company, government or other institution), thereby exposing them to the

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
	counterparties' creditworthiness and their ability to perform and fulfil their financial obligations. There exists a risk that the obligation of such counterparties will not be satisfied. This risk may arise at any time the Target Fund's assets are deposited, extended, committed, invested or otherwise exposed through actual or implied contractual agreements. The weaker the financial strength of a counterparty, the greater the risk of that party failing to satisfy its obligations. The net asset value of the Target Fund could be affected by any actual or anticipated breach of the party's obligations, while the income of the Target Fund would be affected only by an actual failure to pay, which is known as a default. In addition, the Target Fund may enter into contracts with service providers and other third party contractors (the "Service Providers"). This risk means that in certain circumstances (including but not limited to force majeure events) the Service Providers may not be able to perform or fulfil their contractual obligations to the Target Fund. This could result in periods where the normal trading activity of the Target Fund may be affected or disrupted.
Depositary Risk	***Country risk linked to the custody*** The Management Company may decide from time to time to invest in a country where the Depositary has no correspondent. In such a case, the Depositary will have to identify and appoint after due diligence a local custodian. This process may take time and deprive in the meantime the Management Company of investment opportunities. In the same manner, the Depositary shall assess on an ongoing basis the custody risk of the country where the Company's assets are safekept. The Depositary may identify from time to time a custody risk in a jurisdiction and recommends to the Management Company to realize the investments immediately. In doing so, the price at which such assets will be sold may be lower than the price the Company would have received in normal circumstances, potentially affecting the performance of the Target Fund. ***Central Securities Depositaries*** In accordance with the UCITS Directive, entrusting the custody of the Company's assets to the operator of a securities settlement system ("SSS") is not considered as a delegation by the Depositary and the depositary is exempted from the strict liability of restitution of assets. A central securities depositary ("CSD") being a legal person that operates an SSS and provides in addition other core services should not be considered as a delegate of the Depositary irrespective of the fact that the custody of the Company's assets have been entrusted to it. There is however some uncertainty around the meaning to be given to such exemption, the scope of which may be interpreted narrowly by some supervisory authorities, notably the European supervisory authorities.
Custody Risk	The assets of the Company are entrusted to the Depositary for safekeeping and are identified in the Depositary's books as belonging to the Company. Securities held by the Depositary are segregated from other assets of the Depositary which mitigates but does not exclude the risk of non-restitution in case of bankruptcy of the Depositary. However, no such segregation applies to cash which increases the risk of non-restitution in case of bankruptcy. The Depositary may not keep all the assets of the Company itself but may use a network of sub-custodians which are not always part of the same group of companies as the Depositary. Investors are exposed to the risk of bankruptcy of the sub-custodians in the same manner as they are to the risk of bankruptcy of the Depositary. The Target Fund may invest in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems are not fully developed. The assets of the Target Fund that are traded in such markets and which have been entrusted to such sub-custodians may be exposed to risk in circumstances where the Depositary will have no liability.
Inflation/Deflation Risk	Inflation risk refers to the possibility of a reduction in the value of the income or assets as inflation decreases the value of money. The real value of the Target Fund's portfolio could decline as inflation increases. Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
	economy may decline over time. Deflation may have an adverse effect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer default more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of the Target Fund's portfolio.
Regulatory Risk	The Target Fund is domiciled in Luxembourg and investors should note that all the regulatory protections provided by its local regulatory authorities may not apply. Additionally, the Target Fund may be registered in non-EU jurisdictions and, as a result, may be subject, without any notice to the shareholders in the Target Fund, to more restrictive regulatory regimes. In such cases the Target Fund will abide by these more restrictive requirements. This may prevent the Target Fund from making the fullest possible use of the investment limits. Regulators are authorised to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. The effect of any future regulatory action on the Target Fund could be substantial and adverse.
The Withdrawal of the UK from the EU	As at the date of the Target Fund Prospectus, the exit by the UK from the EU ("Brexit") has resulted in global economic and political uncertainty and it is unknown what the impact shall be on the economic or political environment of each of the UK and the EU. On 29 March 2017, the UK's government gave notice of its intention to withdraw from the EU pursuant to Article 50 of the Treaty of the EU. On 31 January 2020 at 11 p.m. (London Time), the UK exited from the EU. On the basis of the agreement for an orderly withdrawal of the UK from the EU, the UK benefited from a transitionary period, pursuant to which all EU Treaties and EU legislation still applied to the UK. This transitionary period ended on 31 December 2020. Since the end of this transitionary period, the UK is considered a third country. An agreement determines the terms of the UK's relationship with the EU, including the terms of trade between the UK and the EU, after such transitionary period. In addition, the UK will be required to negotiate with other countries with which the UK previously traded on the basis of agreements concluded with the EU (having been members thereof). The UK's exit from the EU may result in regulatory change for the UK since a significant portion of the UK regulatory regime is derived from EU directives and regulations. Such uncertainty could lead to a high degree of economic and market disruption and uncertainty. It is not possible to ascertain how long this period will last and the impact it will have within the EU markets, including market value and liquidity, as well as the assets held by the Target Fund. Such conditions could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of the Company, the Management Company, the Target Fund Manager, and other transaction parties. The Company, the Management Company, and the Target Fund Manager cannot predict when political stability will return, or when the market conditions relating to the assets held by the Target Fund will stabilise.
Sustainability Risk	Sustainability risk means an ESG event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the Target Fund. Such sustainability risks are integrated into the investment decision making and risk monitoring to the extent that they represent a potential or actual material risk and/or an opportunity to maximize the long-term risk-adjusted returns. The impacts following the occurrence of a sustainability risk may be numerous and vary depending on the specific risk, region and asset class. Sustainability risks generally revolve around the following factors including but not limited to: • Climate change risks including both global warming driven by human emissions of greenhouse gases and the resulting large scale shifts in weather patterns. Risks associated with climate change include transition risks (policy changes, reputational impacts and shifts in market preferences, norms and technology) and physical risk (physical impacts of climate change such as droughts, floods or thawing ground). • Natural resource risks including rising costs from resource scarcity or resource usage taxes and systemic risk from biodiversity loss.

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
	• Pollution and waste risks including liabilities associated with contamination and waste management costs. • Human capital risks including declining employee productivity, attrition and turnover costs, pandemics and supply chain reputational risks or disruption. • Community risks factors including loss of license to operate, operational disruptions caused by protests or boycotts and systematic inequality and instability. • Security and safety risks such as consumer security, data privacy and security. In general, where a sustainability risk occurs in respect of an asset, there could be a negative impact on, or an entire loss of, its value. Such a decrease in the value of an asset may occur for a company in which the Target Fund invests as a result of damage to its reputation resulting in a consequential fall in demand for its products or services, loss of key personnel, exclusion from potential business opportunities, increased costs of doing business and/or increased cost of capital. A company may also suffer the impact of fines and other regulatory sanctions. The time and resources of the company's management team may be diverted from furthering its business into dealing with the sustainability risk event, including changes to business practices and dealing with investigations and litigation. Sustainability risk events may also give rise to loss of assets and/or physical loss including damage to real estate and infrastructure. The utility and value of assets held by companies to which the Target Fund is exposed may also be adversely impacted by a sustainability risk event. A sustainability risk trend may arise and impact a specific investment or may have a broader impact on an economic sector (e.g. information technology or health care), geography (e.g. emerging market) or political region or country.
Fixed Income Risk	The Target Fund will be subject to interest rate and credit risk, and the additional risks associated with securities such as high-yield fixed income securities, ABS. Fixed income securities are subject to the risk of an issuer's ability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligation (credit risk), and may also be subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (market risk). The Target Fund may invest in fixed income securities which are interest rate sensitive. An increase in interest rates will generally reduce the value of fixed income securities, while a decline in interest rates will generally increase the value of fixed income securities. The performance of the Target Fund will therefore depend in part on the ability to anticipate and respond to such fluctuations on market interest rates, and to utilise appropriate strategies to maximise returns, while attempting to minimise the associated risks to investment capital. ***Interest Rate Risk*** The values of fixed income securities held by the Target Fund will vary with changes in interest rates and such variation may affect share prices accordingly. The value of fixed income securities will generally increase when interest rates fall and decrease when interest rates rise. Fixed income securities with greater interest rate sensitivity and longer maturities are usually subject to greater fluctuations in value in response to interest rate changes. The Target Fund seeks to reduce its exposure to interest rate risk through duration hedging. The Target Fund may utilise hedging strategies to seek to limit its exposure to interest rate movements. The sensitivity of the Target Fund to interest rate movements may affect the result of the duration hedging. Such hedging strategies used by the Target Fund Manager (or any agent appointed by the Target Fund Manager) may not completely eliminate exposure to such interest rate movements. There can be no guarantee that hedging strategies will be successful. Investors should be aware that certain market events or circumstances could result in the Target Fund Manager no longer being able to perform hedging transactions or that such strategies may no longer be economically viable.

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
	The use of hedging strategies may substantially limit shareholders from benefiting if interest rates fall. ***Credit Risk*** The Target Fund is subject to the risk that an issuer will fail to make timely payments of interest and principal. Issuers with higher credit risk typically offer higher yields for this added risk. Conversely, issuers with lower credit risk typically offer lower yields. Generally, government securities are considered to be the safest in terms of credit risk, while corporate debt, especially those with poorer credit ratings, have the highest credit risk. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic and political conditions specific to an issuer, are all factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security values. ***High Yield Securities*** The Target Fund may invest in higher yielding fixed income securities which are subject to greater credit and market risk than lower yielding securities. Generally, lower rated securities pay higher yields than more highly rated securities to compensate investors for the higher risk. Such securities are subject to the risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (credit risk) and may also be subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity and as a result may be less liquid than lower yielding securities. ***Negative Yields*** The Target Fund may invest in fixed income instruments which, in certain cases, may trade at a negative yield. When the Target Fund invests in a negative yielding fixed income instrument, the value of the Target Fund's investment will reduce on a daily basis by the amount of the negative yield and the Target Fund may not get back its full investment. ***Downgrading Risk*** The credit ratings given to fixed income securities may be subject to changes. The downgrading of a rated fixed income security could decrease the value and liquidity of the security, particularly in a thinly traded market, and also increase the price volatility. The Company may continue to invest in securities that are downgraded after purchase. ***Non-Investment Grade Securities*** Non-investment grade securities have a lower credit rating than investment grade securities or are unrated and are generally considered to have a higher credit risk than more highly rated securities. In addition, non-investment grade securities tend to be more volatile than higher rated securities, so that adverse economic events may have a greater impact on the prices of non-investment grade securities than on higher rated securities. The market for securities which are rated below investment grade, have a lower credit rating or are unrated generally has lower liquidity and is less active than that for higher rated securities and the Target Fund's ability to liquidate its holdings in response to changes in the economy or the financial markets may be further limited by such factors as adverse publicity and investor perceptions. The Target Fund may invest in securities rated below investment grade. ***Unrated Securities*** The Target Fund may invest in securities that are not rated. As they are unrated these securities may be subject to greater price volatility and the Target Fund investing in these securities must rely on the Target Fund Manager's credit assessment of such securities and are in particular subject to a high credit risk. ***Sovereign Debt*** Certain countries and government entities rely more heavily than others upon foreign investment and the international markets for funding. Investment in sovereign debt issued or guaranteed by such countries or government entities involves a high degree of risk as the issuing entity may be unable or unwilling to repay the principal or interest

when due in accordance with the terms of the debt. As a result, there may be a risk that the issuing entity will reschedule repayment or default on the debt.

Asset-Backed Securities

The Target Fund may invest in ABS which are fixed income securities backed or collateralised by the income stream from an underlying pool of assets such as credit cards, automobile loans, student loans, small business loans, mortgages and receivables. An ABS may be usually issued in a number of different tranches, or classes, with varying characteristics depending on the riskiness of the underlying assets assessed by reference to their credit quality and term and can be issued at a fixed or a floating rate. The higher the risk contained in the tranche, the more the ABS is likely to have to pay by way of income. The obligations associated with these securities may be subject to greater credit, liquidity and interest rate risk compared to other fixed income securities. ABS are often exposed to extension risk (where obligations on the underlying assets are not paid on time) and prepayment risks (where obligations on the underlying assets are paid earlier than expected), these risks may have a substantial impact on the timing and size of the cash flows paid by the securities and may negatively impact the returns of the securities. The average life of each individual security may be affected by a large number of factors such as the existence and frequency of exercise of any optional redemption and mandatory prepayment, the prevailing level of interest rates, the actual default rate of the underlying assets, the timing of recoveries and the level of rotation in the underlying assets.

Mortgage-Backed Securities

The Target Fund may invest in MBS which are fixed income securities backed or collateralised by the income stream from an underlying pool of commercial and/or residential mortgages. This type of security is commonly used to redirect the interest and principal payments from the pool of mortgages to investors. A MBS may be issued in a number of different tranches, or classes, with varying characteristics depending on the riskiness of the underlying mortgages assessed by reference to their credit quality and term and can be issued at a fixed or a floating rate. The higher the risk contained in the tranche, the more the MBS pays by way of income. MBS may be subject to prepayment risk which is the risk that, in a period of falling interest rates, borrowers may refinance or otherwise repay principal on their mortgages earlier than scheduled. When this happens, certain types of MBS will be paid off more quickly than originally anticipated and the Target Fund will have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields. MBS may also be subject to extension risk, which is, the risk that, in a period of rising interest rates, certain types of MBS will be paid off more slowly than originally anticipated and the value of these securities will fall. As a result, the average duration of the Target Fund’s portfolios may increase. The value of longer-term securities generally changes more in response to changes in interest rates than that of shorter-term securities. Because of prepayment risk and extension risk, MBS may react differently to changes in interest rates than other fixed income securities. Small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain MBS. In some circumstances investments in MBS may become less liquid and in the case of a large redemption or change in market liquidity the Target Fund Manager may not be able to sell the securities to meet the redemption requirement or may only be able to sell the securities at a price which negatively affects the Target Fund’s net asset value. In addition, the market price for MBS may be volatile.

Uniform Mortgage-Backed Securities

On June 3 2019, under the Federal Housing Finance Agency’s “Single Security Initiative” intended to maximize liquidity for both Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac MBS in the To Be Announced (“TBA”) security market, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac expect to start issuing uniform MBS (“UMBS”) in place of their current separate offerings of TBA eligible MBS. The effects of the issuance of UMBS on the market for MBS are uncertain even though UMBS are not new instruments but rather a harmonisation of already existing instruments. The Target Fund’s ability to invest in UMBS to the same degree that the Target Fund currently invests in Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac MBS is also uncertain. While Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have taken steps to have a smooth transition to the issuance of UMBS, there may be factors which affect the timing of the transition or the ability of market participants, including the Target Fund, to adapt to the issuance of UMBS.

Non-Agency Mortgage Backed Securities

Non-agency MBS are MBS issued by private institutions. These securities have no credit guarantee other than the quality of the loans behind them, and any other structural credit protection provided by the terms of the bond deal they belong to. Investing in non-agency MBS generally entails credit, prepayment, extension, liquidity and default risk.

Convertible Bonds

Convertible bonds are subject to a number of risks including risk arising from both debt and equity securities, and to convertible securities specific risks. Convertible bond valuations are sensitive to macro-economic risk, interest rate risk, spread risk, default risk, and equity risk. In addition, convertible bonds issuers may be downgraded. In certain market conditions convertible bonds may be less liquid than other asset classes.

Contingent Convertible Debt Securities

Characteristics of the contingent convertible debt securities

The Target Fund may invest in contingent convertible debt securities which are fixed income securities that may pay an attractive coupon and which may be converted into equity securities or suffer capital losses by decreasing the face value if pre-specified events occur ("trigger events"), depending in particular of the capital ratio levels of the issuer of such contingent convertible debt securities ("trigger levels"). Contingent convertible debt securities may be issued as perpetual instruments which may (or may not) be called at pre-determined date.

Specific risks associated with the related contingent convertible debt securities

Trigger levels and conversion risks: contingent convertible debt securities are complex financial instruments in respect of which, trigger levels (and thus exposure to conversion risk) differ widely. In particular, conversion may cause the value of the investment to fail significantly and irreversibly, and in some cases even to zero.

Unknown and yield related risks: contingent convertible debt securities are also innovative financial instruments and their behaviour under a stressed financial environment is thus unknown. This increases uncertainty in the valuation of contingent convertible debt securities and the risks of potential price contagion, as well as the volatility and also the liquidity risks of the entire contingent convertible securities asset class. In certain circumstances finding a ready buyer for contingent convertible bonds may be difficult and the seller may have to accept a significant discount to the expected value of the bond in order to sell it. Furthermore, because of the often attractive yield of contingent convertible debt securities, it still remains unclear whether holders of contingent convertible debt securities have fully considered the underlying risks of these instruments.

Write-down and capital structure inversion risks: the investment in contingent convertible debt securities may also result in material losses to the Target Fund as the contingent convertible debt security may suffer capital market loss by decreasing the face value ("write-down") on the occurrence of certain trigger events. In this event, holders of contingent convertible debt securities will suffer losses ahead of holders of equity securities issued by the same issuer, contrary to the classic order of capital structure hierarchy where equity holders are expected to suffer the loss before debt holders.

Call extension risk: as contingent convertible debt securities may be perpetual instruments which may not be called on the predefined call date and investors may not receive return of principal on the call date or at any date.

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	Coupon cancellation risk: In addition, some contingent convertible debt securities are also subject to the risk of discretionary cancellation of coupon payments by the issuer at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time. *Odd Lots* The Target Fund's securities may be valued by an outside pricing service approved by the Management Company. The pricing service may utilize a matrix system or other model incorporating attributes such as security quality, maturity and coupon as the evaluation model parameters, and/or research evaluations by its staff, including review of broker-dealer market price quotations in determining what it believes is the fair valuation of the portfolio securities valued by such pricing service. Pricing services generally value securities assuming orderly transactions of an institutional round lot size, but the Target Fund may hold or transact in such securities in smaller, odd lot sizes ("odd lots"). Odd lots often trade at lower prices than institutional round lots.
Equity Risk	The Target Fund will be investing in equity securities and is subject to the volatility of the capital markets on which these securities are traded and may incur significant losses. The price of equities can be influenced by many factors at the individual company level, as well as by broader economic and political developments, including trends in economic growth, inflation and interest rates, corporate earnings reports, demographic trends and catastrophic events. ***Depositary Receipts*** Depositary receipts (ADRs, GDRs and EDRs) are instruments that represent shares in companies trading outside the markets in which the depositary receipts are traded. Accordingly, whilst the depositary receipts are traded on Recognised Exchanges, there may be other risks associated with such instruments to consider – for example the shares underlying the instruments may be subject to political, inflationary, exchange rate or custody risks. ***Small and mid-sized companies*** The stock prices of small and mid-sized companies tend to be more volatile than the stock prices of larger companies. Smaller companies may have limited resources and product ranges and therefore may be more sensitive to changes in market conditions. The stocks of smaller companies are traded less frequently and in lower volumes than those of larger companies and this may contribute to greater stock price volatility. ***Participatory Notes*** The Target Fund may generate exposure to certain equity securities in certain countries by purchasing a participatory note. A participatory note, while generating the desired equity security exposure, adds counterparty risk exposure to the issuer of the participatory note.
Financial Derivative Instruments	The Target Fund may, in accordance with its investment policy, invest in financial derivative instruments including but not limited to European and American options including single security, currency, basket and index calls and puts; single security, equity index and volatility futures; interest rate, Eurodollar and treasury futures; contract for differences (CFDs); single currency swaps; credit default swaps; interest rate swaps; Consumer Price Index (CPI) swaps, structured notes, warrants, currency forwards and participatory notes. While the prudent use of derivatives may be beneficial, derivatives also involve risks different from, and, in certain cases, greater than, the risks presented by more traditional investments. If so provided in its investment policy, the Target Fund may engage various investment strategies with a view to reducing certain of its risks and/or enhancing return. These strategies may include the use of derivative instruments such as options, warrants, swaps and/or futures. Such strategies may be unsuccessful and incur losses for the Target Fund. Derivatives also involve specific risks. These risks relate specifically to market risks, management risk, counterparty risk, liquidity risk, the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the risk that derivatives may not correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices.

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	The following is a general discussion of important risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives that investors should understand before investing in the Target Fund. ***Market Risk*** This is a general risk that applies to all investments, including derivatives, meaning that the value of a particular derivative may go down as well as up in response to changes in market factors. The Target Fund may also use derivatives to gain or short exposure to some investments. In extreme market conditions the use of derivatives may, theoretically, give rise to unlimited losses for the Target Fund. However, an investor's loss is always limited to the amount invested in the Target Fund. Should such extreme market conditions occur, investors could, in certain circumstances, therefore face minimal or no returns, or may even suffer a loss on their investment in the Target Fund. ***Liquidity Risk*** Liquidity risk exists when a particular instrument is difficult to purchase or sell. If a derivative transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous price (however, the Company will only enter into OTC derivatives if it is allowed to liquidate such transactions at any time at fair value). ***Counterparty Risk*** The Target Fund may enter into transactions in OTC markets, which will expose the Target Fund to the credit of its counterparties and their ability to satisfy the terms of such contracts. In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of a counterparty, the Target Fund could experience delays in liquidating the position and significant losses, including declines in the value of its investment during the period in which the Company seeks to enforce its rights, inability to realise any gains on its investment during such period and fees and expenses incurred in enforcing its rights. There is also a possibility that the above agreements and derivative transactions may be terminated due, for instance, to bankruptcy, supervening illegality or change in the tax or accounting laws relative to those at the time the agreement was originated. However, this risk is limited in view of the investment restrictions laid down in *"Derivatives" section above*. ***Collateral Management Risk*** Counterparty risk arising from investments in OTC financial derivative instruments is generally mitigated by the transfer or pledge of collateral in favour of the Target Fund. However, transactions may not be fully collateralised. Fees and returns due to the Target Fund may not be collateralised. If a counterparty defaults, the Target Fund may need to sell non-cash collateral received at prevailing market prices. In such a case the Target Fund could realise a loss due, inter alia, to inaccurate pricing or monitoring of the collateral, adverse market movements, deterioration in the credit rating of issuers of the collateral or illiquidity of the market on which the collateral is traded. Difficulties in selling collateral may delay or restrict the ability of the Target Fund to meet redemption requests. The Target Fund may also incur a loss in reinvesting cash collateral received, where permitted. Such a loss may arise due to a decline in the value of the investments made. A decline in the value of such investments would reduce the amount of collateral available to be returned by the Target Fund to the counterparty as required by the terms of the transaction. The Target Fund would be required to cover the difference in value between the collateral originally received and the amount available to be returned to the counterparty, thereby resulting in a loss to the Target Fund. ***Margin posted by the Target Fund*** Where the Target Fund enters into a derivatives transaction, it will generally be required as a matter of law and/or contract to deliver cash or assets as margin (often referred to as 'collateral') to protect the relevant broker from the risk of a potential default by the Target Fund. Where the broker receives margin on a title transfer basis (ie the broker becomes the owner of the margin outright), or exercises a right of reuse,

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	on the broker's default or insolvency the Target Fund will be an unsecured creditor and may not be able to recover the full value of the amount owed to it in full or at all. The Target Fund will not be entitled to exercise voting, consent or other similar rights attached to assets it provides as margin on a title transfer basis or in respect of which a right of use has been exercised, unless and until equivalent assets have been returned. In the event that a broker fails to return equivalent assets when due, the Target Fund may be unable to perform its settlement obligations under a hedging or other transaction it has entered into in relation to such assets. ***Leverage Risk*** Derivative instruments allow the Target Fund to gain a larger exposure to asset values than the amount the Target Fund invests. As a result, losses on derivative instruments can exceed the amount invested in them which may significantly reduce the value of the Target Fund as a whole. ***Other Risks*** Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of differing valuations of derivatives arising out of different permitted valuation methods and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying securities, rates and indices. Many derivatives, in particular OTC derivatives, are complex and often valued subjectively and the valuation can only be provided by a limited number of market professionals who often are acting as counterparties to the transaction to be valued. The Management Company will seek to obtain independent valuations for OTC derivatives in order to limit this risk. Derivatives do not always perfectly or even highly correlate to or track the value of the securities, rates or indices they are designed to track. Consequently, the Target Fund's use of derivative techniques may not always be an effective means of following the Target Fund's investment objective. In cases where derivatives are being used to hedge risk, it is possible that the offsetting investments will not experience price changes that are perfectly inversely correlated. As a result, hedged portfolios may be exposed to basis risk – the risk that the portfolio will realize excess gains or losses in the execution of the hedging strategy. ***Risks associated with OTC Derivatives*** An OTC derivative is a derivative instrument which is not listed and traded on a formal exchange such as FTSE or NYSE but is traded by counterparties who negotiate directly with one another over computer networks and by telephone. The counterparty risk on any transaction involving OTC derivative instruments may not exceed 10% of the assets of the Target Fund when the counterparty is a credit institution domiciled in the EU or in a country where the CSSF considers that supervisory regulations are equivalent to those prevailing in the EU. This limit is set at 5% in any other case. The Management Company ensures that appropriate risk monitoring is in place for any OTC transactions. ***Clearing*** When the Target Fund enters into cleared derivatives transactions (whether exchange traded or OTC), and a clearing broker it uses for such transactions is declared to be in default by an EU central counterparty ("EU CCP"), the EU CCP will try to transfer ("port") the Target Fund's transactions and assets to another clearing broker or, if this cannot be achieved, the EU CCP will terminate the Target Fund's transactions. The early termination of transactions in this context may result in significant losses to the Target Fund. In the event that other parties in the clearing structure default (e.g., a central counterparty, a custodian, settlement agent or any clearing broker instructed by the Target Fund's broker), the Target Fund may not receive all of its assets back and its rights may differ depending on the law of the country in which the party is incorporated and the specific protections that that party has put in place. ***Risks associated with the Control and Monitoring of Derivatives*** Derivative products are highly specialised instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with equity securities and fixed income securities. The use of derivative techniques requires an understanding not only of the underlying assets of the derivative but also of the derivative itself,

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	without the benefit of observing the performance of the derivative under all possible market conditions. In particular, the use and complexity of derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the Target Fund and the ability to forecast the relative price, interest rate or currency rate movements correctly. There is no guarantee that a particular forecast will be correct or that an investment strategy which deploys derivatives will be successful. ***Warrants*** The Target Fund may invest in equity linked securities or equity linked instruments such as warrants. The gearing effect of investment in warrants and the volatility of warrant prices make the risk attached to the investment in warrants higher than in the case with investment in equities.
Emerging Markets Risk	In certain countries, there is the possibility of expropriation of assets, confiscatory taxation, political or social instability or diplomatic developments which could affect investment in those countries. There may be less publicly available information about certain financial instruments than some investors would find customary and entities in some countries may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those to which certain investors may be accustomed. Certain financial markets, while generally growing in volume, have, for the most part, substantially less volume than more developed markets, and securities of many companies may be less liquid and their prices more volatile than securities of comparable companies in more sizeable markets. There are also varying levels of government supervision and regulation of exchanges, financial institutions and issuers in various countries. In addition, the manner in which foreign investors may invest in securities in certain countries, as well as limitations on such investments, may affect the investment operations of the Target Fund. Settlement systems in emerging markets, frontier markets and other non-developed markets may be less well organised than in developed markets. Thus there may be a risk that settlement may be delayed and that cash or securities of the Target Fund may be in jeopardy because of failures of or defects in the systems. In particular, market practice may require that payment shall be made prior to receipt of the security which is being purchased, or that delivery of a security must be made before payment is received. In such cases, default by a broker or bank (the "Counterparty") through whom the relevant transaction is effected might result in a loss being suffered by the Target Fund investing in non-developed market securities. The Company will seek, where possible, to use counterparties whose financial status is such that this risk is reduced. However, there can be no certainty that this risk will be successfully eliminated for the Target Fund, particularly as counterparties operating in emerging markets, frontier markets and other non-developed markets frequently lack the substance or financial resources of those in developed countries. There may also be a danger that, because of uncertainties in the operation of settlement systems in individual markets, competing claims may arise in respect of securities held by or to be transferred to the Target Fund. Furthermore, compensation schemes may be non-existent or limited or inadequate to meet the Company's claims in any of these events. Investments in the Russian Federation are subject to certain heightened risks with regard to the ownership and custody of securities. In these countries the ownership is evidenced by entries in the books of a company or its registrar (which is neither an agent nor responsible to the Depositary). No certificates representing ownership of such companies will be held by the Depositary or any of its local correspondents or in an effective central depository system. As a result of this system and the lack of effective state regulation and enforcement, the Company could lose its registration and ownership of such securities through fraud, negligence or even mere oversight. However, in recognition of such risks, the relevant correspondent to the Depositary follows increased "due diligence" procedures. The correspondent has entered into

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	agreements with company registrars and will only permit investment in those companies that have adequate registrar procedures in place. In addition, the settlement risk is minimised as the correspondent will not release cash until registrar extracts have been received and checked. In addition, fixed income securities in these countries have an increased custodial risk associated with them as such securities are, in accordance with market practice, held in custody with institutions which may not have adequate insurance coverage to cover loss due to theft, destruction or default whilst such assets are in its custody. Other risks could include, by way of example, controls on foreign investment and limitations on the repatriation of capital and the exchange of local currencies for global reserve currencies such as USD, the impact on the economy as a result of religious or ethnic unrest. In addition, investments in India may be subject to the withdrawal or non-renewal of the Target Fund Manager's foreign institutional investor licence. ***Corporate and Sovereign Debt*** Both corporate and sovereign debt will be subject to high risk in emerging markets, frontier markets and other non-developed markets will not be required to meet a minimum rating standard and may not be rated for creditworthiness by any internationally recognised credit rating organisation. The issuer or governmental authority that controls the repayment of such a non-developed country's debt may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt. As a result of the foregoing, a government obligor may default on its obligations. If such an event occurs, the Company and/or the Management Company may have limited legal recourse against the issuer and/or guarantor. Remedies must, in some cases, be pursued in the courts of the defaulting party itself, and the ability of the holder of foreign government debt securities to obtain recourse may be subject to the political climate in the relevant country. In addition, no assurance can be given that the holders of commercial debt will not contest payments to the holders of other foreign government debt obligations in the event of default under their commercial bank loan agreements.
Eurozone Risk	The "Eurozone" is an economic and monetary union of 19 EU Member States that have adopted the Euro as their common currency and sole legal tender. The success of the Euro and the Eurozone is therefore dependant on the general economic and political condition of each member state, as well as each state's credit worthiness and the willingness of the members to remain committed to monetary union and support for the other members. Currently, there are widely held concerns in the market regarding the credit risk associated with certain sovereigns, including some member states of the Eurozone, and the continued viability of the Eurozone. Risk to the Company includes the possibility of exit of individual countries from the Euro, full breakup of the Eurozone or other circumstances which may result in the emergence or re-introduction of national currencies. Default by any state on its Euro debts or a material decline in the credit rating of any Eurozone state could have a material negative impact on the Company and its investments. The Target Fund may operate in Euro and/or may hold Euro denominated assets either directly or as collateral and may experience a reduction of the value and/or liquidity of their investments as a result of events in the Eurozone regardless of the measures the Target Fund Manager or board may seek to take to reduce this risk. In addition, the Management Company and/or the Company's counterparties, banks, custodians and service providers may have direct or indirect exposure to these countries or currency and a default or credit decline could impact their ability to meet their obligations to and/or perform services for the Company. In the event of one or more member states exiting the Eurozone, or the abandonment of the Euro entirely, there may be material negative impact on the Target Fund and the value of investments, including risk of redenomination from Euro into another currency,

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	possible capital controls and legal uncertainty as to the ability to enforce obligations and debts. Prospective shareholders should inform themselves as to the risks surrounding the Eurozone crisis and the associated risk of an investment in the Company, taking into account the uncertainty as to how the Eurozone crisis and more general global economic situation will continue to evolve.
Investment in China	The Target Fund may invest in securities or instruments which have exposure to the Chinese market (where "China" or the "PRC" means the People's Republic of China (except where the context requires, and only for the purpose of the Target Fund Prospectus, references to the "PRC" or "China" do not include Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan)). The exposure may be obtained via the Qualified Foreign Investor ("QFI") scheme or the Stock Connect. Other than risks involved in investments in emerging markets, as well as other risks of investments generally, as described in this section, which are applicable to investments in China, investors should also note the additional specific risks below. Investments in China involve a risk of a total loss due to factors such as government action or inaction, market volatility and reliance on primary trading partners. ***Investments via QFI*** Under current China law and regulations, investments in the Chinese domestic securities market (China A-Shares and other domestic securities as permitted) can be made by or through holders of a QFI licence subject to applicable Chinese regulatory requirements (the "QFI Regulations"). The Target Fund may invest in China indirectly via access products such as participation notes, equity-linked notes or similar financial instruments where the underlying assets consist of securities issued by companies quoted on regulated markets in China, and/or the performance of which is linked to the performance of securities issued by companies quoted on regulated markets in China ("Access Products"). The Target Fund will not satisfy the criteria to qualify as a QFI and to gain direct exposure to the China A-Shares market, investment will be made through managers or issuers of such schemes, notes or instruments who possess QFI licenses. Access Products are designed to mirror the returns on the underlying China A-Shares and are generally subject to the terms and conditions which reflect the underlying QFI Regulations and may also be subject to the terms and conditions imposed by the issuers. These terms may lead to delays in implementing the Target Fund Manager's investment strategy due to the restrictions they may place on the issuer acquiring or disposing of the securities underlying the Access Products or on the implementation of realisations and payment of realisation proceeds to the Target Fund. Furthermore, Access Products can be illiquid as there may be no active market in such securities. In the case of a default, the Target Fund could become subject to adverse market movements while replacement transactions are executed. In addition, there is a risk that the issuer will not settle a transaction due to a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Target Fund to suffer a loss. In addition, upon request from China Securities Regulatory Commission ("CSRC"), QFIs should report information about its offshore hedging positions and other information related to its securities and futures investment in the PRC. PRC stock exchanges are also entitled to require QFIs to report the positions held by its underlying investors in securities, derivatives and shares if there is any abnormal trading which may seriously affect the normal trading order or suspected violations of applicable laws and regulations. Therefore, the position of the Target Fund in the Access Products may be disclosed to the PRC regulators or PRC stock exchanges upon their requests. ***QFI Regulatory Risks*** Actions of the relevant manager or issuer which violate the QFI Regulations could result in the revocation of, or other regulatory action against, the relevant QFI licence as a whole, and may impact on the Target Fund's exposure to Chinese securities as the relevant scheme, note or instrument may be required to dispose its holdings in Chinese

securities. In addition, the Target Fund may also be impacted by the rules and restrictions under the QFI Regulations (including rules on permissible investment scope, shareholding restrictions and repatriation of principal and profits), which may consequently have an adverse impact on the liquidity and/or investment performance of the Target Fund.

The QFI Regulations which regulate investments by QFIs in China may be subject to further revisions in the future. The application and interpretation of the QFI Regulations are relatively untested before PRC courts and there is limited certainty as to how they will be applied. There is no assurance whether future revisions to the QFI Regulations or application of the QFI Regulations may or may not adversely affect the Target Fund's investments in China.

QFI Custody Risks

Where the Target Fund invests in China A-Shares or other securities in China through a QFI, such securities will be maintained by one or more custodian bank(s) (the "QFI Custodian") appointed by the QFI in accordance with the QFI Regulations and the relevant China A-Shares will be held through a securities account with the China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited ("ChinaClear"). Such account may be opened based on the naming convention of "QFI – Clients' Money", "QFI – Fund Name" or "QFI – Client Name", and not in the sole name of the Target Fund, and the assets within such account may be held for and on behalf of clients of the QFI including but not limited to the Target Fund. The Chinese regulators have affirmed their recognition of the concepts of nominee holders and beneficiary owners, and the QFI Regulations also specify that the assets held within such account belongs to the client or the fund and should be independent from the assets of the QFI or QFI Custodian. However, if the QFI does not open a designated account specifically for the Target Fund and only put the Target Fund's money in an omnibus account (i.e., the account named as "QFI-Clients' Money"), the assets of the Target Fund held within such account may be subject to a risk of being mingled with other clients and cannot be segregated from each other. If the Target Fund purchases Access Products issued by the QFI, the purchase proceeds will be treated as part of the assets of the QFI, rather than client money under the management of the QFI.

Investors should also note that cash deposited in the cash account of the Target Fund with the QFI Custodian may not be segregated but will be a debt owing from the QFI Custodian to the Target Fund as a depositor. Such cash will be co-mingled with cash belonging to other clients of the QFI Custodian.

Investments in China A-Shares via Stock Connect

The Stock Connect (currently comprising of the Shanghai Stock Connect and the Shenzhen Stock Connect), is a securities trading and clearing linked program developed by the Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited ("HKEX"), the Shanghai Stock Exchange ("SSE"), the Shenzhen Stock Exchange ("SZSE") and ChinaClear with an aim to achieve the mutual stock market access between the PRC and Hong Kong. The Shanghai Stock Connect and the Shenzhen Stock Connect are operated independently from each other, but are similar in respect to the fundamental principles, operational mechanism and regulatory framework.

The Stock Connect comprises a Northbound trading link and a Southbound trading link. Under the Northbound trading link, Hong Kong and overseas investors, such as the Company, through its Hong Kong brokers and a securities trading service company established by the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("SEHK"), respectively in Shanghai (for trading under the Shanghai Stock Connect) and Shenzhen (for trading under the Shenzhen Stock Connect), may be able to trade certain eligible China A-Shares listed on SSE/SZSE by routing orders to SSE/SZSE.

Under the Southbound trading link, investors in the PRC will be able to trade certain stocks listed on SEHK. Under a joint announcement issued by the Securities and Futures Commission ("SFC") and the CSRC on 10 November 2014, the Shanghai Stock Connect commenced trading on 17 November 2014. The Shenzhen Stock Connect commenced trading on 5 December 2016.

Under the Stock Connect, the Company, through its Hong Kong brokers may trade certain eligible shares listed on SSE/SZSE. As for trading on SSE, the eligible China A-Shares include all the constituent stocks from time to time of the SSE 180 Index and the SSE 380 Index, and all the SSE listed A-Shares that are not included as constituent stocks of the relevant indices but which have corresponding H-Shares listed on SEHK (companies that issue both A-Shares on SSE/SZSE and H-Shares on SEHK are referred to as “A+H Shares Companies”). As for trading on SZSE, the eligible China A-Shares include all constituent shares of the SZSE Constituent Index and the SZSE Small/Mid Cap Innovation Index issued by a company with a market capitalisation of RMB6 billion or above, all eligible shares on the ChiNext markets, and China A-Shares issued by A+H Shares Companies listed on SZSE. SSE/SZSE-listed shares which are not traded in RMB and SSE/SZSE-listed shares which are included in the “risk alert board” are explicitly excluded from the eligible shares under the Stock Connect. It is expected that the list of eligible securities will be subject to review and adjustment (in particular, the adjustment along with the changes of the constituent China A-Shares in the relevant indices).

The Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited (“HKSCC”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of HKEX, and ChinaClear are responsible for the clearing, settlement and the provision of depository, nominee and other related services of the trades executed by their respective market participants and investors. The China A-Shares traded through the Stock Connect are issued in scripless form, and investors will not hold any physical China A-Shares.

Although HKSCC does not claim proprietary interests in the SSE/ SZSE securities held in its omnibus stock account in ChinaClear, ChinaClear as the share registrar for SSE/SZSE listed companies will still treat HKSCC as one of the shareholders when it handles corporate actions in respect of such SSE/SZSE securities. Stock Connect trades are settled in RMB and investors must have timely access to a reliable supply of RMB in Hong Kong, which cannot be guaranteed.

In addition to paying trading fees, levies and stamp duties in connection with trading in the China A-Shares, the Target Fund investing via the Stock Connect may be subject to new fees arising from trading of the China A-Shares via the Stock Connect which are yet to be determined and announced by the relevant authorities.

Liquidity and Volatility Risk

The existence of a liquid trading market for China A-Shares may depend on whether there is supply of, and demand for, China A-Shares. The price at which securities may be purchased or sold by the Target Fund and the net asset value of the Target Fund may be adversely affected if trading markets for China A-Shares are limited or absent. The China A-Share market may be more volatile and unstable (for example, due to the risk of suspension of a particular stock or government intervention). Market volatility and settlement difficulties in the China A-Share markets may also result in significant fluctuations in the prices of the securities traded on such markets and thereby may affect the value of the Target Fund.

Suspension Risk

It is contemplated that both SEHK and SSE/SZSE have the right to suspend or limit trading in any security traded on the relevant exchange if necessary for ensuring an orderly and fair market and that risks are managed prudently. In particular, trading in any China A-Share security on SSE/SZSE is also subject to the trading band limits applicable to each China A-Share. Any trading suspension and/or trading band limit may render it impossible for the Target Fund to liquidate positions and could thereby expose the Target Fund to significant losses.

Further, when the suspension is subsequently lifted, it may not be possible for the Target Fund to liquidate positions at a favourable price, which could thereby expose the Target Fund to significant losses.

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
	Finally, where a suspension is effected, the Target Fund's ability to access the PRC market will be adversely affected. ***Quota and Other Limitations*** Although the Stock Connect is the first program allowing non-Chinese investors to trade the China A-Shares without a license and there is no longer an aggregate quota limitation, trading of China A-Shares through the Stock Connect is still subject to a daily quota ("Daily Quota"), which limits the maximum net buy value of cross boundary trades under the Stock Connect each day. Northbound trading and Southbound trading under each of the Shanghai Stock Connect and the Shenzhen Stock Connect will be subject to a separate set of Daily Quota. The Northbound Daily Quota for each of the Shanghai Stock Connect and the Shenzhen Stock Connect is currently and respectively set at RMB52 billion. Quota limitations may prevent the Target Fund from purchasing the Stock Connect securities when it is otherwise advantageous to do so. In particular, once the remaining balance of the relevant Daily Quota drops to zero or the Daily Quota is exceeded, buy orders will be rejected (although investors will be permitted to sell their cross boundary securities regardless of the quota balance). ***Differences in Trading Day*** Because Stock Connect trades are routed through Hong Kong brokers and the SEHK, Stock Connect will only operate on days when both the PRC and Hong Kong markets are open for trading and when banks in both markets are open on the corresponding settlement days. Therefore, it is possible that there are occasions when it is a normal trading day for the PRC market but the Target Fund cannot carry out any China A-Shares trading via the Stock Connect. As a result, prices of the relevant China A-Shares may fluctuate at times when the Target Fund is unable to add to or exit its position. Additionally, an investor cannot sell the securities purchased on the current trading day on SSE/SZSE, which may restrict the Target Fund's ability to invest in China A-Shares through Stock Connect and to enter into or exit trades where it is advantageous to do so on the same trading day. ***Eligibility of Shares*** Only certain China A-Shares are eligible to be accessed through Stock Connect. Such securities may lose their eligibility at any time. When a China A-Share is recalled from the scope of eligible shares for trading via the Stock Connect, the China A-Share can only be sold but restricted from being bought. This may affect the investment portfolio or strategies of the Target Fund, for example, if the Target Fund Manager wishes to purchase a China A-Share which is recalled from the scope of eligible shares. ***Operational Uncertainty*** Because Stock Connect is relatively new, its effects on the market for trading China A-Shares are uncertain. In addition, the trading, settlement and information technology systems required to operate Stock Connect are relatively new and continuing to evolve. In particular, the Stock Connect is premised on the functioning of the operational systems of the relevant market participants. Market participants are permitted to participate in this program subject to meeting certain information technology capability, risk management and other requirements as may be specified by the relevant exchange and/or clearing house. The securities regimes and legal systems of the two markets differ significantly and market participants may need to address issues arising from the differences on an on-going basis. There is no assurance that the systems of the SEHK and market participants will function properly or will continue to be adapted to changes and developments in both markets. In the event that the relevant systems do not function properly, trading through Stock Connect could be disrupted and the Target Fund's ability to access the China A-Share market may be adversely affected and the Target Fund may not be able to effectively pursue its investment strategy. ***Other Legal and Regulation Risks*** Stock Connect is subject to regulation by both Hong Kong and China. The current regulations are untested and there is no certainty as to how they will be applied. In

addition, the current regulations are subject to change and there can be no assurance that the Stock Connect will not be abolished. There can be no assurance that further regulations will not affect the availability of securities in the program, the frequency of redemptions or other limitations.

Additional shareholder restrictions and disclosure requirements might also be applicable to the Company as a result of their investments in China A-Shares via Stock Connect.

Legal/Beneficial Ownership

In China, Stock Connect securities are held on behalf of ultimate investors (such as the Company) by the HKSCC as nominee. HKSCC in turn holds the SSE/SZSE shares, as the nominee holder, through an omnibus securities account in its name registered with ChinaClear. While Chinese regulators have affirmed that the ultimate investors hold a beneficial interest in Stock Connect securities, the law surrounding such rights is in its early stages and the mechanisms that beneficial owners may use to enforce their rights are untested and therefore pose uncertain risks. Further, courts in China have limited experience in applying the concept of beneficial ownership and the law surrounding beneficial ownership will continue to evolve as they do so. There is accordingly a risk that as the law is tested and developed, the Company's ability to enforce its ownership rights may be negatively impacted. Because of this uncertainty, in the unlikely event that HKSCC becomes subject to winding up proceedings in Hong Kong it is not clear if the SSE/SZSE shares will be regarded as held for the beneficial ownership of the Target Fund or as part of the general assets of HKSCC available for general distribution to its creditors.

Furthermore, the Company may not be able to participate in corporate actions affecting Stock Connect securities due to time constraints or for other operational reasons. Similarly, the Company will not be able to vote in shareholders' meetings except through HKSCC and will not be able to attend shareholders' meetings.

Clearing and Settlement Risk

ChinaClear and HKSCC have established the clearing links and each becomes a participant of each other to facilitate clearing and settlement of cross-boundary trades. For cross-boundary trades initiated in a market, the clearing house of that market will on one hand clear and settle with its own clearing participants, and on the other hand undertake to fulfil the clearing and settlement obligations of its clearing participants with the counterparty clearing house.

As the national central counterparty of the PRC's securities market, ChinaClear operates a comprehensive network of clearing, settlement and stock holding infrastructure. ChinaClear has established a risk management framework and measures that are approved and supervised by the CSRC. The chances of ChinaClear default are considered to be remote. In the remote event of a ChinaClear default, HKSCC's liabilities in SSE/SZSE shares under its market contracts with clearing participants will be limited to assisting clearing participants in pursuing their claims against ChinaClear. HKSCC should in good faith, seek recovery of the outstanding stocks and monies from ChinaClear through available legal channels or through ChinaClear's liquidation. In that event, the Target Fund may suffer delay in the recovery process or may not fully recover its losses from ChinaClear.

Pre-Trade Requirements and Special Segregated Accounts

PRC regulations require that before an investor sells any share, there should be sufficient shares in the account; otherwise SSE/ SZSE will reject the sell order concerned. SEHK will carry out pre-trade checking on China A-Share sell orders of its participants (i.e. the stock brokers) to ensure there is no over-selling.

If the Target Fund intends to sell certain China A-Shares it holds, it must transfer those China A-Shares to the respective accounts of its broker(s) before the market opens on the day of selling (the "trading day"). If it fails to meet this deadline, it will not be able to sell those shares on the trading day. Because of this requirement, the Target Fund may not be able to dispose of its holdings of China A-Shares in a timely manner.

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	In addition, as the broker(s) of the Target Fund will hold and safekeep the Chinese A-Shares before the trading day, there is a risk that the creditors of the broker(s) will seek to assert that the Chinese A-Shares are owned by the brokers rather than the Target Fund if it is not made clear that the broker(s) act as a custodian in respect of the Chinese A-Shares for the benefit of the Target Fund. Alternatively, if the Target Fund maintains its SSE/SZSE shares with a custodian which is a custodian participant or general clearing participant participating in the Hong Kong Central Clearing and Settlement System ("CCASS"), the Target Fund may request such custodian to open a special segregated account ("SPSA") in CCASS to maintain its holdings in SSE/SZSE shares under the enhanced pre-trade checking model. Each SPSA will be assigned a unique "Investor ID" by CCASS for the purpose of facilitating the Stock Connect system to verify the holdings of an investor such as the Target Fund. Provided that there is sufficient holding in the SPSA when a broker inputs the Target Fund's sell order, the Target Fund will only need to transfer SSE/SZSE shares from its SPSA to its broker's account after execution and not before placing the sell order and the Target Fund will not be subject to the risk of being unable to dispose of its holdings of China A-Shares in a timely manner due to failure to transfer of China A-Shares to its brokers in a timely manner. In addition, these pre-trade requirements may, as a practical matter, limit the number of brokers that the Target Fund may use to execute trades. In relation to transactions executing through a SPSA order, the Target Fund, as the investor, may at most designate 20 brokers currently. While the Target Fund may use SPSA in lieu of the pre-trade check, many market participants have yet to fully implement information technology systems necessary to complete trades involving securities in such accounts in a timely manner. Market practice as well as governmental policies with respect to SPSA is continuing to evolve. **CHINESE INTERBANK BOND MARKET ("CIBM")** CIBM is an OTC market outside the two main stock exchanges in the PRC (i.e. SSE and SZSE) and was established in 1997. On CIBM, institutional investors (including domestic institutional investors but also QFIs as well as other offshore institutional investors, subject to authorization) trade sovereign, government and corporate bonds on a one-to-one quote-driven basis. CIBM accounts for more than 95% of outstanding bond values of total trading volume in the PRC as of 2019. The main debt instruments traded on CIBM include government bonds, financial bonds, corporate bonds, bond repo, bond lending, People's Bank of China ("PBOC") bills, and other financial debt instruments. CIBM is regulated and supervised by PBOC. PBOC is responsible inter alia for establishing listing, trading, functioning rules applying to CIBM and supervising the market operators of CIBM and CSRC is responsible for taking enforcement actions against illegal activities on CIBM. CIBM facilitates two trading models: (i) bilateral negotiation and (ii) click-and-deal. Under the China Foreign Exchange Trading System ("CEFTS"), which is the unified trading platform for CIBM, negotiation is applied to all inter-bank products while one-click trading is only applied to spot bonds and interest rate derivatives. The market-maker mechanism, whereby an entity ensures bilateral quotations for bonds, was officially introduced in 2001 to improve market liquidity and enhance efficiency. Deals through market making can enjoy benefits such as lower trading and settlement costs. Bond transactions must be conducted by way of bilateral trading through independent negotiations and be concluded on a transaction by transaction basis. Bid and ask prices for primary bond transactions and repurchase interest rates must be determined independently by the parties to the transaction. Both parties to a transaction shall typically, in accordance with the contract, promptly send instructions for delivery of bonds and funds, and shall have sufficient bonds and funds for delivery on the agreed delivery date. China Central Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd ("CCDC") or Shanghai Clearing House ("SHCH"), depending on where bonds are deposited, will deliver bonds on time according to the instructions matching with elements sent by both parties to a

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
	transaction. The Target Fund clearing banks (e.g. settlement agent banks of foreign institutional investors) will handle the transfer and settlement of bond transaction payments on behalf of participants in a timely manner. Investors should be aware that trading on CIBM exposes the Target Fund to increased counterparty and liquidity risks. **RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INVESTMENT THROUGH BOND CONNECT** In addition to opening an account in China to access the CIBM (the so called "direct CIBM access"), the Target Fund may invest in the bonds tradable in the PRC ("Bond Connect Securities") through connection between the PRC and Hong Kong financial infrastructure institutions ("Bond Connect"). ***Regulatory risk*** Any laws, rules, regulations, policies, notices, circulars or guidelines published or applied by any of the Bond Connect Authorities (as defined below) are subject to change from time to time in respect of Bond Connect or any activities arising from Bond Connect (the "Applicable Bond Connect Laws and Rules") and there can be no assurance that Bond Connect will not be abolished. The Target Fund may be adversely affected as a result of any change in the Applicable Bond Connect Laws and Rules. "Bond Connect Authorities" refers to the exchanges, trading systems, settlement systems, governmental, regulatory or tax bodies which provide services and/or regulate Bond Connect and activities relating to Bond Connect, including, without limitation, the PBOC, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA"), the Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited, China Foreign Exchange Trade System, the Central Moneymarkets Unit of the HKMA ("CMU"), CCDC and SHCH and any other regulator, agency or authority with jurisdiction, authority or responsibility in respect of Bond Connect. ***No off-market transfer*** Pursuant to the Applicable Bond Connect Laws and Rules, the transfer of Bond Connect Securities between two members of CMU and between two CMU sub-accounts of the same CMU Member is not allowed. ***No amendment of orders, limited cancellation of orders*** Pursuant to the Applicable Bond Connect Laws and Rules, instructions relating to sell and buy orders for Bond Connect Securities may only be cancelled in limited circumstances pursuant to the Applicable Bond Connect Laws and Rules and that instructions may not be amended. ***Hedging Activities*** Hedging activities are subject to the Applicable Bond Connect Laws and Rules and any prevailing market practice and there is no guarantee that the Target Fund will be able to carry out hedging transactions at terms which are satisfactory to the Management Company and the Target Fund Manager. The Target Fund may also be required to unwind its hedge in unfavourable market conditions. ***Tax*** The treatment of tax under the Applicable Bond Connect Laws and Rules is not clear. Accordingly, where the Applicable Bond Connect Laws and Rules require a custodian/ clearing house / any other agent stipulated by such rules to withhold any tax, or where such custodian / clearing house / any other agent has a reasonable basis for believing that such withholding may be required, the custodian / clearing house / any other agent may do so at the rate required by the regulation, or if in the custodian's opinion the Applicable Bond Connect Laws and Rules are not very clear on the rate, at such rate as the custodian/ clearing house / any other agent may, reasonably determine to be appropriate. Tax may be withheld on a retroactive basis. ***Nominee Holding Structure*** Bond Connect Securities will be held by CMU, opening two nominee accounts with CCDC and SHCH. While the distinct concepts of "nominee holder" and "beneficial owner" are generally recognized under the Applicable Bond Connect Laws and Rules, the application of such rules is untested, and there is no assurance that PRC courts will

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
	recognise such rules, e.g. in liquidation proceedings of PRC companies or other legal proceedings. ***Variable Interest Entities*** The Target Fund may gain economic exposure to certain operating companies in China through legal structures known as variable interest entities ("VIEs"). From time to time, the Target Fund's investments in USA-listed special purpose companies relying on VIE structures to consolidate China-based operations may be significant. In a VIE structure, a China-based operating company ("Operating Company") typically establishes an offshore special purpose company ("Offshore Company") in another jurisdiction, such as the Cayman Islands, which then enters into service and other contracts with the Operating Company to replicate the rights and obligations similar to equity ownership in such Operating Company, and issues shares on a foreign exchange, like the New York Stock Exchange or Hong Kong Exchange. Under VIEs, investors hold stock in the Offshore Company rather than directly in the Operating Company and the Offshore Company may not own stock or other equity in the Operating Company. Certain Chinese companies have adopted VIEs to facilitate foreign investment access where they are subject to foreign investment prohibition or restriction. Through a VIE arrangement, the Operating Companies may indirectly access capital from foreign investors without distributing ownership of the Operating Companies to foreign investors. Investments in VIEs are subject to risks in addition to those generally associated with investments in China. The VIE structure has not been formally recognized or approved by any Chinese regulatory body. The validity and enforceability of VIE agreements remain untested in the Chinese courts. For example, local government authorities may determine that such structures do not comply with applicable laws and regulations, including those relating to restrictions on foreign ownership. In such event, the Offshore Company and/or the Operating Company may be subject to penalties, revocation of business and operating licenses or forfeiture of foreign ownership interests. Further, breaches of the contractual arrangements, changes in Chinese law with respect to enforceability or permissibility of these arrangements or failure of these contracts to function as intended would likely adversely affect an investment in a VIE. In addition, VIEs are also subject to the risk of inconsistent and unpredictable application of Chinese law, that the Offshore Company may lose effective control over the Operating Company and that the equity owners of the Operating Company may have interests conflicting with those of the Offshore Company's investors. There is also uncertainty related to the Chinese taxation of VIEs and the Chinese tax authorities may take positions which result in increased tax liabilities. Thus, investors, such as the Target Fund, faces risks and uncertainty about future actions or intervention by the government of China at any time and without notice that could suddenly and significantly adversely affect VIEs and the enforceability of the Offshore Company's contractual arrangements with the Operating Company. If these risks materialize, the value of investments in VIEs could be significantly adversely affected and the Target Fund could incur significant losses with no recourse available.

DEALING INFORMATION

You are advised NOT to make payment in cash to any individual agent when purchasing Units of the Fund.

If you intend to invest in a Class other than MYR Class and MYR Hedged-class, you are required to have a foreign currency account with any Financial Institution as all transactions relating to the particular foreign currency will ONLY be made via telegraphic transfers.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE TO INVEST?

- You must be at least eighteen (18) years old and a Sophisticated Investor in order to invest in this Fund. Please refer to the "Glossary" chapter of this Information Memorandum for the definition of "Sophisticated Investor".
- Please note that if you are a US Person, you are not eligible to subscribe to the Units of the Fund. If we become aware that you are a US Person who holds Units of the Fund, we will issue a notice requiring you to:-
  - redeem your Units; or
  - transfer your Units to a non-US Person,

  within thirty (30) days from the date of the said notice.

HOW TO PURCHASE UNITS?

- You may submit the purchase request by completing an application form and returning it to us between 8.45 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. on a Business Day.
- You are required to provide us with the following completed forms and documents. However, we reserve the right to request for additional documentations before we process the purchase application.

Individual or Jointholder	Corporation
• Account opening form; • Suitability assessment form; • Personal data protection notice form; • Client acknowledgement form; • A copy of identity card or passport or any other document of identification; and • Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") and Common Reporting Standard ("CRS") Self-certification Form.	• Account opening form; • Suitability assessment form; • Personal data protection notice form; • Certified true copy of memorandum and articles of association*; • Certified true copy of certificate of incorporation*; • Certified true copy of form 24 and form 49*; • Certified true copy of form 8, 9, 13, 20 and 44 (where applicable)*; • Latest audited financial statement; • Board resolution relating to the investment; • A list of the authorised signatories; • Specimen signatures of the respective signatories; and • Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") and Common Reporting Standard ("CRS") Self-certification Form. ** or any other equivalent documentation issued by the authorities.*

HOW TO MAKE PAYMENT FOR PURCHASE APPLICATION?

- You may transfer the purchase payment into our bank account via telegraphic transfer or online transfer, and include your name in the transaction description for our reference. Payment must be made in the currency of the Class which you intend to invest into. You may obtain our bank account details from our online download center at www.aham.com.my.
- Bank charges or other bank fees, if any, will be borne by you.

WHAT IS THE PROCESS OF THE PURCHASE APPLICATION?

- If we receive your purchase application at or before 3.30 p.m. on a Business Day (or "T day"), the Units will be created in the following manner:

USD Class, MYR Hedged-class, AUD Hedged-class and SGD Hedged-class	Based on the NAV per Unit of a Class for that Business Day.
MYR Class, GBP Hedged-class, EUR Hedged-class and RMB Hedged-class	Based on the initial offer price of a Class during the initial offer period and thereafter, NAV per Unit of a Class for that Business Day.

  Any purchase request received or deemed to have been received by us after 3.30 p.m. will be transacted on the next Business Day (or "T + 1 day"), unless a prior arrangement is made to our satisfaction.

- Sale of Units will be honoured upon receipt of a complete set of documents together with the proof of payments.

HOW TO REPURCHASE UNITS?

- It is important to note that, you must meet the minimum holding of Units for a particular Class after a repurchase transaction.

  If you insist on making a repurchase request knowing that after the transaction you will hold less than the minimum holding of Units for a particular Class, we may withdraw all your holding of Units for that particular Class and pay the proceeds to you.

  We may, with the consent of the Trustee, reserve the right to defer your repurchase request if such transaction would adversely affect the Fund or the interest of the Unit Holders.

- You may submit the repurchase request by completing a transaction form and returning it to us between 8.45 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. on a Business Day.
- Payment of the repurchase proceeds will be made via bank transfer where proceeds will be transferred to your bank account. Where Units are held jointly, payment will be made to the person whose name appears first in the register of Unit Holders.
- Bank charges or other bank fees, if any, will be borne by us.

WHAT IS THE PROCESS OF REPURCHASE APPLICATION?

- For a repurchase request received or deemed to have been received by us at or before 3.30 p.m. on a Business Day (or "T day"), the Units will be repurchased in the following manner:

USD Class, MYR Hedged-class, AUD Hedged-class and SGD Hedged-class	Based on the NAV per Unit of a Class for that Business Day.
MYR Class, GBP Hedged-class, EUR Hedged-class and RMB Hedged-class	Based on the initial offer price of a Class during the initial offer period and thereafter, NAV per Unit of a Class for that Business Day.

  Any repurchase request received after 3.30 p.m. will be transacted on the next Business Day (or "T + 1 day").

- Processing is subject to receipt of a complete transaction form and such other documents as may be required by us.

WHAT IS THE REPURCHASE PROCEEDS PAYOUT PERIOD?

- You will be paid within ten (10) Business Days from the day the repurchase request is received by us, provided that all documentations are completed and verifiable ("**Payment Period**"). Please note that such Payment Period may be extended in the event of a temporarily suspension of dealing in Units or the calculation of the net asset value of the Target Fund and/or its Share Class is deferred or the payment period of the Target Fund is extended.

WHAT IS THE PRICING OF UNITS?

- During the initial offer period, the Selling Price and Repurchase Price for all Classes is equivalent to the initial offer price of each Class and thereafter, the NAV per Unit of the respective Class. Forward Pricing will be used to determine the Selling Price and the Repurchase Price of the respective Class after the initial offer period, i.e. the NAV per Unit of each Class as at the next valuation point after we receive the purchase request or repurchase request.
- Any applicable Sales Charge and Repurchase Charge are payable separately from the Selling Price and Repurchase Price.

WHERE TO PURCHASE AND REPURCHASE UNITS?

- Units can be purchased and repurchased at any of the location listed in the "Directory of Sales Offices" section in this Information Memorandum or with our authorised distributors.
- You may obtain a copy of this Information Memorandum, the product highlights sheet and application forms from the abovementioned location. Alternatively, you may also visit our website at www.aham.com.my.

WHAT IS COOLING-OFF RIGHT?

- You have the right to apply for and receive a refund for every Unit that you have paid for within six (6) Business Days from the date we received your purchase application.
- You will be refunded for every Unit held based on the prices mentioned below and the Sales Charge of the particular Class imposed on the day those Units were purchased.
  (i) If the price of a Unit on the day the Units were first purchased ("original price") is higher than the price of a Unit at the point of exercise of the cooling-off right ("market price"), you will be refunded based on the market price at the point of cooling-off; or
  (ii) If the market price is higher than the original price, you will be refunded based on the original price at the point of cooling-off.
- You will be refunded within ten (10) Business Days from our receipt of the cooling-off application.

  Please note that the cooling-off right is applicable to you if you are an individual investor and are investing in any of our funds for the first time. However, if you are a staff of AHAM or a person registered with a body approved by the SC to deal in unit trust funds, you are not entitled to this right.

WHAT IS THE PROCESS OF COOLING-OFF APPLICATION?

- We will process your cooling-off request if your request is received or deemed to have been received by us at or before 3.30 p.m. on a Business Day (or "T day"). Any cooling-off request received after 3.30 p.m. will be transacted on the next Business Day (or "T+1 day").

  Processing is subject to receipt of a complete transaction form and such other documents as may be required by us.

WHAT ARE THE SWITCHING OPTIONS?

You are able to switch:

- between Classes of the Fund; or
- into any of our funds (or its classes), provided that the fund (or its class) is denominated in the same currency as the Class that you intend to switch out of, and it is subject to the terms and conditions applicable for the respective funds.

However, you must meet the minimum holding of Units requirements of the Class that you switched out from and the minimum investment amount of the fund (or its class) that you intend to switch into.

You are also to note that we reserve the right to reject any switching requests that are regarded as disruptive to efficient portfolio management, or requests that we deem to be contrary to the best interests of the Fund and/or the existing Unit Holders of a particular Class.

The process of the switching application is as below:

- **Switching between Classes of the Fund**

  You must complete a switching transaction form and submit it to us together with relevant supporting documents, if any. If we receive your switching request at or before the cut-off time of 3.30 p.m. on a Business Day, we will process it using the NAV per Unit of a Class for that Business Day (or "T Day"). If we receive your switching request after 3.30 p.m., we will process it using the NAV per Unit of a Class calculated at the end of the next Business Day (or "T + 1 Day").

- **Switching from the Classes of this Fund into other funds (or its class) managed by AHAM**

  You must complete a switching transaction form and submit it to us at or before the cut-off time of 3.30 p.m. on a Business Day (or "T Day") together with relevant supporting documents, if any. If we receive your switching request after 3.30 p.m., we will process your request on the next Business Day (or "T + 1 Day").

  You should note that the pricing day of a fund (or its class) may not be on the same day as when we receive your switching application. Please see below the pricing policy of switching for all our funds:

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Switching Out Fund</th><th rowspan="2">Switching In Fund</th><th colspan="2">Pricing Day</th></tr>
<tr><th>Switching Out Fund</th><th>Switching In Fund</th></tr>
<tr><td>Money market fund</td><td>Non-money market fund</td><td rowspan="2">T Day</td><td rowspan="2">T Day</td></tr>
<tr><td>Non-money market fund</td><td>Non-money market fund</td></tr>
<tr><td>Money market fund</td><td>Money market fund</td><td>T Day</td><td>T + 1 Day</td></tr>
<tr><td>Non-money market fund</td><td>Money market fund</td><td>T Day</td><td>At the next valuation point, subject to clearance of payment and money received by the intended fund</td></tr>
</table>

CAN I TRANSFER MY UNITS TO ANOTHER PERSON?

- You are allowed to transfer your Units, whether fully or partially, to another person by completing the transfer transaction form and returning it to us on a Business Day. The transfer must be made in terms of Units and not in terms of USD, MYR, SGD, AUD, GBP, EUR and RMB value. There is no minimum amount of Units required to effect a transfer except that the transferor and transferee must hold the minimum holding of Units to remain as a Unit Holder of a Class.

  It is important to note that we are at liberty to disregard or refuse to process the transfer application if the processing of such instruction will be in contravention of any law or regulatory requirements, whether or not having the force of law and/or would expose us to any liability.

  Please note that the person who is in receipt of the Units must be a Sophisticated Investor as well.

HOW DO I RECEIVE THE INCOME DISTRIBUTION?

- Income distribution, if any, will be paid out in the currencies which the Classes are denominated. You may elect the mode of distribution in cash payment or additional Units by way of reinvestment by ticking the appropriate column in the application form. You may also inform us, at any time before the income distribution date of your wish of receiving cash payment or additional Units via reinvestment. All distribution will be automatically reinvested into additional Units in the Fund if you do not elect the mode of distribution in the application form.

  Any distribution payable which is less than or equal to the amount of USD/MYR/SGD/AUD/GBP/EUR/RMB 300.00 would be automatically reinvested.

  <u>Cash Payment Process</u>

  Income distribution by way of cash payment will be paid via telegraphic transfer. Income will be transferred to your bank account within seven (7) Business Days after the distribution date.

Reinvestment Process

We will create the Units based on the NAV per Unit of the Class at the income payment date which is within two (2) Business Days after the distribution date. There will not be any cost for reinvestments of those additional Units, i.e. no Sales Charge will be imposed on such reinvestment.

SUSPENSION OF DEALING IN UNITS

The Manager may, in consultation with the Trustee and having considered the interests of the Unit Holders, suspend the dealing in Units due to exceptional circumstances or such other circumstances as may be determined by the Manager, where there is good and sufficient reason to do so. The Manager will cease the suspension as soon as practicable after the exceptional circumstances have ceased, and in any event, within twenty-one (21) days from the commencement of suspension.

The period of suspension may be extended if the Manager satisfies the Trustee that it is in the best interest of the Unit Holders for the dealing in Units to remain suspended, subject to a weekly review by the Trustee.

The Trustee may suspend the dealing in Units, if the Trustee, on its own accord, considers that exceptional circumstances have been triggered. In such a case, the Trustee shall immediately call for a Unit Holders' meeting to decide on the next course of action.

RELATED PARTIES TO THE FUND

ABOUT THE MANAGER - AHAM

AHAM was incorporated in Malaysia on 2 May 1997 and began its operations under the name Hwang–DBS Capital Berhad in 2001. AHAM has more than 20 years' experience in the fund management industry. In 2022, AHAM's ultimate major shareholder is CVC Capital Partners Asia Fund V, a private equity fund managed by CVC Capital Partners ("CVC"), which has approximately 68.35% controlling interest in AHAM. CVC is a global private equity and investment advisory firm with approximately USD125 billion of assets under its management. AHAM is also 20% owned by Nikko Asset Management Co., Ltd., a Tokyo-based asset management company, and 7% owned by Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera.

Our Role as the Manager

We are responsible for the investment management and marketing of the Fund; servicing Unit Holders' needs; keeping proper administrative records of Unit Holders and the Fund; ensuring compliance with stringent internal procedures and guidelines of relevant authorities.

Our Investment Team

Our investment team comprises a group of portfolio managers who possess the necessary expertise and experience to undertake the fund management of our unit trust funds. The investment team will meet at least once a week or more should the need arise. The designated fund manager of the Fund is Mr. David Ng and you may obtain his profile from our website at www.aham.com.my.

ABOUT THE TRUSTEE - TMF TRUSTEES MALAYSIA BERHAD

The Trustee is part of TMF Group, an independent global service provider in the trust and fiduciary sector. The group has more than 125 offices in over 83 jurisdictions in the world. TMF Group started in Malaysia in 1992 with its first office in Labuan International Business Financial Centre (IBFC), providing trust and fiduciary services. The Kuala Lumpur office was established in 2003 to support the Labuan office in servicing Malaysian clients and to undertake domestic trust business.

Duties and Responsibilities of the Trustee

The Trustee's main functions are to act as trustee and custodian of the assets of the Fund and to safeguard the interests of Unit Holders. In performing these functions and duties, the Trustee has to exercise all due care and vigilance and is required to act in accordance with the provisions of the Deed, all relevant laws and the Guidelines. Apart from being the legal owner of the Fund's assets, the Trustee is also responsible for ensuring that the Manager performs its duties and obligations in accordance with the provisions of the Deed, all relevant laws and the Guidelines.

Trustee's Delegate

The Trustee has appointed Standard Chartered Bank Malaysia Berhad ("SCBMB") as the custodian of the quoted and unquoted investments of the Fund. SCBMB was incorporated in Malaysia under the same name on 29 February 1984 under the Companies Act 1965 (now known as Companies Act 2016) as a public limited company and is a direct subsidiary of Standard Chartered Bank (Singapore) Limited and an indirect subsidiary of Standard Chartered PLC (the holding company of a global banking group). SCBMB was granted a license on 1 July 1994 under the Banking and Financial Institution Act 1989 (now known as Financial Services Act 2013).

SCBMB is responsible for the Fund's assets settlement and custodising the Fund's asset. The assets are held in the name of the Fund through the custodian's wholly owned subsidiary and nominee company, Cartaban Nominees (Tempatan) Sdn Bhd. All investments are automatically registered into the name of the Fund. The custodian acts only in accordance with the instructions from the Trustee.

RELEVANT INFORMATION

SALIENT TERMS OF THE DEED

Your Rights and Liabilities

You have the right, among others, to the following:-

(a) To receive the distribution of income (if any), to participate in any increase in the value of the Units and to enjoy such other rights and privileges as are provided for in the Deed;

(b) To call for Unit Holders' meetings, and to vote for the removal of the Trustee or the Manager through a Special Resolution; and

(c) To receive quarterly and annual reports.

However, you would not have the right to require the transfer to you of any of the assets of the Fund. Neither would you have the right to interfere with or question the exercise by the Trustee or the Manager on the Trustee's behalf, of the rights of the Trustee as the registered owner of such assets.

You are not liable to the following:-

(a) For any amount in excess of the purchase price paid for the Units as determined pursuant to the Deed at the time the Units were purchased and any charges payable in relation thereto; or

(b) For any obligation to indemnify the Trustee and/or the Manager in the event that the liabilities incurred by the Trustee and the Manager in the name of or on behalf of the Fund pursuant to and/or in the performance of the provisions of the Deed exceed the value of the assets of the Fund, and any right of indemnity of the Trustee and/or the Manager shall be limited to recourse to the Fund.

Provisions Regarding Unit Holders' Meetings

Quorum Required for Convening a Unit Holders' Meeting

(a) The quorum required for a meeting of the Unit Holders of the Fund or a Class, as the case may be, shall be five (5) Unit Holders (irrespective of the Class), whether present in person or by proxy; however, if the Fund or a Class, as the case may be, has five (5) or less Unit Holders (irrespective of the Class), the quorum required for a meeting of the Unit Holders of the Fund or a Class, as the case may be, shall be two (2) Unit Holders (irrespective of the Class), whether present in person or by proxy.

(b) If the meeting has been convened for the purpose of voting on a Special Resolution, the Unit Holders present in person or by proxy must hold in aggregate at least twenty-five per centum (25%) of the Units in Circulation (irrespective of the Class) of the Fund or a particular Class, as the case may be, at the time of the meeting.

(c) If the Fund or a Class, as the case may be, has only one (1) remaining Unit Holder, such Unit Holder, whether present in person or by proxy, shall constitute the quorum required for the meeting of the Unit Holders of the Fund or a Class, as the case may be.

Unit Holders' Meeting convened by the Unit Holders

Unless otherwise required or allowed by the relevant laws, the Manager shall, within twenty-one (21) days of receiving a direction from not less than fifty (50) or one-tenth (1/10) of all the Unit Holders or of a particular Class, as the case may be, whichever is less, summon a meeting of the Unit Holders or of that Class by:

(a) sending by post at least seven (7) days before the date of the proposed meeting a notice of the proposed meeting to all the Unit Holders of the Fund or Unit Holders of a particular Class, as the case may be, at the Unit Holders' last known address or, in the case of jointholders, to the jointholder whose name stands first in the records of the Manager at the jointholder's last known address; and

(b) publishing at least fourteen (14) days before the date of the proposed meeting an advertisement giving notice of the proposed meeting in a national language newspaper published daily and another newspaper approved by the relevant authorities.

The Unit Holders may direct the Manager to summon a meeting for any purpose including, without limitation, for the purpose of:-

(a) requiring the retirement or removal of the Manager;

(b) requiring the retirement or removal of the Trustee;

(c) considering the most recent financial statements of the Fund; or

(d) giving to the Trustee such directions as the meeting thinks proper;

provided always that the Manager shall not be obliged to summon such a meeting unless a direction has been received from not less than fifty (50) or one-tenth (1/10), whichever is less, of all the Unit Holders of the Fund or the Unit Holders of a particular Class.

Unit Holders' Meeting convened by the Manager

The Manager may for any purpose whatsoever summon a meeting of the Unit Holders by sending by post at least fourteen (14) days before the date of the proposed meeting, or such other time as may be prescribed by the relevant laws, a notice of the proposed meeting to all the Unit Holders. All such notices and advertisement to the Unit Holders shall specify the place, time and terms of the resolutions to be proposed.

Unit Holders' Meeting convened by the Trustee

The Trustee may summon a Unit Holders' meeting where:

(a) the Manager is in liquidation;

(b) in the opinion of the Trustee, the Manager has ceased to carry on business; or

(c) in the opinion of the Trustee, the Manager has, to the prejudice of Unit Holders, failed to comply with the Deed or contravened any of the provisions of the Act.

The Trustee may also summon a Unit Holders' meeting for any purpose including, without limitation, for the purpose of:

(a) requiring the retirement or removal of the Manager;

(b) giving instructions to the Trustee or the Manager if the Trustee considers that the investment management policies of the Manager are not in the interests of Unit Holders;

(c) securing the agreement of the Unit Holders to release the Trustee from any liability;

(d) deciding on the next course of action after the Trustee has suspended the sale and repurchase of Units pursuant to Clause 5.9.3 of the Deed; and

(e) deciding on the reasonableness of the annual management fee charged to the Fund or each Class.

Unless otherwise required or allowed by the relevant laws, a meeting of the Unit Holders summoned by the Trustee pursuant to the aforesaid shall be summoned by:

(a) sending by post at least twenty-one (21) days before the date of the proposed meeting a notice of the proposed meeting to each of the Unit Holders at the Unit Holder's last known address or, in the case of jointholders, to the jointholder whose name stands first in the records of the Manager at the jointholder's last known address; and

(b) publishing at least twenty-one (21) days before the date of the proposed meeting an advertisement giving notice of the meeting in a national language newspaper published daily and another newspaper approved by the relevant authorities.

Termination of the Fund

The Fund may be terminated or wound up subject to a Special Resolution being passed at a Unit Holders' meeting to terminate or wind up the Fund.

The Manager may determine the trust created and wind up the Fund without having to obtain the prior approval of the Unit Holders upon the occurrence of any of the following events:

(a) if any new law shall be passed which renders it illegal; or

(b) if in the reasonable opinion of the Manager it is impracticable or inadvisable to continue the Fund and the termination of the Fund is in the best interests of the Unit Holders.

Notwithstanding the aforesaid, if the Fund is left with no Unit Holder, the Manager shall also be entitled to terminate the Fund.

Termination of a Class

The Manager may terminate a particular Class via the passing of a Special Resolution by the Unit Holders of such Class at a meeting of such Unit Holders, and subject to and in accordance with the relevant laws. The Manager may only terminate a particular Class if the termination of that Class does not prejudice the interests of Unit Holders of any other Class. For the avoidance of doubt, the termination of a Class shall not affect the continuity of any other Class.

The Manager may terminate a particular Class without having to obtain the prior approval of the Unit Holders upon the occurrence of any of the following events:

(a) if any new law shall be passed which renders it illegal; or

(b) if in the reasonable opinion of the Manager it is impracticable or inadvisable to continue the Class and the termination of the Class is in the best interests of the Unit Holders.

Notwithstanding the aforesaid, if the Class is left with no Unit Holder, the Manager shall also be entitled to terminate the Class.

Procedures to be taken to increase the Fees and Charges from the current amount stipulated in the Information Memorandum

We may not charge a Sales Charge and/or Repurchase Charge (if any) at a rate higher than that disclosed in this Information Memorandum unless:-

(a) we have notified the Trustee in writing of the higher charge and the effective date for the higher charge; and

(b) a supplemental/replacement information memorandum in respect of the Fund setting out the higher charge is issued.

We or the Trustee may not charge an annual management fee and/or an annual trustee fee at a rate higher than that disclosed in this Information Memorandum unless:

(a) the Manager has come to an agreement with the Trustee on the higher rate;

(b) the Manager has notified the Unit Holders of the higher rate and the date on which such higher rate is to become effective; and

(c) a supplemental/replacement information memorandum stating the higher rate is issued thereafter.

INCORRECT PRICING

We will take immediate action to rectify any incorrect valuation and/or pricing of the Fund and/or the Units and to notify the Trustee and the SC of the same unless the Trustee considers the incorrect valuation and/or pricing of the Fund and/or the Units is of minimal significance.

The Trustee will not consider an incorrect valuation and/or pricing of the Fund and/or the Units to be of minimal significance if the error involves a discrepancy of 0.5% or more of the NAV per Unit attributable to a Class unless the total impact on your account of each Class is less than MYR 10.00 or in the case of a foreign currency Class, less than 10.00 denominated in the foreign currency denomination of the Class. An incorrect valuation and/or pricing not considered to be of minimal significance by the Trustee will result in reimbursement of moneys in the following manner:

	Reimbursement by:	Receiving parties:
Over valuation and/or pricing in relation to the purchase and creation of Units	Fund	Unit Holder
Over valuation and/or pricing in relation to the repurchase of Units	AHAM	Fund
Under valuation and/or pricing in relation to the purchase and creation of Units	AHAM	Fund
Under valuation and/or pricing in relation to the repurchase of Units	Fund	Unit Holder or former Unit Holder

FINANCING AND SECURITIES LENDING

The Fund is not permitted to borrow cash or other assets (including the borrowing of securities within the meaning of the SC's Securities Borrowing and Lending Guidelines [SBL Guidelines]) in connection with its activities.

Except for securities lending as provided under the SBL Guidelines, none of the cash or investments of the Fund may be lent. Further, the Fund may not assume, guarantee, endorse or otherwise become directly or contingently liable for or in connection with any obligation or indebtedness of any person.

UNCLAIMED MONIES

Any monies payable to you which remain unclaimed after twelve (12) months from the date of payment will be dealt as follows:

(a) we may reinvest the unclaimed distribution proceeds provided that you still have an account with us; or

(b) we will pay to the Registrar of Unclaimed Monies in accordance with the requirements of the Unclaimed Moneys Act 1965.

INVESTORS INFORMATION

How can I keep track of my investments?

You may obtain the daily Fund price from our website at www.aham.com.my. As the Fund has exposure to investments in foreign jurisdiction, the daily prices are based on information available two (2) Business Days prior to publication.

We will provide you with an annual report and a quarterly report within two (2) months after the end of the financial period the report covers. In addition, we will also send you a monthly statement confirming the current Unit holdings and transactions relating to your Units in the Fund.

Who should I contact if I need additional information of the Fund?

You can seek assistance from our customer service personnel at our toll free number 1-800-88-7080 between 8.45 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. on a Business Day. Alternatively, you can e-mail us at customercare@aham.com.my.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Pursuant to the Anti-Money Laundering, Anti-Terrorism Financing and Proceeds of Unlawful Activities Act 2001 ("AMLATFPUAA") and the SC's Guidelines on Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing for Reporting Institutions in the Capital Market, it is our responsibility to prevent AHAM from being used for money laundering and terrorism financing activities. To this end, we have established an Anti-Money Laundering/Counter-Financing of Terrorism Framework (AML/CFT Framework) and put in place anti-money laundering process and procedures to combat such activities. This includes a robust due diligence process and procedures for client on-boarding (such as know-your-client procedures and customer due diligence) as well as ongoing monitoring of clients' transactions to detect any suspicious transactions.

To meet our regulatory obligations to verify the identity of our clients and to verify the source of funds, we may request for additional information from you. Information requested may include, but not limited to, supporting documents, documentary evidence to support information given and could extend to documents regarding identity of beneficial owners (if applicable). We reserve the right to reject an application to invest in the Fund should clients fail to provide the information required. Furthermore, where a particular transaction is deemed suspicious, we have an obligation under the AMLATFPUAA to notify the relevant authority of the transaction.

DIRECTORY OF SALES OFFICES

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Fax : 03 – 2116 6100
Toll Free No : 1-800-88-7080
Email: customercare@aham.com.my
Website: www.aham.com.my

PENANG
No. 123, Jalan Macalister
10450 Georgetown,
Penang
Toll Free No : 1800-888-377

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Greentown Business Centre
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Fax: 05 – 255 9696

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Fax : 07 – 223 8998

MELAKA
Ground Floor
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Taman Melaka Raya
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