

Information Memorandum

AHAM WORLD SERIES - GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND



MANAGER

AHAM Asset Management Berhad

Registration No: 199701014290 (429786-T)

TRUSTEE

Deutsche Trustees Malaysia Berhad

Registration No: 200701005591 (763590-H)

This Replacement Information Memorandum is dated **28 July 2025**.

The **AHAM World Series – Global Climate Change Fund** was constituted on **25 March 2021**.

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

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

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

This Information Memorandum is to be issued and distributed in Malaysia only. Consequently, no representation has been and will be made as to its compliance with the laws of any foreign jurisdiction. Accordingly, no issue or sale of Units to which this Information Memorandum relates may be made in any foreign jurisdiction or under any circumstances where such action is unauthorised.

AHAM WORLD SERIES – GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND IS A QUALIFIED SUSTAINABLE AND RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT FUND UNDER THE GUIDELINES ON SUSTAINABLE AND RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT FUNDS.

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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CORPORATE DIRECTORY	1
ABBREVIATION	2
GLOSSARY	2
ABOUT AHAM WORLD SERIES - GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND	7
ABOUT THE CLASSES	9
ABOUT THE FEES AND CHARGES	10
ABOUT THE TARGET FUND - SCHRODER INTERNATIONAL SELECTION FUND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE EQUITY	13
UNDERSTANDING THE RISKS OF THE FUND AND THE TARGET FUND	34
DEALING INFORMATION	58
RELATED PARTIES TO THE FUND	62
RELEVANT INFORMATION	64
INVESTORS INFORMATION	67

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

The Manager/AHAM

AHAM Asset Management Berhad

Registered Office

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

Tel No. : (603) 2116 6000

Business Address

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Tel No. : (603) 2116 6000

Toll free line : 1-800-88-7080

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Website : www.aham.com.my

The Trustee

Deutsche Trustees Malaysia Berhad

Registered Office & Business Address

Level 20, Menara IMC, 8, Jalan Sultan Ismail, 50250 Kuala Lumpur

Tel No. : (603) 2053 7522

Fax No. : (603) 2053 7526

E-mail : dtmb.rtm@db.com

Note: You may refer to our website for an updated information on our details.

ABBREVIATION

AUD	Australian Dollar.
CIBM	China Interbank Bond Market.
CIS	Collective Investment Schemes.
CSSF	Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier.
EC	European Commission.
ESG	Environmental, social and governance considerations.
ESMA	European Securities and Markets Authority.
ETFs	Exchange-traded funds.
EU	European Union.
EUR	Euro.
FCA	UK Financial Conduct Authority.
FiMM	Federation of Investment Managers Malaysia.
GBP	British Pound Sterling.
MiFID	Markets in Financial Instruments Directive.
MYR	Malaysian Ringgit.
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.
OTC	Over-the-Counter.
PRC	People's Republic of China.
QFI	Qualified Foreign Investor.
QFII	Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor.
RMB	Renminbi Yuan.
RQFII	Renminbi Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor.
SC	Securities Commission Malaysia.
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission.
SGD	Singapore Dollar.
SRI	Sustainable and responsible investment.
UK	United Kingdom.
US	United States of America.
USD	United States Dollar.

GLOSSARY

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.
Bond Connect	Means a bond trading link between China and Hong Kong which allows foreign institutional investors to invest in onshore Chinese bonds and other debt instruments traded on the CIBM, Bond Connect provides foreign institutional investors a more streamlined access to the CIBM.
Bursa Malaysia	Means the stock exchange operated by Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad including such other name as it may be amended from time to time.
Business Day	Means a day on which Bursa Malaysia and/or one or more of the foreign markets in which the Fund is invested in are open for business/trading. The Manager may declare certain Business Days as non-Business Days when deemed necessary, such as (i) in the event of market disruption; (ii) if the jurisdiction of the Target Fund declares that day as a non-business day; and/or (iii) if the Investment Manager of the Target Fund declares that day as a non-Dealing Day for the Target Fund.

China A-Shares	Means equity securities of Chinese companies listed and traded in RMB on Chinese stock exchanges such as Shenzhen or Shanghai Stock Exchanges.
China B-Shares	Means equity securities of Chinese companies listed and traded in Hong Kong Dollar or USD on Chinese stock exchanges such as Shenzhen or Shanghai Stock Exchanges.
China H-Shares	Means equity securities of Chinese companies listed and traded in Hong Kong Stock Exchange or other foreign exchanges.
Class(es)	Means any class(es) of Unit(s) representing similar interests in the assets of the Fund although a class of Units of the Fund may have different features from another class of Units of the Fund.
CMSA	Means the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007 as may be amended from time to time.
communiqué	Refers to the notice issued by the Manager to the Unit Holders.
Company	Means Schroder International Selection Fund.
CSSF Circular 14/592	Means the CSSF Circular 14/592 relating to the Guidelines on the ESMA on ETFs and other UCITS issues.
CVC Capital Partners Asia Fund V	Means collectively (1) CVC Capital Partners Asia V L.P.; (2) CVC Capital Partners Investment Asia V L.P.; and (3) CVC Capital Partners Asia V Associates L.P.
Dealing Day	Means a business day which does not fall within a period of suspension of calculation of the net asset value per Share of the Target Fund. The Management Company may also take into account whether relevant local stock exchanges and/or Regulated Markets are closed for trading and settlement, and may elect to treat such closures as non-Dealing Days for the Target Fund which invest a substantial amount of their portfolio on these closed stock exchanges and/or Regulated Markets. A list of expected non-Dealing Days for the Target Fund is available from the Management Company on request and is also available on www.schroders.lu .
Deed	Refers to the deed dated 15 March 2021 and the first supplemental deed dated 1 November 2023 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 J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg branch, acting as depository bank and fund administrator.
Development Financial Institution	Means a development financial institution under the Development Financial Institutions Act 2002.
Directors	Means the board of directors of the Company.
Distributor	Means a person or entity duly appointed from time to time by the Management Company to distribute or arrange for the distribution of Shares.
Eligible State	Includes any EU Member State, any member state of the OECD and any other state which the Directors deem appropriate.
EU Member State	Means a member state of the EU.
EUR Hedged-class	Represents a Hedged-class issued by the Fund which is denominated in EUR.
Financial Indices	Means any index compliant with Article 9 of the Grand Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008 and CSSF Circular 14/592.
Financial Institution	Means (1) if the institution is in Malaysia – (i) Licensed Bank; (ii) Licensed Investment Bank; (iii) Development Financial Institution; or (iv) Licensed Islamic Bank; or (2) if the institution is outside Malaysia, any institution that is licensed, registered, approved or authorised by the relevant banking regulator to provide financial services.
Forward Pricing	Means the method of determining the price of a Unit which is the NAV per Unit at the next valuation point after an application for purchase or repurchase request is received by the Manager.

Fund	Means AHAM World Series – Global Climate Change 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 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 Funds	Means a UCITS or other UCI in which the Target Fund may invest, as determined in the investment rules described in the Target Fund Prospectus.
Investment Manager	Refers to Schroder Investment Management Limited.
Law	Means the law on undertakings for collective investment dated 17 December 2010, as amended from time to time.
Licensed Bank	Means a bank licensed under the Financial Services Act 2013.
Licensed Investment Bank	Means an investment bank licensed under the Financial Services Act 2013.
Licensed Islamic Bank	Means an Islamic bank licensed under the Islamic Financial Services Act 2013.
Management Company	Means Schroder Investment Management (Europe) S.A.
Manager or AHAM	Means AHAM Asset Management Berhad.
medium to long term	Means a period between three (3) to five (5) years.
Money Market Fund	Means an undertaking for collective investment authorised in accordance with the MMFR subject to specific provisions disclosed in the Target Fund Prospectus.
Money Market Investments	Means money market instruments as defined under the UCITS Directive, specifically instruments normally dealt on the money market which are liquid and have a value which can be accurately determined at any time.
MMFR	Means the regulation (EU) 2017/1131 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017 on Money Market Funds, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time.
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.
Reference Currency	Means the currency in which a Share Class is offered to the investors of the Target Fund.
Regulated Market	Means a market within the meaning of Article 4 (1) (21) of the Directive 2014/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments or another regulated market, which operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public in an Eligible State.
Regulations	Means the Law as well as any present or future related Luxembourg laws or implementing regulations, circulars and CSSF's positions.
Repurchase Charge	Means a charge imposed pursuant to a repurchase request.
Repurchase Price	Means the price payable to a Unit Holder by the Manager for a Unit pursuant to a repurchase request and it shall be exclusive of any Repurchase Charge. <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.</i>
RMB Hedged-class	Represents a Hedged-class issued by the Fund which is denominated in RMB.
Sales Charge	Means a charge imposed pursuant to a purchase request.

Schroders	Means the Management Company's ultimate holding company and its subsidiaries and affiliates worldwide.
Selling Price	Means the price payable by a Unit Holder for the Manager to create a Unit in the Fund and it shall be exclusive of any Sales Charge. <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.</i>
SFDR	Means Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector.
SGD Hedged-class	Represents a Hedged-class issued by the Fund which is denominated in SGD.
Share or Shares	Means a share(s) of no par value in any one Share Class in the capital of the Company.
Share Class	Means a class of Shares with a specific fee structure.
Shareholder	Means a holder of Shares.
Sophisticated Investor	Refers to any person who (a) is determined to be a sophisticated investor under the Guidelines on Categories of Sophisticated Investors, as amended from time to time; or (b) acquires any capital market product specified under the Guidelines where the consideration is not less than two hundred and fifty thousand ringgit or its equivalent in foreign currencies for each transaction whether such amount is paid for in cash or otherwise; and/or (c) any other person as categorised by the SC from time to time to be a sophisticated investor. Note: For more information and updates on the definition of "Sophisticated Investor", please refer to our website at www.aham.com.my .
Special Resolution	Means a resolution passed at a meeting of Unit Holders duly convened in accordance with the Deed by a majority of not less than three-fourths (3/4) of the Unit Holders present and voting at the meeting in person or by proxy; for the avoidance of doubt, "three-fourths (3/4) of the Unit Holders present and voting" means three-fourths (3/4) of the votes cast by the Unit Holders present and voting; for the purposes of terminating the Fund or a Class, "Special Resolution" means a resolution passed at a meeting of Unit Holders duly convened in accordance with the Deed by a majority in number representing at least three-fourths (3/4) of the value of the Units held by the Unit Holders present and voting at the meeting in person or by proxy.
Stock Connect	Means Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect programmes.
Target Fund	Refers to Schroder International Selection Fund Global Climate Change Equity.
Target Fund Prospectus	Means the offering document of the Target Fund dated June 2024, as amended, modified or supplemented from time to time.
Trustee	Refers to Deutsche Trustees Malaysia Berhad.
UCI	Means an "undertaking for collective investment" within the meaning of Article 2 (2) of the Law.
UCITS	Means an "undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities" within the meaning of points a) and b) of Article 1 (2) of the UCITS Directive.
UCITS Directive	Means Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009, as amended, on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to UCITS.
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.
Unit Holder, you	Means the person / corporation for the time being who, in full compliance to the relevant laws is a Sophisticated Investor pursuant to the Guidelines including a jointholder.
Units in Circulation	Means Units created and fully paid for and which have not been cancelled. <i>It is also the total number of Units issued at a particular valuation point.</i>

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), US corporation, US partnership, US trust or US estate for US federal income tax purposes.

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

ABOUT AHAM WORLD SERIES - GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND

FUND CATEGORY	: Feeder (Wholesale)	BASE CURRENCY	: USD
FUND TYPE	: Growth	FINANCIAL YEAR END	: 31 August
DISTRIBUTION POLICY	: The Fund is not expected to make distribution. However, incidental distribution may be declared whenever is appropriate.		

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

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

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

PERFORMANCE BENCHMARK

MSCI All Country World (Net TR) Index

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

The benchmark is used only for the purpose of measuring the performance of the Fund.

ASSET ALLOCATION

- A minimum of 96% of the Fund's NAV to be invested in the Target Fund; and
- A maximum of 4% of the Fund's NAV to be invested in money market instruments and/or deposits.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

The Fund will be investing a minimum of 96% of the Fund's NAV in the Target Fund and a maximum of 4% of the Fund's NAV in money market instruments and/or deposits. The Fund may also have the flexibility to invest in non-US related money market instruments and/or deposits.

As the Fund is a qualified SRI fund, the Fund invests in the Target Fund which incorporates sustainable investment policy at each step of the investment decision of the Target Fund. The Investment Manager applies sustainability criteria when selecting investments for the Target Fund. At least 70% of the Target Fund's net asset value will be invested in investments which are aligned with environmental and/or social characteristics and at least 40% of its net asset value will be invested in sustainable investments at all times. Please refer to "Investment Strategy and Policy of the Target Fund" section on page 13 for further details. The Investment Manager will ensure that the Target Fund's investments are in line with the sustainability criteria adopted for the Target Fund. If the Target Fund breaches the minimum 70% of its net asset value in investments which are aligned with environmental and/or social characteristics, the Investment Manager shall rectify the breach or dispose of the investment on a best effort basis, not later than three (3) months from the date of the Investment Manager becoming aware of the breach.

We will continuously monitor the objective, performance and suitability of the Target Fund to ensure that it is in line with the Fund's objective. If we are of the opinion that the Target Fund no longer meets the Fund's objective, we may, with the Unit Holders' approval, replace the Target Fund with another CIS that aligns with the Fund's objective and complies with the Guidelines on Sustainable and Responsible Investment Funds. In such circumstances, we will withdraw the Fund's investment in the Target Fund and invest in another CIS that aligns with the Fund's objective and complies with the Guidelines on Sustainable and Responsible Investment Funds.

The Fund will not take temporary defensive positions.

Derivatives

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

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

Cross Trades Policy

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

PERMITTED INVESTMENTS

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 bid exchange rate quoted by Bloomberg or Refinitiv at 4.00 p.m. (UK time) which is equivalent to 11.00 p.m. or 12.00 midnight (Malaysian time) on the same day, or at such time as stipulated in the investment management standards issued by the FIMM.

VALUATION OF ASSETS

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

➤ **Unlisted CIS**

Valuation of investments in unlisted CIS shall be based on the last published repurchase price.

➤ **Deposits**

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

➤ **Money Market Instruments**

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

➤ **Derivatives**

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

➤ **Any Other Investments**

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

ABOUT THE CLASSES

If you intend to invest in a Class other than MYR Class and MYR Hedged-class, you are required to have a foreign currency account with any Financial Institution as all transactions relating to any foreign currency will ONLY be made through telegraphic 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	N/A ⁺	N/A ⁺	N/A ⁺	N/A ⁺	N/A ⁺	GBP 0.50 ^{**}	EUR 0.50 ^{**}	RMB 0.50 ^{**}																																													
	⁺ The price of Units for USD Class, MYR Hedged-class, SGD Hedged-class, AUD Hedged-class and MYR Class shall be based on the NAV per Unit. ^{**} The price of Units offered for purchase during the initial offer period.																																																				
Initial Offer Period	➤ The initial offer period for the existing USD Class, MYR Hedged-class, SGD Hedged-class, AUD Hedged-class and MYR Class has ended. ➤ The initial offer period for GBP Hedged-class, EUR Hedged-class and RMB Hedged-class will be one day which is on the launch date of the particular Class, and the launch date will be disseminated through official communication channels and communiques to the Unit Holders in the future.																																																				
Minimum Initial Investment⁺	USD 10,000	MYR 30,000	SGD 10,000	AUD 10,000	MYR 30,000	GBP 10,000	EUR 10,000	RMB 30,000																																													
Minimum Additional Investment⁺	USD 5,000	MYR 10,000	SGD 5,000	AUD 5,000	MYR 10,000	GBP 5,000	EUR 5,000	RMB 10,000																																													
Minimum Repurchase Units[*]	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units																																													
Minimum Units Held⁺	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units																																													
Minimum Units Per Switch⁺	20,000 Units	60,000 Units	20,000 Units	20,000 Units	60,000 Units	20,000 Units	20,000 Units	60,000 Units																																													
Unitholdings in Different Classes	You should note that there are differences when purchasing Units of the USD Class and other Classes. For illustration purposes, assuming you have USD 10,000 to invest: <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 = MYR 40,000</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 = MYR 40,000</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> <i>Invested amount = USD 10,000 x currency exchange rate of the Class</i> <i>Units received = Invested amount ÷ NAV per Unit of the Class</i> By purchasing Units of the USD Class, GBP Hedged-class and EUR Hedged-class, you will receive less Units for every USD, GBP and EUR invested in the Fund (i.e. 20,000 Units, 15,000 Units and 19,000 Units respectively), compared to purchasing Units in MYR Class (i.e. 80,000 Units), MYR Hedged-class (i.e. 80,000 Units), SGD Hedged-class (i.e. 40,000 Units), AUD Hedged-class (i.e. 40,000 Units) or RMB Hedged-class (i.e. 120,000 Units). Upon a voting by poll, the votes by every Unit Holder present in person or by proxy is proportionate to the value of Units held by him or her. Hence, holding more number of Units may not give you an advantage when voting at Unit Holders' meetings. You should note that in a Unit Holders' meeting to terminate the Fund, a Special Resolution will only be passed by a majority in number representing at least three-fourths (3/4) of the value of the Units held by the Unit Holders present and voting at the meeting in person or by proxy.								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 = MYR 40,000	USD 10,000 x SGD 2 = SGD 20,000	USD 10,000 x AUD 2 = AUD 20,000	USD 10,000 x MYR 4 = MYR 40,000	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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The Fund may create new Classes without having to seek Unit Holders' prior approval. You will be notified of the issuance of the new Classes by way of communiqué and the investors will be notified of the same by way of a supplemental or replacement information memorandum.

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

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

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

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

With the issuance of multiple Classes in the 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% being 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:

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

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{USD 120 million} \times 1.80\% & & \\ 365 \text{ days} & & = \text{USD 5,917.81 per day} \end{array}$$

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:

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

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

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 each Class respectively. These would include (but are not limited to) the following:

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

MAXIMUM RATE OF FEES AND CHARGES ALLOWABLE BY THE DEED

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

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

REBATES AND SOFT COMMISSIONS

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

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

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

ABOUT THE TARGET FUND - SCHRODER INTERNATIONAL SELECTION FUND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE EQUITY

BASE CURRENCY	: USD
INCEPTION DATE OF THE TARGET FUND	: 29 June 2007
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	: Luxembourg
REGULATORY AUTHORITY	: Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier ("CSSF") (Luxembourg Financial Sector Supervisory Authority)

SCHRODER INTERNATIONAL SELECTION FUND ("THE COMPANY")

The Target Fund is a sub-fund of the Company. The Company is an open-ended investment company organised as a "société anonyme" under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and qualifies as a Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable ("SICAV").

The Company constitutes a single legal entity, but the assets of the Target Fund shall be invested for the exclusive benefit of the Shareholders of the Target Fund and the assets of the Target Fund are solely accountable for the liabilities, commitments and obligations of the Target Fund.

SCHRODER INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT (EUROPE) S.A. ("THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY")

The Directors have appointed Schroder Investment Management (Europe) S.A. as its management company to perform investment management, administration and marketing functions as described in Annex II of the Law.

Schroder Investment Management (Europe) S.A. was incorporated as a "Société Anonyme" in Luxembourg on 23 August 1991. Schroder Investment Management (Europe) S.A. has been authorised as a management company under chapter 15 of the Law and, as such, provides collective portfolio management services to UCIs.

SCHRODER INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT LIMITED ("THE INVESTMENT MANAGER")

Schroder Investment Management Limited is domiciled in the UK and has been managing CIS and discretionary funds since 1985. Schroder Investment Management Limited is regulated by the FCA.

The Investment Manager may on a discretionary basis acquire and dispose of securities of the Target Fund, subject to and in accordance with instructions received from the Management Company and/or the Company from time to time, and in accordance with stated investment objectives and restrictions.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE OF THE TARGET FUND

The Target Fund aims to provide capital growth by investing in equity and equity related securities of companies worldwide which the Investment Manager believes will benefit from efforts to accommodate or limit the impact of global climate change and which meet the Investment Manager's sustainability criteria.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY AND POLICY OF THE TARGET FUND

The Target Fund is actively managed and invests at least two-thirds of its assets in equity and equity related securities of companies worldwide.

The Target Fund has environmental and/or social characteristics (within the meaning of Article 8 SFDR).

The Target Fund maintains a higher overall level of avoided emissions than MSCI All Country World (Net TR) index, based on the Investment Manager's rating system.

The Target Fund may also invest up to one-third of its assets directly or indirectly in other securities (including other asset classes), countries, regions, industries or currencies, Investment Funds, warrants and Money Market Investments, and hold cash (subject to the restrictions provided in "Investment Restrictions Applicable to the Target Fund" section below).

The Target Fund may use derivatives with the aim of reducing risk or managing the Target Fund more efficiently.

The Target Fund does not directly invest in certain activities, industries or groups of issuers above the limits listed under “Monitoring of environmental or social characteristics” section below.

The Target Fund invests in companies that have good governance practices, as determined by the Investment Manager’s rating criteria.

In order to assess good governance practices, a central Good Governance Test is applied. This test is based on a data-driven quantitative framework, which uses a scorecard to assess companies across the categories of sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff, and tax compliance. Schroders has defined a number of criteria across these pillars. Compliance with the test is monitored centrally and companies which do not pass this test cannot be held by the Target Fund, unless the Investment Manager has agreed that the issuer demonstrates good governance based on additional insights beyond that quantitative analysis.

The Investment Manager may also engage with companies held by the Target Fund to challenge identified areas of weakness on sustainability issues. More details on the Investment Manager’s approach to sustainability and its engagement with companies are available on the webpage at <https://www.schroders.com/en-lu/lu/individual/what-we-do/sustainable-investing/our-sustainable-investment-policies-disclosures-voting-reports/disclosures-and-statements/>.

The Target Fund may invest directly in China B-Shares and China H-Shares and may invest up to 10% of its assets (on a net basis) directly or indirectly (for example via participatory notes) in China A-Shares through Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect and shares listed on the Science, Technology and Innovation board (“STAR Board”) and the ChiNext.

The Investment Manager applies sustainability criteria when selecting investments for the Target Fund.

When assessing the significance of climate change on the long-term business outlook for a company, a company is assessed on a number of factors which include but are not limited to:

- If the company has significant direct industry exposure to climate change trends (mitigation – reducing greenhouse gas emissions through energy efficiency, renewable power, and cleaner vehicles; or adaptation – those that are preparing for the impacts of climate change, for example water stress, coastal flooding, community health issues, or supply chain disruptions, among other issues).
- The proportion of business segments that are potentially exposed to climate change trends.
- If the company has significant investment and research and development spending related to the transition to a lower carbon economy.
- A product portfolio that takes into account the physical and transition risks posed by climate change.
- The impact on the company of rising carbon costs in the context of its industry and competitive environment.

The Investment Manager will then decide on a case by case basis whether a company is eligible for inclusion in the Target Fund’s investment universe, based on this assessment. In addition, the Investment Manager’s ESG analysis seeks to evaluate the materiality and impact of a range of ESG factors on the sustainability of future earnings growth and as potential risk factors that may affect a company’s valuation. The Investment Manager’s decision will focus on ratings in the areas that are most relevant to the particular business of that company.

The Investment Manager performs its own analysis of information provided by the companies, including information provided in company sustainability reports and other relevant company material. The research draws information from a wide variety of publicly available corporate information and company meetings, broker reports and outputs from industry bodies, research organisations, think tanks, legislators, consultants, non-government organisations and academics. Third party research is used as a secondary consideration, and generally provides a source of challenge or endorsement for the Investment Manager’s proprietary view.

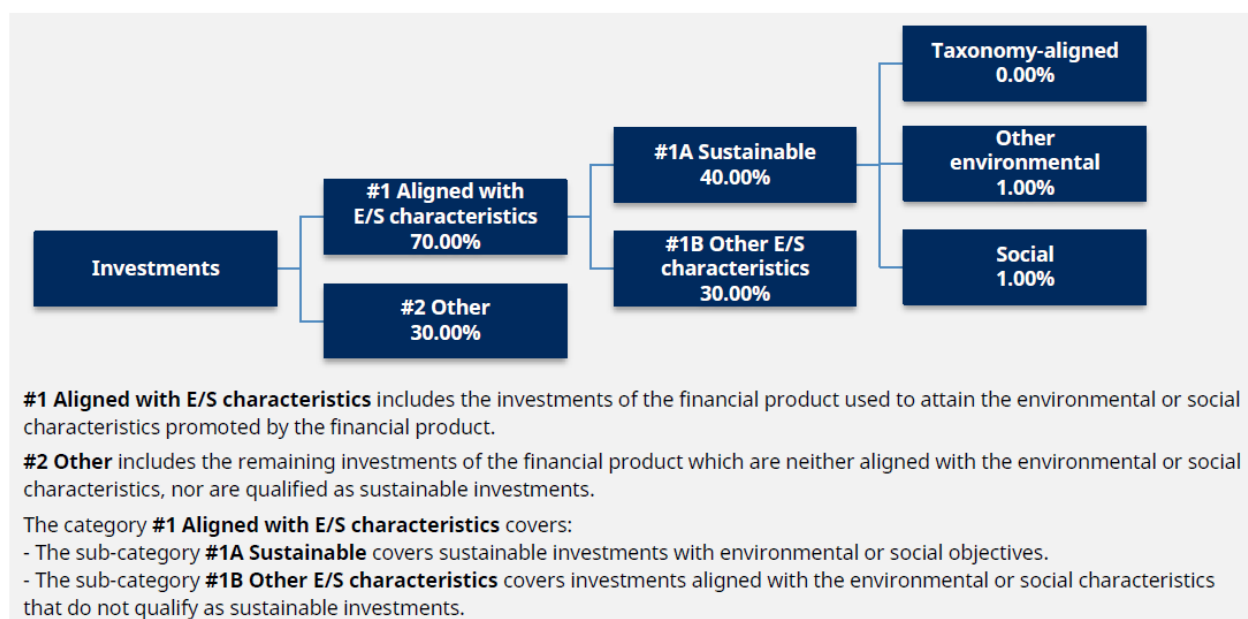
The Investment Manager ensures that at least 90% of the portion of the Target Fund’s net asset value composed of investments in companies is rated against the sustainability criteria. As a result of the application of sustainability criteria, at least 20% of the Target Fund’s potential investment universe is excluded from the selection of investments.

For the purposes of this test, the potential investment universe is the core universe of issuers that the Investment Manager may select for the Target Fund prior to the application of sustainability criteria, in accordance with the other limitations of the investment objective and policy of the Target Fund. This universe is comprised of equity and equity related securities of companies worldwide.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

Proportion of investments

The planned composition of the Target Fund's investments that are used to meet its environmental or social characteristics are summarised below.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the minimum proportion of the Target Fund's assets used to attain the environmental or social characteristics, which is equal to 70%. The Target Fund commits to maintain a higher overall level of avoided emissions than the MSCI All Country World (Net TR) index, and so the Target Fund's investments that are measured by Schroders' proprietary sustainability tool are included within the minimum proportion stated in #1 on the basis that they will contribute to the Target Fund's overall level of avoided emissions (whether such individual investment has a high or low level). Also included within #1 is the minimum proportion of assets that are invested in sustainable investments, as indicated in #1A. The minimum proportions stated apply in normal market conditions. The actual proportion stated in #1 is expected to be higher.

Avoided emissions are measured by Schroders' proprietary tool that provides an estimate of the future emissions saved indirectly by companies' products and services through the substitution of high carbon activities with lower carbon alternatives. It does this by identifying certain carbon-avoiding activities and industries that if adopted would contribute to reducing economy-wide emissions. Schroders' proprietary tool uses third party data as well as Schroders own estimates and assumptions and the outcome may differ from other sustainability tools and measures.

The Target Fund will invest at least 40% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this, there is no commitment to invest a minimum proportion of the Target Fund's assets in sustainable investments with an environmental objective or in sustainable investments with a social objective. This means that the proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective and those with a social objective will vary over time. Investments with an environmental objective may include investments which are aligned with the EU Taxonomy*. Investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy are classified as 'Other environmental' as stated above.

For more information on how the sustainability score is measured please refer to the "Methodologies for environmental or social characteristics" section below.

The Target Fund will invest (i) at least 40% of its assets in sustainable investments as defined under SFDR and (ii) at least 70% of its assets in investments which are aligned with environmental and/or social characteristics to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Target Fund at all times**.

Notes:

* The EU Taxonomy is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of environmentally sustainable economic activities. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective may or may not be aligned with the Taxonomy.

** If the Target Fund breaches the minimum 70% of its net asset value in investments which are aligned with environmental and/or social characteristics, the Investment Manager shall rectify the breach or dispose of the investment on a best effort basis, not later than three (3) months from the date of the Investment Manager becoming aware of the breach.

#2 Other includes cash which is treated as neutral for sustainability purposes. #2 also includes investments that are not covered by Schroders' proprietary sustainability tool and so do not contribute towards the Target Fund's overall level of avoided emissions. As #1 states a minimum proportion that is in practice expected to be higher, the proportion stated in #2 is expected to be lower.

Minimum safeguards are applied where relevant to Money Market Investments and other investments by restricting (as appropriate) investments in counterparties where there are ownership links or exposure to higher risk countries (for the purpose of money laundering, terrorist financing, bribery, corruption, tax evasion and sanctions risks). A firm-wide risk assessment considers the risk rating of each jurisdiction; which includes reference to a number of public statements, indices and world governance indicators issued by the United Nations, the EU, the UK Government, the Financial Action Task Force and several Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), such as Transparency International and the Basel Committee.

In addition, new counterparties are reviewed by Schroders' credit risk team and approval of a new counterparty is based on a holistic review of the various sources of information available, including, but not limited to, quality of management, ownership structure, location, regulatory and social environment to which each counterparty is subject, and the degree of development of the local banking system and its regulatory framework. Ongoing monitoring is performed through a Schroders' proprietary tool, which supports the analysis of a counterparty's management of environmental, social and governance trends and challenges. Any significant deterioration in the profile of the counterparty in Schroders' proprietary tool would lead to further analysis and potential exclusion by Schroders' credit risk team.

Monitoring of environmental or social characteristics

The sustainability score of the Target Fund is measured by SustainEx™, Schroders' proprietary tool that provides an estimate of the societal or environmental impact that an issuer may create.

The exclusion of certain activities, industries or groups of issuers listed below, as well as the investment limits applicable to the Target Fund, will be measured within the Investment Manager's portfolio compliance framework. Exclusions and limits are coded into this framework to seek to ensure that pre-trade compliance correctly flags the securities that should not enter the portfolio. Securities excluded based on revenue thresholds are evaluated quarterly by the sustainable investment team using MSCI's revenue data.

The coding and monitoring of investment risk restrictions is the responsibility of the Investment Manager's portfolio compliance team within the independent investment risk function.

The data in the portfolio compliance framework forms the basis for monitoring of risk limits and indicators, and the latest information on portfolio structure (such as asset allocation, sector and country positions) and risk metrics is easily available to the Investment Manager's investment risk, portfolio compliance and investment teams.

Exclusion Criteria:

Environmental exclusions

Excluded Activity	Criteria
Fossil Fuel Extraction and Production Maximum Percentage of Revenue	5%
Oil and Gas Value Chain - Maximum Percentage of Revenue	5%
Percentage of Power Generation from Oil and Gas ¹	30%
Percentage of Power from Nuclear ¹	30%
Percentage of Power Generation from Thermal Coal ¹	10%
Thermal Coal Power Generation Maximum Percentage of Revenue	30%
Carbon Underground 200	Full list
Increasing absolute production of or capacity for thermal-coal related products/services	True

Involvement in coal exploration or the exploitation or development of new coal mines	True
Maximum revenue from bespoke products, equipment or services dedicated to enabling the exploration, extraction, processing, and transportation of thermal coal	25%
Increasing absolute production of or capacity for unconventional oil & gas ² related products/services	True
Involvement in exploration, exploitation or development of new unconventional oil & gas fields	True
Maximum revenue from bespoke products, equipment or services dedicated to enabling the exploration and extraction of unconventional oil & gas	25%
Involvement in exploration, exploitation or development of new conventional oil & gas fields	True
Maximum revenue from bespoke products, equipment or services dedicated to enabling the exploration, processing or refining (except oil to chemicals), and transportation (not distribution) of conventional oil & gas	25%
Structurally increasing absolute production of or capacity for coal-based energy-related products/services	True
Absolute production of or capacity for coal-based energy-related products/services	5 GW
Current involvement in building new coal-fired power stations	True

Note: The "True" criteria indicates that the company meets the relevant criteria for exclusion. As an example, for "Increasing absolute production of or capacity for thermal-coal related products/services", if a company was increasing production of thermal-coal products then it would be flagged "True", and the company would consequently be excluded from the selection of investments.

Social exclusions

Excluded Activity	Criteria
Tobacco Value Chain Maximum Percentage of Revenue	5%
Weapons Maximum Percentage of Revenue	5%
Civilian Firearms Maximum Percentage of Revenue	0%
Nuclear Weapons Maximum Percentage of Revenue	0%
Biological/Chemical Weapons Maximum Percentage of Revenue	0%
Any Tie to Cluster Munitions	Any tie
Any Tie to Depleted Uranium Manufacturing	Any tie
Any Tie to Landmine Manufacturing	Any tie
Any Tie to White Phosphorous Incendiary Weapons	Any tie
Maximum revenue from production of tobacco, tobacco products or e-cigarettes and wholesale trading of tobacco products or e-cigarettes	5%
Maximum revenue from bespoke products, equipment or services dedicated to enabling the production of tobacco products (value chain)	25%
Maximum revenue from manufacture of weapons or tailor-made components thereof and sale of weapons ³	5%
Involvement in manufacturing or of manufacturing tailor-made components, using, repairing, putting up for sale, selling, distributing, importing or exporting, storing or transporting controversial or indiscriminate weapons	True
Maximum revenue from bespoke products, equipment or services dedicated to enabling the manufacturing or sale of weapons and tailor-made components thereof	25%

Transition exclusions

Excluded Activity
Companies with exposure to coal that do not meet one of the relevant transition criteria: • Have a SBTi target aligned with below 2°C or 1.5°C, or have a SBTi 'Business Ambition for 1.5°C' commitment • Have an annual thermal coal production less than 10Mt and derive less than 5% of revenues from exploration, extraction, processing, and transportation of thermal coal • Have less than 10% of CapEx dedicated to exploration, extraction, processing, and transportation of thermal coal and not with the objective of increasing revenue • Have more than 50% of CapEx dedicated to contributing activities⁴
Companies with exposure to unconventional oil & gas that do not meet one of the relevant transition criteria: • Have a SBTi target set at well-below 2°C or 1.5°C or have a SBTi 'Business Ambition for 1.5°C' commitment • Derive less than 5% of revenues from exploration and extraction of unconventional oil & gas • Unconventional oil and gas production is less than 5% of total oil and gas production • Have more than 50% of CapEx dedicated to contributing activities⁴
Companies with exposure to conventional oil & gas that do not meet one of the relevant transition criteria: • Have a SBTi target set at well-below 2°C or 1.5°C, or have a SBTi 'Business Ambition for 1.5°C' commitment • Have an emissions intensity aligned with 1.5°C target (e.g., TPI: 57.57 gCO₂e/MJ in 2024, or other science-based alignment assessment) • Derive less than 5% of its revenues from exploration, processing or refining (except oil to chemicals), and transportation (not distribution) of conventional oil & gas • Have less than 15% of CapEx dedicated to exploration, processing or refining (except oil to chemicals), and transportation (not distribution) of conventional oil & gas and not with the objective of increasing revenue • Have more than 15% of CapEx dedicated to contributing activities⁴
Companies with exposure to non-renewable power or heat generation that do not meet one of the relevant transition criteria: • Have a SBTi target set at well-below 2°C or 1.5°C, or have a SBTi 'Business Ambition for 1.5°C' commitment • Have a carbon intensity aligned with 1.5°C target (e.g., TPI: 0.318 tCO₂e/MWh in 2024, or other science-based alignment assessment) • Derive less than 5% of its revenues from non-renewable power or heat generation • Derive more than 50% of its revenues from contributing activities⁴ • Have more than 50% of CapEx dedicated to contributing activities⁴

Bespoke Schroders exclusions

Excluded Activity	Criteria
Schroders Controversial Curated Weapons List ⁵	All
Schroders' 'Global Norms' Breach List ⁶	All

¹ Assessed only on GICS Subsectors: Multi-Utilities, Gas Utilities, Electric Utilities and Independent Power Producers & Energy Traders. Override applicable for companies with carbon intensity lower than 374 Max. gCO₂/kWh.

² Unconventional oil & gas includes tar sands oil, coalbed methane, extra heavy oil and Arctic oil & gas, as well as oil & gas from unconventional production methods such as fracking or ultra deep drilling.

³ A weapon is defined as any implement or device expressly designed for the purpose of causing material damage, inflicting physical or mental harm, or to kill, in the context of a (military) conflict.

⁴ Contributing activities is defined as economic activities included in the EU Taxonomy, except for activities under 4.27-4.31 that were included by the Complementary Climate Delegated Act.

⁵ Schroders controversial weapons screening covers cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines, and chemical and biological weapons. Full details of the criteria and company names are available via the following link: <https://www.schroders.com/en/sustainability/active-ownership/group-exclusions/>

⁶ Schroders' own proprietary list enable greater control over data inputs and to ensure sustainable best practice. Companies flagged for violating Schroders' 'global norms' breach list are excluded. Schroders' determination of whether a company has been involved in such a breach considers relevant principles such as those contained in the UN Global Compact (UNG) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Source: Schroders, as at Nov 2024. Screening data is provided by a third party unless otherwise specified.

Maximum percentage of revenue refers to highest acceptable revenue figure for that business activity.

Value chain refers to the related business activities that are considered these include suppliers, distributors, retailers and producers.

Any tie includes companies with an industry tie to the excluded activity.

Methodologies for environmental or social characteristics

The Target Fund promotes the following characteristic: it maintains a higher overall level of avoided emissions than the MSCI All Country World (Net TR) index, based on the Investment Manager's rating system. As stated above, the sustainability score is measured by SustainEx™, Schroders' proprietary tool that provides an estimate of the potential social or environmental costs and benefits that an issuer may create. It does this by using certain metrics with respect to that issuer, and quantifying the positive (for example by paying 'fair wages') and negative (for example the carbon an issuer emits) impacts of each of those metrics to produce an aggregate measure expressed as a notional percentage of sales of the relevant underlying issuer. The overall sustainability score aggregates the effect of sustainability indicators including but not limited to greenhouse gas emissions, water usage, and salaries compared to the living wage. An issuer may be a company or a sovereign.

As part of the Target Fund's investment processes, the SustainEx™ score, and the drivers of that score, are reviewed at the overall Target Fund level. Schroders' proprietary tools, including SustainEx™, may not cover all of the Target Fund's holdings from time to time, in which case the Investment Manager may use alternative methods to assess relevant holdings in the Target Fund. In addition, certain types of assets (such as cash) are treated as neutral and are therefore not considered by our proprietary tools. Typically, 90% of equities issued by large companies domiciled in developed countries and 75% of equities issued by large companies domiciled in emerging countries held in the Target Fund's portfolio must be rated in SustainEx™. Schroders currently have 100% coverage, with all the portfolio holdings of the Target Fund rated on SustainEx™.

The Target Fund also invests at least 40% of its assets in sustainable investments, which are investments that the Investment Manager expects to contribute towards the advancement of one or more environmental and/or social objective(s). Each sustainable investment either (i) demonstrates a net positive effect across a range of environmental or social objectives, as scored by Schroders' proprietary tool and/or (ii) is classified as a green, social and/or sustainable bond using a third-party data source. With the exception of any green or social bonds, which will be classified as having an environmental or social objective respectively, a sustainable investment is classified as having an environmental or social objective depending on whether the relevant issuer has a higher score in Schroders' proprietary tool relative to its applicable peer group for its environmental indicators or its social indicators. In each case, indicators are comprised of both "costs" and "benefits".

As part of its broader assessment, the Investment Manager also considers the following:

CONTEXT

Context is a proprietary ESG research tool which provides a systematic framework for analysing a company's relationship with its stakeholders and the sustainability of its business model. Comprising over 260 metrics across over 13,000 companies, it is designed to support the Investment Manager's understanding of the sustainability of companies' business models and profitability, and provides structured, logical and wide-ranging data.

The tool enables analysts to select the most material ESG factors for each sector, weight their importance and apply relevant metrics. Analysts are then able to compare companies based on the metrics selected, their own company assessment scores or adjusted rankings (size, sector or region), with the flexibility to make company specific adjustments to reflect their detailed knowledge. The tool is fully integrated within Schroders' global research platform, which is readily accessible across investment desks and geographies.

External Research

The Investment Manager uses information from several external ESG research firms, but only ever as one input into the Investment Manager's own company assessments to be questioned, examined and built on. External data providers are used to challenge or endorse the proprietary view of the Investment Manager.

The Investment Manager's sustainable investment team has extensive networks within its respective field. Information is drawn from publicly available corporate information and company meetings, from broker reports, industry bodies, and research organisations, think tanks, legislators, consultants, non-governmental organisations and academics; wherever it is felt the information would add value to the Investment Manager's analysis.

Through this process, the Investment Manager aims to evaluate the relevance and materiality of a range of ESG factors on future earnings growth and as potential risk factors for a company.

Data sources and processing

In order to assess and understand the potential impact of sustainability risks and opportunities, Schroders has developed a range of proprietary tools. These tools rely on data that is available at the level of the underlying investment holdings.

The Investment Manager draws information on investee companies from publicly available corporate information and company meetings, from broker reports, industry bodies, and research organisations, think tanks, legislators, consultants, non-governmental organisations and academics.

Third party research may be used, however the Investment Manager's internal analysts form a proprietary view on each of the companies they analyse. Financial analysts may also use third-party research to support their assessment of ESG issues when analysing companies, in addition to consulting with the Investment Manager's in-house ESG specialists. Through this process, the Investment Manager aims to evaluate the relevance and materiality of a range of ESG factors on the sustainability of future earnings growth and as potential risk factors for a company.

The Investment Manager subscribes to external ESG research providers including; MSCI ESG research, Bloomberg, Refinitiv, Sustainalytics and Morningstar, which is subject to periodic review and change.

Whilst the third parties that deliver the vast majority of the data used have been chosen carefully, data errors may occur. To address this, a dedicated ESG Data Governance team pro-actively monitors for errors and resolves data queries. This involves close collaboration with the third-party data providers, and managing and tracking data corrections.

Where data is not available, Schroders will engage with companies to encourage them to disclose the missing data points. This additional information will be used alongside data from conventional and unconventional data sources that feed into the Investment Manager's proprietary tools.

Some of the Investment Manager's proprietary tools infer missing values where applicable. The Investment Manager's models typically employ a range of techniques to estimate missing values where appropriate and reasonably robust. For example, in one tool, where reported values are missing for companies, the Investment Manager fills using metric-specific rules such as filling with the industry peer group 60th percentile where higher values are considered negative and the peer group 40th percentile where higher values are considered beneficial (which is a conservative approach).

Where data for a metric is not sufficiently available to form robust conclusions, the Investment Manager does not include that metric in its tools.

Whilst there may be some data estimation, it tends to be a marginal amount at the portfolio level with regard to the Investment Manager's assessment of the sustainability characteristics of each company. The proportion of estimated data may vary over time.

Limitations to methodologies and data

Limitations to the Investment Manager's methodology and data mainly arise from data errors, data availability, specifically the lack of company reported data in some cases and data estimation as detailed in the section titled "Data sources and processing". Due to the range of data sources and due to combining both qualitative and quantitative elements involving a degree of subjectivity and judgement from the Investment Manager, Investment Manager believes that these data limitations do not in aggregate materially impact the Investment Manager's attainment of the environmental or social characteristics of the Target Fund.

Due diligence

The Target Fund's investment and asset selection process has been reviewed and approved by the Investment Manager's product development committee that includes representatives from the legal, compliance, product and sustainable investment functions. Ongoing compliance with the agreed sustainability characteristics is monitored by the portfolio compliance team. There are no external controls on that due diligence.

Engagement policies

Investment Manager considers active ownership to be the influence it can apply to management teams to ensure sustainable practices in the assets in which it invests. Investment Manager aims to drive change that will protect and enhance the value of its investments and is committed to leveraging the weight of its firm to change how a company is operating for the better.

The Investment Manager's active ownership priorities reflect the combined perspectives of its fund managers, investment analysts and sustainability specialists across the firm, supported centrally by the sustainable investment team. As a result, it is able to take a common approach across investment desks.

The Investment Manager focuses on sustainability issues which it determines to be material to the long-term value of its investee holdings. When material and relevant, the Investment Manager believes that companies that address these factors, where lacking, will drive improved financial performance for its clients. These issues reflect expectations and trends across a range of stakeholders including employees, customers, and communities, to the environment, suppliers and regulators. By strengthening relationships with that range of stakeholders, business models become more sustainable. The governance structure and management quality that oversee these stakeholder relationships are also a focus for its engagement discussions. In addition, it seeks to reflect the priorities of its clients. Based on this process, it identifies six broad themes for its engagement: climate, natural capital & biodiversity, human rights, human capital management, diversity & inclusion and governance.

The Investment Manager's themes are underpinned by additional cross-cutting thematic priorities. It also increasingly recognises the interconnectedness of ESG themes, such as the "just transition", which recognises the social dimension of the transition to a resilient and low-carbon economy. It seeks to reflect this interconnectedness in its engagements with companies.

Three key methods for practicing active ownership:

1. **Dialogue:** The Investment Manager speaks with companies to understand if and how they are preparing for the long-term sustainability challenges they face.
2. **Engagement:** The Investment Manager works with companies to help them to recognise the potential impact of these challenges and to help them take action in the areas where change may be required.
3. **Voting (where applicable):** The Investment Manager uses its voice and rights as shareholders to make sure these changes are effected.

These forms of active ownership can take place directly with companies, led by the Investment Manager's fund managers, investment analysts and sustainable investment team; they can also take place in collaboration with other groups.

Engagement is therefore a component of the portfolio's investment strategy, both from an environmental and social perspectives.

The Investment Manager recognizes that effective engagement requires continuous monitoring and ongoing dialogue. Where it has engaged repeatedly and seen no meaningful progress, it will escalate its concerns. Decisions on whether and how to escalate are based on the materiality of each issue, its urgency, the extent of its concern and whether the company has demonstrated progress through previous engagements. The Investment Manager identifies a number of methods to escalate its engagements, such as meeting or otherwise communicating with non-executive directors or the chair of the board, publicly stating its concerns, withholding support or voting against management and directors (where applicable) up to divesting partially or fully.

The approach to active ownership focusses on achieving real-world outcomes and achieving change. When determining when to engage and setting an objective for the engagement, the Investment Manager considers:

1. **Materiality:** The Investment Manager seeks to focus its engagement on the most material sustainability threats and opportunities to the company.
2. **Regional context:** The materiality of issues and the expectations it has of companies vary by country and region; for example, differing socio-cultural factors, regulatory maturity and resource constraints. Where possible it reference country or regional initiatives, regulations and leading practice from peers in its dialogue with companies.
3. **Realistic outcomes:** The Investment Manager considers both leading practice and what could realistically be achieved by the company in the next few years, including considering the size of the company.
4. **Ability to monitor progress:** The Investment Manager uses objective, measurable metrics or indicators that can be used to assess company performance on an issue.
5. **Length of engagement:** The Investment Manager aims to set short- to mid-term objectives – that can often be achieved over a 12- to 24-month period depending on the intensity of the engagement – but with a longer-term vision in mind.

The Investment Manager aims to set pre-defined SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound) engagement objectives. The Investment Manager regularly monitor progress against the engagement objectives, at least annually, and at a frequency that is appropriate for the priority of the engagement and materiality of the issue or holding. That said, the Investment Manager recognises that the length of time to achieve an objective will vary depending upon its nature, and that key strategic changes will take time to implement into a company's business processes. A measurable outcome from its engagement upon completion of an objective could take a range of forms, including additional disclosure by a company, influencing the company strategy on a particular issue, or a change to the governance of an issue.

Source: The sustainability-related disclosures provided above are based on information as at November 2024. The information is updated from time to time and for latest information please refer to this link: [Schroder International Selection Fund – Global Climate Change Equity](#).

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

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS APPLICABLE TO THE TARGET FUND

1. Investment in Transferable Securities and Liquid Assets

(A) The Company will invest in:

- (1) transferable securities and Money Market Investments admitted to or dealt in on a Regulated Market; and/or
- (2) recently issued transferable securities and Money Market Investments, provided that:
 - (I) the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made for admission to official listing on a stock exchange or on another Regulated Market which operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public; and
 - (II) such admission is secured within one year of the issue; and/or
- (3) units of UCITS and/or of other UCI, whether situated in an EU Member State or not, provided that:
 - (I) such other UCIs have been authorised under laws which provide that they are subject to supervision considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to that laid down in EU law, and that cooperation between authorities is sufficiently ensured,
 - (II) the level of protection for Shareholders in such other UCIs is equivalent to that provided for Shareholders in a UCITS, and in particular that the rules on assets segregation, borrowing, lending, and uncovered sales of transferable securities and Money Market Investments are equivalent to the requirements of the UCITS Directive,
 - (III) the business of such other UCIs is reported in half-yearly and annual reports to enable an assessment of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period,
 - (IV) no more than 10% of the assets of the UCITS or of the other UCIs, whose acquisition is contemplated, can, according to their constitutional documents, in aggregate be invested in units of other UCITS or other UCIs; and/or
- (4) 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 a country which is an EU Member State or, if the registered office of the credit institution is situated in a non-EU Member State, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those laid down in EU law; and/or
- (5) derivatives, including equivalent cash-settled instruments, dealt on a Regulated Market, and/or derivatives dealt OTC, provided that:
 - (I) the underlying consists of securities covered by this section 1(A), Financial Indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies, in which the Target Fund may invest according to its investment objective;
 - (II) the counterparties to OTC derivatives transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision, and belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF;
 - (III) 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; and/or
- (6) Money Market Investments other than those dealt in on a Regulated Market, if the issue or the issuer of such instruments are themselves regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings, and provided that such instruments are:
 - (I) issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or by a central bank of an EU Member State, the European Central Bank, the EU or the European Investment Bank, a non-EU Member State or, in case of a federal state, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more EU Member States belong, or
 - (II) issued by an undertaking any securities of which are dealt in on Regulated Markets, or

- (III) issued or guaranteed by an establishment subject to prudential supervision, in accordance with criteria defined in EU law, or
- (IV) issued by other bodies belonging to 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 10,000,000 and which presents and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with the Directive 2013/34/EU, 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.

In addition, the Company may invest a maximum of 10% of the net asset value of the Target Fund in transferable securities or Money Market Investments other than those referred to under (A)(1), (A)(2) and (A)(6) above.

- (7) Under the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Law, the Company may, to the widest extent permitted by the Luxembourg laws and regulations (i) create any fund qualifying either as a feeder UCITS (a "Feeder UCITS") or as a master UCITS (a "Master UCITS"), (ii) convert the Target Fund into a Feeder UCITS, or (iii) change the Master UCITS of any of its Feeder UCITS.

A Feeder UCITS shall invest at least 85% of its assets in the units of another Master UCITS. A Feeder UCITS may hold up to 15% of its assets in one or more of the following:

- ancillary liquid assets in accordance with paragraph B below;
- derivatives, which may be used only for hedging purposes;

For the purposes of compliance with section 3 below, the Feeder UCITS shall calculate its global exposure related to derivatives by combining its own direct exposure under the above paragraph, (b) with either:

- the Master UCITS actual exposure to derivatives in proportion to the Feeder UCITS investment into the Master UCITS; or
- the Master UCITS potential maximum global exposure to derivatives provided for in the Master UCITS management regulations or instruments of incorporation in proportion to the Feeder UCITS investment into the Master UCITS.

- (B) The Target Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets. Liquid assets used to back-up derivatives exposure are not considered as ancillary liquid assets. The Target Fund will not invest more than 20% of its net assets in cash and deposits at sight (such as cash held in current accounts) for ancillary liquidity purposes in normal market conditions. Under exceptional unfavourable market conditions (such as the September 11 attacks or the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers in 2008) and on a temporary basis, this limit may be breached, if justified in the interest of the investors.

(C)

- (1) The Target Fund may invest no more than 10% of its net asset value in transferable securities or Money Market Investments issued by the same issuing body (and in the case of structured financial instruments embedding derivatives, both the issuer of the structured financial instruments and the issuer of the underlying securities). The Target Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in deposits made with the same body. The risk exposure to a counterparty of the Target Fund in an OTC derivatives transaction may not exceed 10% of its net assets when the counterparty is a credit institution referred to in paragraph 1(A)(4) above or 5% of its net assets in other cases.
- (2) Furthermore, where the Target Fund holds investments in transferable securities and Money Market Investments of any issuing body which individually exceed 5% of the net asset value of the Target Fund, the total value of all such investments must not account for more than 40% of the net asset value of the Target Fund. This limitation does not apply to deposits and OTC derivatives transactions made with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision.

Notwithstanding the individual limits laid down in paragraph (C)(1), the Target Fund may not combine:

- investments in transferable securities or Money Market Investments issued by,
- deposits made with, and/or
- exposures arising from OTC derivatives transactions undertaken with

a single body in excess of 20% of its net assets.

- (3) The limit of 10% laid down in paragraph (C)(1) above shall be 35% in respect of transferable securities or Money Market Investments which are issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State, its local authorities or by an Eligible State or by public international bodies of which one or more EU Member States are members.
- (4) The limit of 10% laid down in paragraph (C)(1) above shall be 25% in respect of covered bonds as defined under article 3, point 1 of Directive (EU) 2019/2162 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on the issue of covered bonds and covered bond public supervision and amending Directives 2009/65/EC and 2014/59/EU, and for certain debt securities which are issued before 8 July 2022 by highly rated credit institutions having their registered office in an EU Member State and which are subject by law to a special public supervision for the purpose of protecting the holders of such debt securities, provided that the amount resulting from the issue of such debt securities issued before 8 July 2022 are invested, pursuant to applicable provisions of the law, in assets which are sufficient to cover the liabilities arising from such debt securities during the whole period of validity thereof and which are assigned to the preferential repayment of capital and accrued interest in the case of a default by such issuer.
- (5) If the Target Fund invests more than 5% of its assets in the debt securities referred to in the subparagraph above and issued by one issuer, the total value of such investments may not exceed 80% of the value of the assets of the Target Fund.
- (6) The transferable securities and Money Market Investments referred to in paragraphs (C)(3) and (C)(4) are not included in the calculation of the limit of 40% referred to in paragraph (C)(2). The limits set out in paragraphs (C)(1), (C)(2), (C)(3) and (C)(4) above may not be aggregated and, accordingly, the value of investments in transferable securities and Money Market Investments issued by the same body, in deposits or derivatives made with this body, effected in accordance with paragraphs (C)(1), (C)(2), (C)(3) and (C)(4) may not, in any event, exceed a total of 35% of the Target Fund's net asset value.

Companies which are included in the same group for the purposes of consolidated accounts, as defined in accordance with Directive 2013/34/EU or in accordance with recognised international accounting rules, are regarded as a single body for the purpose of calculating the limits contained in this paragraph (C).

The Target Fund may cumulatively invest up to 20% of its net assets in transferable securities and Money Market Investments within the same group.

- (7) Where the Target Fund has invested in accordance with the principle of risk spreading in transferable securities or Money Market Investments issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State, by its local authorities or by an Eligible State or by public international bodies of which one or more EU Member States are members, the Company may invest 100% of the net asset value of the Target Fund in such securities provided that the Target Fund must hold securities from at least six different issues and the value of securities from any one issue must not account for more than 30% of the net asset value of the Target Fund.

Subject to having due regard to the principle of risk spreading, the Target Fund need not comply with the limits set out in this paragraph (C) for a period of 6 months following the date of its launch.

(D)

- (1) The Company may not normally acquire shares carrying voting rights which would enable the Company to exercise significant influence over the management of the issuing body.

- (2) The Target Fund may acquire no more than (a) 10% of the non-voting shares of any single issuing body, (b) 10% of the value of debt securities of any single issuing body, (c) 10% of the Money Market Investments of the same issuing body. However, the limits laid down in (b) and (c) above may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of the debt securities or of the Money Market Investments or the net amount of securities in issue cannot be calculated.

The limits set out in paragraphs (1) and (2) above shall not apply to:

- (1) transferable securities and Money Market Investments issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State or its local authorities;
 - (2) transferable securities and Money Market Investments issued or guaranteed by any other Eligible State;
 - (3) transferable securities and Money Market Investments issued by public international bodies of which one or more EU Member States are members; or
 - (4) shares held in the capital of a company incorporated in a non-EU Member State which invests its assets mainly in the securities of issuing bodies having their registered office in that state where, under the legislation of that state, such holding represents the only way in which the Target Fund's assets may invest in the securities of the issuing bodies of that state, provided, however, that such company in its investment policy complies with the limits laid down in Articles 43, 46 and 48 (1) and (2) of the Law.
- (E) The Target Fund may not invest more than 10% of its net assets in units of UCITS or other UCIs, unless otherwise specified in the Target Fund Prospectus, and funds identified as Feeder UCITS as provided for in the investment objective and policy in the Target Fund Prospectus. In addition, except for funds identified as Feeder UCITS, the following limits shall apply:
- (1) If the Target Fund is allowed to invest more than 10% of its net assets in units of UCITS and/or UCIs, the Target Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in units of a single UCITS or other UCI. Investments made in units of UCIs other than UCITS may not, in aggregate, exceed 30% of the net assets of the Target Fund.
 - (2) When the Target Fund invests in the units of other UCITS and/or other UCIs linked to the Company by common management or control, or by a direct or indirect holding of more than 10% of the capital or the voting rights, or managed by a management company linked to the Investment Manager, no subscription or redemption fees may be charged to the Company on account of its investment in the units of such other UCITS and/or UCIs. In respect of the Target Fund's investments in UCITS and other UCIs linked to the Company as described in the preceding paragraph, there shall be no annual management fee charged to that portion of the assets of the Target Fund. The Company will indicate in its annual report the total annual management fees charged both to the Target Fund and to the UCITS and other UCIs in which the Target Fund has invested during the relevant period.
 - (3) The Target Fund may acquire no more than 25% of the units or shares of the same UCITS and/or other UCI. This limit may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of the units or shares in issue cannot be calculated. In case of a UCITS or other UCI with multiple sub-funds, this restriction is applicable by reference to all units or shares issued by the UCITS/UCI concerned, all sub-funds combined.
 - (4) The underlying investments held by the UCITS or other UCIs in which the Target Fund invests do not have to be considered for the purpose of the investment restrictions set forth under section 1(C) above.
- (F) The Target Fund may subscribe, acquire and/or hold securities to be issued or issued by one or more sub-funds of the Company (each, a "target sub-fund") without the Company being subject to the requirements of the law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended, with respect to the subscription, acquisition and/or the holding by a company of its own shares, under the condition however that:
- (1) the target sub-fund(s) do(es) not, in turn, invest in the Target Fund invested in this (these) target sub-fund(s); and
 - (2) no more than 10% of the assets that the target sub-fund(s) whose acquisition is contemplated may be invested in units of other target sub-funds; and
 - (3) voting rights, if any, attaching to the shares of the other target sub-fund(s) are suspended for as long as they are held by the Target Fund and without prejudice to the appropriate processing in the accounts and the periodic reports; and
 - (4) in any event, for as long as these securities are held by the Target Fund, their value will not be taken into consideration for the calculation of the net assets of the Company for the purposes of verifying the minimum threshold of the net assets imposed by the Law.

2. Investment in Other Assets

- (A) The Company will neither make investments in precious metals, commodities or certificates representing these. In addition, the Company will not enter into derivatives on precious metals or commodities. This does not prevent the Company from gaining exposure to precious metals or commodities by investing into financial instruments backed by precious metals or commodities, or financial instruments whose performance is linked to precious metals or commodities.
- (B) The Company will not purchase or sell real estate or any option, right or interest therein, provided 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.
- (C) The Company may not carry out uncovered sales of transferable securities, Money Market Investments or other financial instruments referred to in sections 1(A)(3), (5) and (6).
- (D) The Company may not borrow for the account of the Target Fund, other than amounts which do not in aggregate exceed 10% of the net asset value of the Target Fund, and then only as a temporary measure. For the purpose of this restriction back to back loans are not considered to be borrowings.
- (E) The Company will not mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or otherwise encumber as security for indebtedness any securities held for the account of the Target Fund, except as may be necessary in connection with the borrowings mentioned in paragraph (D) above, and then such mortgaging, pledging, or hypothecating may not exceed 10% of the net asset value of the Target Fund. In connection with swap transactions, option and forward exchange or futures transactions the deposit of securities or other assets in a separate account shall not be considered a mortgage, pledge or hypothecation for this purpose.
- (F) The Company may acquire securities in which it is permitted to invest in pursuit of its investment objective and policy through underwriting or sub-underwriting.
- (G) The Company will comply with such further restrictions as may be required by the regulatory authorities in any country in which the Shares are marketed.

3. Derivatives

As specified in section 1(A)(5) above, the Company may in respect of the Target Fund invest in financial derivative instruments, including but not limited to those described in more detail below.

The Target Fund may invest, as a part of its investment policy and within the limits laid down in section 1(A)(7) and section 1(C)(5), in financial derivatives instruments provided that the exposure to the underlying assets does not exceed in aggregate the investment limits laid down in sections 1(C)(1) to (6).

When the Target Fund invests in index-based derivatives compliant with the provisions of sections 1(C)(1) to (6), these investments do not have to be combined with the limits laid down in section 1(C). The frequency of the review and rebalancing of the composition of the underlying index of such derivatives varies per index and could be daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly or annually. The rebalancing frequency will have no impact in terms of costs in the context of the performance of the investment objective of the Target Fund.

When a transferable security or Money Market Investments embeds a financial derivative instrument, the latter must be taken into account when complying with the requirements of these restrictions. Transferable securities or Money Market Investments backed by other assets are not deemed to embed a derivative.

The Target Fund may use derivatives for investment purposes and for hedging purposes, within the limits of the Regulations. Under no circumstances shall the use of these instruments and techniques cause the Target Fund to diverge from its investment policy or objective. The risks against which the Target Fund could be hedged may be, for instance, market risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rates risk, credit risk, volatility or inflation risks.

The Target Fund may invest in financial derivative instruments that are traded OTC including, without limitation, total return swaps, contracts for difference or other financial derivative instruments with similar characteristics, in accordance with the conditions set out in the Target Fund Prospectus and the investment objective and policy of the Target Fund. Such OTC derivatives shall, to the extent capable of being held in custody, be safekept by the Depositary.

A total return swap is an agreement in which one party (total return payer) transfers the total economic performance of a reference obligation to the other party (total return receiver). Total economic performance includes income from interest and fees, gains or losses from market movements, and credit losses.

Total return swaps entered into by the Target Fund may be in the form of funded and/or unfunded swaps. An unfunded swap means a swap where no upfront payment is made by the total return receiver at inception. A funded swap means a swap where the total return receiver pays an upfront amount in return for the total return of the reference asset and can therefore be costlier due to the upfront payment requirement.

All revenue arising from total return swaps, net of direct and indirect operational costs and fees, will be returned to the Target Fund and are not subject to return sharing agreements. The costs attributed to total return swaps held are included in the spread.

Agreements on OTC derivatives

The Target Fund may enter into agreements on OTC derivatives. The counterparties to any OTC derivatives transactions, such as total return swaps, contracts for difference, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions or other derivatives, entered into by the Target Fund, are selected from a list of counterparties approved by the Management Company. The Management Company will aim to select the best available counterparties for any given markets in accordance with its group internal policy. The counterparties will be first class institutions which are either credit institutions or investment firm in each case with a registered office in an EU Member State, a G10 country or another country whose prudential rules are considered equivalent by the CSSF for this purpose and authorised under the MiFID directive or a similar set of rules and which are subject to prudential supervision. The Management Company monitors the ongoing creditworthiness of all counterparties and the list may be amended. The counterparties will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Target Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of the financial derivative instruments. The identity of the counterparties will be disclosed in the annual report of the Company.

Since the counterparties with which the Target Fund enters into total return swaps do not assume any discretion over the Target Fund's investments (including the reference assets, if any), no approval of the counterparties is required for any transactions relating to the investments of the Target Fund.

Global exposure

The global exposure of the Target Fund is formally monitored using the commitment approach.

Commitment Approach

The commitment conversion methodology for standard derivatives is always the market value of the equivalent position in the underlying asset. This may be replaced by the notional value or the price of the futures contract where this is more conservative. For non-standard derivatives, where it is not possible to convert the derivative into the market value or notional value of the equivalent underlying asset, an alternative approach may be used provided that the total amount of the derivatives represents a negligible portion of the Target Fund's portfolio.

4. Use of Techniques and Instruments relating to transferable securities and Money Market Investments

Techniques and instruments (including, but not limited to, securities lending, repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements) relating to transferable securities and Money Market Investments may be used by the Target Fund for the purpose of efficient portfolio management and where this is in the best interest of the Target Fund and in line with its investment objective and investor profile.

To the extent permitted by and within the limits prescribed by the Regulations and in particular (i) the CSSF Circular 08/356 relating to the use of financial techniques and instruments (as may be amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time) and (ii) the CSSF circular 14/592 relating to ESMA Guidelines on ETFs and other UCITS issues, the Target Fund may for the purpose of generating additional capital or income or for reducing its costs or risks, enter as purchaser or seller into optional or non-optional repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions and engage in securities lending transactions.

The Company will, for the time being, not engage in securities lending transactions, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions. Should the Company decide to use such techniques in the future, the Company will update the Target Fund Prospectus accordingly and will comply with the Regulations and in particular CSSF Circular 14/592 relating to ESMA Guidelines on ETFs and other UCITS issues and Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse.

Securities lending

Should the Company engage in securities lending, the Target Fund will only engage in securities lending transactions with first class institutions specialising in these types of transactions and which are subject to prudential supervision considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to that laid down in EU law.

The Target Fund must ensure that it is able at any time to recall any security that has been lent out or terminate any securities lending agreement into which it has entered.

In respect of securities loans, the Target Fund will ensure that its counterparty delivers and each day maintains collateral of at least the market value of the securities lent. Such collateral must be in the form of cash or securities that satisfy the requirements of the Regulations. Such collateral shall comply with the requirements set out in section 5 "Management of Collateral" below.

Reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements

Repurchase agreements consist of transactions governed by an agreement whereby a party sells securities or instruments to a counterparty, subject to a commitment to repurchase them, or substituted securities or instruments of the same description, from the counterparty at a specified price on a future date specified, or to be specified, by the transferor. Such transactions are commonly referred to as repurchase agreements for the party selling the securities or instruments, and reverse repurchase agreements for the counterparty buying them.

Should the Target Fund engage in reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements, the Target Fund will only enter into reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements with counterparties which are subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to that laid down in EU law.

The Target Fund shall ensure that it is able at any time to recall the full amount of cash or to terminate the reverse repurchase agreement.

The Target Fund shall ensure that it is 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 and reverse repurchase agreement that do not exceed seven days shall be considered as arrangements on terms that allow the assets to be recalled at any time by the Target Fund.

The Target Fund shall ensure that the level of its exposure to repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements is such that it is able to comply at all times with its redemption obligations.

The collateral received shall comply with the requirements set out in section 5 "Management of Collateral" below.

All revenues arising from reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements, net of direct and indirect operational costs and fees, will be returned to the Target Fund. Information on direct and indirect operational costs and fees that may be incurred in this respect as well as the identity of the entities to which such costs and fees are paid, as well as relationship they may have with the Depositary or the Management Company (if any), will be available in the Company's annual report.

5. Management of Collateral

The risk exposures to a counterparty arising from OTC derivatives transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques shall be combined when calculating the counterparty risk limits provided for in section 1(C) above.

Collateral received for the benefit of the Target Fund may be used to reduce its counterparty risk exposure if it complies with the conditions set out in applicable laws and regulations. Where the Target Fund enters into OTC derivatives transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques, all collateral used to reduce counterparty risk exposure shall comply with the following criteria at all times:

- (A) Any collateral received other than cash shall be of high quality, highly liquid and traded on a Regulated Market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to pre-sale valuation. Collateral received shall also comply with the provisions in section 1(D) above.

- (B) Collateral received shall be valued on at least a daily basis. Assets that exhibit high price volatility shall not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place.
- (C) Collateral received shall be of high quality.
- (D) The collateral received shall 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) Collateral shall be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers. The criterion of sufficient diversification with respect to issuer concentration is considered to be respected if the Target Fund receives from a counterparty of efficient portfolio management and OTC derivatives transactions a basket of collateral with a maximum exposure to a given issuer of 20% of its net asset value. When the Target Fund is exposed to different counterparties, the different baskets of collateral shall be aggregated to calculate the 20% limit of exposure to a single issuer. By way of derogation, the Target Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and Money Market Investments issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State, one or more of its local authorities, Eligible State or a public international body to which one or more of the local EU Member States belong. In that case the Target Fund must receive securities from at least six different issues, but securities from any single issue shall not account for more than 30% of the net asset value of the Target Fund.
- (F) Where there is a title transfer, the collateral received shall be held by the Depositary or one of its correspondents to which the Depositary has delegated the custody of such collateral. For other types of collateral arrangement, the collateral can be held by a third-party custodian which is subject to prudential supervision, and which is unrelated to the provider of the collateral.
- (G) Collateral received shall be capable of being fully enforced by the Target Fund at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty, and where applicable, collateral received should also comply with the control limits set out in this section.
- (H) Subject to the above conditions, permitted forms of collateral include:
 - (1) cash and cash equivalents, including short-term bank certificates and Money Market Investments;
 - (2) government bonds with any maturity issued by countries including but not limited to the UK, the US, France and Germany with no minimum rating.

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

- (I) Non-cash collateral received shall not be sold, re-invested or pledged.
- (J) Cash collateral that is not received on behalf of currency hedged Share Classes shall only be:
 - (1) placed on deposit with entities as prescribed in section 1(A)(6) above;
 - (2) invested in high-quality government bonds;
 - (3) used for the purpose of reverse repurchase transactions provided the transactions are with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and the Target Fund is able to recall at any time the full amount of cash on accrued basis;
 - (4) invested in short-term money market funds as defined in the "ESMA Guidelines on a Common Definition of European Money Market Funds", issued by ESMA (CESR/10-049) as amended from time to time or in Money Market Funds as defined in MMFR, once applicable.

Re-invested cash collateral shall be diversified in accordance with the diversification requirements applicable to non-cash collateral as set out above. Re-investment of cash collateral involves certain risks for the Target Fund, as described in the Target Fund Prospectus.

Collateral policy

Collateral received by the Target Fund shall predominantly be limited to cash and government bonds.

Haircut policy

The following haircuts for collateral in OTC transactions are applied by the Management Company (the Management Company reserves the right to vary this policy at any time in which case the Target Fund Prospectus will be updated accordingly):

Eligible Collateral	Remaining Maturity	Valuation Percentage
Cash	N/A	100%
Government Bonds	One year or under	98%
	More than one year up to and including five years	96%-97%
	More than five years up to and including ten years	93%-95%
	More than ten years up to and including thirty years	93%
	More than thirty years up to and including forty years	90%
	More than forty years up to and including fifty years	87%

6. Risk Management Process

Target Fund Name	Approach
Schroder International Selection Fund Global Climate Change Equity	Commitment Approach

The Company will employ a risk management process which enables it with the Investment Manager to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the positions, the use of efficient portfolio management techniques, the management of collateral and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the Target Fund. The Company or the Investment Manager will employ, if applicable, a process for accurate and independent assessment of the value of any OTC derivatives.

Sustainability Risk Management

The investment decision making process for the Target Fund includes the consideration of sustainability risks alongside other factors. A sustainability risk is an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or potential material negative impact on the value of an investment and the returns of the Target Fund. Sustainability risks could arise within a particular business or externally, impacting multiple businesses. Sustainability risks that could negatively affect the value of a particular investment might include the following:

- Environmental: extreme weather events such as flooding and high winds; pollution incidents; damage to biodiversity or marine habitats.
- Social: labour strikes; health and safety incidents such as injuries or fatalities; product safety issues.
- Governance: tax fraud; discrimination within a workforce; inappropriate remuneration practices; failure to protect personal data.
- Regulatory: new regulations, taxes or industry standards to protect or encourage sustainable businesses and practices may be introduced.

Different asset classes, investment strategies and investment universes may require different approaches to the integration of such risks in investment decision-making. The Investment Manager will typically analyse potential investments by assessing (alongside other relevant considerations), for example, the overall costs and benefits to society and the environment that an issuer may generate or how the market value of an issuer may be influenced by individual sustainability risks such as a rise in carbon tax. The Investment Manager will also typically consider the relevant issuer's relationships with its key stakeholders – customers, employees, suppliers and regulators - including an assessment of whether those relationships are managed in a sustainable manner and, therefore, whether there are any material risks to the market value of the issuer.

The impact of some sustainability risks may have a value or cost that can be estimated through research or the use of proprietary or external tools. In such cases, it will be possible to incorporate this into more traditional financial analysis. An example of this might be the direct implications of an increase in carbon taxes that are applicable to an issuer, which can be incorporated into a financial model as an increased cost and/or as reduced sales. In other cases, such risks may be more difficult to quantify, and so the Investment Manager may seek to incorporate their potential impact in other ways whether explicitly, for example by reducing the expected future value of an issuer or implicitly, for example by adjusting the weighting of an issuer's securities in the Target Fund's portfolio depending on how strongly it believes a sustainability risk may affect that issuer.

A range of proprietary tools may be used to perform these assessments, along with supplementary metrics from external data providers and the Investment Manager's own due diligence, as appropriate. This analysis informs the Investment Manager's view of the potential impact of sustainability risks on the Target Fund's overall investment portfolio and, alongside other risk considerations, the likely financial returns of the Target Fund.

The Management Company's risk function provides independent oversight of portfolio exposures from a sustainability perspective. The oversight includes ensuring there is an independent assessment of sustainability risks within investment portfolios and adequate transparency and reporting on sustainability risk exposures.

More details on the management of sustainability risks and the Investment Manager's approach to sustainability are available on the website at <https://www.schroders.com/en-lu/lu/individual/what-we-do/sustainable-investing/our-sustainable-investment-policies-disclosures-voting-reports/disclosures-and-statements/>. Please also refer to the risk factor entitled "Sustainability Risks" in "Risks of the Target Fund" section in this Information Memorandum.

Liquidity Management Framework

The Management Company has established, implemented and consistently applies a liquidity risk management framework which sets out the governance standards and requirements for the oversight of liquidity risk in relation to investment funds. The framework outlines the responsibilities for assessing, monitoring, and providing independent oversight of liquidity risks of the Target Fund. It also enables the Management Company to monitor the liquidity risks of the Target Fund and to ensure compliance with the internal liquidity parameters so that the Target Fund can normally meet its obligation from Share redemptions at the request of Shareholders.

Qualitative and quantitative assessments of liquidity risks at a portfolio and security level are performed to ensure that investment portfolios are appropriately liquid and that the portfolios of the Target Fund are sufficiently liquid to honour Shareholders' redemption requests. In addition, Shareholder concentrations are regularly reviewed to assess their potential impact on anticipated financial obligations of the Target Fund.

The Management Company's assessment of liquidity risks within the Target Fund includes (but is not limited to) consideration of the investment strategy, the dealing frequency, the underlying assets' liquidity (and their valuation) and shareholder base.

A detailed description of the liquidity risks is further described in "Risks of the Target Fund" section below.

The Directors, or the Management Company, as appropriate, may also make use, among others, of the following to manage liquidity risk:

- (A) The Directors may declare that the redemption of part or all Shares in excess of 10% for which a redemption or switch has been requested will be deferred until the next Dealing Day and will be valued at the net asset value per Share prevailing on that Dealing Day.
- (B) The Company may suspend the calculation of the net asset value per Share of any Share Class in the Target Fund and the issue and redemption of any Shares in the Target Fund, as well as the right to switch Shares of the Target Fund into Shares of a different Share Class of the Target Fund or into any Share Class of any other sub-Fund.

7. Miscellaneous

- (A) The Company may not make loans to other persons or act as a guarantor on behalf of third parties provided that for the purpose of this restriction the making of bank deposits and the acquisition of such securities referred to in paragraphs 1(A)(1), (2), (3) and (4) or of ancillary liquid assets shall not be deemed to be the making of a loan and that the Company shall not be prevented from acquiring such securities above which are not fully paid. The Company need not comply with the investment limit percentages when exercising subscription rights attached to securities which form part of its assets. The Management Company, the Investment Manager, the Distributors, Depositary and any authorised agents or their associates may have dealings in the assets of the Company provided that any such transactions are effected on normal commercial terms negotiated at arm's length and provided that each such transaction complies with any of the following:
 - (1) a certified valuation of such transaction is provided by a person approved by the Directors as independent and competent;

- (2) the transaction has been executed on best terms, on and under the rules of an organised investment exchange; or
- (3) where neither (1) or (2) is practical;
- (4) where the Directors are satisfied that the transaction has been executed on normal commercial terms negotiated at arm's length.

- (B) At least 25% or more than 50% of the net asset value of the Target Fund shall be continuously invested in equity participations pursuant to German tax requirements.

FEES AND CHARGES OF THE TARGET FUND

Initial Charge	Up to 5% of the net asset value per Share. <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.
Annual 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>
Annual Distribution Charge	Up to 1.00% per annum of the net asset value of the Target Fund.
Share Class Hedging Charge (for currency hedged Share Classes)	Up to 0.03% of the net asset value per Share.

Suspension of Calculation of Net Asset Value of the Target Fund

- (A) If the aggregate value of switch or redemption instructions on any one Dealing Day is more than 10% of the total value of Shares in issue of the Target Fund the Directors may declare that the redemption of part or all Shares in excess of 10% for which a redemption or switch has been requested will be deferred until the next Dealing Day. Such deferred instructions will be valued at the net asset value per Share prevailing on that Dealing Day. On such Dealing Day, deferred requests will be dealt with in priority to later requests and in the order that requests were initially received by the transfer agent of the Target Fund.
- (B) The Company reserves the right to extend the period of payment of redemption proceeds to such period, not exceeding thirty calendar days, as shall be necessary to repatriate proceeds of the sale of investments in the event of impediments due to exchange control regulations or similar constraints in the markets in which a substantial part of the assets of the Target Fund are invested or in exceptional circumstances where the liquidity of the Target Fund is not sufficient to meet the redemption requests.
- (C) The Company may suspend or defer the calculation of the net asset value per Share of the Target Fund and the issue and redemption of any Shares in the Target Fund, as well as the right to switch Shares of any Share Class in the Target Fund into Shares of a different Share Class of the Target Fund:
 - (1) during any period when any of the principal stock exchanges or any other Regulated Market on which any substantial portion of the Company's investments of the Target Fund for the time being are quoted, is closed, or during which dealings are restricted or suspended; or
 - (2) during any period when the determination of the net asset value per share of and/or the redemptions in the underlying Investment Funds representing a material part of the assets of the Target Fund is suspended; or
 - (3) during the existence of any state of affairs which constitutes an emergency as a result of which disposal or valuation of investments of the Target Fund by the Company is impracticable; or
 - (4) during any breakdown in the means of communication normally employed in determining the price or value of any of the Company's investments or the current prices or values on any market or stock exchange; or
 - (5) during any period when the Company is unable to repatriate funds for the purpose of making payments on the redemption of such Shares or during which any transfer of funds involved in the realisation or acquisition of investments or payments due on redemption of such Shares cannot in the opinion of the Directors be effected at normal rates of exchange; or

- (6) if the Company or the Target Fund 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 or the Target Fund is proposed; or
 - (7) if the Directors have determined that there has been a material change in the valuations of a substantial proportion of the investments of the Company attributable to the Target Fund in the preparation or use of a valuation or the carrying out of a later or subsequent valuation; or
 - (8) during any other circumstance or circumstances 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 any other detriment, which the Company or its Shareholders might so otherwise have suffered; or
 - (9) during any period where circumstances exist that would justify the suspension for the protection of shareholders in accordance with the law.
- (D) The suspension of the calculation of the net asset value per Share of the Target Fund or Share Class shall not affect the valuation of other sub-funds of the Company or share classes, unless these sub-funds of the Company or share classes are also affected.
- (E) During a period of suspension or deferral, a Shareholder may withdraw his request in respect of any Shares not redeemed or switched, by notice in writing received by the transfer agent of the Target Fund before the end of such period.
- (F) Moreover, in accordance with the provisions on mergers of the Law, the Company may temporarily suspend the subscription, the redemption or the repurchase of its Shares, provided that any such suspension is justified for the protection of shareholders.

Shareholders will be informed of any suspension or deferral as appropriate.

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

UNDERSTANDING THE RISKS OF THE FUND AND THE TARGET FUND

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

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

	GENERAL RISKS OF THE FUND
Market risk	Market risk arises because of 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 laws or guidelines due to factors such as human error, fraud, dishonesty or weaknesses in operational process and systems, may adversely affect the performance of the Fund.
Performance risk	The 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 the 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 or financed money includes you being unable to service the loan or financing payments. 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 or financing.
Operational risk	This risk refers to the possibility of a breakdown in the Manager's internal controls and policies. The breakdown may be a result of human error, system failure or fraud where employees of the Manager collude with one another. This risk may cause monetary loss and/or inconvenience to you. The Manager will review its internal policies and system capability to mitigate instances of this risk. Additionally, the Manager maintains a strict segregation of duties to mitigate instances of fraudulent practices amongst employees of the Manager.
Related party transaction risk	The Fund may also have dealings with parties related to AHAM. Nevertheless, it is our policy that all transactions with related parties are to be executed on terms which are best available to the Fund and which are not less favourable to the Fund than an arm's length transaction between independent parties.

Suspension of repurchase request risk	Having considered the best interests of Unit Holders, the repurchase requests by the Unit Holders may be subject to suspension due to exceptional circumstances, where the market value or fair value of a material portion of the Fund's assets cannot be determined or such other circumstances as may be determined by the Manager, where there is good and sufficient reason to do so. Such exceptional circumstances may involve the suspension of dealing by the Target Fund upon the occurrence of any events mentioned in the <i>"Suspension of Calculation of Net Asset Value of the Target Fund"</i> section of the Information Memorandum. In such case, Unit Holders will not be able to redeem their Units and will be compelled to remain invested in the Fund for a longer period of time*. Hence, their investments will continue to be subject to the risks inherent to the Fund. * For further information on repurchase process during suspension period, please refer to <i>"What is the Repurchase Proceeds Payout Period?"</i> section below.
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SPECIFIC RISKS OF THE FUND	
Concentration risk	The 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. We will 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. For better understanding of the risks associated to the Target Fund, please refer to the <i>"Risks of the Target Fund"</i> section below.
Liquidity risk	This is the risk that the Shares of the Target Fund that is held by the Fund cannot be readily sold and converted into cash. This can occur when there is a restriction on realisation of Shares of the Target Fund. The Investment Manager may suspend the realisation of Shares of the Target Fund, or delay the payment of realisation proceeds in respect of any realisation request received, during any period in which the determination of the net asset value of the Target Fund is suspended. As a result, the Fund may not be able to receive the repurchase proceeds in a timely manner which in turn may delay the payment of repurchase proceeds to the Unit Holders. In 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. In managing liquidity risk, we will maintain sufficient liquidity level for the purposes of meeting repurchase requests. Please refer to <i>"Suspension of Dealing in Units"</i> section of this Information Memorandum for more details.
Counterparty risk	Counterparty risk is the risk associated with the ongoing ability and willingness of the issuers to derivatives ("investments") to fulfil their respective financial commitments to the Fund in a timely manner. Bankruptcy, fraud or regulatory non-compliance arising out of and/or in connection with the issuers may impair the operations and/or the performance of the Fund. However, we will conduct stringent credit selection process of the issuers of the investments prior to commencement of investments and monitoring mechanisms established by us may potentially mitigate this risk. If, we are of the opinion there is material adverse change to an issuer, we may consider unwinding the issuer's investment to mitigate potential losses that may arise.
Country risk	Investments of the Fund in the Target Fund which is domiciled in Luxembourg may be affected by changes in the economic and political climate, restriction on currency repatriation or other developments in the law or regulations of Luxembourg. For example, the deteriorating economic condition of that country may adversely affect the value of the investments undertaken by the Fund and in turn may cause the NAV of the Fund or prices of Units to fall.

	SPECIFIC RISKS OF THE FUND
Currency risk	As the investments of the Fund may be denominated in currencies other than the Base Currency, any fluctuation in the exchange rate between the Base Currency and the currencies in which the investments are denominated may have an impact on the value of these investments. You should be aware that if the currencies in which the investments are denominated (other than in USD) depreciate against the Base Currency, this will have an adverse effect on the NAV of the Fund in the Base Currency and vice versa. You should note that any gain or loss arising from the fluctuation in the exchange rate may further increase or decrease the returns of the investment. <i>Currency risk at the Fund level</i> 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. <i>Currency risk at the Class level</i> 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. <i>Currency risk at the Hedged-class level</i> 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.
Investment Manager risk	The Target Fund (which the Fund invests in) is managed by the Investment Manager. It is important to note that the Manager has no control over the investment management techniques and operational controls of the Target Fund. Thus, mismanagement of the Target Fund (i.e. breach of its prescribed investment restriction due to human error) may negatively affect the Fund (as an investor of the Target Fund). Should such a situation arise, the Manager may propose to invest in other alternative CIS that is consistent with the investment objective of the Fund provided always that the approval of the Unit Holders has been obtained.
Sustainability risks	As the Fund is a qualified SRI fund investing in the Target Fund which incorporates sustainable investment policy at each step of the investment decision of the Target Fund, the Fund is also exposed to sustainability risks. Please refer to "Sustainability risks" under "<i>Risks of the Target Fund</i>" section below for further details.

The above description outlines all applicable risks to the Fund without prioritizing any specific order of importance. Investments in unit trust funds may also expose you to additional risks over time. If in doubt, please consult a professional adviser.

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
General risks	Past performance is not a guide to future performance and Shares, other than Shares of Money Market Funds, should be regarded as a medium to long-term investment. The value of investments and the income generated by them may go down as well as up and Shareholders may not get back the amount originally invested. Where the base currency of the Target Fund varies from the investor's home currency, or where the base currency of the Target Fund varies from the currencies of the markets in which the Target Fund invests, there is the prospect of additional loss (or the prospect of additional gain) to the investor greater than the usual risks of investment.
Investment objective risk	Investment objectives express an intended result but there is no guarantee that such a result will be achieved. Depending on market conditions and the macro economic environment, investment objectives may become more difficult or even impossible to achieve. There is no express or implied assurance as to the likelihood of achieving the investment objective for the Target Fund.

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
Regulatory risk	The Company is domiciled in Luxembourg and investors should note that all the regulatory protections provided by their local regulatory authorities may not apply. Additionally, the Target Fund will be registered in non-EU jurisdictions. As a result of such registrations the Target Fund may be subject, without any notice to the shareholders in the Target Fund, to more restrictive regulatory regimes. In such cases the Target Fund will abide by these more restrictive requirements. This may prevent the Target Fund from making the fullest possible use of the investment limits.
Operational risk	The Company's operation (including investment management, distribution and collateral management) are carried out by several service providers. The Company and/or the Management Company follow a due diligence process in selecting service providers; nevertheless operational risk can occur and have a negative effect on the Company's operations, and it can manifest itself in various ways, including business interruption, poor performance, information systems malfunctions or failures, regulatory or contractual breaches, human error, negligent execution, employee misconduct, fraud or other criminal acts. In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of a service provider, investors could experience delays (for example, delays in the processing of subscriptions, conversions and redemption of Shares) or other disruptions.
Business, legal and tax risks	In some jurisdictions the interpretation and implementation of laws and regulations and the enforcement of shareholders' rights under such laws and regulations may involve significant uncertainties. Furthermore, there may be differences between accounting and auditing standards, reporting practices and disclosure requirements and those generally accepted internationally. The Target Fund may be subject to withholding and other taxes. Tax law and regulations of any jurisdiction are frequently reviewed and may be changed at any time, in certain cases with retrospective effect. The interpretation and applicability of tax law and regulations by tax authorities in some jurisdictions are not consistent and transparent and may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and/or region to region. Any change in taxation legislation could affect the value of the investments held by and the performance of the Target Fund.
Risk factors relating to industry sectors/geographic areas	The Target Fund may focus on a particular industry or geographic area and may be subject to the risk factors and market factors which affect this particular industry or geographic area, including legislative changes, changes in general economic conditions and increased competitive forces. This may result in a greater volatility of the net asset value of the Shares of the Target Fund. Additional risks may include greater social and political uncertainty and instability; and natural disasters.
Risk suspension of share dealings	Investors are reminded that in certain circumstances their right to redeem or switch Shares may be suspended.
Interest rate risk	The values of bonds and other debt instruments usually rise and fall in response to changes in interest rates. Declining interest rates generally increase the values of existing debt instruments, and rising interest rates generally reduce the value of existing debt instruments. Interest rate risk is generally greater for investments with long durations or maturities. Some investments give the issuer the option to call or redeem an investment before its maturity date. If an issuer calls or redeems an investment during a time of declining interest rates, the Target Fund might have to reinvest the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield, and therefore might not benefit from any increase in value as a result of declining interest rates.
Credit risk	The ability, or perceived ability, of an issuer of a debt security to make timely payments of interest and principal on the security will affect the value of the security. It is possible that the ability of the issuer to meet its obligation will decline substantially during the period when the Target Fund owns securities of that issuer, or that the issuer will default on its obligations. An actual or perceived deterioration in the ability of an issuer to meet its obligations will likely have an adverse effect on the value of the issuer's securities. If a security has been rated by more than one nationally recognised statistical rating organisation the Investment Manager uses the highest rating for the purposes of determining whether the security is investment grade. When the Target Fund invests in securities which are not rated by a nationally recognised statistical rating organisation, the Investment Manager will determine the credit quality by referring to the issuer rating or otherwise as it sees fit (for example using the Investment Manager's internal rating). The Target Fund will not necessarily dispose of a security held by it if its rating falls below investment grade, although the Investment Manager will consider whether the security continues to be an appropriate investment for the Target Fund. The Investment Manager considers whether a security is investment grade only at the time of purchase. The Target Fund may invest in securities which will not be rated by a nationally recognised statistical rating organisation, but the credit quality will be determined by the Investment Manager.

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
	Credit risk is generally greater for investments issued at less than their face values and required to make interest payments only at maturity rather than at intervals during the life of the investment. Credit rating agencies base their ratings largely on the issuer's historical financial condition and the rating agencies' investment analysis at the time of rating. The rating assigned to any particular investment does not necessarily reflect the issuer's current financial condition, and does not reflect an assessment of an investment's volatility and liquidity. Although investment grade investments generally have lower credit risk than investments rated below investment grade, they may share some of the risks of lower-rated investments, including the possibility that the issuers may be unable to make timely payments of interest and principal and thus default.
Liquidity risk	Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Target Fund's investment in illiquid securities may reduce the returns of the Target Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price. Investments in foreign securities, derivatives or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk. Illiquid securities may be highly volatile and difficult to value.
Inflation/deflation risk	Inflation is the risk that the Target Fund's assets or income from the Target Fund's investments may be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of the Target Fund's portfolio could decline. Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy may decline over time. Deflation may have an adverse effect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer default more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of the Target Fund's portfolio.
Derivatives risk	There is no guarantee that the performance of the derivatives will result in a positive effect for the Target Fund and its Shareholders. The Target Fund may incur costs and fees in connection with total return swaps, contracts for difference or other derivatives with similar characteristics, upon entering into these instruments and/or any increase or decrease of their notional amount. The amount of these fees may be fixed or variable. Information on costs and fees incurred by the Target Fund in this respect, as well as the identity of the recipients and any affiliation they may have with the Depositary, the Investment Manager or the Management Company, if applicable, may be available in the annual report.
Warrants risk	When the Target Fund invests in warrants, the price, performance and liquidity of such warrants are typically linked to the underlying stock. However, the price, performance and liquidity of such warrants will generally fluctuate more than the underlying securities because of the greater volatility of the warrants market. In addition to the market risk related to the volatility of warrants, the Target Fund investing in synthetic warrants, where the issuer of the synthetic warrant is different to that of the underlying stock, is subject to the risk that the issuer of the synthetic warrant will not perform its obligations under the transactions which may result in the Target Fund, and ultimately its Shareholders, suffering a loss.
Credit default swap risk	A credit default swap allows the transfer of default risk. This allows the Target Fund to effectively buy insurance on a reference obligation it holds (hedging the investment), or buy protection on a reference obligation it does not physically own in the expectation that the credit will decline in quality. One party, the protection buyer, makes a stream of payments to the seller of the protection, and a payment is due to the buyer if there is a credit event (a decline in credit quality, which will be predefined in the agreement between the parties). 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. In addition, if there is a credit event and the Target Fund does not hold the underlying reference obligation, there may be a market risk as the Target Fund may need time to obtain the reference obligation and deliver it to the counterparty. Furthermore, if the counterparty becomes insolvent, the Target Fund may not recover the full amount due to it from the counterparty. The market for credit default swaps may sometimes be more illiquid than the bond markets. The Company will mitigate this risk by monitoring in an appropriate manner the use of this type of transaction.

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
Futures, options and forward transactions risk	The Target Fund may use options, futures and forward contracts on currencies, securities, indices, volatility, inflation and interest rates for hedging and investment purposes. Transactions in futures may carry a high degree of risk. The amount of the initial margin is small relative to the value of the futures contract so that transactions are "leveraged" or "geared". A relatively small market movement will have a proportionately larger impact which may work for or against the Target Fund. The placing of certain orders which are intended to limit losses to certain amounts may not be effective because market conditions may make it impossible to execute such orders. Transactions in options may also carry a high degree of risk. Selling ("writing" or "granting") an option generally entails considerably greater risk than purchasing options. Although the premium received by the Target Fund is fixed, the Target Fund may sustain a loss well in excess of that amount. The Target Fund will also be exposed to the risk of the purchaser exercising the option and the Target Fund will be obliged either to settle the option in cash or to acquire or deliver the underlying investment. If the option is "covered" by the Target Fund holding a corresponding position in the underlying investment or a future on another option, the risk may be reduced. Forward transactions and purchasing options, in particular those traded OTC and not cleared through a central counterparty, have an increased counterparty risk. If a counterparty defaults, the Target Fund may not get the expected payment or delivery of assets. This may result in the loss of the unrealised profit.
Credit linked note risk	A credit linked note is a debt instrument which assumes both credit risk of the relevant reference entity (or entities) and the issuer of the credit linked note. There is also a risk associated with the coupon payment; if a reference entity in a basket of credit linked notes suffers a credit event, the coupon will be re-set and is paid on the reduced nominal amount. Both the residual capital and coupon are exposed to further credit events. In extreme cases, the entire capital may be lost. There is also the risk that a note issuer may default.
Equity linked note risk	The return component of an equity linked note is based on the performance of a single security, a basket of securities or an equity index. Investment in these instruments may cause a capital loss if the value of the underlying security decreases. In extreme cases the entire capital may be lost. These risks are also found in investing in equity investments directly. The return payable for the note is determined at a specified time on a valuation date, irrespective of the fluctuations in the underlying stock price. There is no guarantee that a return or yield on an investment will be made. There is also the risk that a note issuer may default. The Target Fund may use equity linked notes to gain access to certain markets, for example emerging and less developed markets, where direct investment is not possible. This approach may result in the following additional risks being incurred – lack of a secondary market in such instruments, illiquidity of the underlying securities, and difficulty selling these instruments at times when the underlying markets are closed.
Insurance linked securities risk	Insurance linked securities may incur severe or full losses as a result of insurance events such as natural, man-made or other catastrophes. Catastrophes can be caused by various events, including, but not limited to, hurricanes, earthquakes, typhoons, hailstorms, floods, tsunamis, tornados, windstorms, extreme temperatures, aviation accidents, fires, explosions and marine accidents. The incidence and severity of such catastrophes are inherently unpredictable, and the Target Fund's losses from such catastrophes could be material. Any climatic or other event which might result in an increase in the likelihood and/or severity of such events (for example, global warming leading to more frequent and violent hurricanes) could have a material adverse effect on the Target Fund. Although the Target Fund's exposure to such events will be diversified in accordance with its investment objective, a single catastrophic event could affect multiple geographic zones and lines of business or the frequency or severity of catastrophic events could exceed expectations, either of which could have a material adverse effect on the Target Fund's net asset value.

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
Total return swaps risk	The Target Fund may use total return swaps to, inter alia, replicate the exposure of an index or to swap the performance of one or more instruments into a stream of fixed or variable rate cashflows. In such cases, the counterparty to the transaction will be a counterparty approved and monitored by the Management Company. At no time will a counterparty in a transaction have discretion over the composition or the management of the Target Fund's investment portfolio or over the underlying asset of the total return swap.
General risk associated with OTC transactions	Instruments traded in OTC markets may trade in smaller volumes, and their prices may be more volatile than instruments principally traded on exchanges. Such instruments may be less liquid than more widely traded instruments. In addition, the prices of such instruments may include an undisclosed dealer mark-up which the Target Fund may pay as part of the purchase price. In general, there is less government regulation and supervision of transactions in OTC markets than of transactions entered into on organised exchanges. OTC derivatives are executed directly with the counterparty rather than through a recognised exchange and clearing house. Counterparties to OTC derivatives are not afforded the same protections as may apply to those trading on recognised exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of a clearing house. The principal risk when engaging in OTC derivatives (such as non-exchange traded options, forwards, swaps or contracts for difference) is the risk of default by a counterparty who has become insolvent or is otherwise unable or refuses to honour its obligations as required by the terms of the instrument. OTC derivatives may expose the Target Fund to the risk that the counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms, or will delay the settlement of the transaction, because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or because of the insolvency, bankruptcy or other credit or liquidity problems of the counterparty. Counterparty risk is for OTC financial derivative instruments (other than certain foreign exchange and equity option transactions) generally mitigated by the transfer or pledge of collateral in favour of the Target Fund. The value of the collateral may fluctuate, however, and it may be difficult to sell, so there are no assurances that the value of collateral held will be sufficient to cover the amount owed to the Target Fund. The Target Fund may enter into OTC derivatives cleared through a clearing house that serves as a central counterparty. Central clearing is designed to reduce counterparty risk and increase liquidity compared to bilaterally-cleared OTC derivatives, but it does not eliminate those risks completely. The central counterparty will require margin from the clearing broker which will in turn require margin from the Target Fund. There is a risk of loss by the Target Fund of its initial and variation margin deposits in the event of default of the clearing broker with which the Target Fund has an open position or if margin is not identified and correctly reported to the Target Fund, in particular where margin is held in an omnibus account maintained by the clearing broker with the central counterparty. In the event that the clearing broker becomes insolvent, the Target Fund may not be able to transfer or "port" its positions to another clearing broker. EU Regulation No 648/2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories (also known as the European Market Infrastructure Regulation, or "EMIR"), which came into force on 16 August 2012, introduces uniform requirements in respect of OTC derivatives transactions by requiring certain "eligible" OTC derivatives transactions to be submitted for clearing to regulated central clearing counterparties and by mandating the reporting of certain details of derivatives transactions to trade repositories. In addition, EMIR imposes requirements for appropriate procedures and arrangements to measure, monitor and mitigate operational and counterparty credit risk in respect of OTC derivatives contracts which are not subject to mandatory clearing. These requirements include the exchange of margin and, where initial margin is exchanged, its segregation by the parties, including by the Company.

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
	Investments in OTC derivatives may be subject to the risk of differing valuations arising out of different permitted valuation methods. Although the Company has implemented appropriate valuation procedures to determine and verify the value of OTC derivatives, certain transactions are complex and valuation may only be provided by a limited number of market participants who may also be acting as the counterparty to the transactions. Inaccurate valuation can result in inaccurate recognition of gains or losses and counterparty exposure. Unlike exchange-traded derivatives, which are standardized with respect to their terms and conditions, OTC derivatives are generally established through negotiation with the other party to the instrument. While this type of arrangement allows greater flexibility to tailor the instrument to the needs of the parties, OTC derivatives may involve greater legal risk than exchange-traded instruments, as there may be a risk of loss if the agreement is deemed not to be legally enforceable or not documented correctly. There also may be a legal or documentation risk that the parties may disagree as to the proper interpretation of the terms of the agreement. However, these risks are generally mitigated, to a certain extent, by the use of industry-standard agreements such as those published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA).
Counterparty risk	The Company conducts transactions through or with brokers, clearing houses, market counterparties and other agents. The Company will be subject to the risk of the inability of any such counterparty to perform its obligations, whether due to insolvency, bankruptcy or other causes. The Target Fund may invest in instruments such as notes, bonds or warrants the performance of which is linked to a market or investment to which the Target Fund seeks to be exposed. Such instruments are issued by a range of counterparties and through its investment the Target Fund will be subject to the counterparty risk of the issuer, in addition to the investment exposure it seeks. The Target Fund will only enter into OTC derivatives transactions, including swap agreements, with first class institutions which are subject to prudential supervision and specialising in these types of transactions. In principle, the counterparty risk for such derivatives transactions entered into with first class institutions should not exceed 10% of the Target Fund's net assets when the counterparty is a credit institution or 5% of its net assets in other cases. However, if a counterparty defaults, the actual losses may exceed these limitations.
Specific risk relating to collateral management	Counterparty risk arising from investments in OTC financial derivative instruments (other than certain foreign exchange and equity option transactions) and securities lending transactions, repurchase agreements and buy-sell back transactions is generally mitigated by the transfer or pledge of collateral in favour of the Target Fund. However, transactions may not be fully collateralised. Fees and returns due to the Target Fund may not be collateralised. If a counterparty defaults, the Target Fund may need to sell non-cash collateral received at prevailing market prices. In such a case the Target Fund could realise a loss due, inter alia, to inaccurate pricing or monitoring of the collateral, adverse market movements, deterioration in the credit rating of issuers of the collateral or illiquidity of the market on which the collateral is traded. Difficulties in selling collateral may delay or restrict the ability of the Target Fund to meet redemption requests. The Target Fund may also incur a loss in reinvesting cash collateral received, where permitted. Such a loss may arise due to a decline in the value of the investments made. A decline in the value of such investments would reduce the amount of collateral available to be returned by the Target Fund to the counterparty as required by the terms of the transaction. The Target Fund would be required to cover the difference in value between the collateral originally received and the amount available to be returned to the counterparty, thereby resulting in a loss to the Target Fund.

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
OTC derivative clearing risk	The Target Fund's OTC derivatives transactions may be cleared prior to the date on which the mandatory clearing obligation takes effect under EMIR in order to take advantage of pricing and other potential benefits. OTC derivatives transactions may be cleared under the "agency" model or the "principal-to-principal" model. Under the principal-to-principal model there is usually one transaction between the Target Fund and its clearing broker and another back-to-back transaction between the clearing broker and the central clearing counterparty ("CCP") whereas under the agency model there is one transaction between the Target Fund and the CCP. It is expected that the Target Fund's OTC derivatives transactions which are cleared will be under the "principal-to-principal" model. However, the following risks are relevant to both models unless otherwise specified. The CCP will require margin from the clearing broker which will in turn require margin from the Target Fund. The Target Fund's assets posted as margin will be held in an account maintained by the clearing broker with the CCP. Such account may contain assets of other clients of the clearing broker (an "omnibus account") and if so, in the event of a shortfall, the assets of the Target Fund transferred as margin may be used to cover losses relating to such other clients of the clearing broker upon a clearing broker or CCP default. The margin provided to the clearing broker by the Target Fund may exceed the margin that the clearing broker is required to provide to the CCP, particularly where an omnibus account is used. The Target Fund will be exposed to the clearing broker in respect of any margin which has been posted to the clearing broker but not posted to and recorded in an account with the CCP. In the event of the insolvency or failure of the clearing broker, the Target Fund's assets posted as margin may not be as well protected as if they had been recorded in an account with the CCP. The Target Fund will be exposed to the risk that margin is not identified to the Target Fund while it is in transit from the Target Fund's account to the clearing broker's account and onwards from the clearing broker's account to the CCP. Such margin could, prior to its settlement, be used to offset the positions of another client of the clearing broker in the event of a clearing broker or CCP default. A CCP's ability to identify assets attributable to a particular client in an omnibus account is reliant on the correct reporting of such client's positions and margin by the relevant clearing broker to that CCP. The Target Fund is therefore subject to the operational risk that the clearing broker does not correctly report such positions and margin to the CCP. In such event, margin transferred by the Target Fund in an omnibus account could be used to offset the positions of another client of the clearing broker in that omnibus account in the event of a clearing broker or CCP default. In the event that the clearing broker becomes insolvent, the Target Fund may be able to transfer or "port" its positions to another clearing broker. Porting will not always be achievable. In particular, under the principal-to-principal model, where the Target Fund's positions are within an omnibus account, the ability of the Target Fund to port its positions is dependent on the timely agreement of all other parties whose positions are in that omnibus account and so porting may not be achieved. Where porting is not achieved, the Target Fund's positions may be liquidated and the value given to such positions by the CCP may be lower than the full value attributed to them by the Target Fund. Additionally, there may be a considerable delay in the return of any net sum due to the Target Fund while insolvency proceedings in respect of the clearing broker are ongoing. If a CCP becomes insolvent, subject to administration or an equivalent proceeding or otherwise fails to perform, the Target Fund is unlikely to have a direct claim against the CCP and any claim will be made by the clearing broker. The rights of a clearing broker against the CCP will depend on the law of the country in which the CCP is established and other optional protections the CCP may offer, such as the use of a third party custodian to hold the Target Fund's margin. On the failure of a CCP, it is likely to be difficult or impossible for positions to be ported to another CCP and so transactions will likely be terminated. In such circumstances, it is likely that the clearing broker will only recover a percentage of the value of such transactions and consequently the amount the Target Fund will recover from the clearing broker will be similarly limited. The steps, timing, level of control and risks relating to that process will depend on the CCP, its rules and the relevant insolvency law. However, it is likely that there will be material delay and uncertainty around when and how much assets or cash, if any, the clearing broker will receive back from the CCP and consequently the amount the Target Fund will receive from the clearing broker.

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
Custody risk	Assets of the Company are safe kept by the Depositary and investors are exposed to the risk of the Depositary not being able to fully meet its obligation to reconstitute in a short time frame all of the assets of the Company in the case of bankruptcy of the Depositary. The assets of the Company will be identified in the Depositary's books as belonging to the Company. Securities held by the Depositary will be segregated from other assets of the Depositary which mitigates but does not exclude the risk of non restitution in case of bankruptcy. However, no such segregation applies to cash which increases the risk of non restitution in case of bankruptcy. The Depositary does not keep all the assets of the Company itself but uses a network of sub-custodians which are not part of the same group of companies as the Depositary. Investors are exposed to the risk of bankruptcy of the sub-custodians in the same manner as they are to the risk of bankruptcy of the Depositary. The Target Fund may invest in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems are not fully developed. The assets of the Target Fund that are traded in such markets and which have been entrusted to such sub-custodians may be exposed to risk in circumstances where the Depositary will have no liability.
Smaller and micro-cap companies risk	The Target Fund which invests in smaller or micro-cap companies may fluctuate in value more than other sub-funds of the Company. Smaller companies and micro-cap companies may offer greater opportunities for capital appreciation than larger companies, but may also involve certain special risks. They are more likely than larger companies to have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or to depend on a small, inexperienced management group. Securities of smaller or micro-cap companies may, especially during periods where markets are falling, become less liquid and experience short-term price volatility and wide spreads between dealing prices. They may also trade in the OTC market or on a regional exchange, or may otherwise have limited liquidity. Consequently, investments in smaller or micro-cap companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than those in larger companies and the Target Fund may have more difficulty establishing or closing out its securities positions in such companies at prevailing market prices. Also, there may be less publicly available information about smaller and micro-cap companies or less market interest in the securities, and it may take longer for the prices of the securities to reflect the full value of the issuers' earning potential or assets.
Portfolio concentration risk	Although the strategy of the Target Fund of investing in a limited number of assets has the potential to generate attractive returns over time, the Target Fund which invests in a concentrated portfolio of securities may tend to be more volatile than a sub-fund of the Company which invests in a more broadly diversified range of securities. If the assets in which the Target Fund invests perform poorly, the Target Fund could incur greater losses than if it had invested in a larger number of assets.
Technology related companies risk	Investments in the technology sector may present a greater risk and a higher volatility than investments in a broader range of securities covering different economic sectors. The equity securities of the companies in which the Target Fund may invest are likely to be affected by world-wide scientific or technological developments, and their products or services may rapidly fall into obsolescence. In addition, some of these companies offer products or services that are subject to governmental regulation and may, therefore, be adversely affected by governmental policies. As a result, the investments made by the Target Fund may drop sharply in value in response to market, research or regulatory setbacks.
Lower rated, higher yielding debt securities risk	The Target Fund may invest in lower rated, higher yielding debt securities, which are subject to greater market and credit risks than higher rated securities. Generally, lower rated securities pay higher yields than more highly rated securities to compensate investors for the higher risk. The lower ratings of such securities reflect the greater possibility that adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, or rising interest rates, may impair the ability of the issuer to make payments to holders of the securities. Accordingly, an investment in the Target Fund is accompanied by a higher degree of credit risk than is present with investments in higher rated, lower yielding securities.

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
Property and real estate companies securities risk	The risks associated with investments in securities of companies principally engaged in the real estate industry include: the cyclical nature of real estate values; risks related to general and local economic conditions; overbuilding and increased competition; increases in property taxes and operating expenses; demographic trends and variations in rental income; changes in zoning laws; casualty or condemnation losses; environmental risks; regulatory limitations on rents; changes in neighbourhood values; related party risks; changes in the appeal of properties to tenants; increases in interest rates; and other real estate capital market influences. Generally, increases in interest rates will increase the costs of obtaining financing, which could directly and indirectly decrease the value of the Target Fund's investments. The real estate market has, at certain times, not performed in the same manner as equity and bond markets. As the real estate market frequently performs, positively or negatively and without any correlation to the equity or bond markets, these investments may affect the performance of the Target Fund either in a positive or a negative manner.
Mortgage related and other asset backed securities risks	Mortgage-backed securities, including collateralized mortgage obligations and certain stripped mortgage-backed securities represent a participation in, or are secured by, mortgage loans. Asset-backed securities are structured like mortgage-backed securities, but instead of mortgage loans or interests in mortgage loans, the underlying assets may include such items as motor vehicles instalment sales or instalment loan contracts, leases of various types of real and personal property and receivables from credit card agreements. Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities are commonly used to redirect the interest and principal payments from the pool of underlying assets to investors and can be issued at a fixed or a floating rate. The securities backed by the same pool of underlying assets may be issued in a number of different tranches, or classes, with varying risk and return characteristics depending on the priority of claim on the cash flows from the pool and the terms and conditions. The higher the risk contained in the tranche, the more the security generally pays by way of income. Traditional debt investments typically pay a fixed rate of interest until maturity, when the entire principal amount is due. By contrast, payments on mortgage-backed and many asset-backed investments typically include both interest and partial payment of principal. Principal may also be prepaid voluntarily, or as a result of refinancing or foreclosure. The Target Fund may have to invest the proceeds from prepaid investments in other investments with less attractive terms and yields. As a result, these securities may have less potential for capital appreciation during periods of declining interest rates than other securities of comparable maturities, although they may have a similar risk of decline in market value during periods of rising interest rates. As the prepayment rate generally declines as interest rates rise, an increase in interest rates will likely increase the duration, and thus the volatility, of mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. In addition to interest rate risk (as described above), investments in mortgage-backed securities composed of sub-prime mortgages may be subject to a higher degree of credit risk, valuation risk and liquidity risk (as described above). Duration is a measure of the expected life of a fixed income security that is used to determine the sensitivity of the security's price to changes in interest rates. Unlike the maturity of a fixed income security, which measures only the time until final payment is due, duration takes into account the time until all payments of interest and principal on a security are expected to be made, including how these payments are affected by prepayments and by changes in interest rates. The ability of an issuer of asset-backed securities to enforce its security interest in the underlying assets may be limited. Some mortgage-backed and asset backed investments receive only the interest portion or the principal portion of payments on the underlying assets. The yields and values of these investments are extremely sensitive to changes in interest rates and in the rate of principal payments on the underlying assets. Interest portions tend to decrease in value if interest rates decline and rates of repayment (including prepayment) on the underlying mortgages or assets increase; it is possible that the Target Fund may lose the entire amount of its investment in an interest portion due to a decrease in interest rates. Conversely, principal portions tend to decrease in value if interest rates rise and rates of repayment decrease. Moreover, the market for interest portions and principal portions may be volatile and limited, which may make them difficult for the Target Fund to buy or sell.

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
	The Target Fund may gain investment exposure to mortgage-backed and asset-backed investments by entering into agreements with financial institutions to buy the investments at a fixed price at a future date. The Target Fund may or may not take delivery of the investments at the termination date of such an agreement, but will nonetheless be exposed to changes in the value of the underlying investments during the term of the agreement.
Initial public offerings risk	The Target Fund may invest in initial public offerings, which frequently are smaller companies. Such securities have no trading history, and information about these companies may only be available for limited periods. The prices of securities involved in initial public offerings may be subject to greater price volatility than more established securities.
Risk associated with debt securities issued pursuant to rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933	SEC Rule 144A provides a safe harbour exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 for resale of restricted securities to qualified institutional buyers, as defined in the rule. The advantage for investors may be higher returns due to lower administration charges. However, dissemination of secondary market transactions in rule 144A securities is restricted and only available to qualified institutional buyers. This might increase the volatility of the security prices and, in extreme conditions, decrease the liquidity of a particular rule 144A security.
Emerging and less developed markets securities risk	Investing in emerging markets and less developed markets securities poses risks different from, and/or greater than, risks of investing in the securities of developed countries. These risks include; smaller market-capitalisation of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible repatriation of investment income and capital. In addition, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalisation or the creation of government monopolies. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging and less developed countries. Although many of the emerging and less developed market securities in which the Target Fund may invest are traded on securities exchanges, they may trade in limited volume and may encounter settlement systems that are less well organised than those of developed markets. Supervisory authorities may also be unable to apply standards that are comparable with those in developed markets. Thus, there may be risks that settlement may be delayed and that cash or securities belonging to the Target Fund may be in jeopardy because of failures of or defects in the systems or because of defects in the administrative operations of counterparties. Such counterparties may lack the substance or financial resources of similar counterparties in a developed market. There may also be a danger that competing claims may arise in respect of securities held by or to be transferred to the Target Fund and compensation schemes may be non-existent or limited or inadequate to meet the Target Fund's claims in any of these events. Additional risks of emerging market securities may include: greater social, economic and political uncertainty and instability; more substantial governmental involvement in the economy; less governmental supervision and regulation; unavailability of currency hedging techniques; companies that are newly organised and small; differences in auditing and financial reporting standards, which may result in unavailability of material information about issuers; and less developed legal systems. In addition taxation of interest and capital gains received by non-residents varies among emerging and less developed markets and, in some cases may be comparatively high. There may also be less well-defined tax laws and procedures and such laws may permit retroactive taxation so that the Target Fund could in the future become subject to local tax liabilities that had not been anticipated in conducting investment activities or valuing assets. For specific risks related to holding Chinese shares, please refer to "Risks Relating to Investments in the China Market" below.

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
Specific risks linked to securities lending and repurchase transactions	Securities lending and repurchase transactions involve certain risks. There is no assurance that the Target Fund will achieve the objective for which it entered into a transaction. Repurchase transactions might expose the Target Fund to risks similar to those associated with optional or forward derivative financial instruments. Securities loans may, in the event of a counterparty default or an operational difficulty, be recovered late and only in part, which might restrict the Target Fund's ability to complete the sale of securities or to meet redemption requests. The Target Fund's exposure to its counterparty will be mitigated by the fact that the counterparty will forfeit its collateral if it defaults on the transaction. If the collateral is in the form of securities, there is a risk that when it is sold it will realise insufficient cash to settle the counterparty's debt to the Target Fund or to purchase replacements for the securities that were lent to the counterparty. In the latter case, the Target Fund's tri-party lending agent will indemnify the Target Fund against a shortfall of cash available to purchase replacement securities but there is a risk that the indemnity might be insufficient or otherwise unreliable. In the event that the Target Fund reinvests cash collateral in one or more of the permitted types of investment that are described under Investment Restrictions "5. Management of Collateral" above, there is a risk that the investment will earn less than the interest that is due to the counterparty in respect of that cash and that it will return less than the amount of cash that was invested. There is also a risk that the investment will become illiquid, which would restrict the Target Fund's ability to recover its securities on loan, which might restrict the Target Fund's ability to complete the sale of securities or to meet redemption requests.
Underwriting or sub-underwriting	The Target Fund may acquire securities in which it is permitted to invest in pursuit of its investment objective and policy through underwriting or sub-underwriting. There is a risk for the Target Fund to incur a loss if the market price of the stocks of the sub-underwriting participation falls below the price fixed in advance at which the Target Fund committed to buy them.
Potential conflicts of interest	The Investment Manager and Schroders may effect transactions including techniques and instruments such as securities lending, repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements in which the Investment Manager or Schroders have, directly or indirectly, an interest which may involve a potential conflict with the Investment Manager's duty to the Company. Neither the Investment Manager nor Schroders shall be liable to account to the Company for any profit, commission or remuneration made or received from or by reason of such transactions or any connected transactions nor will the Investment Manager's fees, unless otherwise provided, be abated. The Investment Manager will ensure that such transactions are effected on terms which are not less favourable to the Company than if the potential conflict had not existed. Such potential conflicting interests or duties may arise because the Investment Manager or Schroders may have invested directly or indirectly in the Company. The prospect of the performance fee may lead the Investment Manager to make investments that are riskier than would otherwise be the case. In carrying out its functions, the Depositary shall act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and solely in the interest of the Company and the investors of the Company. The Depositary shall not carry out activities with regard to the Company that may create conflicts of interest between the Company, the investors in the Company, the Management Company and the Depositary unless the Depositary has functionally and hierarchically separated the performance of its depositary tasks from its other potentially conflicting tasks, and the potential conflicts of interest are properly identified, managed, monitored and disclosed to investors of the Company.

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
Investment Funds	The Target Fund may invest all or substantially all of its assets in Investment Funds, unless otherwise disclosed, the investment risks identified in the Target Fund Prospectus will apply whether the Target Fund invests directly, or indirectly through Investment Funds, in the assets concerned. The investments of the Target Fund in Investment Funds may result in an increase of total operating, administration, depositary and management fees/expenses. However, the Investment Manager will seek to negotiate a reduction in management fees and any such reduction will be for the sole benefit of the Target Fund.
Exchange rates	The Reference Currency of the Target Fund is not necessarily the investment currency of the Target Fund. Investments are made in investment funds in currencies that, in the view of the Investment Manager, best benefit the performance of the Target Fund. Shareholders investing in the Target Fund having a Reference Currency that is different from their own should be aware that exchange rate fluctuations could cause the value of their investment to diminish or increase.
Fixed income securities	The value of fixed income securities held by the Target Fund generally will vary upon changes in interest rates and such variation may affect Share prices of the Target Fund investing in fixed income securities.
Equity securities	Where the Target Fund invests in equity or equity-related investments, the values of equity securities may decline due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. They may also decline due to factors which affect a particular industry or industries, such as labour shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed income securities.
Private equity	Investments which grant an exposure to private equity involve additional risks compared to those resulting from traditional investments. More specifically, private equity investments may imply exposure to less mature and less liquid companies. The value of financial instruments which grant exposure to private equity may be impacted in a similar manner as direct investments in private equity.
Commodities	Investments which grant an exposure to commodities involve additional risks compared to those resulting from traditional investments. More specifically: – political, military and natural events may influence the production and trading of commodities and, as a consequence, negatively influence financial instruments which grant exposure to commodities; – terrorism and other criminal activities may have an influence on the availability of commodities and therefore also negatively impact financial instruments which grant exposure to commodities. The performance of commodities, precious metals and commodity futures also depends on the general supply situation of the respective goods, the demand for them, the expected output, extraction and production as well as the expected demand, and can for this reason be especially volatile.
Tax efficiency for Shareholders	Post-tax returns to Shareholders are dependent on the local tax rules in the Shareholders' place of tax residence. In certain countries, such as Austria and the UK, tax rules exist that may lead to larger proportions of the investment return from funds of funds being taxed in the hands of Shareholders at a higher rate than would be the case for single strategy funds. These tax rules may be activated if the investments selected by the Investment Manager for the funds of funds are regarded as not meeting certain tests laid down by the tax authorities in the Shareholders' country of residence. In the UK, returns from investments that are "non-reporting funds" may be treated as being entirely income, and therefore reportable as income by the fund of funds. Thus, a greater proportion of the Shareholders' return from the fund of funds would be treated as income, rather than capital, and taxed accordingly at rates that are currently higher than for capital gains.

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
	The Investment Manager of the fund of funds will endeavor to select investments that do qualify as "reporting funds", in order to minimise the impact of these local tax rules for Shareholders. However, it is possible that such investments are not available to meet certain strategic aims of the Investment Manager, and in that case it may happen that "non-reporting funds" have to be acquired. The Investment Manager will undertake all necessary reporting as required under local tax rules to enable Shareholders to compute their tax liability in accordance with the rules.
Convertible securities risk	Convertible securities are typically bonds or preferred stocks that may be converted into a specific number of shares of the issuing company's stock at a specified conversion price. Convertible securities combine investment characteristics and risks of equities and bonds. Depending on the value of the underlying stock, the convertible security will behave more like a stock or like a bond. When the price of the underlying stock exceeds the conversion price, the convertible security generally behaves more like a stock and will be more sensitive to changes in equity securities. When the price of the underlying stock is lower than the conversion price, the convertible security generally behaves more like a bond and will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates and in credit spreads. Given the benefit provided by the potential conversion, convertible securities generally offer lower yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality. They also can be of lower credit quality and tend to be less liquid than traditional non-convertible securities. Lower credit quality debt securities are generally subject to greater market, credit and default risk compared to more highly rated securities.
Contingent convertible securities Risk	Contingent convertible securities are typically debt instruments which may be converted into the issuer's equity or be partly or wholly written off if a predefined trigger event occurs. The terms of the bond will set out specific trigger events and conversion rates. Trigger events may be outside of the issuer's control. A common trigger event is the decrease in the issuer's capital ratio below a given threshold. Conversion may cause the value of the investment to fall significantly and irreversibly, and in some cases even to zero. Coupon payments on certain contingent convertible securities may be entirely discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time. Contrary to typical capital hierarchy, contingent convertible securities investors may suffer a loss of capital before equity holders. Most contingent convertible securities are issued as perpetual instruments which are callable at pre-determined dates. Perpetual contingent convertible securities may not be called on the pre-defined call date and investors may not receive return of principal on the call date or at any date. There are no widely accepted standards for valuing contingent convertible securities. The price at which bonds are sold may therefore be higher or lower than the price at which they were valued immediately before their sale. In certain circumstances finding a ready buyer for contingent convertible securities may be difficult and the seller may have to accept a significant discount to the expected value of the bond in order to sell it.
Sovereign risk	There is a risk that governments or their agencies may default or not completely fulfil their obligations. In addition, there is no bankruptcy proceeding for sovereign debt securities on which money to pay the obligations of sovereign debt securities may be collected in whole or in part. As a consequence of this, holders of sovereign debt securities may be requested to participate in the rescheduling of sovereign debt securities and to extend further loans to the issuers of sovereign debt securities.

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
Hedging risk	The Target Fund may (directly or indirectly) employ hedging by taking long and short positions in related instruments. Hedging against a decline in the value of a portfolio position does not eliminate fluctuations in the values of such portfolio positions or prevent losses if the values of such positions decline. Hedging transactions may limit the opportunity for gain if the value of the portfolio position should increase. In the event of an imperfect correlation between a position in a hedging instrument and the portfolio position that it is intended to protect, the desired protection may not be obtained, and the Target Fund may be exposed to risk of loss. In addition, it is not possible to hedge fully or perfectly against any risk, and hedging entails its own costs.
Synthetic short selling risk	The Target Fund may use financial derivative instruments to implement synthetic short positions. If the price of the instrument or market which the Target Fund has taken a short position on increases, then the Target Fund will incur a loss in relation to the increase in price from the time that the short position was entered into plus any premiums and interest paid to a counterparty. Therefore, taking short positions involves the risk that losses may be exaggerated, potentially losing more money than the actual cost of the investment.
RMB Hedged Share Classes risk	Since 2005, the RMB exchange rate is no longer pegged to the USD. RMB has now moved to a managed floating exchange rate based on market supply and demand with reference to a basket of foreign currencies. The daily trading price of the RMB against other major currencies in the interbank foreign exchange market is allowed to float within a narrow band around the central parity published by the PRC. RMB convertibility from offshore RMB (CNH) to onshore RMB (CNY) is a managed currency process subject to foreign exchange control policies of and repatriation restrictions imposed by the Chinese government in coordination with the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA). 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. Since 2005, foreign exchange control policies pursued by the Chinese government have resulted in the general appreciation of RMB (both CNH and CNY). This appreciation may or may not continue and there can be no assurance that RMB will not be subject to devaluation at some point. The RMB Hedged Share Classes participate in the offshore RMB (CNH) market, which allows investors to freely transact CNH outside of mainland China with approved banks in the Hong Kong market (HKMA approved banks). The RMB Hedged Share Classes will have no requirement to remit CNH to onshore RMB (CNY).
Risks relating to investment in the China market	Investors may also be subject to risks specific to the China market. Any significant change in mainland China's political, social or economic policies may have a negative impact on investments in the China market. The regulatory and legal framework for capital markets in mainland China may not be as well developed as those of developed countries. Chinese accounting standards and practices may deviate significantly from international accounting standards. The settlement and clearing systems of the Chinese securities markets may not be well tested and may be subject to increased risks of error or inefficiency. Investors should also be aware that changes in mainland China's taxation legislation could affect the amount of income which may be derived, and the amount of capital returned, from the investments in the Target Fund. In particular, the taxation position of foreign investors holding Chinese shares has historically been uncertain. Transfers of A and B shares of PRC resident companies by foreign corporate shareholders are subject to a 10% capital gains withholding tax, although the tax has not been collected in the past, and uncertainties remain over the timing, any retrospective impact, and the calculation method. Subsequently, the PRC tax authorities announced in November 2014 that gains on the transfer of shares and other equity investments in China by foreign investors would be subject to a 'temporary' exemption from capital gains withholding tax. There was no comment about the duration of this temporary exemption. No accruals are being made for gains realised post-17 November 2014 pending further developments. The situation is being kept under review for indications of any change in market practice or the release of further guidance from the PRC authorities, and accruals for PRC capital gains withholding tax may recommence without notice upon the release of such guidance if the Directors and their advisors believe this is appropriate.

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
	PRC corporate income tax, individual income tax and business tax will be temporarily exempted on gains derived by foreign investors (including the Target Fund) on trading of China A-Shares via the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect or Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect. However, foreign investors are required to pay tax on dividends and/or bonus shares at the rate of 10% which will be withheld and paid to the relevant in-charge PRC tax authorities by the listed companies. For investors who are tax residents of a jurisdiction which has concluded a tax treaty with the PRC, such investors may apply for a refund of the PRC withholding income tax overpaid if the relevant tax treaty provides for a lower PRC withholding income tax on dividends for a lower dividend tax rate, such investors may apply to the tax authority for a refund of the differences.
China – Risks regarding QFI status	Under current regulations in the PRC, foreign investors (such as the Company) may invest in certain eligible onshore PRC investments, in general, only through entities that have obtained status as a QFI from the China Securities Regulatory Commission (“CSRC”), for example the Investment Manager. The QFI regime is governed by rules and regulations as promulgated by the mainland Chinese authorities, i.e., the CSRC, the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (“SAFE”) and the People’s Bank of China (“PBOC”). Such rules and regulations may be amended from time to time. Pursuant to the Provisions on the Administration of Funds of Foreign Institutional Investors for Domestic Securities and Futures Investment, the previous investment quota restrictions under the QFII regime and RQFII regime have been removed. Further, from 1 November 2020, the QFII and RQFII regimes have been merged, such that QFIIs and RQFIIs are now regulated as QFIs under a set of regulations which unifies the previously separate requirements governing QFIIs and RQFIIs. Foreign institutional investors that previously held a QFII and/or RQFII licence are regarded as QFIs and are not required to re-apply for QFI status. The Target Fund may invest directly in the PRC via the QFII status (now known as QFI status) of the relevant Investment Manager (i.e. QFI holders). The following risks are relevant to the QFI regime: <i>Risks regarding QFI status</i> - Investors should note that QFI status could be suspended or revoked/terminated or otherwise invalidated, which may have an adverse effect on the Target Fund’s performance as the Target Fund may be required to dispose of its securities holdings and/or may be prohibited from trading of relevant securities and repatriation of the Target Fund’s monies. The Target Fund may suffer substantial losses. Investors should note that there can be no assurance that the Investment Manager (as QFI holders) will continue to maintain their QFI status or that redemption requests can be processed in a timely manner due to adverse changes in relevant laws or regulations. Such restrictions may result in a rejection of subscription applications and a suspension of dealings of the Target Fund. In extreme circumstances, the Target Fund may incur significant losses due to limited investment capabilities, or may not be able to fully implement or pursue their investment objective or strategy, due to QFI investment restrictions, the illiquidity of the Chinese domestic securities market, and/or delay or disruption in the execution of trades or in the settlement of trades. The Investment Manager, as a QFI holder, and the Target Fund, which uses the Investment Manager’s status as a QFI, are not subject to quota restrictions under the QFI regimes. There is no assurance, however, that PRC rules and regulations will not change or that quota restrictions will not be imposed in the future. Any restrictions on quota may affect the Investment Manager’s ability to effectively pursue the investment strategy of the Target Fund. The rules and restrictions under QFI regulations, generally apply to the QFI as a whole and not simply to the investments made by the Target Fund. The CSRC, SAFE and PBOC are vested with the power to impose regulatory sanctions if the QFI or the QFI custodian violates any provision of certain QFI regulations. Any such regulatory sanctions may adversely impact the Investment Manager’s ability to effectively pursue the investment strategy of the Target Fund.

RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND	
	<i>Risks regarding application of QFI rules</i> - The QFI rules enable RMB and funds in foreign currency to be remitted into and repatriated out of the PRC. The QFI rules are relatively new in nature and their application may depend on the interpretation given by the relevant Chinese authorities. The Target Fund's ability to make the relevant investments or to fully implement or pursue its investment objective and strategy is subject to the applicable laws, rules and regulations (including restrictions on investments and repatriation of principal and profits) in the PRC, which are subject to change. Any changes to the relevant rules may have an adverse impact on investors' investment in the Target Fund. Such changes may have potential retrospective effect on the Target Fund and may adversely affect the Target Fund. The Target Fund may suffer substantial losses if the approval of the QFI status is being revoked/terminated or otherwise invalidated as the Target Fund may be prohibited from trading of relevant securities and repatriation of the Target Fund's monies, or if any of the key operators or parties (including China custodian/PRC brokers) is bankrupt/in default and/or is disqualified from performing its obligations (including execution or settlement of any transaction or transfer of any funds or securities). <i>Risks regarding repatriation and liquidity risks</i> – Certain restrictions imposed by the Chinese government on QFIs may have an adverse effect on the Target Fund's liquidity and performance. The SAFE regulates and monitors the repatriation of funds out of the PRC by the QFI holders. Repatriations in RMB and/or funds in foreign currency conducted by QFI holders in respect of an open-ended fund (such as the Target Fund) are currently not subject to any lock-up periods, prior approval or other repatriation restrictions, although authenticity and compliance reviews will be conducted, and monthly reports on remittances and repatriations will be submitted to SAFE by the China custodian. There is no assurance, however, that PRC rules and regulations will not change or that lock-up periods or repatriation restrictions will not be imposed in the future. Any restrictions on repatriation of the invested capital and net profits may impact on the Target Fund's ability to meet redemption requests. Furthermore, as the China custodian's review on authenticity and compliance is conducted on each repatriation, the repatriation may be delayed or even rejected by the China custodian in case of non-compliance with the QFI regulations. In such case, it is expected that redemption proceeds will be paid to the redeeming Shareholders as soon as practicable after completion of the repatriation of funds concerned. It should be noted that the actual time required for the completion of the relevant repatriation will be beyond the Investment Managers' control. <i>Risk pertaining to cash deposited with China custodian</i> - Investors should note that cash deposited in the cash accounts of the Target Fund with the China custodian will not be segregated but will be a debt owing from the China custodian to the Target Fund as a depositor. Such cash will be comingled with cash that belongs to other clients or creditors of the China custodian. In the event of bankruptcy or liquidation of the China custodian, the Target Fund will not have any proprietary rights to the cash deposited in such cash accounts, and the Target Fund will become an unsecured creditor, ranking pari passu with all other unsecured creditors, of the China custodian. The Target Fund may face difficulty and/or encounter delays in recovering such debt, or may not be able to recover it in full or at all, in which case the Target Fund will suffer. The Target Fund may lose the total amount deposited with the China custodian and suffer a loss. <i>PRC Brokerage Risk</i> - The execution and settlement of transactions or the transfer of any funds or securities may be conducted by PRC brokers and/or the China custodian. There is a risk that the Target Fund may suffer losses from the default, bankruptcy or disqualification of the PRC brokers and/or the China custodian. In such event, the Target Fund may be adversely affected in the execution or settlement of any transaction or in the transfer of any funds or securities. In selection of PRC brokers, the QFI holders will have regard to factors such as the competitiveness of commission rates, size of the relevant orders and execution standards. If the QFI holders consider appropriate, it is possible that a single PRC Broker will be appointed and the Target Fund may not necessarily pay the lowest commission available in the market.

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
China – Repatriation and liquidity risks	There are currently no restrictions on repatriation of proceeds out of China for the Target Fund invested in onshore securities. There is however no assurance that repatriation will not be subject to stricter rules and restrictions due to a change in the current regulations. This may impact the liquidity of the Target Fund and its ability to meet redemption requests upon demand.
China interbank bond market risks	The on-shore China bond market mainly consists of the interbank bond market and the exchange listed bond market. The CIBM is an OTC market established in 1997. Currently, more than 90% of CNY bond trading activity takes place in the CIBM, and the main products traded in this market include government bonds, enterprise bonds, policy bank bonds, and medium term notes. The CIBM is in a stage of development and internationalisation. Market volatility and potential lack of liquidity due to low trading volume may result in prices of certain debt securities traded on such market fluctuating significantly. The Target Fund investing in such market is therefore subject to liquidity and volatility risks and may suffer losses in trading on-shore China bonds. In particular, the bid and offer spreads of the prices of on-shore China bonds may be large, and the Target Fund may therefore incur significant trading and realisation costs when selling such investments. To the extent that the Target Fund transacts in the CIBM in on-shore China, the Target Fund may also be exposed to risks associated with settlement procedures and default of counterparties. The counterparty which has entered into a transaction with the Target Fund may default in its obligation to settle the transaction by delivery of the relevant security or by payment for value. The CIBM is also subject to regulatory risks.
China Bond Connect	The Target Fund can, in accordance with its investment policy, invest in the CIBM via the Bond Connect (as described below). The Bond Connect is an initiative launched in July 2017 for mutual bond market access between Hong Kong and Mainland China established by China Foreign Exchange Trade System & National Interbank Funding Centre ("CFETS"), China Central Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd, Shanghai Clearing House, Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and Central Moneymarkets Unit. Under the prevailing regulations in mainland China, eligible foreign investors will be allowed to invest in the bonds circulated in the CIBM through the northbound trading of the Bond Connect ("Northbound Trading Link"). There will be no investment quota for the Northbound Trading Link. Pursuant to the prevailing regulations in mainland China an offshore custody agent recognised by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (currently, the Central Moneymarkets Unit) shall open omnibus nominee accounts with the onshore custody agent recognised by the PBOC (currently recognised onshore custody agents are the China Securities Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd and Interbank Clearing Company Limited). All bonds traded by eligible foreign investors will be registered in the name of Central Moneymarkets Unit, which will hold such bonds as a nominee owner. Because the Central Moneymarkets Unit is only a nominee holder and not the beneficial owner of the securities, in the unlikely event that the Central Moneymarkets Unit becomes subject to winding up proceedings in Hong Kong, investors should note that securities will not be regarded as part of the general assets of the Central Moneymarkets Unit available for distribution to creditors even under the PRC law. However, the Central Moneymarkets Unit will not be obliged to take any legal action or enter into court proceedings to enforce any rights on behalf of investors in securities in the PRC. A failure or delay by the Central Moneymarkets Unit in the performance of its obligations may result in a failure of settlement, or the loss, of securities and/or monies in connection with them and the Target Fund and its investors may suffer losses as a result. Neither the Target Fund nor the Investment Manager shall be responsible or liable for any such losses. For investments via the Bond Connect, the relevant filings, registration with the PBOC and account opening have to be carried out via an onshore settlement agent, offshore custody agent, registration agent or other third parties (as the case may be). As such, the Target Fund is subject to the risks of default or errors on the part of such third parties.

		RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
		Trading in securities via Bond Connect may be subject to clearing and settlement risk. If the PRC clearing house defaults on its obligation to deliver securities / make payment, the Target Fund may suffer delays in recovering its losses or may not be able to fully recover its losses. Investing in the CIBM via the Bond Connect is also subject to regulatory risks. The relevant rules and regulations on these regimes are subject to change which may have potential retrospective effect. If the relevant mainland Chinese authorities suspend account opening or trading on the CIBM, the Target Fund's ability to invest in the CIBM will be adversely affected. In such event, the Target Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective will be negatively affected.
Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect		The Target Fund may invest in China A-Shares through the Stock Connect subject to any applicable regulatory limits. The Stock Connect is a securities trading and clearing linked programme developed by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("SEHK"), the Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited ("HKSCC"), Shanghai Stock Exchange or Shenzhen Stock Exchange, and China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited ("ChinaClear") with an aim to achieve mutual stock market access between mainland China and Hong Kong. The Stock Connect allows foreign investors to trade certain Shanghai Stock Exchange or Shenzhen Stock Exchange's listed China A-Shares through their Hong Kong based brokers. The Target Fund seeking to invest in the domestic securities markets of the PRC may use the Stock Connect, in addition to the QFI scheme and, thus, are subject to the following additional risks: General Risk: The relevant regulations are untested and subject to change. There is no certainty as to how they will be applied which could adversely affect the Target Fund. The Stock Connect requires use of new information technology systems which may be subject to operational risk due to its cross-border nature. If the relevant systems fail to function properly, trading in Hong Kong and Shanghai/Shenzhen markets through Stock Connect could be disrupted. Clearing and Settlement Risk: The HKSCC and ChinaClear have established the clearing links and each will become a participant of each other to facilitate clearing and settlement of cross-boundary trades. For cross-boundary trades initiated in a market, the clearing house of that market will on one hand clear and settle with its own clearing participants, and on the other hand undertake to fulfil the clearing and settlement obligations of its clearing participants with the counterparty clearing house. Legal/Beneficial Ownership: Where securities are held in custody on a cross-border basis, there are specific legal/beneficial ownership risks linked to compulsory requirements of the local Central Securities Depositories, HKSCC and ChinaClear. As in other emerging and less developed markets, the legislative framework is only beginning to develop the concept of legal/formal ownership and of beneficial ownership or interest in securities. In addition, HKSCC, as nominee holder, does not guarantee the title to Stock Connect securities held through it and is under no obligation to enforce title or other rights associated with ownership on behalf of beneficial owners. Consequently, the courts may consider that any nominee or custodian as registered holder of Stock Connect securities would have full ownership thereof, and that those Stock Connect securities would form part of the pool of assets of such entity available for distribution to creditors of such entities and/or that a beneficial owner may have no rights whatsoever in respect thereof. Consequently, the Target Fund and the Depositary cannot ensure that the Target Fund ownership of these securities or title thereto is assured. To the extent that HKSCC is deemed to be performing safekeeping functions with respect to assets held through it, it should be noted that the Depositary and the Target Fund will have no legal relationship with HKSCC and no direct legal recourse against HKSCC in the event that the Target Fund suffer losses resulting from the performance or insolvency of HKSCC. In the event ChinaClear defaults, HKSCC's liabilities under its market contracts with clearing participants will be limited to assisting clearing participants with claims. HKSCC will act in good faith to seek recovery of the outstanding stocks and monies from ChinaClear through available legal channels or the liquidation of ChinaClear. In this event, the Target Fund may not fully recover its losses or its Stock Connect securities and the process of recovery could also be delayed.

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
	Operational Risk: The HKSCC provides clearing, settlement, nominee functions and other related services of the trades executed by Hong Kong market participants. PRC regulations which include certain restrictions on selling and buying will apply to all market participants. In the case of sale, predelivery of shares are required to the broker, increasing counterparty risk. Because of such requirements, the Target Fund may not be able to purchase and/or dispose of holdings of China A-Shares in a timely manner. Quota Limitations: The Stock Connect is subject to quota limitations which may restrict the Target Fund's ability to invest in China A-Shares through the Stock Connect on a timely basis. Investor Compensation: The Target Fund will not benefit from local investor compensation schemes. Stock Connect will only operate on days when both the PRC and Hong Kong markets are open for trading and when banks in both markets are open on the corresponding settlement days. There may be occasions when it is a normal trading day for the PRC market but the Target Fund cannot carry out any China A-Shares trading. The Target Fund may be subject to risks of price fluctuations in China A-Shares during the time when Stock Connect is not trading as a result. Investment Risk: securities traded via Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect may be smaller companies which are subject to Smaller Companies Risk as mentioned above. Risks associated with the Science and Technology Innovation Board ("STAR Board") and/or ChiNext market The Target Fund may invest in the STAR Board of the Shanghai Stock Exchange ("SSE") and/ or the ChiNext market of the Shenzhen Stock Exchange ("SZSE") via the Shenzhen Hong Kong Stock Connect. Investments in the STAR Board, and/or ChiNext market may result in significant losses for the Target Fund and its investors. The following additional risks apply: – Higher fluctuation on stock prices Listed companies on the STAR Board and/or ChiNext market are usually of emerging nature with smaller operating scale. Hence, they are subject to higher fluctuation in stock prices and liquidity and have higher risks and turnover ratios than companies listed on the main board of the SZSE or SSE as relevant. – Over-valuation risk Stocks listed on the STAR Board and/or ChiNext market may be overvalued and such exceptionally high valuation may not be sustainable. Stock prices may be more susceptible to manipulation due to fewer circulating shares. – Differences in regulations The rules and regulations regarding companies listed on ChiNext market and/or the STAR Board market are less stringent in terms of profitability and share capital than those in the main boards. – Delisting risk It may be more common and faster for companies listed on STAR Board and/or ChiNext to delist. This may have an adverse impact on the Target Fund if the companies that it invests in are delisted. – Concentration risk (applicable to STAR Board) The STAR Board is a newly established board and may have a limited number of listed companies during the initial stage. Investments by the Target Fund in the STAR Board may be concentrated in a small number of stocks and subject the Target Fund to higher concentration risk.
Taxes associated with investing in mainland China	Income and gains derived from trading China A-Shares The Ministry of Finance of the PRC, the State of Administration of Taxation of the PRC and the CSRC jointly issued circulars in relation to the taxation rules on the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect under Circular Caishui 2014 No.81 ("Circular 81") and Circular Caishui 2016 No. 127 ("Circular 127") on 14 November 2014 and 1 December 2016 respectively. Under Circular 81 and Circular 127, corporate income tax, individual income tax and business tax will be temporarily exempted on gains derived by overseas investors on the trading of China A-Shares through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect with effect from 17 November 2014 and 5 December 2016 respectively. However, overseas investors are required to pay withholding income tax (WIT) on dividends and/or bonus shares at the rate of 10% which will be withheld and paid to the relevant in-charge PRC tax authorities by the listed companies. Dividends from China A-Shares are not within the charging scope of Value-Added Tax (VAT).

RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND	
	Interest income from bonds / debt securities issued in mainland China On 22 November 2018, the Ministry of Finance (“MOF”) and State Taxation Administration (“STA”) of the PRC jointly issued circular Caishui 2018 No. 108 (“Circular 108”) to address the tax issues in relation to bond interest income received by foreign institutional investors from investments in the PRC bond market. Under Circular 108, non-PRC tax residents without a permanent establishment (PE) in the PRC (or having a PE in the PRC but the income so derived in the PRC is not effectively connected with such PE), bond interest income received from 7 November 2018 to 6 November 2021 will be temporarily exempt from WIT and VAT. This is regardless of whether the non-PRC tax residents invest in the PRC bond market through QFII/RQFII and/or Bond Connect. Circular 108 did not specify the WIT and VAT treatments on income received by non-PRC tax residents from investment in other fixed income securities (such as asset-backed securities, certificates of deposits, etc.). Gains derived from trading bonds / debt securities issued in mainland China The PRC tax authorities have verbally indicated, on numerous occasions, that capital gains realised by non-PRC tax residents from the disposal of PRC debt securities are considered non-PRC sourced income and hence not subject to PRC WIT. There is no specific written tax regulation to confirm this but, in practice, the PRC tax authorities have not actively enforced the collection of PRC WIT on gains realized by non-PRC tax residents from the disposal of PRC debt securities. VAT treatment of gains derived from trading securities in China Gains realised from the trading of marketable securities in the PRC are generally subject to VAT at 6%; however, various Circulars issued by the authorities provide for exemptions from VAT for non-PRC tax residents investing via QFI, the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect and/or Bond Connect.
The Benchmark Regulation	The London Interbank Offered Rate and other indices which are deemed “benchmarks” have been the subject of international and other regulatory guidance as well as proposals for reform. Some of these reforms are already effective while others are still to be implemented. These reforms may cause such benchmarks to perform differently than in the past, or to disappear entirely, or have other consequences which cannot be predicted. Any such consequence could have a material adverse effect on any investments linked to a benchmark. A key element of the reform of benchmarks within the EU is Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds (the Benchmark Regulation). The scope of the Benchmark Regulation is wide and, in addition to so-called “critical benchmark” indices such as the London Interbank Offered Rate, could also potentially apply to many other interest rate indices, as well as other indices (including “proprietary” indices or strategies) which are referenced in financial instruments (including investments) and/or other financial contracts entered into by the Company, the Management Company or its delegates. The Benchmark Regulation could have a material impact on any investment linked to a “benchmark” index, including in any of the following circumstances: (A) an index which is a “benchmark” could not be used as such if its administrator does not obtain authorisation or is based in a non-EU jurisdiction which (subject to any applicable transitional provisions) does not have equivalent regulation (including potentially due to a ‘no deal’ exit of the UK from the EU). In such event, depending on the particular “benchmark” and the applicable terms of the investments, the investment could be de-listed, adjusted, redeemed or otherwise impacted; and (B) the methodology or other terms of the “benchmark” could be changed in order to comply with the terms of the Benchmark Regulation, and such changes could have the effect of reducing or increasing the rate or level affecting the volatility of the published rate or level, and could lead to adjustments to the terms of the investments, including calculation agent determination of the rate or level in its discretion.

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
IBOR reform	The term “IBOR” refers generally to any reference rate or benchmark rate that is an “interbank offered rate” intended to reflect, measure or estimate the average cost to certain banks of borrowing or obtaining unsecured short-term funds in the interbank market in the relevant currency and maturity. IBORs have been used extensively as reference rates across the financial markets for many years. The Target Fund may invest in securities or derivatives whose value or payments are derived from an IBOR. However, other funds such as those that invest in contracts for difference or real estate investment trusts may also be adversely impacted. Pursuant to recommendations of the Financial Stability Board (FSB), financial institutions and other market participants have been working to promote the development of alternative reference rates (ARRs). ARRs are in response to concerns over the reliability and robustness of IBORs. In July 2017, the FCA announced that the FCA would no longer use its influence or powers to persuade or compel contributing banks to make IBOR submissions after the end of 2021. Following this statement, other regulators across the globe have made announcements encouraging financial institutions and other market participants to transition from the use of IBORs to the use of new ARRs by the end of 2021. While there is currently no plan to discontinue EURIBOR, Schroders is in the process of assessing the potential alternatives and will notify investors of any decision in that respect in due course. Regulatory and industry initiatives concerning IBORs may result in changes or modifications affecting investments referencing IBORs, including a need to determine or agree a substitute ARR, and/or a need to determine or agree a spread to be added to or subtracted from, or to make other adjustments to, such ARR to approximate an IBOR equivalent rate (as further described below), not all of which can be foreseen at the time the Target Fund enters into or acquires an IBOR-referencing investment. If the composition or characteristics of an ARR differ in any material respect from those of an IBOR it may be necessary to convert the ARR into another IBOR-equivalent ARR before it is considered a suitable substitute for the relevant IBOR. Converting an ARR into one or more IBOR-equivalent rates may be possible by adding, subtracting or otherwise incorporating one or more interest rate or credit spreads, or by making other appropriate adjustments. Whether such adjustments are accurate or appropriate may depend on a variety of factors, including the impact of market conditions, liquidity, transaction volumes, the number and financial condition of contributing or reference banks and other considerations at the time of and leading up to such conversion. Even with spreads or other adjustments, IBOR-equivalent ARRs may be only an approximation of the relevant IBOR and may not result in a rate that is the economic equivalent of the specific IBORs used in the Target Fund’s IBOR-referencing investments. This could have a material adverse effect on the Target Fund. The conversion from an IBOR to an ARR may also require the parties to agree that a payment is made from one party to the other to account for the change in the characteristics of the underlying reference rate. This payment may be required to be made by the Target Fund. Until the applicable industry working group and/or market participants have agreed a standard methodology for the conversion from an IBOR to an IBOR-equivalent ARR it is difficult to determine whether and how such conversions will be made. For example, conversions and adjustments could be made by developers of ARRs or by compiling bodies, sponsors or administrators of ARRs, or by a method established by them. Conversions may instead be agreed bilaterally between the Target Fund and its counterparty or by the applicable calculation agent under such investments. This could lead to different results for similar IBOR-referencing investments which could have a material adverse effect on the performance of the Target Fund.

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
Sustainability risks	The Investment Manager takes sustainability risks into account in the management of the Target Fund. A sustainability risk is an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of an investment and the returns of the Target Fund. An example of an environmental risk is the increased likelihood of flooding due to climate change and the associated rise in sea levels. Flooding could affect a variety of issuers such as real estate companies and insurers, and could negatively impact the value of investments in those companies. An example of a social risk is the occurrence of improper working practices such as child labour. Companies that are found to have engaged in such practices, or that have engaged with suppliers that they know to have done so, may be in breach of applicable laws and/or may be perceived negatively by the market. An example of a governance risk is the need to ensure gender diversity. If a company's reporting shows a lack of diversity, or there is media coverage of discrimination within the business on the grounds of gender, this may negatively affect market sentiment with respect to the company and impact its share price. There is also the risk that new regulations, taxes or industry standards to protect or encourage sustainable businesses and practices may be introduced – such changes may negatively impact issuers that are poorly placed to adapt to new requirements. The Target Fund has the objective of making sustainable investments and/or have environmental and/or social characteristics, which are achieved by applying sustainability criteria to the selection of investments chosen by the Investment Manager. The Target Fund may have limited exposure to some companies, industries or sectors as a result and may forego certain investment opportunities, or dispose of certain holdings, that does not align with the sustainability criteria. As investors may differ in their views of what constitutes sustainable investing, the Target Fund may invest in companies that do not reflect the beliefs and values of particular investors; for example, with a view to engaging with that company to improve certain aspects of its environmental, social or governance practices. The regulatory framework applying to sustainable products and sustainable investing is rapidly evolving. As such, the sustainable investing characteristics of the Target Fund and how they are described for investors may be subject to change over time in order to comply with new requirements or applicable regulatory guidance.

The risks outlined above are the key risks of the Target Fund and we recommend that this section be read in conjunction with the Target Fund Prospectus which is available at the business address of the Manager. We take all reasonable efforts to ensure the accuracy of the disclosure in relation to the specific risks of the Target Fund, including obtaining the confirmation from the Investment Manager and/or Management Company. However, in the event of any inconsistency or ambiguity in relation to the disclosure, including any word or phrase used in this section regarding the specific risks of the Target Fund as compared to the Target Fund Prospectus, the Target Fund Prospectus shall prevail.

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 a Sophisticated Investor and at least eighteen (18) years old (for individual) in order to invest and stay invested in this Fund. Please refer to the “Glossary” chapter of this Information Memorandum for the definition of “Sophisticated Investor”. If we become aware that you are no longer a Sophisticated Investor, we will issue a notice requiring you to:
 - redeem Units of the Fund; or
 - switch out your Units to retail funds.
 Further information will be provided in the said notice.
- Please note that if you are a US Person, you are not eligible to subscribe to the Units of the Fund. If we become aware that you are a US Person who holds Units of the Fund, we will issue a notice requiring you to:
 - redeem your Units; or
 - transfer your Units to a non-US Person,
 within thirty (30) days from the date of the said notice.

HOW TO PURCHASE UNITS?

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

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

HOW TO MAKE PAYMENT FOR PURCHASE APPLICATION?

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

WHAT IS THE PROCESS OF THE PURCHASE APPLICATION?

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

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

- Any purchase request received or deemed to have been received by us after 3.30 p.m. will be transacted on the next Business Day (or “T + 1 day”), unless a prior arrangement is made to our satisfaction.
- Sale of Units will be honoured upon receipt of a complete set of documents together with the proof of payments.

HOW TO REPURCHASE UNITS?

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

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

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

WHAT IS THE PROCESS OF REPURCHASE APPLICATION?

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

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

- Any repurchase request received after 3.30 p.m. will be transacted on the next Business Day (or “T + 1 day”).
- Processing is subject to receipt of a complete transaction form and such other documents as may be required by us.

WHAT IS THE REPURCHASE PROCEEDS PAYOUT PERIOD?

- You will be paid within ten (10) Business Days from the day the repurchase request is received by us, provided that all documentations are completed and verifiable (“**Payment Period**”). Please note that such Payment Period may be extended in the event of a temporarily suspension of dealing in Units or the calculation of the net asset value of the Target Fund and/or its Share Class is deferred or the payment period of the Target Fund is extended.
- Where there is a suspension of dealing in Units by the Fund, due to exceptional circumstances or such other circumstances as may be determined by the Manager, where there is good and sufficient reason to do so as disclosed in the “*Suspension of Dealing in Units*” section of the Information Memorandum, the repurchase requests from the Unit Holders will be accepted but will not be processed. This will result in the delay of processing the repurchase requests. Such repurchase requests will only be processed on the next Business Day once the suspension is lifted, and we will make the repurchase payment to Unit Holder within ten (10) Business Days. However, for repurchase request that has been accepted prior to the suspension, we will process the repurchase request and make the repurchase payment to Unit Holder within ten (10) Business Days from the day the repurchase request is received by us.

WHAT IS THE PRICING OF UNITS?

- 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.
- Any applicable Sales Charge and Repurchase Charge are payable separately from the Selling Price and Repurchase Price.

WHERE TO PURCHASE AND REPURCHASE UNITS?

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

WHAT IS COOLING-OFF RIGHT?

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

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

WHAT IS THE PROCESS OF COOLING-OFF APPLICATION?

- We will process your cooling-off request if your request is received or deemed to have been received by us at or before 3.30 p.m. on a Business Day (or “T day”). Any cooling-off request received after 3.30 p.m. will be transacted on the next Business Day (or “T+1 day”).
- Processing is subject to receipt of a complete transaction form and such other documents as may be required by us.

WHAT ARE THE SWITCHING OPTIONS?

You are able to switch:

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

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

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

The process of the switching application is as below:

➤ Switching between Classes

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

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

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

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

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 monetary value in the denominated currency of the Class. There is no minimum number of Units required to effect a transfer except that the transferor and transferee must hold the minimum holding of Units to remain as a Unit Holder of a Class.
- It is important to note that we are at the liberty to disregard or refuse to process the transfer application if the processing of such instruction will be in contravention of any law or regulatory requirements, whether or not having the force of law and/or would expose us to any liability.

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

DISTRIBUTION POLICY

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

Any distribution payable which is less than or equal to the amount of 300.00 in the denominated currency of the Class 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 reinvestment.

SUSPENSION OF DEALING IN UNITS

The Manager may, in consultation with the Trustee and having considered the interests of the Unit Holders, suspend the dealing in Units due to exceptional circumstances, where the market value or fair value of a material portion of the Fund’s assets cannot be determined, or such other circumstances as may be determined by the Manager, where there is good and sufficient reason to do so. The exceptional circumstances may involve the suspension of dealing by the Target Fund upon the occurrence of any events mentioned in the “*Suspension of Calculation of Net Asset Value of the Target Fund*” section of the Information Memorandum. The Manager will cease the suspension as soon as practicable after the exceptional circumstances have ceased, and in any event, within twenty-one (21) days from the commencement of suspension.

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

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

RELATED PARTIES TO THE FUND

ABOUT THE MANAGER - AHAM

AHAM was incorporated in Malaysia on 2 May 1997 and began its operations under the name Hwang-DBS Capital Berhad in 2001. AHAM has more than 20 years' experience in the fund management industry. In 2022, AHAM's ultimate major shareholder is CVC Capital Partners Asia Fund V, a private equity fund managed by CVC Capital Partners ("CVC"), which has approximately 68.35% controlling interest in AHAM. CVC is a global private equity and investment advisory firm with approximately EUR193 billion of assets under its management. AHAM is also 20% owned by Nikko Asset Management Co., Ltd., a Tokyo-based asset management company, and 7% owned by Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera.

Our Role as the Manager

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

Our Investment Team

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

Note: For further information and updates on AHAM including the designated fund manager of the Fund, please refer to our website at www.aham.com.my.

ABOUT THE TRUSTEE – DEUTSCHE TRUSTEES MALAYSIA BERHAD

Deutsche Trustees Malaysia Berhad ("DTMB") was incorporated in Malaysia on 22 February 2007 and commenced its business in May 2007. DTMB is registered as a trust company under the Trust Companies Act 1949, with its business address at Level 20, Menara IMC, 8 Jalan Sultan Ismail, 50250 Kuala Lumpur.

DTMB is a member of Deutsche Bank Group ("Deutsche Bank"). Deutsche Bank provides commercial and investment banking, retail banking, transaction banking and asset and wealth management products and services to corporations, governments, institutional investors, small and medium-sized businesses, and private individuals.

Experience in Trustee Business

DTMB is part of Deutsche Bank's securities services, which provides trust, custody and related services on a range of securities and financial structures. As at 31 January 2025, DTMB is the trustee for 190 CIS including unit trust funds, wholesale funds, exchange-traded funds and private retirement schemes.

DTMB's trustee services are supported by Deutsche Bank (Malaysia) Berhad ("DBMB"), a subsidiary of Deutsche Bank, financially and for various functions, including but not limited to financial control and internal audit.

Duties and Responsibilities of the Trustee

DTMB's main functions are to act as trustee and custodian of the assets of the Fund and to safeguard the interests of Unit Holders. In performing these functions, the Trustee has to exercise due care and vigilance and is required to act in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Deed, the CMSA and all relevant laws.

Trustee's Disclosure of Material Litigation

As at 31 January 2025, the Trustee is not (a) engaged in any material litigation and arbitration, including those pending or threatened, nor (b) aware of any facts likely to give rise to any proceedings which might materially affect the business/financial position of the Trustee.

Trustee's Delegate

The Trustee has appointed DBMB as the custodian of the assets of the Fund. DBMB is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Deutsche Bank AG. DBMB offers its clients access to a growing domestic custody network that covers over 30 markets globally and a unique combination of local expertise backed by the resources of a global bank. In its capacity as the appointed custodian, DBMB's roles encompass safekeeping of assets of the Fund; trade settlement management; corporate actions notification and processing; securities holding and cash flow reporting; and income collection and processing.

All investments of the Fund are registered in the name of the Trustee for the Fund, or where the custodial function is delegated, in the name of the custodian to the order of the Trustee for the Fund. As custodian, DBMB shall act only in accordance with instructions from the Trustee.

Disclosure on related-party transactions/conflict of interests

As the trustee for the Fund and the Manager's delegate for the fund accounting and valuation services (where applicable), there may be related party transactions involving or in connection with the Fund in the following events:

- (1) where the Fund invests in the products offered by Deutsche Bank AG and any of its group companies (e.g. money market placement, etc.);
- (2) where the Fund has obtained financing from Deutsche Bank AG and any of its group companies, as permitted under the SC's guidelines and other applicable laws;
- (3) Where the Manager appoints DTMB to perform its back office functions (e.g. fund accounting and valuation, where applicable); and
- (4) where DTMB has delegated its custodian functions for the Fund to DBMB.

DTMB will rely on the Manager to ensure that any related party transactions, dealings, investments and appointments are on terms which are the best that are reasonably available for or to the Fund and are on an arm's length basis as if between independent parties.

While DTMB has internal policies intended to prevent or manage conflicts of interests, no assurance is given that their application will necessarily prevent or mitigate conflicts of interests. DTMB's commitment to act in the best interests of the Unit Holders does not preclude the possibility of related party transactions or conflicts.

RELEVANT INFORMATION

SALIENT TERMS OF THE DEED

Your Rights and Liabilities

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

- (a) To receive the distribution of income (if any), to participate in any increase in the value of the Units and to enjoy such other rights and privileges as are provided for in the Deed;
- (b) To call for Unit Holders' meetings, and to vote for the removal of the Trustee or the Manager through a Special Resolution; and
- (c) To receive quarterly and annual reports.

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

You are not liable to the following:-

- (a) For any amount in excess of the purchase price paid for the Units as determined in accordance with 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

- (a) The quorum required for a meeting of the Unit Holders of the Fund or a Class, as the case may be, shall be five (5) Unit Holders (irrespective of the Class), whether present in person or by proxy; however, if the Fund or a Class, as the case may be, has five (5) or less Unit Holders (irrespective of the Class), the quorum required for a meeting of the Unit Holders of the Fund or a Class, as the case may be, shall be two (2) Unit Holders (irrespective of the Class), whether present in person or by proxy.
- (b) If the meeting has been convened for the purpose of voting on a Special Resolution, the Unit Holders present in person or by proxy must hold in aggregate at least twenty-five per centum (25%) of the Units in Circulation (irrespective of the Class) of the Fund or a particular Class, as the case may be, at the time of the meeting.
- (c) If the Fund or a Class, as the case may be, has only one (1) remaining Unit Holder, such Unit Holder, whether present in person or by proxy, shall constitute the quorum required for the meeting of the Unit Holders of the Fund or a Class, as the case may be.

Unit Holders' Meeting convened by the Unit Holders

Unless otherwise required or allowed by the relevant laws, the Manager shall, within twenty-one (21) days of receiving a direction from not less than fifty (50) or one-tenth (1/10), 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 of the Fund or Unit Holders of a particular Class, as the case may be, at the Unit Holders' last known address or, in the case of jointholders, to the jointholder whose name stands first in the records of the Manager at the jointholder's last known address; and
- (b) publishing at least fourteen (14) days before the date of the proposed meeting an advertisement giving notice of the proposed meeting in a national language newspaper published daily and another newspaper approved by the relevant authorities.

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

- (a) requiring the retirement or removal of the Manager;
- (b) requiring the retirement or removal of the Trustee;
- (c) considering the most recent financial statements of the Fund; or
- (d) giving to the Trustee such directions as the meeting thinks proper,

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

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

- (a) requiring the retirement or removal of the Manager;
- (b) giving instructions to the Trustee or the Manager if the Trustee considers that the investment management policies of the Manager are not in the interests of Unit Holders;
- (c) securing the agreement of the Unit Holders to release the Trustee from any liability;
- (d) deciding on the next course of action after the Trustee has suspended the sale and repurchase of Units pursuant to Clause 5.9.3 of the Deed; and
- (e) deciding on the reasonableness of the annual management fee charged to the Fund or each Class.

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

- (a) sending by post at least twenty-one (21) days before the date of the proposed meeting a notice of the proposed meeting to each of the Unit Holders at the Unit Holder's last known address or, in the case of jointholders, to the jointholder whose name stands first in the records of the Manager at the jointholder's last known address; and
- (b) publishing at least twenty-one (21) days before the date of the proposed meeting an advertisement giving notice of the meeting in a national language newspaper published daily and another newspaper approved by the relevant authorities.

Termination of the Fund

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

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

- (a) if any new law shall be passed which renders it illegal; or
- (b) if in the reasonable opinion of the Manager it is impracticable or inadvisable to continue the Fund and the termination of the Fund is in the best interests of the Unit Holders.

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

Termination of a Class

The Manager may terminate a particular Class via the passing of a Special Resolution by the Unit Holders of such Class at a meeting of 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.

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

- (a) if any new law shall be passed which renders it illegal; or
- (b) if in the reasonable opinion of the Manager it is impracticable or inadvisable to continue the Class and the termination of the Class is in the best interests of the Unit Holders.

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

Procedures to be taken to increase the Fees and Charges from the current amount stipulated in 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 of the same unless the Trustee considers the incorrect valuation and/or pricing of the Fund and/or the Units is of minimal significance.

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

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

FINANCING AND SECURITIES LENDING

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

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

UNCLAIMED MONIES

Any monies payable to you which remain unclaimed after two (2) years from the date of payment or such other period as may be prescribed by the Unclaimed Moneys Act 1965 will be paid to the Registrar of Unclaimed Monies in accordance with the requirements of the Unclaimed Moneys Act 1965.

INVESTORS INFORMATION

How can I keep track of my investments?

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

The annual report and quarterly report will be made available to you within two (2) months after the end of the financial period the report covers. You will also be able to view and confirm your current Unit holdings, and transactions that you have performed relating to your Units in the Fund through your monthly statement. You can download the annual report and quarterly report from our website at www.aham.com.my, while the monthly statement can be accessed via our digital platform.

Note: The hardcopy annual report, quarterly report and monthly statement are available upon request.

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

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

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

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

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

DIRECTORY OF SALES OFFICES

AHAM ASSET MANAGEMENT BERHAD:

HEAD OFFICE

Ground Floor, Menara Boustead
69 Jalan Raja Chulan
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Toll Free No : 1-800-88-7080
E-mail: customercare@aham.com.my
Website: www.aham.com.my

PENANG

No. 123, Jalan Macalister
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Toll Free No : 1800-888-377

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Greentown Business Centre
30450 Ipoh, Perak
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JOHOR

Unit 22-05, Level 22
Menara Landmark
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80000 Johor Bahru, Johor
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Fax : 07 – 223 8998

MELAKA

Ground Floor
No. 584 Jalan Merdeka
Taman Melaka Raya
75000 Melaka
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Fax: 06 -281 2937

SABAH

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29, Jalan Tunku Abdul Rahman
88000 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah
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98000 Miri, Sarawak
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PETALING JAYA

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Note: For information and updates on AHAM’s head office and sales offices, please refer to our website at www.aham.com.my.

AHAM Asset Management Berhad

Registration No: 199701014290 (429786-T)

Ground Floor, Menara Boustead, 69, Jalan Raja Chulan, 50200 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

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