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AFFIN HWANG
CAPITAL
Asset Management

Information Memorandum

Affin Hwang World Series - Next Generation Technology Fund



MANAGER
Affin Hwang Asset Management Berhad
199701014290 (429786-T)

TRUSTEE
CIMB Commerce Trustee Berhad
199401027349 (313031-A)

This Information Memorandum is dated 5 January 2021.

The Affin Hwang World Series – Next Generation Technology Fund is constituted on 5 January 2021.

The constitution date of the Fund is also the launch date of the Fund.

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 ADVISER.



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

This Information Memorandum has been seen and approved by the directors of Affin Hwang Asset Management Berhad and they collectively and individually accept full responsibility for the accuracy of all information contained herein and confirm, having made all enquiries which are reasonable in the circumstances, that to the best of their knowledge and belief, there are no other facts omitted which would make any statement herein misleading.

A copy of this Information Memorandum has been lodged with the Securities Commission Malaysia. The Securities Commission Malaysia will not be liable for any non-disclosure on the part of Affin Hwang Asset Management Berhad and takes no responsibility for the contents of this Information Memorandum, makes no representation as to its accuracy or completeness and expressly disclaims any liability whatsoever for any loss howsoever arising from, or in reliance upon the whole or any part of the contents of this Information Memorandum.

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.

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CORPORATE DIRECTORY

The Manager/AHAM

Affin Hwang Asset Management Berhad

Registered Office

27th Floor, Menara Boustead, 69 Jalan Raja Chulan, 50200 Kuala Lumpur

Tel No. : (603) 2142 3700

Fax No. : (603) 2140 3799

Business Address

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Tel No. : (603) 2116 6000

Fax No. : (603) 2116 6100

Toll free line : 1-800-88-7080

E-mail : customercare@affinhwangam.com

Website : www.affinhwangam.com

Board of Directors of the Manager/AHAM

- Raja Tan Sri Dato' Seri Aman bin Raja Haji Ahmad (Chairman, Non-independent Director)
- Mr Teng Chee Wai (Non-independent Director)
- Ms Eleanor Seet Oon Hui (Non-independent Director)
- Puan Mona Suraya binti Kamaruddin (Non-independent Director)
- Encik Faizal Sham bin Abu Mansor (Independent Director)
- Maj. Gen. Dato' Zulkiflee bin Mazlan (R) (Independent Director)

The Manager's Delegate

(fund valuation & accounting function)

CIMB Commerce Trustee Berhad

Business Address

Level 21, Menara CIMB, Jalan Stesen Sentral 2, Kuala Lumpur Sentral, 50470, Kuala Lumpur

Tel No. : (603) 2261 8888

Fax No. : (603) 2261 9889

The Trustee

CIMB Commerce Trustee Berhad

Registered Office

Level 13, Menara CIMB, Jalan Stesen Sentral 2, Kuala Lumpur Sentral, 50470, Kuala Lumpur

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Fax No. : (603) 2261 9889

Trustee's Delegate

(local and foreign custodian)

CIMB Bank Berhad

Registered Office

Level 13, Menara CIMB, Jalan Stesen Sentral 2, Kuala Lumpur Sentral, 50470, Kuala Lumpur

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Tel No. : (603) 2261 8888

Fax No. : (603) 2261 9892

ABBREVIATION

AUD	Australian Dollar.
CIS	Collective Investment Schemes.
CSSF	Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier.
ETFs	Exchange Traded Funds.
EU	European Union.
EUR	Euro.
ESMA	European Securities and Markets Authority.
FiMM	Federation of Investment Managers Malaysia.
GBP	British Pound Sterling.
MYR	Malaysian Ringgit.
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
OTC	Over-the-Counter.
PHS	Product Highlights Sheet.
PRC	People's Republic of China.
RMB	Renminbi Yuan.
RQFII	Renminbi Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor.
SAFE	State Administration of Foreign Exchange of the PRC.
SC	Securities Commission Malaysia.
SGD	Singapore Dollar.
SSE	Shanghai Stock Exchange.
SZSE	Shenzhen Stock Exchange.
UK	United Kingdom.
USD	United States Dollar.
US/ USA	United States of America.

GLOSSARY

2010 Law	Means the Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment, as amended, modified or supplemented from time to time.
Act	Means the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007 as may be amended from time to time.
AUD Hedged-class	Represents a Hedged-class issued by the Fund which is denominated in AUD.
Base Currency	Means the currency in which the Fund is denominated, i.e. USD.
BlackRock Group	Means the BlackRock group of companies, the ultimate holding company of which is BlackRock, Inc.
Bursa Malaysia	Means the stock exchange operated by Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad including such other name as may be amended from time to time.
Business Day	Means a day on which Bursa Malaysia is open for 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 the Management Company declares that day as a non-business day for the Target Fund.
China A-Shares	Means securities of companies that are incorporated in the PRC and denominated and traded in RMB on the SSE and SZSE.
Class(es)	Means any number of class(es) of Unit(s) representing similar interests in the assets of the Fund and a "Class" means any one class of Units.

Commencement Date	Means the date on which the sale of Units is first made. The Commencement Date is also the date of constitution of the Fund.
communiqué	Refers to the notice issued by the Manager to the Unit Holders.
Company	Means BlackRock Global Funds.
CSRC	Means the China Securities Regulatory Commission of the PRC or its successors which is the regulator of the securities and futures market of the PRC.
Deed	Refers to the deed dated 7 December 2020 entered into between the Manager and the Trustee and includes any subsequent amendments and variations to the deed.
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.
Depository	Refers to The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Luxembourg Branch.
Development Financial Institution	Means a development financial institution under the Development Financial Institutions Act 2002.
EUR Hedged-class	Represents a Hedged-class issued by the Fund which is denominated in Euro.
Europe or European	Means all European countries including the UK, Eastern Europe and former Soviet Union Countries.
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; (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 Affin Hwang World Series – Next Generation Technology Fund.
GBP Hedged-class	Represents a Hedged-class issued by the Fund which is denominated in GBP.
Guidelines	Means the <i>Guidelines on Unlisted Capital Market Products Under The Lodge And Launch Framework</i> issued by the SC and 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 the Fund as may be replaced or amended from time to time.
Investment Adviser(s)	Means the investment adviser(s) appointed by the Management Company from time to time in respect of the management of the assets of the Target Fund. It refers to BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited, BlackRock Financial Management Inc., BlackRock Investment Management, LLC and BlackRock (Singapore) Limited.
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.
Manager or AHAM	Means Affin Hwang Asset Management Berhad.
Management Company	Refers to BlackRock (Luxembourg) S.A., a Luxembourg société anonyme authorised as a management company under the 2010 Law.
medium to long term	Means a period between three (3) to five (5) years.
MMF	Means a money market fund as defined in the MMF Regulations.

MMF Regulations	Means Regulation (EU) 2017/1131 of the European Parliament and Council of 14 June 2017 on MMF and any delegated regulation published pursuant to it.
MYR Hedged-class	Represents a Hedged-class issued by the Fund which is denominated in MYR.
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 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.
OTC derivatives	Means over-the-counter derivatives instruments.
PNC Group	Means the PNC group of companies, of which the PNC Financial Services Group, Inc. is the ultimate holding company.
Repurchase Charge	Means a charge imposed pursuant to a repurchase request.
Repurchase Price	Means the NAV per Unit payable to a Unit Holder pursuant to a repurchase of a Unit; for the avoidance of doubt, the Repurchase Price does not include any Repurchase Charge which may be imposed. <i>The Repurchase Price is equivalent to the initial offer price during the initial offer period and NAV per Unit after the initial offer period. As such, any Repurchase Charge applicable is excluded from the calculation of the Repurchase Price.</i>
Reserve Funds	Means the Euro Reserve Fund and the US Dollar Reserve Fund. The Euro Reserve Fund and the US Dollar Reserve Fund are “Short-Term Variable Net Asset Value Money Market Funds” (Short-term MMFs) in accordance with the MMF Regulations. The investment objectives of the Euro Reserve Fund and the US Dollar Reserve Fund are intended to comply with this classification.
RMB Hedged-class	Represents a Hedged-class issued by the Fund which is denominated in RMB.
RQFII Licence	Means the licence awarded by the CSRC to entities based in certain jurisdictions outside of the PRC, enabling such entities to acquire RQFII Quota.
RQFII Quota	Means RMB denominated investment quota issued by SAFE to holders of a RQFII Licence in respect of certain onshore PRC securities.
Sales Charge	Means a charge imposed pursuant to a purchase request.
Selling Price	Means the NAV per Unit payable by an applicant for a Unit pursuant to a successful application for Units; for the avoidance of doubt, the Selling Price does not include any Sales Charge which may be imposed. <i>The Selling Price is equivalent to the initial offer price during the initial offer period and NAV per Unit after the initial offer period. As such, any Sales Charge applicable is excluded from the calculation of the Selling Price.</i>
SGD Hedged-class	Represents a Hedged-class issued by the Fund which is denominated in SGD.
Share or Shares	Means a share of any class representing a participation in the capital of the Company, and carrying rights attributable to a relevant Share Class, as further described in the Target Fund Prospectus.
Share Class	Means any class of Shares attributable to the Target Fund, and carrying rights to participate in the assets and liabilities of the Target Fund.
Shareholder	Means a holder of Shares.
Sophisticated Investor	Refers to – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) an individual whose total net personal assets, or total net joint assets with his or her spouse, exceed MYR 3 million or its equivalent in foreign currencies, excluding the value of the individual’s primary residence; (2) an individual who has a gross annual income exceeding MYR 300,000 or its equivalent in foreign currencies per annum in the preceding 12 months; (3) an individual who, jointly with his or her spouse, has a gross annual income

	<p>exceeding MYR 400,000 or its equivalent in foreign currencies per annum in the preceding 12 months;</p> <p>(4) a corporation with total net assets exceeding MYR 10 million or its equivalent in foreign currencies based on the last audited accounts;</p> <p>(5) a partnership with total net assets exceeding MYR 10 million or its equivalent in foreign currencies;</p> <p>(6) a unit trust scheme or prescribed investment scheme;</p> <p>(7) a private retirement scheme;</p> <p>(8) a closed-end fund approved by the SC;</p> <p>(9) a company that is registered as a trust company under the Trust Companies Act 1949 which has assets under management exceeding MYR 10 million or its equivalent in foreign currencies;</p> <p>(10) a corporation that is a public company under the Companies Act 2016 which is approved by the SC to be a trustee under the Act and has assets under management exceeding MYR 10 million or its equivalent in foreign currencies;</p> <p>(11) a statutory body established by an Act of Parliament or an enactment of any State;</p> <p>(12) a pension fund approved by the Director General of Inland Revenue under section 150 of the Income Tax Act 1967 [Act 53];</p> <p>(13) central bank of Malaysia;</p> <p>(14) a holder of a capital markets services licence or an executive director or a chief executive officer of a holder of a capital markets services licence;</p> <p>(15) a licensed bank as defined in the Financial Services Act 2013;</p> <p>(16) a licensed Islamic bank as defined in the Islamic Financial Services Act 2013;</p> <p>(17) a licensed insurer as defined in the Financial Services Act 2013;</p> <p>(18) a licensed takaful operator as defined in the Islamic Financial Services Act 2013;</p> <p>(19) a Labuan bank or an insurance licensee as defined in the Labuan Financial Services and Securities Act 2010 [Act 704];</p> <p>(20) a takaful licensee as defined in the Labuan Islamic Financial Services and Securities Act 2010 [Act 705]; or</p> <p>(21) such other investor(s) as may be permitted by the SC from time to time and/or under the relevant guidelines for wholesale funds.</p>
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 of the Unit Holders present and voting at the meeting in person or by proxy; for the avoidance of doubt, “three-fourths of the Unit Holders present and voting” means three-fourths 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 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 each of the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect, and collectively the “Stock Connects”.
Sub-fund	Means any sub-fund of the Company.
Target Fund	Refers to BlackRock Global Funds – Next Generation Technology Fund.
Target Fund Prospectus	Means the offering memorandum of the Target Fund, as amended, modified or supplemented from time to time.
Trustee	Refers to CIMB Commerce Trustee Berhad
UCITS	Means an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities.
UCITS Directive	Means 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 UCITS, as amended.

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 and which has not been cancelled. <i>It is also the total number of Units issued at a particular valuation point.</i>
Unit Holder, you	Means the person for the time being who, in full compliance to the relevant laws is a Sophisticated Investor pursuant to the Guidelines including a jointholder.
USD Class	Represents a Class issued by the Fund which is denominated in USD.
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 AFFIN HWANG WORLD SERIES - NEXT GENERATION TECHNOLOGY FUND

FUND CATEGORY : Feeder (Wholesale)

BASE CURRENCY : USD

FUND TYPE : Growth

FINANCIAL YEAR END : 31 October

DISTRIBUTION POLICY

The Fund is not expected to make distribution. However, incidental distribution may be declared whenever is appropriate.

INVESTORS' PROFILE

The Fund is suitable for you, if you:

- seek capital appreciation;
- have a medium to long term investment horizon; and
- are able to tolerate high risk.

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 ACWI Information Technology 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, deposits and/or cash.

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, deposits and/or cash. The Fund may also have the flexibility to invest in non-US related money market instruments, deposits and/or cash.

We may take temporary defensive positions that may be inconsistent with the Fund's principal strategy by reducing its investment in the Target Fund and raise the liquidity levels of the Fund during adverse market conditions to protect the Unit Holders' interest. In raising the Fund's liquidity levels, we may also invest in CIS that are able to meet the Fund's investment objective.

We may substitute the Target Fund with another fund that has a similar investment 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 changes are made.

Derivatives

We may use derivatives, such as foreign exchange forward contracts and cross currency swaps, mainly for hedging purposes. Cross currency swaps and/or foreign exchange forward contracts may be used to hedge the principal and/or the returns of the foreign currency exposure of any of the Class(es) against the Base Currency. The employment of derivatives under these circumstances is expected to reduce the impact of foreign currency movements of the Fund's NAV, irrespective of the currency classes. While the hedging strategy 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 may also employ derivatives for investment purposes to enhance the returns of the Fund by taking a view on the underlying asset or currency and establish a long position to gain a specific underlying exposure. The types of derivatives envisaged for investment purposes include forwards and swaps which are OTC or traded on centralised exchanges.

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 above, 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 are 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 INVESTMENT

The Fund will invest in the following investments:

- CIS;
- Money market instruments;
- Deposits;
- Derivatives; and
- Any other form of investments permitted by the SC that is in line with the investment objective and asset allocation of the Fund.

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 last available bid exchange rate quoted by Bloomberg or Reuters 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. If the foreign market in which the Fund is invested is closed for business, we will value the underlying assets based on the latest available price as at the day the particular foreign market was last opened for business.

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 follows:

- **Unlisted CIS**
Investments in unlisted CIS shall be valued 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**
The valuation of MYR denominated money market instruments will be done using the price quoted by a bond pricing agency registered with the SC. For foreign money market instruments, valuation will be done using the indicative yield quoted by independent and reputable institution.
- **Derivatives**
The 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"), we will apply interpolation formula to compute the value of the FX Forwards based on the rates provided by Bloomberg or Reuters. If the rates are not available on Bloomberg or Reuters, the FX Forwards will be valued by reference to the average indicative rate quoted by at least three (3) independent dealers. In the case where the Manager is unable to obtain quotation from three (3) independent dealers, the FX Forwards will be valued in accordance with a fair value as determined by us in good faith, on 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 us, on 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 any foreign currency will ONLY be made through bank transfers.

Classes	USD Class	MYR Hedged - class	SGD Hedged-class	AUD Hedged-class	MYR Class	GBP Hedged-class	EUR Hedged-class	RMB Hedged-class																																													
Initial Offer Price	USD 0.50	MYR 0.50	SGD 0.50	AUD 0.50	MYR 0.50	GBP 0.50	EUR 0.50	RMB 0.50																																													
	The initial offer price is the Selling Price and Repurchase Price for each Unit during the initial offer period.																																																				
Initial Offer Period	<p>➤ The initial offer period for USD Class, MYR Hedged-class, SGD Hedged-class and AUD Hedged-class will be for a period of not more than forty-five (45) days from the Commencement Date. The initial offer period may be shortened if we determine that it is in your best interest.</p> <p>➤ The initial offer period for MYR Class, 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.</p>																																																				
Minimum Initial Investment*	USD 5,000	MYR 5,000	SGD 5,000	AUD 5,000	MYR 5,000	GBP 5,000	EUR 5,000	RMB 5,000																																													
Minimum Additional Investment*	USD 1,000	MYR 1,000	SGD 1,000	AUD 1,000	MYR 1,000	GBP 1,000	EUR 1,000	RMB 1,000																																													
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*	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units																																													
Unitholdings in Different Classes	<p>You should note that there are differences when purchasing Units of the USD Class and other Classes. For illustration purposes, assuming you have USD 10,000 to invest:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Class(es)</th><th>USD Class</th><th>MYR Hedged-class</th><th>SGD Hedged-class</th><th>AUD Hedged-class</th><th>MYR Class</th><th>GBP Hedged-class</th><th>EUR Hedged-class</th><th>RMB Hedged-class</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NAV per Unit</td><td>USD 0.50</td><td>MYR 0.50</td><td>SGD 0.50</td><td>AUD 0.50</td><td>MYR 0.50</td><td>GBP 0.50</td><td>EUR 0.50</td><td>RMB 0.50</td></tr> <tr> <td>Currency exchange rate</td><td>USD 1 = USD 1</td><td>USD 1 = MYR 4</td><td>USD 1 = SGD 2</td><td>USD 1 = AUD 2</td><td>USD 1 = MYR 4</td><td>USD 1 = GBP 0.75</td><td>USD 1 = EUR 0.95</td><td>USD 1 = RMB 6</td></tr> <tr> <td>Invested amount</td><td>USD 10,000 x USD 1 = USD 10,000</td><td>USD 10,000 x MYR 4 = MYR40,000</td><td>USD 10,000 x SGD 2 = SGD 20,000</td><td>USD 10,000 x AUD 2 = AUD 20,000</td><td>USD 10,000 x MYR 4 = MYR40,000</td><td>USD 10,000 x GBP 0.75 = GBP 7,500</td><td>USD 10,000 x EUR 0.95 = EUR 9,500</td><td>USD 10,000 x RMB 6 = RMB 60,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Units received</td><td>USD 10,000 ÷ USD 0.50 = 20,000 Units</td><td>MYR 40,000 ÷ MYR 0.50 = 80,000 Units</td><td>SGD 20,000 ÷ SGD 0.50 = 40,000 Units</td><td>AUD 20,000 ÷ AUD 0.50 = 40,000 Units</td><td>MYR 40,000 ÷ MYR 0.50 = 80,000 Units</td><td>GBP 7,500 ÷ GBP 0.50 = 15,000 Units</td><td>EUR 9,500 ÷ EUR 0.50 = 19,000 Units</td><td>RMB 60,000 ÷ RMB 0.50 = 120,000 Units</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Invested amount = USD 10,000 x currency exchange rate of the Class</i></p> <p><i>Units received = Invested amount ÷ NAV per Unit of the Class</i></p> <p>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,</p>								Class(es)	USD Class	MYR Hedged-class	SGD Hedged-class	AUD Hedged-class	MYR Class	GBP Hedged-class	EUR Hedged-class	RMB Hedged-class	NAV per Unit	USD 0.50	MYR 0.50	SGD 0.50	AUD 0.50	MYR 0.50	GBP 0.50	EUR 0.50	RMB 0.50	Currency exchange rate	USD 1 = USD 1	USD 1 = MYR 4	USD 1 = SGD 2	USD 1 = AUD 2	USD 1 = MYR 4	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 = MYR40,000	USD 10,000 x SGD 2 = SGD 20,000	USD 10,000 x AUD 2 = AUD 20,000	USD 10,000 x MYR 4 = MYR40,000	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	SGD 20,000 ÷ SGD 0.50 = 40,000 Units	AUD 20,000 ÷ AUD 0.50 = 40,000 Units	MYR 40,000 ÷ MYR 0.50 = 80,000 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
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* Subject to the Manager's discretion, you may negotiate for a lower amount or number of Units.

Classes	USD Class	MYR Hedged - class	SGD Hedged-class	AUD Hedged-class	MYR Class	GBP Hedged-class	EUR Hedged-class	RMB Hedged-class
	<p>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 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 of the value of the Units held by the Unit Holders present and voting at the meeting in person or by proxy.</p>							

The Fund may create new Classes and/or new Hedged-classes in respect of the Fund in the future. You will be notified of the issuance of the new Classes and/or new Hedged-classes by way of communiqué and the investors will be notified of the same by way of a supplemental or 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, and thereafter, on the NAV per Unit of a Class.

REPURCHASE CHARGE

Nil.

TRANSFER FEE

Nil.

SWITCHING FEE

Nil.

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 and expenses” for a particular day and dividing it with the “value of the Fund before income and 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 1.80% 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:

$$\frac{\text{USD 120 million} \times 1.80\%}{365 \text{ days}} = \text{USD 5,917.81 per day}$$

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 0.04% 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:

$$\frac{\text{USD 120 million} \times 0.04\%}{365 \text{ days}} = \text{USD 131.51 per day}$$

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 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 the valuation of any investment of the Fund by independent valuers for the benefit of 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 and expenses incurred in relation to the distribution of income (if any);
- 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, including our delegate (if any) 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 will be directed to the account of the Fund.

The soft commission can be retained by us or any of our delegate thereof provided that the goods and services are of demonstrable benefit to the Unit Holders in the form of research and advisory services that assist in the decision-making process relating to the Fund's investments, and any dealing with the broker is executed on terms which are most favourable for the Fund.

ABOUT THE TARGET FUND - BLACKROCK GLOBAL FUNDS — NEXT GENERATION TECHNOLOGY FUND

BASE CURRENCY	: USD
INCEPTION DATE OF THE TARGET FUND	: 4 September 2018
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	: Luxembourg
REGULATORY AUTHORITY	: CSSF

ABOUT BLACKROCK GLOBAL FUNDS (“THE COMPANY”)

The Target Fund is a sub-fund of the Company. The Company is established as a public limited company on 14 June 1962. The Company is an open ended variable capital investment company and is registered under Part I of the 2010 Law.

BLACKROCK (LUXEMBOURG) S.A. (THE “MANAGEMENT COMPANY”)

BlackRock (Luxembourg) S.A. has been appointed by the Company to act as its management company. The Management Company is authorised to act as a fund management company in accordance with Chapter 15 of the 2010 Law.

The Company has signed a management company agreement with the Management Company. Under this agreement, the Management Company is entrusted with the day-to-day management of the Company, with responsibility for performing directly or by way of delegation all operational functions relating to the Company’s investment management, administration and the marketing of the Target Fund.

The Management Company has delegated its investment management functions to the Investment Advisers. The Investment Advisers provide advice and management in the areas of stock and sector selection and strategic allocation. Notwithstanding the appointment of the Investment Advisers, the Management Company accepts full responsibility to the Company for all investment transactions.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE OF THE TARGET FUND

The investment objective of the Target Fund is to maximise total return.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY AND POLICY OF THE TARGET FUND

The Target Fund invests at least 70% of its total assets in the equity securities of companies globally whose predominant economic activity comprises the research, development, production and/or distribution of new and emerging technology.

The Target Fund will focus on next generation technology themes including artificial intelligence, computing, automation, robotics, technological analytics, e-commerce, payment systems, communications technology and generative design.

In normal market conditions the Target Fund will invest in a portfolio of equity securities of companies with large, medium and small market capitalisation. Although it is likely that most of the Target Fund’s investments will be in companies located in developed markets globally, the Target Fund may also invest in emerging markets.

The Target Fund is a Stock Connect fund and may invest directly up to 20% of its total assets in the PRC by investing via the Stock Connects.

The Target Fund may use derivatives for investment purposes and for the purposes of efficient portfolio management.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS APPLICABLE TO THE TARGET FUND

1. The Company’s articles of association permit it to invest in transferable securities and other liquid financial assets, to the full extent permitted by Luxembourg law.

2. The following restrictions of Luxembourg law and (where relevant) of the directors of the Company currently apply to the Company:
- 2.1 The investments of the Target Fund shall consist of:
- 2.1.1 Transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to official listings on regulated stock exchanges in member states of the EU;
- 2.1.2 Transferable securities and money market instruments dealt in on other regulated markets in member states of the EU, that are operating regularly, are recognised and are open to the public;
- 2.1.3 Transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to official listings on stock exchanges in any other country in Europe, Asia, Oceania, the American continents and Africa;
- 2.1.4 Transferable securities and money market instruments dealt in on other regulated markets that are operating regularly, are recognised and open to the public of any other country in Europe, Asia, Oceania, the American continents and Africa;
- 2.1.5 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 2.1.1 and 2.1.3 or regulated markets that are operating regularly, are recognised and open to the public as specified in 2.1.2 and 2.1.4 and that such admission is secured within a year of issue;
- 2.1.6 Units of UCITS and/or other undertakings for collective investment (“UCIs”) within the meaning of Article 1(2), points (a) and (b) of Directive 2009/65/EC, as amended, whether they are situated in a member state or not, provided that:
- such other UCIs are authorised under laws which provide that they are subject to supervision considered by CSSF to be equivalent to that laid down in EU law, and that cooperation between authorities is sufficiently ensured;
 - the level of protection for shareholders in the other UCIs is equivalent to that provided for shareholders 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 Directive 2009/65/EC, as amended;
 - 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; and
 - 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;
- 2.1.7 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-member state, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those laid down in EU law;
- 2.1.8 Financial derivative instruments, including equivalent cash-settled instruments, dealt in on a regulated market; and/or financial derivative instruments dealt in OTC derivatives, provided that:
- the underlying consists of instruments described in subparagraphs 2.1.1 to 2.1.7 above and 2.1.9 below, 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.
- 2.1.9 Money market instruments other than those dealt in on a 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-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 member states belong;
 - issued by an undertaking any securities of which are dealt in on regulated markets referred to in subparagraphs 2.1.1, 2.1.2 or 2.1.3 above;
 - 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, 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.
- 2.2 Furthermore, the Target Fund may invest no more than 10% of its net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments other than those referred to in sub-paragraphs 2.1.1 to 2.1.9.
- 2.3 The Target Fund may acquire the units of other funds in the Company, UCITS and/or other UCIs referred to in paragraph 2.1.6. The Target Fund's aggregate investment in UCITS, other sub-funds in the Company and other UCI's will not exceed 10% of its net assets in order that the Target Fund is deemed eligible investments for other UCITS funds.
- 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 2.6.
- 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, no subscription or redemption fees may be charged to the Company on its investment in the units of such other UCITS and/or UCIs.
- 2.4 When the Target Fund invests in shares of another sub-fund in the Company (the "target sub-fund"):
- the target sub-fund may not itself invest in the Target Fund;
 - the target sub-fund may not invest more than 10% of its net assets in units of another sub-fund of the Company (as set out in paragraph 2.3 above);
 - any voting rights which may be attached to the shares of the target sub-fund will be suspended for the Target Fund for the duration of the investment;
 - any management fees or subscription or redemption fees payable in relation to the target sub-fund may not be charged to the Target Fund; and
 - the net asset value of the shares of the target sub-fund may not be considered for the purpose of the requirement that the capital of the Company should be above the legal minimum as specified in the 2010 Law, currently EUR 1,250,000.
- 2.5 The Target Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets.
- 2.6 The Target Fund may not invest in any one issuer in excess of the limits set out below:

- 2.6.1 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;
- 2.6.2 Not more than 20% of the Target Fund's net assets may be invested in deposits made with the same entity;
- 2.6.3 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-member state or by public international bodies to which one or more member states belong; and
 - a maximum of 25% in the case of certain bonds when these are issued 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 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.
- 2.6.4 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 limits referred to in the two indents of paragraph 2.6.3 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 sub-paragraphs 2.6.1 to 2.6.4 above, the Target Fund may not combine:

- investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by a single entity;
- 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 above-mentioned restrictions.

The limits provided for in sub-paragraphs 2.6.1 to 2.6.4 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 paragraphs 2.6.1 to 2.6.4 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 recognised international accounting rules, are regarded as a single entity for the purpose of calculating the investment limits mentioned in sub-paragraphs 2.6.1 to 2.6.4 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 2.6.1 and the three indents under 2.6.4 above.

Without prejudice to the limits laid down in paragraph 2.8 below, the limit of 10% laid down in sub-paragraph 2.6.1 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;
- it is replicable;
- it is transparent, with the full calculation methodology and index performance published; and
- it is subject to independent valuation.

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 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.

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

2.8 The Company may not:

2.8.1 Acquire more than 10% of the shares with non-voting rights of one and the same issuer;

2.8.2 Acquire more than 10% of the debt securities of one and the same issuer;

2.8.3 Acquire more than 25% of the units of one and the same undertaking for collective investment; and

2.8.4 Acquire more than 10% of the money market instruments of any single issuer.

The limits stipulated in sub-paragraphs 2.8.2, 2.8.3 and 2.8.4 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.

2.9 The limits stipulated in paragraphs 2.7 and 2.8 above do not apply to:

2.9.1 Transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EU member state or its local authorities;

2.9.2 Transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-EU member state;

2.9.3 Transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international institutions of which one or more EU member states are members;

2.9.4 Transferable securities held by the Target Fund in the capital of a company incorporated in a non-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-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; and

- 2.9.5 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 Shareholders' request exclusively on its or their behalf.
- 2.10 The Company may always, in the interest of the Shareholders, exercise the subscription rights attached to securities, which form part of its assets.

When the maximum percentages stated in paragraphs 2.2 through 2.8 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.

- 2.11 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. Any repayment of monies borrowed, together with accrued interest and any fees arising from the committed credit line (including for the avoidance of doubt any commitment fee that may be due to the lender), shall be paid out of the assets of the Target Fund. Any new funds of the Company will not automatically be subject to a credit line and will therefore be required to be added by way of a joinder process. This process includes, inter alia, any necessary due diligence being carried out by the lenders in order to approve the addition of the new funds of the Company. During this period, such funds of the Company will not be subject to, or able to draw down on, any credit line. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that the addition of any new funds of the Company will be approved by the lenders, or that credit will be available to the Target Fund since the credit line is subject to availability (on an equitable allocation basis) between the funds of the Company and other BlackRock funds participating in the credit agreement. As such, certain funds of the Company may not be subject to the credit line and will not incur any fees with respect to the same.
- 2.12 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 subparagraphs 2.1.6, 2.1.8 and 2.1.9 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.
- 2.13 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 2.1.6, 2.1.8 and 2.1.9 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 above.
- 2.14 The Company's assets may not include precious metals or certificates representing them, commodities, commodities contracts, or certificates representing commodities.
- 2.15 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.
- 2.16 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.
- 2.17 The Reserve Funds shall not undertake any of the activities set out in Article 9(2) of the MMF Regulations, including borrowing and lending cash.

FINANCIAL TECHNIQUES AND FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS OF THE TARGET FUND

1. Financial techniques and instruments
 - 1.1 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.

- 1.2 In addition, the Company is authorised to employ techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and to money market instruments under the conditions and within the limits laid down by the CSSF provided that such techniques and instruments are used for the purpose of efficient portfolio management or for hedging purposes.
- 1.3 When these operations concern the use of derivative instruments, these conditions and limits shall conform to the provisions laid down in the 2010 Law. Under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Company to diverge from its investment policies and investment restrictions.
- 1.4 The Company will ensure that the global exposure of the underlying assets shall not exceed the total net value of the Target Fund. The underlying assets of index based derivative instruments are not combined to the investment limits laid down under sub-paragraphs 2.6.1. to 2.6.4 above:
 - 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; and
 - 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.
- 1.5 Efficient portfolio management – other techniques and instruments.

In addition to the investments in financial derivatives instruments, the Company may employ other techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments subject to the conditions set out in the CSSF Circular 08/356, as amended from time to time, and ESMA Guidelines ESMA/2012/832EL, such as repurchase/ reverse repurchase transactions, (“repo transactions”) and securities lending.

The maximum and expected proportion of the net asset value of the Target Fund can be subject to securities lending and repo transactions. The expected proportion is not a limit and the actual percentage may vary over time depending on factors including, but not limited to, market conditions and borrowing demand in the market.

Techniques and instruments which relate to transferable securities or money market instruments and which are used for the purpose of efficient portfolio management, including financial derivatives instruments which are not used for direct investment purposes, shall be understood as a reference to techniques and instruments which fulfil the following criteria:

- 1.5.1 They are economically appropriate in that they are realised in a cost effective way;
- 1.5.2 They are entered into for one or more of the following specific aims:
 - a) reduction of risk;
 - b) reduction of cost; and/or
 - c) generation of additional capital or income for the Company with a level of risk which is consistent with the risk profile of the Company and the Target Fund and the risk diversification rules applicable to them;
- 1.5.3 Their risks are adequately captured by the risk management process of the Company; and
- 1.5.4 They cannot result in a change to the Target Fund’s declared investment objective or add significant supplementary risks in comparison to the general risk policy as described in the Target Fund Prospectus.

Techniques and instruments (other than financial derivatives instruments) which may be used for efficient portfolio management purposes are set out below and are subject to the conditions set out below.

Moreover those transactions may be carried out for 100% of the assets held by the Target Fund provided (i) that their volume is kept at an appropriate level or that the Company is entitled to

request the return of the securities lent in a manner that enables it, at all times, to meet its redemption obligations; and (ii) that these transactions do not jeopardise the management of the Company's assets in accordance with the investment policy of the Target Fund. Risks shall be monitored in accordance with the risk management process of the Company.

As part of the efficient portfolio management techniques the Target Fund may underwrite or sub-underwrite certain offerings from time to time through the Investment Adviser. The Management Company will seek to ensure that the Target Fund will receive the commissions and fees payable under such contracts and all investments acquired pursuant to such contracts will form part of the Target Fund's assets. Under the Luxembourg regulation, there is no requirement to require a prior consent of the trustee/depositary.

1.6 Securities lending transactions and related potential conflicts of interests.

The Target Fund may conduct securities lending transactions in aggregate for up to such percentage of its net asset value.

The Company may enter into securities lending transactions provided that it complies with the following rules:

- 1.6.1 The Company may lend securities either directly or through a standardised system organised by a recognised clearing institution or a lending program organised by a financial institution subject to prudential supervision rules which are recognised by the CSSF as equivalent to those laid down in EU law and specialised in this type of transactions;
- 1.6.2 The borrower must be subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those prescribed by EU law;
- 1.6.3 Net exposures (i.e. the exposures of the Target Fund less the collateral received by the Target Fund) to a counterparty arising from securities lending transactions shall be taken into account in the 20% limit provided for in Article 43(2) of the 2010 Law;
- 1.6.4 As part of its lending transactions, the Company must receive collateral, the market value of which, shall, at all times, be equal to at least the market value of the securities lent plus a premium;
- 1.6.5 Such collateral must be received prior to or simultaneously with the transfer of the securities lent. When the securities are lent through an intermediary referred to under 1.6.1 above, the transfer of the securities lent may be effected prior to receipt of the collateral, if the relevant intermediary ensures proper completion of the transaction. The intermediary may, instead of the borrower, provide to the UCITS collateral in lieu of the borrower; and
- 1.6.6 The Company must have the right to terminate any securities lending arrangement which it has entered into at any time or demand the return of any or all of the securities loaned.

Counterparties for securities lending transactions are selected based on a rigorous credit assessment and in-depth review at the individual legal entity level at the outset of the trading relationship. Credit assessments include an evaluation of the legal entity corporate and/or ownership structure, regulatory regime, track record, financial health and any external agency ratings, where applicable.

There are potential conflicts of interests in managing a securities lending program, including but not limited to: (i) BlackRock Advisors (UK) Limited ("BlackRock") as lending agent may have an incentive to increase or decrease the amount of securities on loan or to lend particular securities in order to generate additional risk-adjusted revenue for BlackRock and its affiliates; and (ii) BlackRock as lending agent may have an incentive to allocate loans to clients that would provide more revenue to BlackRock. As described further below, BlackRock seeks to mitigate this conflict by providing its securities lending clients with equal lending opportunities over time in order to approximate pro-rata allocation.

As part of its securities lending program, BlackRock indemnifies certain clients and/or funds against a shortfall in collateral in the event of borrower default. BlackRock's Risk and Quantitative Analytics Group ("RQA") calculates, on a regular basis, BlackRock's potential dollar exposure to the risk of collateral shortfall upon counterparty default ("shortfall risk") under the securities lending program for both indemnified and non-indemnified clients.

On a periodic basis, RQA also determines the maximum amount of potential indemnified shortfall risk arising from securities lending activities ("indemnification exposure limit") and the maximum amount of counterparty-specific credit exposure ("credit limits") BlackRock is willing to assume as well as the program's operational complexity. RQA oversees the risk model that calculates projected shortfall values using loan-level factors such as loan and collateral type and market value as well as specific borrower counterparty credit characteristics. When necessary, RQA may further adjust other securities lending program attributes by restricting eligible collateral or reducing counterparty credit limits. As a result, the management of the indemnification exposure limit may affect the amount of securities lending activity BlackRock may conduct at any given point in time and impact indemnified and non-indemnified clients by reducing the volume of lending opportunities for certain loans (including by asset type, collateral type and/or revenue profile).

BlackRock uses a predetermined systematic and fair process in order to approximate pro-rata allocation. In order to allocate a loan to a portfolio: (i) BlackRock as a whole must have sufficient lending capacity pursuant to the various program limits (i.e. indemnification exposure limit and counterparty credit limits); (ii) the lending portfolio must hold the asset at the time a loan opportunity arrives; and (iii) the lending portfolio must also have enough inventory, either on its own or when aggregated with other portfolios into one single market delivery, to satisfy the loan request. In doing so, BlackRock seeks to provide equal lending opportunities for all portfolios, independent of whether BlackRock indemnifies the portfolio. Equal opportunities for lending portfolios does not guarantee equal outcomes. Specifically, short and long-term outcomes for individual clients may vary due to asset mix, asset/liability spreads on different securities, and the overall limits imposed by the firm.

1.7 Repo transactions

The Company may enter into:

- repurchase transactions which consist of the purchase or sale of securities with provisions reserving the seller the right or the obligation to repurchase from the buyer securities sold at a price and term specified by the two parties in their contractual arrangement; and
- reverse repurchase agreement transactions, which consist of a forward transaction at the maturity of which the seller (counterparty) has the obligation to repurchase the securities sold and the Company the obligation to return the securities received under the transaction.

The Target Fund may conduct repurchase/reverse repurchase transactions in aggregate for up to such percentage of its latest available net asset value. All incremental incomes generated from such transactions will be accrued to the Target Fund.

1.7.1 The Company can act either as buyer or seller in repo transactions. Its involvement in such transactions is however subject to the following rules:

- a) the fulfilment of the conditions 1.6.2 and 1.6.3;
- b) during the life of a repo transaction with the Company acting as purchaser, the Company shall not sell the securities which are the object of the contract, before the counterparty has exercised its option or until the deadline for the repurchase has expired, unless the Company has other means of coverage;
- c) the securities acquired by the Company under a repo transaction must conform to the Target Fund's investment policy and investment restrictions and must be limited to:
 - i. short-term bank certificates or money market instruments as defined in Directive 2007/16/EC of 19 March 2007;
 - ii. bonds issued by non-governmental issuers offering an adequate liquidity; and
 - iii. assets referred to under 1.8.2(b), 1.8.2(c) and 1.8.2(d) below.

- 1.7.2 Where the Company enters into repurchase agreements, it must be able at any time to recall any securities subject to the repurchase agreement or to terminate the repurchase agreement into which it has entered. Fixed-term repurchase agreements that do not exceed seven days should be considered as arrangements on terms that allow the assets to be recalled at any time by the Company.
- 1.7.3 Where the Company enters into reverse repurchase agreements, it must be able at any time to recall the full amount of cash or to terminate the reverse repurchase agreement on either an accrued basis or a mark-to-market basis. When the cash is callable at any time on a mark-to-market basis, the mark-to-market value of the reverse repurchase agreement should be used for the calculation of the net asset value. Fixed-term reverse repurchase agreements that do not exceed seven days should be considered as arrangements on terms that allow the assets to be recalled at any time by the Company.
- 1.8 Management of collateral for OTC financial derivative transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques.
- 1.8.1 Collateral obtained in respect of OTC financial derivative transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques ("Collateral"), such as a repo transaction or securities lending arrangement, must comply with the following criteria:
- a) liquidity: Collateral (other than cash) should be highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multi-lateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to its pre-sale valuation. Collateral received should also comply with the provisions of Article 48 of the 2010 Law;
 - b) valuation: Collateral should be capable of being valued marked to market on a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as Collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place;
 - c) issuer credit quality: Collateral should be of high quality;
 - d) correlation: Collateral should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty;
 - e) diversification: Collateral should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers with a maximum exposure to a given issuer of 20% of the Target Fund's net asset value. When the Target Fund is exposed to different counterparties, the different baskets of Collateral should be aggregated to calculate the 20% limit of exposure to a single issuer; and
 - f) immediately available: Collateral must be capable of being fully enforced by the Company at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.

Counterparties for repurchase/reverse repurchase transactions are selected based on a rigorous credit assessment and in-depth review at the individual legal entity level at the outset of the trading relationship. Credit assessments include an evaluation of the legal entity corporate and/or ownership structure, regulatory regime, track record, financial health and any external agency ratings, where applicable.

- 1.8.2 Subject to the above criteria, Collateral must comply with the following criteria:
- a) liquid assets such as cash, short term bank deposits, money market instruments as defined in Directive 2007/16/EC of 19 March 2007, letters of credit and guarantees at first demand issued by a first class credit institution not affiliated to the counterparty;
 - b) bonds issued or guaranteed by a member state of the OECD or by their local authorities or supranational institutions and bodies of a community, regional or world-wide scope;
 - c) shares or units issued by money market-type UCIs calculating a daily net asset value and having a rating of AAA or its equivalent;
 - d) shares or units issued by UCITS investing mainly in bonds/ shares mentioned under e) and f) hereunder;
 - e) bonds issued or guaranteed by first class issuers offering an adequate liquidity; or
 - f) shares admitted to or dealt in on a regulated market of a member state of the EU or on a stock exchange of a member state of the OECD, provided that these shares are included in a main index.

- 1.8.3 Where there is title transfer, the Collateral received should be held by the Depositary, or its agent. This is not applicable in the event that there is no title transfer in which case the Collateral will be held by a third party custodian which is subject to prudential supervision, and which is unrelated to the provider of the Collateral.
- 1.8.4 When the Collateral given in the form of cash exposes the Company to a credit risk vis-à-vis the trustee of this Collateral, such exposure shall be subject to the 20% limitation as laid down in paragraph 2.6 above.
- 1.8.5 During the duration of the agreement, non-cash Collateral cannot be sold, re-invested or pledged.
- 1.8.6 Cash received as Collateral may only be:
- a) placed on deposit with entities prescribed in Article 50(f) of Directive 2009/65/EC;
 - b) invested in high quality government bonds;
 - c) used for the purpose of reverse repurchase agreements provided the transactions are with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and the Company can recall at any time the full amount of the cash on an accrued basis; and
 - d) invested in short term money market funds as defined in the MMF Regulations.

Re-invested cash Collateral should be diversified in accordance with the diversification requirements applicable to non-cash Collateral.

- 1.8.7 The Company has implemented a haircut policy in respect of each class of assets received as Collateral in order to reduce exposure to trading counterparties for OTC derivative, securities lending and reverse repurchase transactions. These transactions are executed under standardised legal documentation that include terms related to credit support and eligible collateral, including haircuts to be applied.

A haircut is a discount applied to the value of a Collateral asset to account for the fact that its valuation, or liquidity profile, may deteriorate over time. The haircut policy takes account of the characteristics of the relevant asset class, including the credit standing of the issuer of the Collateral, the price volatility of the Collateral and the results of any stress tests which may be performed in accordance with the collateral management policy. Subject to the framework of agreements in place with the relevant counterparty, which may or may not include minimum transfer amounts, it is the intention of the Company that any Collateral received shall have a value, adjusted in light of the haircut policy, which equals or exceeds the relevant counterparty exposure where appropriate.

The applicable haircuts for each of the relevant types of assets held as Collateral are specified below as a valuation percentage. Larger haircuts than those noted below may be applied at the sole discretion of the Company; larger haircuts may apply to certain counterparties, and/or to certain transactions (e.g. wrong way risk).

The Company reserves the right to vary this policy at any time in which case the Target Fund Prospectus will be updated accordingly.

OTC Derivative Transactions

Eligible Collateral	Minimum Haircut Applicable
Cash	0%
Government bonds having a remaining term to maturity of one year or less.	0.5%
Government bonds having a remaining term to maturity of greater than one year but less than or equal to five years.	2%
Government bonds having a remaining term to maturity of greater than five years.	4%
Non-government bonds having a remaining term to maturity of less than or equal to five years.	10%
Non-government bonds having a remaining term to maturity of greater than 5 years.	12%

Securities Lending Transactions

Eligible Collateral	Minimum Haircut Applicable
Cash	2%
Money market funds	2%
Government bonds	2.5%
Supranational/ agency bonds	2.5%
Equities (including American depositary receipts and ETFs)	5%

Reverse Repurchase Transactions

Eligible Collateral	Minimum Haircut Applicable
Government bonds	0%
Corporate bonds	6%

- 1.8.8 Risk and potential conflicts of interest associated with OTC derivatives and efficient portfolio management.
- There are certain risks involved in OTC derivative transactions, efficient portfolio management activities and the management of Collateral in relation to such activities. Please refer to the sections of the Target Fund Prospectus entitled “Conflicts of interest from relationships within the BlackRock Group and with the PNC Group” and “Risk Considerations” and, in particular but without limitation, the risk factors relating to derivatives, counterparty risk and counterparty risk to the Depositary. These risks may expose investors to an increased risk of loss.
 - The combined counterparty risk on any transaction involving OTC derivative instruments or efficient portfolio management techniques 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 on the EU. This limit is set at 5% in any other case.
 - The Company’s delegates will continuously assess the credit or counterparty risk as well as the potential risk, which is for trading activities, the risk resulting from adverse movements in the level of volatility of market prices and will assess the hedging effectiveness on an ongoing basis. They will define specific internal limits applicable to these kinds of operations and monitor the counterparties accepted for these transactions.

SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

Securities financing transactions such as securities lending, repurchase transactions, total return swaps (“TRS”) and contracts for difference (“CFDs”) may be used by the Target Fund (subject to its investment objective and policy) either to help meet the investment objective of the Target Fund and/or as part of efficient portfolio management.

The table below specifies the maximum and expected proportion of the net asset value of the Target Fund that can be subject to securities financing transactions for the purposes of the Securities Financing Transaction Regulation 2015 (2015/2365). The expected proportion is not a limit and the actual percentage may vary over time depending on factors including, but not limited to, market conditions. The maximum figure is a limit.

	TRS and CFDs (in aggregate*) Maximum/expected proportion of the net asset value of the Target Fund (%)	Securities lending** Maximum/expected proportion of the net asset value of the Target Fund (%)	Repo transactions Maximum/expected proportion of the net asset value of the Target Fund (%)
Target Fund	40/0	100/0-49	40/5

* Within the total ranges noted above, the Target Fund’s exposure to CFDs and TRS will vary.

** The maximum proportion of the net asset value of the Target Fund that can be subject to securities lending is indicated in the table above. The demand to borrow securities is a significant driver for the amount that is actually lent from the Target Fund at a given time. Borrowing demand fluctuates over time and depends to a large extent on market factors that cannot be forecasted precisely. Due to fluctuations in borrowing demand in the market, future lending volumes could fall outside of this range.

Risk Management Process of the Target Fund

The Management Company uses “Commitment Approach” in order to measure the global exposure of the Target Fund and manage the potential loss to them due to market risk.

The Commitment Approach is a methodology that aggregates the underlying market or notional values of financial derivative instruments to determine the degree of global exposure of the Target Fund to financial derivative instruments.

Pursuant to the 2010 Law, the global exposure for the Target Fund under the Commitment Approach must not exceed 100% of the Target Fund’s net asset value.

Fees and Charges of the Target Fund

Initial Charge	Up to 5.00% of the price of the Shares. <i>Please note that the Fund will not be charged the initial charge when it invests in the Target Fund.</i>
Redemption Charge	Not applicable.
Performance Fee	Not applicable.
Management Fee	Up to 1.50% per annum of the net asset value of the Target Fund. <i>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.</i>
Administrative Fee	Up to 0.25% per annum of the net asset value of the Target Fund.

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 the 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 law 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 CIS, 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 investment 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 investment 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 or financing to finance your investment. The inherent risk of investing with borrowed money includes you being unable to service the loan 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.
Operational risk	Operational risk is the risk of loss due to the breakdown, deficiencies or weaknesses in the operational support functions resulting in the operations or internal control processes producing an insufficient degree of customer quality or internal control by the Manager. Operational risk is typically associated with human error, system failure, fraud and inadequate or defective procedures and controls.

	SPECIFIC RISKS OF THE FUND
Concentration risk	This Fund is a feeder fund which invests in a single CIS. 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 investment objective of the Fund if, in our opinion, the Target Fund no longer meets the Fund's investment objective subject to Unit Holders' approval.

	SPECIFIC RISKS OF THE FUND
Liquidity risk	<p>Liquidity risk refers to two scenarios. The first is where an investment cannot be sold due to the unavailability of a buyer for that investment. The second scenario exists where the investment, by its nature, is thinly traded. This will have the effect of causing the investment to be sold below its fair value which would adversely affect the NAV of the Fund. Upon such event and in the best interest of the Unit Holders, the Trustee may suspend the repurchase of Units requests. Please refer to <i>"Suspension of Dealing in Units"</i> of this Information Memorandum for more details.</p> <p>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 Management Company 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.</p> <p>In addition, the Target Fund may not be able to pay repurchase proceeds within the prescribed period due to unusual market conditions, unusually high volume of repurchase requests, or such other uncontrollable factors. To meet repurchase requests, the Target Fund may be forced to sell investments at an unfavourable price and/or condition.</p> <p>In managing liquidity risk, we will maintain sufficient liquidity level for the purposes of meeting repurchase requests.</p>
Suspension of dealing in Units risk	<p>The Fund may be at risk of having a temporarily suspension of dealing in Units or deferment of the calculation of net asset value in the Target Fund and/or its Share Class when the following occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - any exchange or market, on which a substantial portion of the Target Fund's investments is traded, is closed, otherwise than for public holidays, or while dealings on any such exchange or market are restricted or suspended; - the Company is unable to repatriate funds for the purpose of making payments on the redemption of the Shares of the Target Fund or during which any transfer of the 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 prices or rates of exchange; - a breakdown exists in the means of communications or computation normally employed in determining any of the Target Fund's assets, or the current price or values on any market of stock exchange; - the Company, the Target Fund or the Share Class is being, or may be, wound-up on or following the date on which notice is given of the meeting of Shareholders at which a resolution to wind up the Company, the Target Fund or the Share Class is proposed; - any state of affairs exists that, in the view of the Management Company, constitutes an emergency as a result of which disposal or valuation of investments of the Target Fund by the Company is impracticable; - the Management Company has determined that there has been a material change in the valuation of a substantial proportion of the investments of the Company attributable to the Target Fund, and has further decided, in order to safeguard the interests of the Shareholders and the Company, to delay the preparation or use of a valuation or carry out a later or subsequent valuation; - in the case of a suspension of the calculation of the net asset value of one or several underlying investment funds in which the Target Fund has invested a substantial portion of assets; - in the case of a merger, if the Management Company deems this to be justified for the protection of the Shareholders; - any other circumstance exists where a failure to do so might result in the Company or its Shareholders incurring any liability to taxation or suffering other pecuniary disadvantages or other detriment that the Company or its Shareholders might not otherwise have suffered.

	SPECIFIC RISKS OF THE FUND
	<p>A suspension will apply to all types of dealings in shares (except transfers) and will apply at the Target Fund or Share Class level as applicable.</p> <p>In connection with suspensions, the Company will refuse to accept requests to buy, switch or redeem Shares during the time the Management Company has suspended the calculation of net asset value of the Target Fund. During this time Shareholders may withdraw their request. Any requests that are not withdrawn will be dealt on the next valuation day once the suspension is over.</p> <p>Unit Holders will be informed of any suspension or deferment as appropriate.</p>
Country risk	<p>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 or prices of Units to fall.</p>
Currency risk	<p>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 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.</p> <p><i>Currency risk at the Fund level</i></p> <p>The impact of the exchange rate movement between the Base Currency and the currency of the underlying investments of the Fund (other than in USD) may result in a depreciation of the value of the investments as expressed in the Base Currency.</p> <p><i>Currency risk at the Class level</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Currency risk at the Hedged-class level</i></p> <p>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 still 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.</p>
Management Company risk	<p>As a feeder fund, the Fund invests in the Target Fund which is managed by the Management Company. We have no control over the investment technique and knowledge, operational controls and management of the Management Company. In the event of any mismanagement of the Management Company, the Fund which invests substantially all of its assets into the Target Fund would be affected adversely.</p>

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Counterparty risk	<p>The Target Fund will be exposed to the credit risk of the parties with which it transacts and may also bear the risk of settlement default. Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Target Fund. This would include the counterparties to any derivatives, repurchase/reverse repurchase agreement or securities lending agreement that it enters into. Trading in derivatives which have not been collateralised gives rise to direct counterparty exposure. The Target Fund mitigates much of its credit risk to its derivative counterparties by receiving collateral with a value at least equal to the exposure to each counterparty but, to the extent</p>

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	that any derivative is not fully collateralised, a default by the counterparty may result in a reduction in the value of the Target Fund. A formal review of each new counterparty is completed, and all approved counterparties are monitored and reviewed on an ongoing basis. The Target Fund maintains an active oversight of counterparty exposure and the collateral management process.
Counterparty risk to the Depositary	<p>The assets of the Company are entrusted to the Depositary for safekeeping. In accordance with the UCITS Directive, in safekeeping the assets of the Company, the Depositary shall: (a) hold in custody all financial instruments that may be registered in a financial instruments account opened in the Depositary's books and all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to the Depositary; and (b) for other assets, verify the ownership of such assets and maintain a record accordingly. The assets of the Company should be identified in the Depositary's books as belonging to the Company.</p> <p>Securities held by the Depositary should be segregated from other securities/assets of the Depositary in accordance with applicable law and regulation which mitigates but does not exclude the risk of non-restitution in the case of bankruptcy of the Depositary. The investors are therefore exposed to the risk of the Depositary not being able to fully meet its obligation to reconstitute all of the assets of the Company in the case of bankruptcy of the Depositary. In addition, the Target Fund's cash held with the Depositary may not be segregated from the Depositary's own cash/cash under custody for other clients of the Depositary, and the Target Fund may therefore rank as an unsecured creditor in relation thereto in the case of bankruptcy of the Depositary.</p> <p>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 may be exposed to the risk of bankruptcy of the sub-custodians in circumstances where the Depositary may have no liability.</p> <p>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 may have no liability.</p>
Currency risk – base currency	<p>The Target Fund may invest in assets denominated in a currency other than the base currency of the Target Fund. Changes in exchange rates between the base currency of the Target Fund and the currency in which the assets are denominated and changes in exchange rate controls will cause the value of the asset expressed in the base currency of the Target Fund to fall or rise. The Target Fund may utilise techniques and instruments including derivatives for hedging purposes to control currency risk. However, it may not be possible or practical to completely mitigate currency risk in respect of the Target Fund's portfolio or specific assets within the portfolio. Furthermore, unless otherwise stated in the investment policies of the Target Fund, the Investment Adviser is not obliged to seek to reduce currency risk within the Target Fund.</p>
Derivatives risk	<p>(a) General</p> <p>The Target Fund may use derivatives for investment purposes and for the purposes of efficient portfolio management and to hedge market, interest rate and currency risk.</p> <p>The use of derivatives may expose the Target Fund to a higher degree of risk. These risks may include credit risk with regard to counterparties with whom the Target Fund trade, the risk of settlement default, volatility risk, OTC transaction risk, lack of liquidity of the derivatives, imperfect tracking between the change in value of the derivative, and the change in value of the underlying asset that the Target Fund is seeking to track and greater transaction costs than investing in the underlying assets directly. Some derivatives are leveraged and therefore may magnify or otherwise increase investment losses to the Target Fund.</p> <p>In accordance with standard industry practice when purchasing derivatives, the Target Fund may be required to secure its obligations to its counterparty. For non-funded derivatives, this may involve the placing of initial and/or variation margin assets with the counterparty. For derivatives which require the Target Fund to place initial margin assets with a counterparty, such assets may not be segregated from the counterparty's own assets and, being freely exchangeable and replaceable, the Target</p>

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	<p>Fund may have a right to the return of equivalent assets rather than the original margin assets deposited with the counterparty. These deposits or assets may exceed the value of the Target Fund's obligations to the counterparty in the event that the counterparty requires excess margin or collateral. In addition, as the terms of a derivative may provide for one counterparty to provide collateral to the other counterparty to cover the variation margin exposure arising under the derivative only if a minimum transfer amount is triggered, the Target Fund may have an uncollateralised risk exposure to a counterparty under a derivative up to such minimum transfer amount.</p> <p>Derivative contracts can be highly volatile, and the amount of initial margin is generally small relative to the size of the contract so that transactions may be leveraged in terms of market exposure. A relatively small market movement may have a potentially larger impact on derivatives than on standard bonds or equities. Leveraged derivative positions can therefore increase the Target Fund's volatility. Whilst the Target Fund will not borrow money to leverage it may for example take synthetic short positions through derivatives to adjust its exposure, always within the restrictions of the Target Fund. The Target Fund may enter into long positions executed using derivatives (synthetic long positions) such as futures positions including currency forwards.</p> <p>Additional risks associated with investing in derivatives may include a counterparty breaching its obligations to provide collateral, or due to operational issues (such as time gaps between the calculation of risk exposure to a counterparty's provision of additional collateral or substitutions of collateral or the sale of collateral in the event of a default by a counterparty), there may be instances where the Target Fund's credit exposure to its counterparty under a derivative contract is not fully collateralised but the Target Fund will continue to observe the limits set out in section "Investment and Borrowing Powers and Restrictions" of the Target Fund Prospectus. The use of derivatives may also expose the Target Fund to legal risk, which is the risk of loss resulting from changing laws or from the unexpected application of a law or regulation, or because a court declares a contract not legally enforceable. Where derivative instruments are used in this manner the overall risk profile of the Target Fund may be increased. Accordingly, the Company will employ a risk management process which enables the Management Company to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the Target Fund. The Management Company uses the "Commitment Approach" to calculate the Target Fund's global exposure, ensuring the Target Fund complies with the investment restrictions set out in section "Investment and Borrowing Powers and Restrictions" of the Target Fund Prospectus.</p> <p>b) Specific</p> <p>The Target Fund may use derivatives for investment purposes or for the purpose of efficient portfolio management in accordance with its respective investment objective and policies. In particular this may involve (on a non-exhaustive basis):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - using swap contracts to adjust interest rate risk; - using currency derivatives to buy or sell currency risk; - writing covered call options; - using credit default swaps to buy or sell credit risk; - using volatility derivatives to adjust volatility risk; - buying and selling options; - using swap contracts to gain exposure to one or more indices; - using synthetic short positions to take advantage of any negative investment views; and - using synthetic long positions to gain market exposure. <p>Investors should note the associated risks with the following types of derivatives instruments and strategies as described below:</p> <p><u>Credit default swaps, interest rate swaps, currency swaps, TRS, swaptions and CDFs.</u></p> <p>The use of credit default swaps may carry a higher risk than investing in bonds directly. A credit default swap allows the transfer of default risk. This allows investors</p>

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<p>to effectively buy insurance on a bond they hold (hedging the investment) or buy protection on a bond they do not physically own where the investment view is that the stream of coupon payments required will be less than the payments received due to the decline in credit quality. Conversely, where the investment view is that the payments due to decline in credit quality will be less than the coupon payments, protection will be sold by means of entering into a credit default swap. Accordingly, one party, the protection buyer, makes a stream of payments to the seller of protection, and a payment is due to the buyer in the event that there is a “credit event” (a decline in credit quality, which will be pre-defined in the agreement). If the credit event does not occur the buyer pays all the required premiums and the swap terminates on maturity with no further payments. The risk of the buyer is therefore limited to the value of the premiums paid.</p> <p>The market for credit default swaps may sometimes be more illiquid than bond markets. The Target Fund entering into credit default swaps must at all times be able to meet the redemption requests. Credit default swaps are valued on a regular basis according to verifiable and transparent valuation methods reviewed by the Company’s auditor.</p> <p>Interest rate swaps involve an exchange with another party of respective commitments to pay or receive interest, such as an exchange of fixed rate payments for floating rate payments. Currency swaps may involve the exchange of rights to make or receive payments in specified currencies. TRS involve the exchange of the right to receive the total return, coupons plus capital gains or losses, of a specified reference asset, index or basket of assets against the right to make fixed or floating payments. The Target Fund may enter into swaps as either the payer or receiver of payments under such swaps.</p> <p>Where the Target Fund enters into interest rate or TRS on a net basis, the two payment streams are netted out, with each party receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. Interest rate or TRS entered into on a net basis do not involve the physical delivery of investments, other underlying assets or principal. Accordingly, it is intended that the risk of loss with respect to interest rate swaps is limited to the net amount of interest payments that the Target Fund is contractually obliged to make (or in the case of TRS, the net amount of the difference between the total rate of return of a reference investment, index or basket of investments and the fixed or floating payments). If the other party to an interest rate or TRS defaults, in normal circumstances the Target Fund’s risk of loss consists of the net amount of interest or total return payments that each party is contractually entitled to receive. In contrast, currency swaps usually involve the delivery of the entire principal value of one designated currency in exchange for the other designated currency. Therefore, the entire principal value of a currency swap is subject to the risk that the other party to the swap will default on its contractual delivery obligations.</p> <p>The Target Fund may also buy or sell interest rate swaption contracts. These give the purchaser the right, but not the obligation to enter into an interest rate swap at a pre-set interest rate within a specified period of time. The interest rate swaption buyer pays a premium to the seller for this right. A receiver interest rate swaption gives the purchaser the right to receive fixed payments in return for paying a floating rate of interest. A payer interest rate swaption would give the purchaser the right to pay a fixed rate of interest in return for receiving a floating rate payment stream.</p> <p>CFDs are similar to swaps and may also be used by the Target Fund. A CFD is an agreement between a buyer and a seller stipulating that the seller will pay the buyer the difference between the current value of a security and its value when the contract is made. If the difference turns out to be negative, the buyer pays the seller.</p> <p>The use of credit default swaps, interest rate swaps, currency swaps, TRS, interest rate swaptions and CFDs is a specialised activity which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. If the Investment Adviser is incorrect in its forecasts of market values, interest rates and currency exchange rates, the investment performance of the Target Fund would be less favourable than it would have been if these investment techniques were not used.</p> <p><u>Volatility derivatives</u></p>	

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	<p>“Historic Volatility” of a security is a statistical measure of the speed and magnitude of changes in the price of that security over defined periods of time. “Implied Volatility” is the market’s expectation of future realised volatility. Volatility derivatives are derivatives whose price depends on Historic Volatility or Implied Volatility or both. Volatility derivatives are based on an underlying security, and the Target Fund may use volatility derivatives to increase or reduce volatility risk, in order to express an investment view on the change in volatility, based on an assessment of expected developments in underlying securities markets. For example, if a significant change in the market background is expected, it is likely that the volatility of the price of a security will increase as prices adapt to the new circumstances.</p> <p>The Target Fund may only buy or sell volatility derivatives which are based on an index where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the composition of the index is sufficiently diversified; - the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers; and - it is published in an appropriate manner. <p>The price of volatility derivatives may be highly volatile and may move in a different way to the other assets of the Target Fund, which could have a significant effect on the net asset value of the Target Fund’s Shares.</p> <p><u>Currency overlay strategies</u></p> <p>In addition to the use of techniques and instruments to control currency risk (see ‘Currency Risk’), the Target Fund may invest in currencies or utilise techniques and instruments in relation to currencies other than the base currency of the Target Fund with the aim of generating positive returns. The Investment Adviser utilises specialist currency overlay strategies which involves the creation of long positions and synthetic pair trades in currencies to implement tactical views through the use of currency derivatives, including forward foreign exchange contracts, currency futures, options, swaps and other instruments providing exposure to changes in exchange rates. The movement in currency exchange rates can be volatile and where the Target Fund engages substantially in such strategies, there will be a significant impact on the overall performance of the Target Fund. The Target Fund has the flexibility to invest in any currency in the world including emerging market currencies which may be less liquid and currencies that may be affected by the actions of governments and central banks including intervention, capital controls, currency peg mechanisms or other measures.</p> <p><u>Option strategies</u></p> <p>An option is the right (but not the obligation) to buy or sell a particular asset or index at a stated price at some date in the future. In exchange for the rights conferred by the option, the option buyer has to pay the option seller a premium for carrying on the risk that comes with the obligation. The option premium depends on the strike price, volatility of the underlying asset, as well as the time remaining to expiration. Options may be listed or dealt in OTC.</p> <p>The Target Fund may enter into option transactions as either the buyer or seller of this right and may combine them to form a particular trading strategy as well as use options for reducing an existing risk.</p> <p>If the Investment Adviser or its delegate is incorrect in its expectation of changes in the market prices or determination of the correlation between the particular assets or indices on which the options are written or purchased and the assets in the Target Fund’s investment portfolio, the Target Fund may incur losses that it would not otherwise incur.</p> <p><u>Transfer of collateral</u></p> <p>In order to use derivatives, the Target Fund will enter into arrangements with counterparties which may require the payment of collateral or margin out of the Target Fund’s assets to act as cover to any exposure by the counterparty to the Target Fund. If the title of any such collateral or margin is transferred to the counterparty, it becomes an asset of such counterparty and may be used by the counterparty as part of its business. Collateral so transferred will not be held in custody by the Depositary for safekeeping, but collateral positions will be overseen and reconciled by the Depositary. Where the collateral is pledged by the Target Fund</p>

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	to the benefit of the relevant counterparty, then such counterparty may not rehypothecate the assets pledged to it as collateral without the Target Fund's consent.
Equity risk	The values of equities fluctuate daily and the Target Fund investing in equities could 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 changes in investment sentiment, trends in economic growth, inflation and interest rates, issuer-specific factors, corporate earnings reports, demographic trends and catastrophic events.
Emerging market risk	<p>Emerging markets are typically those of poorer or less developed countries which exhibit lower levels of economic and/or capital market development, and higher levels of share price and currency volatility. Amongst these, those which exhibit the lowest levels of economic and/or capital market development may be referred to as frontier markets, and the below mentioned risks may be amplified for these markets.</p> <p>Some emerging markets governments exercise substantial influence over the private economic sector and the political and social uncertainties that exist for many developing countries are particularly significant. Another risk common to most such countries is that the economy is heavily export oriented and, accordingly, is dependent upon international trade. The existence of overburdened infrastructures and inadequate financial systems also presents risks in certain countries, as do environmental problems.</p> <p>In adverse social and political circumstances, governments have been involved in policies of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalisation, intervention in the securities market and trade settlement, and imposition of foreign investment restrictions and exchange controls, and these could be repeated in the future. In addition to withholding taxes on investment income, some emerging markets may impose capital gains taxes on foreign investors.</p> <p>Generally accepted accounting, auditing and financial reporting practices in emerging markets may be significantly different from those in developed markets. Compared to mature markets, some emerging markets may have a low level of regulation, enforcement of regulations and monitoring of investors' activities. Those activities may include practices such as trading on material non-public information by certain categories of investor.</p> <p>The securities markets of developing countries are not as large as the more established securities markets and have substantially less trading volume, resulting in a lack of liquidity and high price volatility. There may be a high concentration of market capitalisation and trading volume in a small number of issuers representing a limited number of industries as well as a high concentration of investors and financial intermediaries. These factors may adversely affect the timing and pricing of the Target Fund's acquisition or disposal of securities.</p> <p>Practices in relation to the settlement of securities transactions in emerging markets involve higher risks than those in developed markets, in part because the Company will need to use brokers and counterparties which are less well capitalised, and custody and registration of assets in some countries may be unreliable. Delays in settlement could result in investment opportunities being missed if the Target Fund is unable to acquire or dispose of a security. The Depositary is responsible for the proper selection and supervision of its correspondent banks in all relevant markets in accordance with Luxembourg law and regulation.</p> <p>In certain emerging markets, registrars are not subject to effective government supervision nor are they always independent from issuers. Investors should therefore be aware that the Target Fund could suffer loss arising from these registration problems.</p>
Financial markets, counterparties and service providers	<p>The Target Fund may be exposed to finance sector companies that act as a service provider or as a counterparty for financial contracts. In times of extreme market volatility, such companies may be adversely affected, with a consequence adverse effect on the return of the Target Fund.</p> <p>Regulators and self-regulatory organisations and exchanges are authorised to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. The effect of any future regulatory action on the Company could be substantial and adverse.</p>

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Funds investing in specific sectors	<p>Where investment is made in one or in a limited number of market sectors, the Target Fund may be more volatile than other more diversified sub-funds of the Company. The companies within these sectors may have limited product lines, markets, or financial resources, or may depend on a limited management group.</p> <p>The Target Fund may also be subject to rapid cyclical changes in investor activity and /or the supply of and demand for specific products and services. As a result, a stock market or economic downturn in the relevant specific sector or sectors would have a larger impact on the Target Fund that concentrates its investments in that sector or sectors than on a more diversified sub-fund of the Company.</p> <p>There may also be special risk factors associated with individual sectors. For example, the stock prices of companies operating in natural resource related sectors, such as precious and other metals may be expected to follow the market price of the related natural resource, although there is unlikely to be perfect correlation between these two factors. Precious and other metal prices historically have been very volatile, which may adversely affect the financial condition of companies involved with precious and other metals. Also, the sale of precious and other metals by governments or central banks or other larger holders can be affected by various economic, financial, social and political factors, which may be unpredictable and may have a significant impact on the prices of precious and other metals. Other factors that may affect the prices of precious and other metals and securities related to them include changes in inflation, the outlook for inflation and changes in industrial and commercial supply and demand for such metals.</p> <p>Real estate securities are subject to some of the same risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate including, but not limited to: adverse changes in the conditions of the real estate markets, changes in the general and local economies, obsolescence of properties, changes in availability of real estate stock, vacancy rates, tenant bankruptcies, costs and terms of mortgage financing, costs of operating and improving real estate and the impact of laws affecting real estate (including environmental and planning laws).</p> <p>However, investing in real estate securities is not equivalent to investing directly in real estate and the performance of real estate securities may be more heavily dependent on the general performance of stock markets than the general performance of the real estate sector. Historically there had been an inverse relationship between interest rates and property values. Rising interest rates can decrease the value of the properties in which a real estate company invests and can also increase related borrowing costs. Either of these events can decrease the value of an investment in real estate companies.</p> <p>The current taxation regimes for property-invested entities are potentially complex and may change in the future. This may impact either directly or indirectly the returns to investors in a real estate fund and the taxation treatment thereof.</p>
Fund liability risk	<p>The Company is structured as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between its sub-funds. As a matter of Luxembourg law, the assets of one sub-fund of the Company will not be available to meet the liabilities of another. However, the Company is a single legal entity that may operate or have assets held on its behalf or be subject to claims in other jurisdictions that may not necessarily recognise such segregation of liability. As at the date of the Target Fund Prospectus, the directors of the Company are not aware of any such existing or contingent liability.</p>
Global financial market crisis and governmental intervention	<p>Since 2007, global financial markets have undergone pervasive and fundamental disruption and suffered significant instability which has led to governmental intervention. Regulators in many jurisdictions have implemented or proposed a number of emergency regulatory measures. Government and regulatory interventions have sometimes been unclear in scope and application, resulting in confusion and uncertainty which in itself has been detrimental to the efficient functioning of financial markets. It is impossible to predict what additional interim or permanent governmental restrictions may be imposed on the markets and/or the effect of such restrictions on the Investment Adviser's ability to implement the Target Fund's investment objective.</p> <p>Whether current undertakings by governing bodies of various jurisdictions or any future undertakings will help stabilise the financial markets is unknown. The</p>

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	Investment Adviser cannot predict how long the financial markets will continue to be affected by these events and cannot predict the effects of these – or similar events in the future – on the Target Fund, the European or global economy and the global securities markets. The Investment Adviser is monitoring the situation. Instability in the global financial markets or government intervention may increase the volatility of the Target Fund and hence the risk of loss to the value of your investment.
Investments in the PRC	Investments in the PRC are currently subject to certain additional risks, particularly regarding the ability to deal in securities in the PRC. Dealing in certain PRC securities is restricted to licensed investors and the ability of the investor to repatriate its capital invested in those securities may be limited at times. Due to issues relating to liquidity and repatriation of capital, the Company may determine from time to time that making direct investments in certain securities may not be appropriate for a UCITS. As a result, the Company may choose to gain exposure to PRC securities indirectly and may be unable to gain full exposure to the PRC markets.
Legal system of the PRC	The PRC legal system is based on written statutes and their interpretation by the Supreme People's Court. Prior court decisions may be cited for reference but have no precedent value. Since 1979, the PRC government has been developing a comprehensive system of commercial laws and considerable progress has been made in introducing laws and regulations dealing with economic matters such as foreign investment, corporate organisation and governance, commerce, taxation and trade. However, because of the limited volume of published cases and judicial interpretation and their non-binding nature, the interpretation and enforcement of these regulations involves significant uncertainties. Given the short history of the PRC system of commercial laws, the PRC regulatory and legal framework may not be as well developed as those of developed countries. Such regulations also empower the CSRC and SAFE to exercise discretion in their respective interpretation of the regulations, which may result in increased uncertainties in their application. In addition, as the PRC legal system develops, no assurance can be given that changes in such laws and regulations, their interpretation or their enforcement will not have a material adverse effect on the Target Fund's onshore business operations or the ability of the Target Fund to acquire China A-Shares and/or China onshore bonds.
Liquidity risk	<p>Trading volumes in the underlying investments of the Target Fund may fluctuate significantly depending on market sentiment. There is a risk that investments made by the Target Fund may become less liquid in response to market developments, adverse investor perceptions or regulatory and government intervention (including the possibility of widespread trading suspensions implemented by domestic regulators). In extreme market conditions, there may be no willing buyer for an investment and so that investment cannot be readily sold at the desired time or price, and consequently the Target Fund may have to accept a lower price to sell the relevant investment or may not be able to sell the investment at all. An inability to sell a particular investment or portion of the Target Fund's assets can have a negative impact of the value of the Target Fund or prevent the Target Fund from being able to take advantage of other investment opportunities.</p> <p>The liquidity of fixed income securities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies and emerging country issuers is particularly likely to be reduced during adverse economic, market or political events or adverse market sentiment. The credit rating downgrade of fixed income securities and changes in prevailing interest rate environments may also affect their liquidity.</p> <p>Investment in equity securities issued by unlisted companies, small and mid-capitalisation companies and companies based in emerging countries are particularly subject to the risk that during certain market conditions, the liquidity of particular issuers or industries, or all securities within a particular investment category, will reduce or disappear suddenly and without warning as a result of adverse economic, market or political events, or adverse market sentiment.</p> <p>Liquidity risk also includes the risk that the Target Fund may be forced to defer redemptions, issue in specie redemptions or suspend dealing because of stressed market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption requests, or other factors beyond the control of the investment manager. To meet redemption requests, the Target Fund may be forced to sell investments at an unfavourable time and/or conditions, which may have a negative impact on the value of your investment.</p>

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Market leverage	<p>The Target Fund will not use borrowing to purchase additional investments but may be expected, via derivative positions, to obtain market leverage (gross market exposure, aggregating both long and synthetic short positions, in excess of net asset value). The Investment Adviser will seek to make absolute returns from relative value decisions between markets (“this market will do better than that market”), as well as from directional views on the absolute return of markets (“this market is going to go up or down”). The extent of market leverage is likely to depend on the degree of correlation between positions. The higher the degree of correlation, the greater is the likelihood and probable extent of market leverage.</p>
MiFID II	<p>Laws and regulations introduced by member states of the EU to implement the EU’s second Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (“MiFID II”) and the EU’s markets in Financial Instruments Regulation (“MiFIR”), which came into force on 3 January 2018 and will impose new regulatory obligations and costs on the Management Company and the Investment Adviser. The impact of MiFID II on the EU financial markets and on EU investment firms which offer financial services to clients is expected to be significant. The exact impact of MiFID II on the Target Fund, the Management Company and Investment Adviser remains unclear and will take time to quantify.</p> <p>In particular, MiFID II and MiFIR will require certain standardized OTC derivatives to be executed on regulated trading venues. It is unclear how the OTC derivatives markets will adapt to these new regulatory regimes and how this will impact on the Target Fund.</p> <p>In addition, MiFID II introduces wider transparency regimes in respect of trading on EU trading venues and with EU counterparties. Under MiFID II, pre- and post-trade transparency regimes are extended from equities traded on a regulated market to also cover equity-like instruments (such as depositary receipts, ETFs and certificates that are traded on regulated trading venues) and non-equities such as bonds, structured finance products, emission allowances and derivatives. The increased transparency regime under MiFID II, together with the restrictions on the use of “dark pools” and other trading venues, may mean greater disclosure of information relating to price discovery becoming available and may have an adverse impact on trading costs.</p>
Other risks	<p>The Target Fund may be exposed to risks that are outside of its control – for example legal risks from investments in countries with unclear and changing laws or the lack of established or effective avenues for legal redress; the risk of terrorist actions; the risk that economic and diplomatic sanctions may be in place or imposed on certain states and military action may be commenced. The impact of such events is unclear but could have a material effect on general economic conditions and market liquidity.</p> <p>Regulators and self-regulatory organisations and exchanges are authorised to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. The effect of any future regulatory action on the Company could be substantial and adverse.</p>
PRC economic risks	<p>The PRC is one of the world’s largest global emerging markets. The economy in the PRC, which has been in a state of transition from a planned economy to a more market orientated economy, differs from the economies of most developed countries and investing in the PRC may be subject to greater risk of loss than investments in developed markets. This is due to, among other things, greater market volatility, lower trading volume, political and economic instability, greater risk of market shut down, greater control of foreign exchange and more limitations on foreign investment policy than those typically found in a developed market. There may be substantial government intervention in the PRC economy, including restrictions on investment in companies or industries deemed sensitive to relevant national interests. The PRC government and regulators may also intervene in the financial markets, such as by the imposition of trading restrictions, which may affect the trading of PRC securities. The companies in which the Target Fund invests may be held to lower disclosure, corporate governance, accounting and reporting standards than companies in more developed markets. In addition, some of the securities held</p>

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	<p>by the Target Fund may be subject to higher transaction and other costs, foreign ownership limits, the imposition of withholding or other taxes, or may have liquidity issues which make such securities more difficult to sell at reasonable prices. These factors may have an unpredictable impact on the Target Fund's investments and increase the volatility and hence the risk of a loss to the value of an investment in the Target Fund.</p> <p>As with any fund investing in an emerging market country, the Target Fund investing in the PRC may be subject to greater risk of loss than a fund investing in a developed market country. The PRC economy has experienced significant and rapid growth in the past 20 years. However, such growth may or may not continue, and may not apply evenly across different geographic locations and sectors of the PRC economy. Economic growth has also been accompanied by periods of high inflation. The PRC government has implemented various measures from time to time to control inflation and restrain the rate of economic growth of the PRC economy. Furthermore, the PRC government has carried out economic reforms to achieve decentralisation and utilisation of market forces to develop the economy of the PRC. These reforms have resulted in significant economic growth and social progress. There can, however, be no assurance that the PRC government will continue to pursue such economic policies or, if it does, that those policies will continue to be successful. Any such adjustment and modification of those economic policies may have an adverse impact on the securities markets in PRC and therefore on the performance of the Target Fund.</p> <p>These factors may increase the volatility of the Target Fund (depending on its degree of investment in the PRC) and hence the risk of loss to the value of your investment.</p>
PRC political risks	Any political changes, social instability and adverse diplomatic developments which may take place in, or in relation to, the PRC could result in significant fluctuation in the price of China A-Shares and/or China onshore bonds.
Renminbi currency and conversion risks	<p>The RMB, the lawful currency of the PRC, is not currently a freely convertible currency and is subject to exchange control imposed by the PRC government. Such control of currency conversion and movements in the RMB exchange rates may adversely affect the operations and financial results of companies in the PRC. Insofar as the Target Fund may invest in the PRC, it will be subject to the risk of the PRC government's imposition of restrictions on the repatriation of funds or other assets out of the country, limiting the ability of the Target Fund to satisfy payments to investors.</p> <p>Non-RMB based investors are exposed to foreign exchange risk and there is no guarantee that the value of RMB against the investors' base currencies (for example USD) will not depreciate. Any depreciation of RMB could adversely affect the value of investor's investment in the Target Fund.</p> <p>The exchange rate used for the Target Fund transactions in RMB is in relation to the offshore RMB ("CNH"), not the onshore RMB ("CNY"), save for those made via the RQFII Quota. The value of CNH could differ, perhaps significantly, from that of CNY due to a number of factors including without limitation those foreign exchange control policies and repatriation restrictions applied by the PRC government from time-to-time as well as other external market forces. Any divergence between CNH and CNY may adversely impact investors.</p>
Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements	Under a repurchase agreement the Target Fund sells a security to a counterparty and simultaneously agrees to repurchase the security back from the counterparty at an agreed price and date. The difference between the sale price and the repurchase price establishes the cost of the transaction. The resale price generally exceeds the purchase price by an amount which reflects an agreed-upon market interest rate for the term of the agreement. In a reverse repurchase agreement the Target Fund purchases an investment from a counterparty which undertakes to repurchase the security at an agreed resale price on an agreed future date. The Target Fund therefore bears the risk that if the seller defaults the Target Fund might suffer a loss to the extent that proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities together with

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
	any other collateral held by the Target Fund in connection with the relevant agreement may be less than the repurchase price because of market movements. The Target Fund cannot sell the securities which are the subject of a reverse repurchase agreement until the term of the agreement has expired or the counterparty has exercised its right to repurchase the securities.
Risks relating to repurchase agreements	In the event of the failure of the counterparty with which collateral has been placed, the Target Fund may suffer loss as there may be delays in recovering collateral placed out or the cash originally received may be less than the collateral placed with the counterparty due to inaccurate pricing of the collateral or market movements.
Risks relating to reverse repurchase agreements	In the event of the failure of the counterparty with which cash has been placed, the Target Fund may suffer loss as there may be delay in recovering cash placed out or difficulty in realising collateral or proceeds from the sale of the collateral may be less than the cash placed with the counterparty due to inaccurate pricing of the collateral or market movements.
Share class contagion	It is the directors of the Company's intention that all gains/losses or expenses arising in respect of a particular Share Class are borne separately by that Share Class. Given that there is no segregation of liabilities between Share Classes, there is a risk that, under certain circumstances, transactions in relation to one Share Class could result in liabilities which might affect the net asset value of the other Share Classes of the Target Fund.
Securities lending	The Target Fund may engage in securities lending. The Target Fund engaging in securities lending will have a credit risk exposure to the counterparties to any securities lending contract. The Target Fund's investments can be lent to counterparties over a period of time. A default by the counterparty combined with a fall in the value of the collateral below that of the value of the securities lent may result in a reduction in the value of the Target Fund. The Company intends to ensure that all securities lending is fully collateralised but, to the extent that any securities lending is not fully collateralised (for example due to timing issues arising from payment lags), the Target Fund will have a credit risk exposure to the counterparties to the securities lending contracts.
Smaller capitalisation companies	The securities of smaller companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than larger, more established companies or the market average in general. These companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or they may be dependent on a limited management group. Full development of those companies takes time. In addition, many small company stocks trade less frequently and in smaller volume, and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than stocks of large companies. The securities of small companies may also be more sensitive to market changes than the securities of large companies. These factors may result in above-average fluctuations in the net asset value of the Target Fund's Shares.
Tax considerations	<p>The Company may be subject to withholding or other taxes on income and/or gains arising from its investment portfolio. Where the Company invests in securities that are not subject to withholding or other taxes at the time of acquisition, there can be no assurance that tax may not be imposed in the future as a result of any change in applicable laws, treaties, rules or regulations or the interpretation thereof. The Company may not be able to recover such tax and so any such change could have an adverse effect on the net asset value of the Shares.</p> <p>The tax information provided in the "Taxation" section of the Target Fund Prospectus is based, to the best knowledge of the directors of the Company, upon tax law and practice as at the date of the Target Fund Prospectus. Tax legislation, the tax status of the Company, the taxation of Shareholders and any tax reliefs, and the consequences of such tax status and tax reliefs, may change from time to time. Any change in the taxation legislation in any jurisdiction where the Target Fund is registered, marketed or invested could affect the tax status of the Target Fund, affect the value of the Target Fund's investments in the affected jurisdiction and affect the Target Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective and/or alter the post-tax returns to Shareholders. Where the Target Fund invests in derivatives, the preceding sentence may also extend to the jurisdiction of the governing law of the derivative contract and/or the derivative counterparty and/or to the market(s) comprising the underlying</p>

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
	<p>exposure(s) of the derivative.</p> <p>The availability and value of any tax reliefs available to Shareholders depend on the individual circumstances of Shareholders. The information in the “Taxation” section of the Target Fund Prospectus is not exhaustive and does not constitute legal or tax advice. Investors are urged to consult their tax advisors with respect to their particular tax situations and the tax effects of an investment in the Company.</p> <p>Where the Target Fund invests in a jurisdiction where the tax regime is not fully developed or is not sufficiently certain, for example India and jurisdictions in the middle east, the Target Fund, the Management Company, the Investment Adviser and the Depositary shall not be liable to account to any Shareholder for any payment made or suffered by the Company in good faith to a fiscal authority for taxes or other charges of the Company or the Target Fund notwithstanding that it is later found that such payments need not or ought not have been made or suffered. Conversely, where through fundamental uncertainty as to the tax liability, adherence to best or common market practice (to the extent that there is no established best practice) that is subsequently challenged or the lack of a developed mechanism for practical and timely payment of taxes, the Target Fund pays taxes relating to previous years, any related interest or late filing penalties will likewise be chargeable to the Target Fund. Such late paid taxes will normally be debited to the Target Fund at the point the decision to accrue the liability in the Target Fund accounts is made.</p> <p>Shareholders should note that certain Share Classes may pay dividends gross of expenses. This may result in Shareholders receiving a higher dividend than they would have otherwise received and therefore Shareholders may suffer a higher income tax liability as a result. In addition, in some circumstances, paying dividends gross of expenses may mean that the Target Fund pays dividends from capital property as opposed to income property.</p> <p>This is also the case where dividends may include interest rate differentials arising from Share Class currency hedging. Such dividends may still be considered income distributions in the hands of Shareholders, depending on the local tax legislation in place, and therefore Shareholders may be subject to tax on the dividend at their marginal income tax rate. Shareholders should seek their own professional tax advice in this regard.</p> <p>The tax laws and regulations in the PRC may be expected to change and develop as the PRC’s economy changes and develops. Consequently, there may be less authoritative guidance to assist in planning and less uniform application of the tax laws and regulations in comparison to more developed markets. In addition, any new tax laws and regulations and any new interpretations may be applied retroactively. The application and enforcement of PRC tax rules could have a significant adverse effect on the Company and its investors, particularly in relation to capital gains withholding tax imposed upon non-residents. The Company does not currently intend to make any accounting provisions for these tax uncertainties.</p>
Restrictions on foreign investment	<p>Some countries prohibit or impose substantial restrictions on investments by foreign entities such as the Target Fund. As illustrations, certain countries require governmental approval prior to investments by foreign persons, or limit the amount of investment by foreign persons in a particular company, or limit the investment by foreign persons in a company to only a specific class of securities which may have less advantageous terms than securities of the company available for purchase by nationals. Certain countries may restrict investment opportunities in issuers or industries deemed important to national interests. The manner in which foreign investors may invest in companies in certain countries, as well as limitations on such investments, may have an adverse impact on the operations of the Target Fund. For example, the Target Fund may be required in certain of such countries to invest initially through a local broker or other entity and then have the share purchases re-registered in the name of the Target Fund. Re-registration may in some instances not be able to occur on a timely basis, resulting in a delay during which the Target Fund may be denied certain of its rights as an investor, including rights as to dividends or to be made aware of certain corporate actions. There also may be instances where the Target Fund places a purchase order but is subsequently informed, at the time of re-registration, that the permissible allocation to foreign investors has been filled, depriving the Target Fund of the ability to make its desired investment at the time. Substantial limitations may exist in certain countries with respect to the Target Fund’s</p>

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<p>ability to repatriate investment income, capital or the proceeds of sales of securities by foreign investors. The Target Fund could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant any required governmental approval for repatriation of capital, as well as by the application to the Target Fund of any restriction on investments. A number of countries have authorised the formation of closed-end investment companies to facilitate indirect foreign investment in their capital markets. Shares of certain closed-end investment companies may at times be acquired only at market prices representing premiums to their net asset values. If the Target Fund acquires shares in closed-end investment companies, Shareholders would bear both their proportionate share of expenses in the Target Fund (including management fees) and, indirectly, the expenses of such closed end investment companies. In addition, certain countries such as India and the PRC implement quota restrictions on foreign ownership of certain onshore investments. These investments may at times be acquired only at market prices representing premiums to their net asset values and such premiums may ultimately be borne by the Target Fund. The Target Fund may also seek, at its own cost, to create its own investment entities under the laws of certain countries.</p>	

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 any foreign currency will ONLY be made via telegraphic transfers.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE TO INVEST?

- You must be 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Account opening form;• Suitability assessment form;• Personal data protection notice 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. <p><i>* or any other equivalent documentation issued by the authorities.</i></p>

HOW TO MAKE PAYMENT FOR PURCHASE APPLICATION?

- Bank Transfer

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.affinhwangam.com.

- Cheque, Bank Draft or Money Order

For the investors of the MYR Class and MYR Hedged-class, issuance of cheque, bank draft or money order should be made payable to “Affin Hwang Asset Management Berhad-CTA”, crossed and drawn on a local bank. You are required to write your name, identity card number or business registration number at the back of the cheque, bank draft or money order.

- Bank charges or other bank fees, if any, will be borne by you.

WHAT IS THE PROCESS OF THE PURCHASE APPLICATION?

- During the initial offer period, if we receive your purchase application on a Business Day, we will create your Units based on the initial offer price of the Fund. After the initial offer period, if we receive your purchase application at or before 3.30 p.m. on a Business Day (or “T day”), we will create your Units based on the 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 prior arrangement is made to our satisfaction.
- Sale of Units will be honoured upon receipt of complete set of documents together with the proof of payments.

HOW TO REPURCHASE UNITS?

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

USD Class	MYR Hedged-class	SGD Hedged-class	AUD Hedged-class	MYR Class	GBP Hedged-class	EUR Hedged-class	RMB Hedged-class
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 you insist on making a repurchase request knowing that after the transaction you will hold less than the minimum holdings of Units, we may withdraw all your holding of Units 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.
- Any incurred bank charges and other bank fees due to a bank transfer or other special arrangement method will be borne by you.

WHAT IS THE PROCESS OF REPURCHASE APPLICATION?

- During the initial offer period, if we receive your repurchase application on a Business Day, we will repurchase your Units based on the initial offer price of the Fund. After the initial offer period, 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”), Units will be repurchased based on the 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 in the Target Fund and/or its Share Class is deferred.

WHAT IS THE PRICING OF UNITS?

- The Selling Price and the Repurchase Price are equivalent to the NAV per Unit of a Class. Any applicable Sales Charge and Repurchase Charge are payable separately from the Selling Price and Repurchase Price.
- During the initial offer period, the Selling Price and Repurchase Price for all Classes are 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.

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.
- You may obtain a copy of this Information Memorandum, PHS and application forms from the abovementioned location. Alternatively, you may also visit our website at www.affinhwangam.com.

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 NAV per Unit and the Sales Charge of the particular Class, on the day those Units were first purchased and you will be refunded within ten (10) days from the 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.

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; 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 Fund’s minimum holding of Units requirements and the minimum investment amount of the fund (or its class) that you intend to switch into.

The process of the switching application is as below:

➤ Switching between Classes

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 Fund into other funds 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.

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

Switching Out Fund	Switching In Fund	Pricing Day	
		Switching Out Fund	Switching In Fund
Money market fund	Non-money market fund	T Day	T Day
Non-money market fund	Non-money market fund		
Money market fund	Money market fund	T Day	T + 1 Day
Non-money market fund	Money market fund	T Day	At the next valuation point, subject to clearance of payment and money received by the intended fund

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 or RMB value. There is no minimum amount of Units required to effect a transfer except that the transferor and transferee must hold the minimum holdings of Units to remain as a Unit Holder of a Class.

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 in which the Classes are denominated. You have the option to receive the income distribution in cash payment or additional Units (by way of reinvestment) by ticking the appropriate column in the application form. All distribution will be automatically reinvested into additional Units if you do not select 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.

Cash Payment Process

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 transaction.

SUSPENSION OF DEALING IN UNITS

- The Trustee may suspend the dealing in Units requests:
 - (i) where the Trustee considers that it is not in the interests of the existing Unit Holders to permit the assets of the Fund to be sold or that the assets cannot be liquidated at an appropriate price or on adequate terms and immediately call a Unit Holders' meeting to decide on the next course of action; or
 - (ii) without the consent of the Unit Holders, due to exceptional circumstances when there is a good and sufficient reason to do so having regard to the interests of the Unit Holders. In such case, the period of the suspension shall not exceed twenty-one (21) days of the commencement of the suspension.

RELATED PARTIES TO THE FUND

ABOUT THE MANAGER - AHAM

AHAM was incorporated in Malaysia on 2 May 1997 and began operations under the name Hwang-DBS Capital Berhad in 2001. In early 2014, AHAM was acquired by the Affin Banking Group ("Affin") and hence, is now supported by a home-grown financial services conglomerate. Affin has over 39 years of experience in the financial industry which focuses on commercial, Islamic and investment banking services, money broking, fund management and underwriting of life and general insurance business. Meanwhile, AHAM has more than 18 years' experience in the fund management industry. Additionally, AHAM is also 27% owned by Nikko Asset Management International Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tokyo-based Nikko Asset Management Co., Ltd., an Asian investment management franchise.

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 its 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 Kong Cheong – Chief Investment Officer

Mr David joined AHAM in 2002 as Head of Equities and assumed the role of Chief Investment Officer in September 2006. He has been responsible for successfully steering AHAM's investments through a tumultuous decade of multiple crisis. His astute and decisive guidance on broad investment strategies which includes interpreting market signals and making timely asset allocation calls has allowed AHAM to remain ahead of its peers. A decade later, he has built the investment team from just four (4) fund managers to a forty (40) strong group featuring an impressive resume across different investment specialties, coverage and geographies. Under his foresight and vision, the team has evolved from being equity-heavy to encompass strong local and regional multi-asset and sector investment capabilities. His absolute return investment philosophy and bottom-up stock selection technique has garnered recognition for AHAM with its multiple award wins, having been voted "CIO of the Year" for Malaysia by Asia Asset Management 2013 awards. Mr David's philosophy of subscribing to the long-term, not taking excessive risk, and investing in quality throughout all the portfolios has set the blueprint for AHAM's investments in years to come. He is well-known in the industry for his discipline, prudence and reasonable attitude to investing. He graduated with a double degree in Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting) and Bachelor of Law from Monash University in Melbourne, Australia and is also a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) charterholder.

ABOUT THE TRUSTEE – CIMB COMMERCE TRUSTEE BERHAD

CIMB Commerce Trustee Berhad was incorporated on 25 August 1994 and registered as a trust company under the Trust Companies Act, 1949 and having its registered office at Level 13, Menara CIMB, Jalan Stesen Sentral 2, Kuala Lumpur Sentral 50470, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The Trustee is qualified to act as a trustee for CIS approved under the Act.

Duties and Responsibilities of the Trustee

The Trustee's functions, duties and responsibilities are set out in the Deed. The general functions, duties and responsibilities of the Trustee include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Take into custody the investments of the Fund and hold the investments in trust for the Unit Holders;
- (b) Ensure that the Manager operates and administers the Fund in accordance with the provisions of the Deed, SC guidelines and acceptable business practice within the fund management industry;
- (c) As soon as practicable notify the SC of any irregularity or breach of the provisions of the Deed, SC guidelines and any other matters which in the Trustee's opinions may indicate that the interests of Unit Holders are not served;

- (d) Exercise reasonable diligence in carrying out its functions and duties, actively monitoring the operation and management of the Fund by the Manager to safeguard the interests of Unit Holders;
- (e) Maintain or cause the Manager to maintain, proper accounting records and other records as are necessary to enable a complete and accurate view of the Fund to be formed and to ensure that the Fund is operated and managed in accordance with the Deed, Information Memorandum, the SC guidelines and securities law; and
- (f) Require that the accounts of the Fund to be audited at least annually.

The Trustee has covenanted in the Deed that it will exercise all due diligence and vigilance in carrying out its functions and duties, and in safeguarding the rights and interests of Unit Holders.

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), 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 Manager and/or the Trustee in the event that the liabilities incurred by the Manager and/or the Trustee 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 Manager and/or the Trustee shall be limited to recourse to the Fund.

Provisions Regarding Unit Holders' Meetings

Quorum Required for Convening a Unit Holders' Meeting

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

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), whichever is less, of all the Unit Holders or the Unit Holders of a particular Class, as the case may be, summon a meeting of the Unit Holders or the Unit Holders 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 or Unit Holders of a particular Class, as the case may be; 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 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 5.9.1 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.

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 Unit Holders of such Class, 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.

Procedures to be taken to increase the Fees and Charges from the current amount stipulated in this 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 lodged and 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 lodged and 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 unless the total impact on your account is less than MYR 10.00 or its equivalent in the currency denomination of the Class, if applicable. 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

POLICY ON GEARING AND MINIMUM LIQUID ASSETS REQUIREMENTS

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. In structuring the portfolio of the Fund, we will maintain sufficient liquid assets to ensure short term liquidity in the Fund to meet operating expenses.

UNCLAIMED MONIES

Any monies payable to you which remain unclaimed after twelve (12) months from the date of payment will be paid to the Registrar of Unclaimed Monies by the Manager in accordance with the requirements of the Unclaimed Moneys Act 1965.

INVESTORS INFORMATION

How can I keep track of my investment?

You may obtain the daily Fund price from our website at www.affinhwangam.com. The daily prices are based on information available one (1) Business Day 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.

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@affinhwangam.com.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Pursuant to the Anti-Money Laundering, Anti-Terrorism Financing and Proceeds of Unlawful Activities Act 2001 ("AMLATFPUAA") and SC's Guidelines on Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing for Capital Market Intermediaries, 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 failed 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 OFFICE

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Website: www.affinhwangam.com

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MELAKA

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Taman Melaka Raya
75000 Melaka
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