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AFFIN HWANG
CAPITAL
Asset Management

Information Memorandum

Affin Hwang World Series - Global Sustainability Fund



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

TRUSTEE
TMF Trustees Malaysia Berhad
200301008392 (610812-W)

This Information Memorandum is dated 14 September 2020.
The Affin Hwang World Series – Global Sustainability Fund is constituted on 14 September 2020.
The constitution date of the Fund is also the launch date of the Fund.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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CORPORATE DIRECTORY

The Manager/AHAM

Affin Hwang Asset Management Berhad 199701014290 (429786-T)

Registered Office

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

Tel No. : (603) 2142 3700

Fax No. : (603) 2140 3799

Business Address

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

Tel No. : (603) 2116 6000

Fax No. : (603) 2116 6100

Toll free line : 1-800-88-7080

E-mail : customercare@affinhwangam.com

Website : www.affinhwangam.com

Board of Directors of the Manager/AHAM

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

The Manager's Delegate

(fund valuation & accounting function)

TMF Trustees Malaysia Berhad 200301008392 (610812-W)

Business Address

10th Floor, Menara Hap Seng, No. 1 & 3, Jalan P. Ramlee, 50250 Kuala Lumpur

Tel No. : (603) 2382 4288

Fax No. : (603) 2026 1451

The Trustee

TMF Trustees Malaysia Berhad 200301008392 (610812-W)

Registered Office & Business Address

10th Floor, Menara Hap Seng, No. 1 & 3, Jalan P. Ramlee, 50250 Kuala Lumpur

Tel No. : (603) 2382 4288

Fax No. : (603) 2026 1451

Trustee's Delegate (Local and Foreign Custodian)

Standard Chartered Bank Malaysia Berhad 198401003274 (115793-P)

Business Address

Level 26, Equatorial Plaza, Jalan Sultan Ismail, 50250 Kuala Lumpur

Tel No. : (603) 2117 7777

Fax No. : (603) 7682 0617

ABBREVIATION

AUD	Australian Dollar.
CSSF	Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier.
EC	European Community.
EUR	Euro.
ESMA	European Securities and Markets Authority.
FiMM	Federation of Investment Managers Malaysia.
MYR	Malaysia Ringgit.
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
OTC	Over-the-Counter.
PHS	Product Highlights Sheet.
SC	Securities Commission Malaysia.
SGD	Singapore Dollar.
SRI	Socially Responsible Investing.
UCITS	Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities.
UK	United Kingdom.
USD	United States Dollar.
US/USA	United States of America.

GLOSSARY

ABS/MBS	Means asset-backed securities / mortgage-backed securities. ABS and / or MBS may include, but are not limited to, asset-backed commercial paper, collateralised debt obligations, collateralised mortgage obligations, commercial mortgage-backed securities, credit-linked notes, real estate mortgage investment conduits, residential mortgage-backed securities and synthetic collateralised debt obligations.
Act	Means the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007 as may be amended from time to time.
Base Currency	Means the currency in which the Fund is denominated i.e. USD.
Board or Directors	Means the board of directors of the Company.
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 the Bursa Malaysia is open for trading. The Manager may declare certain Business Days a non-Business Day when deemed necessary, such as (i) in the event of market disruption; (ii) if the jurisdiction of the Target Fund declares that day as a non-business day; and/or (iii) if the Management Company declares that day as a non-dealing day for the Target Fund.
China A-Shares	Means shares issued by companies incorporated and listed on stock exchanges (e.g. the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange), in the PRC, traded in CNY.
Class(es)	Means any number of class(es) of Unit(s) representing similar interests in the assets of the Fund and a "Class" means any one class of Units.
CNY	Has the meaning ascribed to it in the definition of RMB.
Commencement Date	Means the date on which sale of Units of the Fund is first made. The Commencement Date is also the date of constitution of the Fund.
Communiqué	Refers to the notice issued by the Manager to the Unit Holders.
Company	Refers to Allianz Global Investors Fund.

Community law	Refers to the law of the European Union.
Debt Securities	Means any security which bears interest, including, but not limited to, government bonds, money market Instruments, mortgage bonds and similar foreign asset-backed securities issued by financial institutions, public-sector bonds, floating-rate notes, contingent convertible bonds, convertible debt securities, corporate bonds, ABS and MBS, as well as other collateralised bonds. Convertible debt securities include, but are not limited to, convertible bonds, bonds with warrants and/or equity warrant bonds. Debt securities also include index certificates and other certificates with a risk profile that typically correlates with the aforementioned assets or with the investment markets to which these assets can be allocated, as well as non-interest bearing securities such as zero coupon bonds.
Deed	Refers to the deed dated 21 May 2020 entered into between the Manager and the Trustee and includes any subsequent amendments and variations to the deed.
deposits	Has the same meaning as per the definition of "deposit" in the Financial Services Act 2013. For the avoidance of doubt, it shall exclude structured deposit.
Depository	Refers to State Street Bank Luxembourg S.C.A.
Development Financial Institution	Means a development financial institution under the Development Financial Institutions Act 2002.
EEA	Means the European Economic Area.
Emerging Markets	Means a country which is not classified by the World Bank as a high-income economy (high gross national income per capita).
ESG	Means "environmental, social and governance" criteria, which are three central domains which aim to address the sustainability risk and return of an investment in securities of an issuer. The term "environmental" includes, but is not limited to, themes such as resource management, climate risks and natural resources scarcity (environmental factors). The term "social" includes, but is not limited to, distribution of wealth, healthcare & welfare, labour and gender rights, level of democracy (social factors). The term "governance" includes, but is not limited to, encompassing items such as government effectiveness, fiscal transparency, business independence and level of corruption (governance factors). The aforementioned three ESG domains are set by the Target Fund's investment manager in a certain relationship to each other and define the Target Fund's investment universe.
EU Member State	Refers to a member state of the European Union; the states that are contracting parties to the agreement creating the EEA other than the member states of the European Union, within the limits set forth by the agreement and related acts, are considered as equivalent to member states of the European Union.
Eurozone	Means the monetary union of the EU Member States that have adopted the Euro as their common currency.
Financial Institution	Means (1) if the institution is in Malaysia – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Licensed Bank; (ii) Licensed Investment Bank; (iii) Development Financial Institution; or (iv) Licensed Islamic Bank; (2) if the institution is outside Malaysia, any institution that is licensed, registered, approved or authorised by the relevant banking regulator to provide financial services.
Fitch	Refers to Fitch Ratings Inc.
Forward Pricing	Means the method of determining the price of a Unit which is the NAV per Unit at the next valuation point after an application for purchase or repurchase request is received by the Manager.
Fund	Means Affin Hwang World Series – Global Sustainability Fund.
Guidelines	Means the <i>Guidelines on Unlisted Capital Market Products Under The Lodge And Launch Framework</i> issued by the SC and as may be amended from time to time.

Hedged-class	Means a particular Class that aims to reduce the effect of exchange rate fluctuations between the Base Currency and the currency in which Unit Holders are exposed to having invested in that Class, also known as NAV hedging method. NAV hedging is undertaken regardless of whether the Base Currency is expected to increase or decline in value relative to the hedged currency.
High-Yield Investment Type 1	Means an investment in Debt Securities which at the time of acquisition has a rating of BB+ or below (Standard & Poor's and Fitch) or of Ba1 or below (Moody's) or the equivalent by another rating agency or, if unrated, as determined by the Investment Manager to be of comparable quality.
High-Yield Investment Type 2	Means an investment in Debt Securities which at the time of acquisition has a rating of between BB+ and B- (inclusive) (Standard & Poor's and Fitch) or of between Ba1 and B3 (inclusive) (Moody's) or the equivalent by another rating agency or, if unrated, as determined by the Investment Manager to be of comparable quality.
Information Memorandum	Means this offer document in respect of this Fund as may be replaced or amended from time to time.
Investment Grade	Means an investment in Debt Securities which at the time of acquisition has a rating of at least BBB- (Standard & Poor's and Fitch) or of at least Baa3 (Moody's) or the equivalent by another rating agency or, if unrated, as determined by the Investment Manager to be of comparable quality. If two different ratings with at least one Investment Grade rating for a Debt Security exist, such Debt Security is considered as Investment Grade, if such Debt Security is not included in an investment limit of High-Yield Investment Type 1 and/or Type 2 according to the Target Fund's investment restriction.
Investment Manager	Refers to Allianz Global Investors GmbH (UK Branch).
Law	Means the Luxembourg Law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment, 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.
Manager or AHAM	Means Affin Hwang Asset Management Berhad.
Management Company	Refers to Allianz Global Investors GmbH.
medium to long term	Means a period of between three (3) to five (5) years.
Moody's	Refers to Moody's Investors Service Inc.
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 Unit 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.
PRC	Means the People's Republic of China, excluding the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the Macau Special Administrative Region and Taiwan.
Prospectus of the Target Fund	Means the offering document of the Target Fund dated April 2019, as updated and amended from time to time.
Regulated Market	Means each regulated market or stock exchange in any country that, as defined in Article 41(1) of the Law, operates regularly, is recognised and is open to the public.
Repurchase Charge	Means a charge imposed pursuant to a repurchase request.
Repurchase Price	Means the NAV per Unit payable to a Unit Holder pursuant to a repurchase of a Unit; for the avoidance of doubt, the Repurchase Price does not include any Repurchase Charge which may be imposed. <i>The Repurchase Price is equivalent to the initial offer price during the initial offer</i>

	<i>period and NAV per Unit after the initial offer period. As such, any Repurchase Charge applicable is excluded from the calculation of the Repurchase Price.</i>
RMB	Means the Chinese Renminbi, the official currency of the PRC and, unless the context otherwise requires, the term “RMB” refers to offshore Chinese Renminbi (“CNH”) traded offshore in Hong Kong or markets outside the PRC and not to onshore Chinese Renminbi (“CNY”).
Sales Charge	Means a charge imposed pursuant to a purchase request.
Selling Price	Means the NAV per Unit payable by an applicant for a Unit pursuant to a successful application for Units; for the avoidance of doubt, the Selling Price does not include any Sales Charge which may be imposed. <i>The Selling Price is equivalent to the initial offer price during the initial offer period and NAV per Unit after the initial offer period. As such, any Sales Charge applicable is excluded from the calculation of the Selling Price.</i>
Share Class	A class of shares of the Target Fund.
Sophisticated Investor	Refers to – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) an individual whose total net personal assets, or total net joint assets with his or her spouse, exceed MYR 3 million or its equivalent in foreign currencies, excluding the value of the individual’s primary residence; (2) an individual who has a gross annual income exceeding MYR 300,000 or its equivalent in foreign currencies per annum in the preceding 12 months; (3) an individual who, jointly with his or her spouse, has a gross annual income exceeding MYR 400,000 or its equivalent in foreign currencies per annum in the preceding 12 months; (4) a corporation with total net assets exceeding MYR 10 million or its equivalent in foreign currencies based on the last audited accounts; (5) a partnership with total net assets exceeding MYR 10 million or its equivalent in foreign currencies; (6) a unit trust scheme or prescribed investment scheme; (7) a private retirement scheme; (8) a closed-end fund approved by SC; (9) a company that is registered as a trust company under the Trust Companies Act 1949 which has assets under management exceeding MYR 10 million or its equivalent in foreign currencies; (10) a corporation that is a public company under the Companies Act 2016 which is approved by the SC to be a trustee under the Act and has assets under management exceeding MYR 10 million or its equivalent in foreign currencies; (11) a statutory body established by an Act of Parliament or an enactment of any State; (12) a pension fund approved by the Director General of Inland Revenue under section 150 of the Income Tax Act 1967 [Act 53]; (13) central bank of Malaysia; (14) a holder of a capital markets services licence or an executive director or a chief executive officer of a holder of a capital markets services licence; (15) a licensed bank as defined in the Financial Services Act 2013; (16) a licensed Islamic bank as defined in the Islamic Financial Services Act 2013; (17) a licensed insurer as defined in the Financial Services Act 2013; (18) a licensed takaful operator as defined in the Islamic Financial Services Act 2013; (19) a Labuan bank or an insurance licensee as defined in the Labuan Financial Services and Securities Act 2010 [Act 704]; (20) a takaful licensee as defined in the Labuan Islamic Financial Services and Securities Act 2010 [Act 705]; or (21) such other investor(s) as may be permitted by the Securities Commission

	Malaysia from time to time and/or under the relevant guidelines for wholesale funds.
Special Resolution	Means a resolution passed at a meeting of Unit Holders duly convened in accordance with the Deed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the Unit Holders present and voting at the meeting in person or by proxy; for the avoidance of doubt, “three-fourths of the Unit Holders present and voting” means three-fourths of the votes cast by the Unit Holders present and voting; for the purposes of terminating the Fund or a Class, “Special Resolution” means a resolution passed at a meeting of Unit Holders duly convened in accordance with the Deed by a majority in number representing at least three-fourths of the value of the Units held by the Unit Holders present and voting at the meeting in person or by proxy.
Standard & Poor’s	Refers to Standard & Poor’s Financial Services LLC.
Stock Connect	means the program which aims to achieve mutual stock market access between PRC and Hong Kong and includes (i) the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect, a securities trading and clearing links program developed by the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (“SEHK”), Shanghai Stock Exchange, China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited (“ChinaClear”) and Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited (“HKSCC”); and (ii) the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect, a securities trading and clearing links program developed by SEHK, Shenzhen Stock Exchange, ChinaClear and HKSCC.
sub-fund	Means any sub-fund of the Company.
Target Fund	Refers to Allianz Global Sustainability.
Trustee	Refers to TMF Trustees Malaysia Berhad.
UCI	Means an undertaking for collective investment other than UCITS as defined in the UCITS Directive.
UCITS Directive	Means Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities as amended from time to time.
Unit or Units	Means an undivided share in the beneficial interest and/or right in the Fund and a measurement of the interest and/or right of a Unit Holder in the Fund and means a Unit of the Fund; if the Fund has more than one Class, it means a Unit issued for each Class.
Units in Circulation	Means Units created and fully paid and which has not been cancelled. <i>It is also the total number of Units issued at a particular valuation point.</i>
Unit Holder, you	Means the person for the time being who, in full compliance to the relevant laws is a Sophisticated Investor pursuant to the Guidelines including a jointholder.
US Person	Means a US citizen or US tax resident individual, (including a green-card holder, an individual with substantial US presence and an individual who has US permanent or mailing address), a US corporation, US partnership, US trust or US estate for US federal income tax purposes.

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

ABOUT AFFIN HWANG WORLD SERIES - GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY FUND

FUND CATEGORY	: Feeder (Wholesale)	BASE CURRENCY	: USD
FUND TYPE	: Growth	FINANCIAL YEAR END	: 30 June

DISTRIBUTION POLICY

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

INVESTORS' PROFILE

The Fund is suitable for you, if you:

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

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

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

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

PERFORMANCE BENCHMARK

Dow Jones Sustainability World Index

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

ASSET ALLOCATION

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

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

The Fund will be investing a minimum of 80% of the Fund's NAV into the Target Fund and a maximum of 20% of the Fund's NAV into money market instruments, deposits and/or cash. The Fund may also have the flexibility to invest in non-US related money market instruments, deposits and/or cash.

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

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

Derivatives

We may use derivatives, such as foreign exchange forward contracts and cross currency swaps, mainly for hedging purposes. Cross currency swaps and/or foreign exchange forward contracts may be used to hedge the principal and/or the returns of the foreign currency exposure of any of the Class(es) against the Base Currency. The employment of derivatives under these circumstances is expected to reduce the impact of foreign currency movements of the Fund's NAV, irrespective of the currency classes. While the hedging strategy will assist in mitigating the potential foreign exchange losses by the Fund, any potential gains from the hedging strategy will be capped as well. The Fund may also employ derivatives for investment purposes to enhance the returns of the Fund by taking a view on the underlying asset or currency and establish a long position to gain a specific underlying exposure. The

types of derivatives envisaged for investment purposes include forwards and swaps which are over-the-counter or traded on centralised exchanges.

Cross Trades

The Manager may conduct cross trades between funds which it is currently managing provided that all criteria imposed by the regulators are met. Notwithstanding the above, cross trades between the personal account of an employee of the Manager and the Fund's account(s); and between the Manager's proprietary trading accounts and the Fund's account(s) are strictly prohibited. Compliance with the criteria are monitored by the Compliance Unit of the Manager, and reported to the Manager's Compliance and Risk Management Committee, to avoid conflict of interests and manipulation that could have a negative impact on investors.

PERMITTED INVESTMENT

The Fund will invest in the following investments:

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

VALUATION POINT OF THE FUND

The Fund will be valued at 6.00 p.m. on every Business Day (or "trading day" or "T" day). However, if the Fund has exposure to investments outside of Malaysia, the Fund shall be valued at 11.00 a.m. on the next Business Day (or "T + 1"). All foreign assets are translated into the Base Currency based on the exchange rate quoted by Bloomberg or Reuters at 4.00 p.m. (United Kingdom time) which is equivalent to 11 p.m. or 12 midnight (Malaysian time) on the same day, or at such time as stipulated in the investment management standards issued by the FiMM. If the foreign market in which the Fund is invested is closed for business, we will value the underlying assets based on the latest available price as at the day the particular foreign market was last opened for business.

VALUATION OF ASSETS

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

- **Unlisted Collective Investment Schemes**
Investments in unlisted collective investment schemes shall be valued based on the last published repurchase price.
- **Deposits**
Valuation of deposits placed with Financial Institutions will be done by reference to the principal value of the deposits and the interests accrued thereon for the relevant period.
- **Money Market Instruments**
The valuation of MYR denominated money market instruments will be done using the price quoted by a Bond Pricing Agency ("BPA") registered with the SC. For foreign money market instruments, valuation will be done using the indicative yield quoted by independent and reputable institution.
- **Derivatives**
The valuation of derivatives will be based on the prices provided by the respective issuers. The issuers generate the market valuation through the use of their own proprietary valuation models, which incorporate all the relevant and available market data with respect to the derivatives (e.g. interest rates, movement of the underlying assets, volatility of the underlying assets, the correlation of the underlying assets and such other factors). For foreign exchange forward contracts ("FX Forwards"), we will apply interpolation formula to compute the value of the FX Forwards based on the rates provided by the Bloomberg or Reuters. If the rates are not available on the Bloomberg or Reuters, the FX Forwards will be valued by reference to the average indicative

rate quoted by at least 3 independent dealers. In the case where the Manager is unable to obtain quotation from 3 independent dealers, the FX Forwards will be valued in accordance with a fair value as determined by us in good faith, on methods or bases which have been verified by the auditor of the Fund and approved by the Trustee.

➤ **Any Other Investment**

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

ABOUT THE CLASSES

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

Classes	USD Class	MYR Hedged-class	SGD Hedged-class	AUD Hedged-class																									
Initial Offer Price	USD 0.50	MYR 0.50	SGD 0.50	AUD 0.50																									
	The initial offer price is the Selling Price and Repurchase Price for each Unit of the Fund during the initial offer period.																												
Initial Offer Period	The initial offer period will be for a period of not more than 45 days from the Commencement Date. The initial offer period may be shortened if we determine that it is in your best interest.																												
Minimum Initial Investment*	USD 5,000	MYR 5,000	SGD 5,000	AUD 5,000																									
Minimum Additional Investment*	USD 1,000	MYR 1,000	SGD 1,000	AUD 1,000																									
Minimum Units Held*	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units																									
	If the balance of your investment (i.e. total number of Units) is less than the minimum holding of Units, you will be required to make an additional investment in order to meet the required minimum balance of investment. Otherwise, we may withdraw all your holding of Units in the Fund and pay the proceeds to you.																												
Minimum Units Per Switch*	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units																									
Unitholdings in Different Classes	<p>You should note that there are differences when purchasing Units of the USD Class and other Classes in the Fund. For illustration purposes, assuming you have USD 10,000 to invest:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Class(es)</th> <th>USD Class</th> <th>MYR Hedged-class</th> <th>SGD Hedged-class</th> <th>AUD Hedged-class</th> </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> </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> </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> </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> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Invested amount = USD 10,000 x currency exchange rate of the Class</i></p> <p><i>Units received = Invested amount ÷ NAV per Unit of the Class</i></p> <p>By purchasing Units of the USD Class, you will receive less Units for every USD invested in the Fund (i.e. 20,000 Units), compared to purchasing Units in MYR Hedged-class (i.e. 80,000 Units), SGD Hedged-class (i.e. 40,000 Units) or AUD Hedged-class (i.e. 40,000 Units). Upon a poll, the votes by every Unit Holder present in person or by proxy is proportionate to the value of Units held by him or her. Hence, holding more number of Units may not give you an advantage when voting at Unit Holders' meetings. You should note that in a Unit Holders' meeting to terminate the Fund, a Special Resolution will only be passed by a majority in number representing at least three-fourths of the value of Units held by the Unit Holders present and voting at the meeting in person or by proxy.</p>				Class(es)	USD Class	MYR Hedged-class	SGD Hedged-class	AUD Hedged-class	NAV per Unit	USD 0.50	MYR 0.50	SGD 0.50	AUD 0.50	Currency exchange rate	USD 1 = USD 1	USD 1 = MYR 4	USD 1 = SGD 2	USD 1 = AUD 2	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	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
Class(es)	USD Class	MYR Hedged-class	SGD Hedged-class	AUD Hedged-class																									
NAV per Unit	USD 0.50	MYR 0.50	SGD 0.50	AUD 0.50																									
Currency exchange rate	USD 1 = USD 1	USD 1 = MYR 4	USD 1 = SGD 2	USD 1 = AUD 2																									
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																									
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																									

The Fund may create new Classes and/or new Hedged-classes in respect of the Fund in the future. You will be notified of the issuance of the new Classes and/or new Hedged-classes by way of communiqué and the investors will be notified of the same by way of a supplemental/replacement information memorandum.

* Subject to the Manager's discretion, you may negotiate for a lower amount or value.

ABOUT THE FEES AND CHARGES

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

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

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

SALES CHARGE

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

REPURCHASE CHARGE

Nil.

TRANSFER FEE

Nil.

SWITCHING FEE

Nil.

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

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

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

ANNUAL MANAGEMENT FEE

The management fee is up to 1.80% per annum of the NAV of the Fund and is calculated using the Fund’s Base Currency (before deducting the management fee and trustee fee). The management fee is accrued daily and payable monthly.

Please note that the example below is for illustration only:

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

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 0.06% per annum of the NAV of the Fund (excluding foreign custodian fees and charges) and is calculated using the Base Currency (before deducting the management fee and trustee fee). The trustee fee is accrued daily and payable monthly. 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:

USD 120 million x 0.06%

365 days

= USD 197.26 per day

ADMINISTRATIVE FEE

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

- Commissions or fees paid to brokers or dealers in effecting dealings in the investments of the Fund, shown on the contract notes or confirmation notes;
- (Where the custodial function is delegated by the Trustee) charges and fees paid to sub-custodians taking into custody any foreign assets of the Fund;
- Taxes and other duties charged on the Fund by the government and/or other authorities;
- Costs, fees and expenses properly incurred by the auditor appointed for the Fund;
- Costs, fees and expenses incurred for the valuation of any investment of the Fund by independent valuers for the benefit of the Fund;
- Costs, fees and expenses incurred for any modification of the Deed save where such modification is for the benefit of the Manager and/or the Trustee;
- Costs, fees and expenses incurred for any meeting of the Unit Holders save where such meeting is convened for the benefit of the Manager and/or the Trustee;
- Any tax now or hereafter imposed by law or required to be paid in connection with any costs, fees and expenses incurred by the Fund;
- Costs, fees and expenses incurred for the fund valuation and accounting of the Fund; 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)

FEES AND CHARGES OF THE TARGET FUND

Initial Charge	Not applicable
Redemption Fee	Not applicable
Management Fee	Up to 1.80% 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>

REBATES AND SOFT COMMISSIONS

We, including our delegate (if any) will not retain any rebate or soft commission from, or otherwise share in any commission with, any broker/dealer in consideration for directing dealings in the investments of the Fund. Accordingly, any rebate or shared commission will be directed to the account of the Fund.

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

ABOUT THE TARGET FUND - ALLIANZ GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY

BASE CURRENCY	:	EUR
INCEPTION DATE OF THE TARGET FUND	:	2 January 2003
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	:	Luxembourg
REGULATORY AUTHORITY	:	Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (“CSSF”)

ALLIANZ GLOBAL INVESTORS FUND (“THE COMPANY”)

The Target Fund is a sub-fund of the Company. The Company was incorporated for an unlimited period under the name DRESDNER GLOBAL STRATEGIES FUND as a société anonyme under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and qualifies as an open-ended société d’investissement à capital variable (SICAV) under part I of the Law. The Company changed its name to Allianz Dresdner Global Strategies Fund on 9 December 2002 and to Allianz Global Investors Fund on 8 December 2004.

The Company is registered with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies’ register under number B71182. The Company's capital is reported in EUR and is equal to the net assets of the Company. The minimum capital of the Company is EUR 1,250,000, as required by Luxembourg law.

The registered office of the Company is located at the following address: 6A, Route de Trèves, LU-2633 Senningerberg, Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg.

The Company is authorised by the CSSF as a UCITS under the Law.

The Company is an umbrella fund pursuant to Article 181 of the Law and constitutes a single legal entity. Each sub-fund also constitutes a single legal entity and is treated as a separate entity in relation to the shareholders.

MANAGEMENT COMPANY (“THE TARGET FUND MANAGER”)

The Company has appointed Allianz Global Investors GmbH to act as its management company. The Management Company is responsible, subject to the supervision of the Directors, for the provision of investment management services, administrative services and marketing services to the Company.

The Management Company is an investment management company within the meaning of the German Investment Code and was incorporated as a limited liability company (Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung) under the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany in 1955.

At its own expense, the Management Company has delegated the preparation of risk figures, performance figures and Target Fund structural data to IDS GmbH – Analysis and Reporting Services, Munich, Germany, who may in turn be assisted by third parties.

The Management Company has delegated its fund management function to the Investment Manager i.e Allianz Global Investors GmbH (UK Branch).

INFORMATION IN RELATION TO ALLIANZ GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY

1) Investment Objective and Investment Policy

The investment objective of the Target Fund is to seek long-term capital growth by investing in global equity markets of developed countries with a focus on sustainable business practices (namely, business practices which are environmentally friendly and socially responsible) and which the Investment Manager believes may create long-term value. The Investment Manager may engage in foreign currency overlay and thus assume separate foreign currency risks with regard to currencies of OECD member states, even if the Target Fund does not include any assets denominated in these respective currencies.

2) Derivatives

The Target Fund will not invest primarily or extensively in derivatives for investment purposes.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

1. The Target Fund may invest in the following assets:

- a) Securities and money market instruments that,
 - i. are traded on a stock exchange or another Regulated Market of an EU Member State or of a third country, which operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public, or
 - ii. are offered within the scope of initial public offerings, the issuing terms of which include the obligation to apply for admission to official listing on a stock exchange or in another Regulated Market (as detailed above), and the admission of which is obtained no later than one year after the issue.

Money market instruments are investments that are normally traded on the money market that are liquid and whose value can be determined precisely at any time.

Securities referring to indices may only be acquired if the respective index is compliant with Article 44 of the Law and Article 9 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 2008.

- b) Units of UCITS or other UCIs established in an EU Member State or in a third country, if:
 - i. such other UCIs are authorised under laws which provide that they are subject to supervision considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to that laid down in European Union law, and that cooperation between authorities is sufficiently ensured;
 - ii. the level of protection for the unitholders of the UCIs is equivalent to the level of protection for the unitholders of a UCITS, and in particular the provisions for separate safekeeping of fund assets, borrowing, lending, and short sales of securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of the UCITS Directive;
 - iii. the business operations of the UCIs are the subject of annual and semi-annual reports that make it possible to form a judgement concerning the assets and liabilities, the income and transactions in 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 management regulations or instruments of incorporation, be invested in aggregate in units of other UCITS or other UCI.

The Target Fund may also invest in shares issued by another sub-fund of the Company (the "Target Sub-Fund") provided that:

- i. the Target Sub-Fund does not invest in the Target Fund invested in the Target Sub-Fund; and
 - ii. no more than 10% of the assets of the Target Sub-Fund may, pursuant to its investment policy, be invested in aggregate in shares of other sub-funds of the Company; and
 - iii. voting rights, if any, attaching to the relevant shares are suspended for as long as they are held by the Target Fund invested in the Target Sub-Fund and without prejudice to the appropriate processing in the accounts and the periodic reports;
 - iv. in any event, for as long as these shares 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; and
 - v. there is no duplication of sales charges or redemption fees between those at the level of the Target Fund invested in the Target Sub-Fund and those at the level of the Target Sub-Fund.
- c) deposits with a credit institution which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than 12 months, provided that the credit institution has its registered office in an EU Member State or, if the registered office of the credit institution is situated in a third country, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those laid down in EU law. The deposits may in principle be denominated in all currencies permitted by the investment policy of the Target Fund.
 - d) Financial derivative instruments ("Derivatives"), e.g. in particular futures-contracts, forward contracts, options and swaps including equivalent instruments settled in cash, which are traded on Regulated Markets described in letter a) above, and/or derivative financial instruments that are not traded on Regulated Markets ("OTC derivatives"), if the underlying securities are instruments as defined under letter a) and b) and in which the Target Fund may invest in accordance with its investment objective, or

financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies. Financial indices for this purpose include, specifically, currency, exchange-rate, interest-rate, price and overall interest-rate return indices, as well as, in particular, bond, equity, commodity futures, precious metal and commodity indices and indices on additional permissible instruments listed under this number. For the avoidance of doubt, no derivative transaction will be entered into which provides for a physical delivery of any component of an underlying commodity futures, precious metal and commodity indices.

In addition, the following conditions must also be fulfilled for OTC derivatives:

- The counterparties must be top-rated financial institutions, specialised in such transactions, which has been rated by a recognized rating agency (e.g. Moody's, Standard & Poor's or Fitch) with at least Baa3 (Moody's), BBB- (Standard & Poor's or Fitch) and be institutions subject to prudential supervision, and belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF. There are no further restrictions with regard to legal status or country of origin of the counterparty.
 - The OTC derivatives must be subject to a reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and may be sold, liquidated or closed out by an offsetting transaction at any time at a reasonable price.
 - The transactions must be effected on the basis of standardised contracts.
 - The transactions shall be subject to the Company's collateral management policy as described in 6. below.
 - The Company must deem the purchase or sale of such instruments, instead of instruments traded on a stock exchange or in a Regulated Market, to be advantageous to shareholders. The use of OTC derivatives is particularly advantageous if it facilitates a hedging of assets at matching maturities, thus being less expensive.
- e) Money market instruments that are not traded on a Regulated Market and do not fall under the definition under 1. a) above, provided that the issue or issuer of these instruments is itself subject to regulations concerning deposit and investor protection. The requirements for deposit and investor protection are fulfilled for money market instruments if these instruments are rated investment grade by at least one recognised rating agency or the Company considers that the credit rating of the issuer corresponds to a rating of investment grade. These money market instruments must also be:
- issued or guaranteed by a central governmental, regional or local body or the central bank of an EU Member State, the European Central Bank, the European Union or the European Investment Bank, a third country or if a federal state, a state of this federal state, or by an international organization under public law, to which at least one member states belongs; or
 - issued by a company whose securities are traded on the Regulated Markets described under 1. a) above; or
 - issued or guaranteed by an institution that is subject to official supervision in accordance with criteria set down in European Community law, or an institution that is subject to regulatory provisions, which in the opinion of the CSSF, are equivalent to European Community law; or
 - issued by other issuers who belong to a category that was admitted by the CSSF, provided that regulations for investor protection apply to investors in these instruments, which are equivalent to those of the first, second or third bullet points and provided the issuer is either a company having a share capital of at least EUR 10 million, which prepares and publishes its annual financial statements according to the requirements of the Fourth Directive 78/660/EEC, or is a legal entity, which within a group of one or several listed companies, is responsible for the financing of this group, or is a legal entity, which is intended to finance the securitisation of debt by utilising a credit line granted by a financial institution.

2. The Target Fund may also conduct the following transactions:

- i. invest of up to 10% of the assets of the Target Fund in securities and money market instruments other than those listed under 1 subject to the provisions of the Target Fund individual investment restrictions;
- ii. raise short-term loans of up to 10% of the Target Fund's net assets, provided the Depositary agrees to the borrowing and the terms of the relevant loan; the Target Fund individual investment restrictions or in the Target Fund's specific asset class principles will give an only declarative indication. Not included in this 10% limit, but permissible without the approval of the Depositary, are foreign currency loans in the form of back-to-back loans as well as securities repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions.

3. In investing the assets of the Company, the following restrictions must be observed:

- a) On behalf of the Target Fund, the Company may purchase securities or money market instruments of an issuer, provided that the aggregate value of such securities and the value of securities issued by the same issuer which are already contained in the Target Fund does not exceed 10% of the Target Fund's net assets at the time of purchase. The Target Fund may invest a maximum of 20% of its net assets in deposits at one institution. The default risk of the counterparties in OTC derivatives may not exceed 10% of the Target Fund's net assets if the counterparty is a credit institution within the meaning of 1. c); for other cases, the maximum limit is 5% of the Target Fund's net assets. The aggregate value in the Target Fund's net assets of securities and money market instruments of issuers where the Target Fund has invested more than 5% of its net assets in securities and money market instruments of the same issuer may not exceed 40% of the Target Fund's net assets. This restriction does not apply to deposits and to transactions with OTC derivatives that are effected with financial institutions that are subject to official supervision.

Irrespective of the individual investment limits cited above, the Target Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in aggregate in:

- i. the securities or money market instruments issued by a single body,
 - ii. deposits with that body and/or
 - iii. exposures arising under OTC derivatives entered into with that body.
- b) If the purchased securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State or its central, regional or local authorities, a third country, or by international organizations under public law to which one or more member states of the European Union belong, the restriction under the first sentence of 3. a) above is increased from 10% to 35% of the Target Fund's net assets.
- c) In the case of bonds issued by credit institutions domiciled in an EU Member State, where the respective issuers are subject to a special official supervision due to statutory provisions protecting bondholders, the restrictions under 3. a) sentence 1 and 4 are increased from 10% to 25% and 40% to 80%, respectively, provided that these credit institutions invest the issuing proceeds, pursuant to the respective statutory provisions, in assets which sufficiently cover the liabilities from bonds for their whole term to maturity, and which, as a matter of priority, are intended for capital and interest repayments becoming due on the issuer's default.
- d) The securities and money market instruments cited under 3. b) and c) above will not be considered when applying the 40% investment limit provided under 3. a) sentence 4. The restrictions under 3. a) to c) do not apply on a cumulative basis. Therefore, investments in securities or money market instruments of the same issuer or in deposits with this issuer or in derivatives of the same may not exceed 35% of the Target Fund's net assets. Companies that, with respect to the preparation of their consolidated financial statements in accordance with Directive 83/349/EEC or according to accepted international accounting standards, belong to the same group of companies, are regarded as one issuer when calculating the investment limits listed under 3. a) to d). The Target Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in securities and money market instruments of one group of companies.
- e) Investments in derivatives are included in the limits of the numbers listed above.
- f) In derogation of the limits listed under 3 a) to d), the Target Fund may invest in accordance with the principle of risk diversification up to 100% of the Target Fund's assets in securities and money market instruments of different issues being offered or guaranteed by the European Union, the European Central Bank, an EU Member State or its local authorities, by a member state of the OECD, by international organizations under public law to which one or more member states of the European Union belong, or by any other non-EU Member State which is officially accepted by the CSSF from time to time (as at the date of the Prospectus of the Target Fund, the following non-EU Member States are accepted by the CSSF: The special administrative region of Hong Kong, the People's Republic of China, the Federal Republic of Brazil, the Republic of India, the Republic of Indonesia, the Russian Federation, the Republic of South Africa, the Republic of Singapore), provided that such securities and money market instruments have been offered within the framework of at least six different issues, with the securities and money market instruments of one and the same issue not to exceed 30% of the Target Fund's net assets.

- g) The Target Fund may purchase units of other UCITS or UCIs as defined under 1. b) up to a total of 10% of its net Target Fund assets. In derogation of this, the Board may decide that a higher percentage or all of the Target Fund's net assets may be invested in units of other UCITS or UCIs as defined under 1. b), which will be explicitly mentioned in the Target Fund's investment restrictions or in the Target Fund's specific asset class principles disclosed in the Prospectus of the Target Fund ("Asset Class Principles"). In this case the Target Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net Target Fund assets in a single UCITS or UCI. When this investment limit is applied, the Target Fund must be considered to be an independent investment fund if the principle of separate liability with regards to third parties is applied to the Target Fund. Similarly, in this case investments in units of other UCIs than UCITS may not exceed a total of 30% of the Target Fund's net assets.

If the Target Fund has acquired units of a UCITS or a UCI, the investment values of the relevant UCITS or UCIs are not considered with regard to the investment limits stated under 3. a) to d).

If the Target Fund acquires shares of a UCITS or UCI which is directly or indirectly managed by the same company or by another company with which the Company is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect participation (at least 10% of the capital or the votes) then neither the Company nor the associated company may charge fees for the subscription or redemption of units.

If the Target Fund invests a substantial portion of its assets in other UCITS and/or other UCI as defined above, a management fee at the level of such UCITS or UCI (excluding any performance fee, if any) of no more than 2.50% per annum of their net asset value may be charged.

- h) Irrespective of the investment limits set down in letter i) below, the Board may determine that the upper limits stated in letters a) to d) above for investments in equities and/or debt instruments of a single issuer amount to 20% if the objective of the Target Fund's investment strategy is to replicate a specific equity or bond index recognized by the CSSF, provided that:
- i. the composition of the index is adequately diversified;
 - ii. the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers;
 - iii. the index is published in an appropriate manner.

The limit of 20% is raised to 35% provided this is justified based on exceptional market conditions, and in particular in Regulated Markets where certain securities or money market instruments are in a strongly dominant position. An investment up to this limit is only possible with a single issuer. The limit in accordance with a) above does not apply.

- i) The Target Fund may acquire securities as defined under 1. a) referring to:
- equities (including assets of companies operating in the private equity sector);
 - Debt Securities;
 - UCITS and UCI as defined under 1. b);
 - indices, including bond, equity (including assets of companies operating in the private equity sector), hedge funds indices and indices on commodity futures, precious metal or commodities as well as indices that refer to companies active in the area of private equity; securities referring to indices other than financial indices are only to be acquired if they are geared towards a 1:1 replication of the underlying index/indices;
 - single hedge funds and funds of hedge funds;
 - commodities;
 - precious metals (but only if this security is a certificate referring to precious metals);
 - commodity forward contracts;
 - real estate property funds; and/or
 - baskets of aforementioned underlying assets.

The aforementioned securities may be acquired regardless of whether the underlying asset can be replaced or modified under the respective terms and conditions of the security, as long as the replaced or modified underlying asset is one that is admissible for securities as defined in this letter.

Securities referring to an underlying asset as defined under letter i) No. 5 to No. 9 may only be acquired if they are geared towards a 1:1 replication of the respective underlying asset. This applies accordingly to

securities as defined under letter i) No.10, insofar as they have underlying assets as defined under letter i) No. 5 to No. 8.

Securities with an underlying asset as defined under letter i) No. 6 to No. 8 may not provide for any mandatory physical delivery or grant the issuer the right to make physical delivery of the relevant underlying asset. This applies accordingly to securities as defined under letter i) No. 10, insofar as they have underlying assets as defined under letter i) No. 6 to No. 8.

- j) The Company may not acquire voting shares carrying a voting right for any of its investment funds to an extent to which it would be permitted to exercise a significant influence over the management of the issuer. The Target Fund may acquire a maximum of 10% of the non-voting shares, bonds and money market instruments of any one and a maximum of 25% of the shares or units of a UCITS or a UCI. This limit does not apply to the acquisition of bonds, money market instruments and target fund units if the total amount issued or the net amount of the shares issued cannot be calculated. It also does not apply inasmuch as these securities and money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State or its central, regional or local authorities or by a third country, or are issued by international organizations under public law to which one or more member states of the European Union belong.

The restrictions stated under the first bullet point of 2 and 3 above refer to the time the assets are acquired. If the limits set are subsequently exceeded as a result of price movements or due to reasons beyond the control of the Company, the Company will adopt as its primary objective the remedying of such situation, taking due account of the interests of its shareholders.

4. Derogation from investment restrictions

- a) The Company does not need to comply with the limits set forth under 1, 2 and 3 above when exercising subscription rights attaching to transferable securities or money market instruments which form part of its assets.

While ensuring observance of the principle of risk spreading, the Target Fund may derogate from 1, 2 and 3 above for a period of no more than six months following the date of their launch.

- b) If the limits referred to in the preceding paragraph are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of the Company or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, it must adopt as a priority objective for its sales transactions the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of the shareholders.
- c) While ensuring observance of the principle of risk spreading, the Target Fund may derogate from the applicable investment restrictions and limits set out in the Target Fund specific Asset Class Principles and in the Target Fund's individual investment restrictions during the first six months after the Target Fund's launch and during the last two months prior to the Target Fund's liquidation or merger.

5. Securities Repurchase Agreements, Securities Lending Transactions

The Company may enter into repurchase agreements and into securities lending transactions in accordance with the requirements as set out in the Securities Financing Transactions Regulation and in accordance with the requirements as set out in the Circulars 08/356 dated 4 June 2008 and 14/592 dated 30 September 2014 of the CSSF.

6. Collateral Management Policy

When entering into OTC derivatives transactions or efficient portfolio management techniques the Company will ensure it is in accordance with Circular 14/592 dated 30 September 2014 when using collateral to mitigate counterparty risk. As long as collateralization of OTC derivatives transactions is not legally binding the level of collateral required is in the discretion of the portfolio manager of the Target Fund.

The risk exposure to a counterparty arising from OTC derivatives and efficient portfolio management techniques should be combined when calculating the counterparty risk limits of 3. a) to d).

7. Risk Management Process

The Management Company will calculate the global exposure of the Target Fund. The Management Company will use the relative Value-at-Risk approach as follows:

Target Fund	Approach	Expected Level of Leverage	Reference Portfolio
Allianz Global Sustainability	Relative Value-at-Risk	0-0.5	The reference portfolio corresponds to the composition of the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index

8. Transactions with Affiliated Companies

The Company, on behalf of the Target Fund, may also enter into transactions and invest in currencies and other instruments for which affiliated companies act as broker or acts on its own account or for account of the customers. This also applies for cases in which affiliated companies or their customers execute transactions in line with those of the Company. The Company may also enter into mutual transactions, on behalf of the Target Fund, in which affiliated companies act both in the name of the Company and simultaneously in the name of the participating counterparty. In such cases, the affiliated companies have a special responsibility towards both parties. The affiliated companies may also develop or issue derivative instruments for which the underlying securities, currencies or instruments can be the investments in which the Company invests or that are based on the performance of the Target Fund. The Company may acquire investments that were either issued by affiliated companies or that are the object of an offer for subscription or other sale of these shares. The commissions and sales charges charged by the affiliated companies should be appropriate.

The Board may impose additional investment restrictions if these are necessary to comply with the legal and administrative provisions in countries in which the shares of the Company are offered for sale or sold.

9. Securities pursuant to Rule 144A of the United States Securities Act of 1933

To the extent permitted under the laws and regulations of Luxembourg, (and subject to the investment objectives and investment policy of the Target Fund), the Target Fund may invest in securities which are not registered pursuant to the United States Securities Act of 1933 and amendments thereto (hereinafter called "the 1933 Act"), but which may be sold according to Rule 144A of the 1933 Act to qualified institutional buyers ("securities pursuant to Rule 144A") that qualify as securities as defined under section 1. a) above. The Target Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities pursuant to Rule 144A that do not qualify as securities as defined under section 1. a) above, provided that the total value of such assets together with other such securities and money market instruments that do not fall under section 1. a) above, does not exceed 10%.

10. Direct Investments in Russian Securities

Direct investments in traded Russian securities may be made on the "MICEX-RTS" (Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange – Russian Trade System") which is a Regulated Market for the purposes of Article 41 Paragraph 1 of the Law.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS OF THE TARGET FUND

In addition to the principles set out in the above, the following principles are applicable to the Target Fund:

- Maximum 30% of the Target Fund assets may be invested in equities other than described in the investment objective with sustainable business practices.
- Maximum 30% of the Target Fund assets may be invested in Emerging Markets with sustainable business practices.
- Maximum 10% of the Target Fund assets may be invested in equities other than described in the investment objective.
- Maximum 10% of the Target Fund assets may be invested into the China A-Shares market.
- The Target Fund assets may not be invested in equities that generate a share of more than 5% of its revenues in the sectors (i) alcohol, (ii) armament, (iii) gambling, (iv) pornography and (v) tobacco.

- Hong Kong Restriction applies.
- Taiwan Restriction applies.
- German Investment Tax Act Restriction (Alternative 1) applies, however at least 70% of the Target Fund assets are invested in equity participation according to Article 2 Section 8 of the German Investment Tax Act.
- VAG Investment Restriction applies.

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 Information Memorandum to assess the risks associated to the Fund. If necessary, you should consult your professional adviser(s) for a better understanding of the risks.

GENERAL RISKS OF THE FUND	
Market risk	Market risk arises because of factors that affect the entire market place. Factors such as economic growth, political stability and social environment are some examples of conditions that have an impact on businesses, whether positive or negative. It stems from the fact that there are economy-wide perils, or instances of political or social instability which threaten all businesses. Hence, the Fund will be exposed to market uncertainties and fluctuations in the economic, political and social environment that will affect the market price of the investments either in a positive or negative way.
Fund management risk	This risk refers to the day-to-day management of the Fund by us which will impact the performance of the Fund. For example, investment decisions undertaken by us as a result of an incorrect view of the market or any non-compliance with internal policies, investment mandate, the Deed, relevant law or guidelines due to factors such as human error, fraud, dishonesty or weaknesses in operational process and systems, may adversely affect the performance of the Fund.
Performance risk	This Fund is a feeder fund which invests in another collective investment scheme, namely the Target Fund. The performance of the Fund very much depends on the performance of the Target Fund. If the Target Fund does not perform in accordance with its objective, the performance of the Fund will also be impacted negatively. The performance of the Target Fund and consequently of this Fund may go down as well as up, depending on the circumstances prevailing at a particular given time. On that basis, there is never a guarantee that investing in the Fund will produce a positive investment returns in accordance with its objective.
Inflation risk	This is the risk that your investment in the Fund may not grow or generate income at a rate that keeps pace with inflation. This would reduce your purchasing power even though the value of the investment in monetary terms has increased.
Loan financing risk	This risk occurs when you take a loan/financing to finance your investment. The inherent risk of investing with borrowed money includes you being unable to service the loan repayments. In the event Units are used as collateral, you may be required to top-up your existing instalment if the prices of Units fall below a certain level due to market conditions. Failing which, the Units may be sold at a lower NAV per Unit as compared to the NAV per Unit at the point of purchase towards settling the loan.
Operational risk	Operational risk is the risk of loss due to the breakdown, deficiencies or weaknesses in the operational support functions resulting in the operations or internal control processes producing an insufficient degree of customer quality or internal control by the Manager. Operational risk is typically associated with human error, system failure, fraud and inadequate or defective procedures and controls.

SPECIFIC RISKS OF THE FUND	
Concentration risk	This Fund is a feeder fund which invests in a single collective investment scheme. Any adverse effect on the Target Fund will inevitably affect the Fund as well. The performance of the Fund is also dependent on the performance of the Target Fund. This risk may be mitigated as we are allowed to take temporary defensive positions in response to adverse market conditions. We are also able to substitute the Target Fund with another fund with similar objective of the Fund if, in our opinion, the Target Fund no longer meets the Fund's objective subject to Unit Holders' approval.

SPECIFIC RISKS OF THE FUND	
Liquidity risk	<p>Liquidity risk refers to two scenarios. The first is where an investment cannot be sold due to unavailability of a buyer for that investment. The second scenario exists where the investment, by its nature, is thinly traded. This will have the effect of causing the investment to be sold below its fair value which would adversely affect the NAV of the Fund. Upon such event and in the best interest of the Unit Holders, the Trustee may suspend the repurchase of Units requests. Please refer to “<i>Suspension of Dealing in Units</i>” of this Information Memorandum for more details.</p> <p>This is the risk that the shares of the Target Fund that is held by the Fund cannot be readily sold and converted into cash. This can occur when there is a restriction on realisation of shares of the Target Fund. The Target Fund’s Management Company may suspend the realisation of shares, or delay the payment of realisation proceeds in respect of any realisation request received, during any period in which the determination of the net asset value of the Target Fund is suspended. As a result, the Fund may not be able to receive the repurchase proceeds in a timely manner which in turn may delay the payment of repurchase proceeds to the Unit Holders.</p> <p>In addition, the Target Fund may not be able to pay repurchase proceeds within the prescribed period due to unusual market conditions, unusually high volume of repurchase requests, or such other uncontrollable factors. To meet repurchase requests, the Target Fund may be forced to sell investments at an unfavourable price and/or condition.</p> <p>In managing liquidity risk, we will maintain sufficient liquidity level for the purposes of meeting repurchase requests.</p>
Country risk	<p>Investments of the Fund in the Target Fund which is domiciled in Luxembourg may be affected by changes in the economic and political climate, restriction on currency repatriation or other developments in the law or regulations of Luxembourg. For example, the deteriorating economic condition of that country may adversely affect the value of the investments undertaken by the Fund and in turn may cause the NAV of the Fund to fall.</p>
Currency risk	<p>As the investments of the Fund may be denominated in currencies other than the Base Currency, any fluctuation in the exchange rate between the Base Currency and the currencies in which the investments are denominated may have an impact on the value of these investments. You should be aware that if the currencies in which the investments are denominated depreciate against the Base Currency, this will have an adverse effect on the NAV of the Fund in the Base Currency and vice versa. You should note that any gain or loss arising from the fluctuation in the exchange rate may further increase or decrease the returns of the investment.</p> <p><i>Currency risk at the Fund level</i></p> <p>The impact of the exchange rate movement between the Base Currency and the currency of the underlying investments (other than in USD) may result in a depreciation of the value of the investments as expressed in the Base Currency.</p> <p><i>Currency risk at the Class level</i></p> <p>The impact of the exchange rate movement between the Base Currency and the currency of the respective Classes (other than USD Class) may result in a depreciation of your holdings as expressed in the Base Currency.</p> <p><i>Currency risk at the Hedged-class level</i></p> <p>Currency hedging reduces the effect of exchange rate movements for the Hedged-class, but it does not entirely eliminate currency risk between the Hedged-class and the Base Currency (not a perfect hedge). Hence, the unhedged portion of the respective Hedged-class will 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 Fund 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 cost of hedging which may affect returns of the respective Hedged-class.</p>

Target Fund Manager risk	As a feeder fund, the Fund invests into the Target Fund which is managed by the Target Fund Manager. We have no control over the investment technique and knowledge, operational controls and management of the Target Fund Manager. In the event of any mismanagement of the Target Fund, the NAV of the Fund, which invests substantially all of its assets into the Target Fund, would be affected adversely.
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THE RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND	
ABS and MBS Risk	<p>The income, performance and/or capital repayment amounts of ABS and MBS are linked to the income, performance, liquidity and credit rating of the underlying or covering pool of reference assets (e.g. receivables, securities and/or credit derivatives), as well as the individual assets included in the pool or their issuers. If the performance of the assets in the pool is unfavourable for investors, depending on the form of the ABS or MBS, those investors may suffer losses up to and including total loss of invested capital. ABS and MBS may be issued with or without the use of a special-purpose vehicle (“SPV”). Such SPVs normally do not engage in any other business aside from issuing ABS or MBS. The pool underlying the ABS or MBS, which also often consists of non-fungible assets, normally represents the only assets of the SPV or the only assets from which the ABS and MBS are to be serviced. If ABS or MBS are issued without the use of a SPV, there is the risk that the liability of the issuer will be limited to the assets included in the pool. The principal risks in respect of the assets included in the pool are concentration risk, liquidity risk, interest-rate risk, creditworthiness risk, company-specific risk, general market risk, risk of default and counterparty risk as well as the general risks of investing in bonds and derivatives, in particular interest-rate risk, creditworthiness risk, company-specific risk, general market risk, risk of default, counterparty risk and liquidity risk.</p> <p>As a result, ABS and MBS may be highly illiquid and prone to substantial price volatility. These instruments may therefore be subject to greater credit, liquidity and interest-rate risks compared to other debt securities. They are often exposed to extension and prepayment risks and risks that the payment obligations relating to the underlying assets are not met, which may adversely impact the returns of the securities, the net asset value of the Target Fund or investors.</p>
Active Currency Positions Risk	The Target Fund may implement active currency derivative positions that may not be correlated with the underlying securities positions held by the Target Fund. Therefore, the Target Fund may suffer a significant or total loss even if there is no loss of the value of the underlying securities positions (e.g. equities, debt securities) held by the Target Fund.
Asset Allocation Risk	The performance of the Target Fund is partially dependent on the success of the asset allocation strategy employed by the Target Fund. There is no assurance that the strategy employed by the Target Fund will be successful and therefore the investment objective of the Target Fund may not be achieved. The investments of the Target Fund may be periodically rebalanced and therefore the Target Fund may incur greater transaction costs than a sub-fund with static allocation strategy.
Capital Risk	There is a risk that capital of the Target Fund or the capital that can be allocated to a class will decrease. Excessive redemptions of the Target Fund’s shares or an excessive distribution of returns on investments could have the same effect. A reduction in the capital of the Target Fund or the capital that can be allocated to a class could make the management of the Company, the Target Fund or a class unprofitable, which could lead to the liquidation of the Company, the Target Fund or a class and to investor losses.
Certificate Investments Risk	A certificate vests the right, subject to the terms and conditions of the certificate, for the certificate holder to demand payment of a specific amount of money or delivery of certain assets on the settlement date. Whether the certificate holder has a corresponding claim on performance and, if so, to what extent, depends on certain criteria, such as the performance of the underlying asset during the term of the certificate or its price on certain days. As an investment vehicle, certificates are subject to the following risks in relation to the issuer of the certificate: creditworthiness risk, company-specific risk, settlement default risk and

THE RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND	
	counterparty risk. Other risks that should be emphasised are general market risk, liquidity risk and, if applicable, currency risk. Certificates are not hedged through other assets or through third-party guarantees. This applies likewise to any permissible position held through another instrument based on the law of obligations.
Changes in Underlying Conditions Risk	Over time, the underlying conditions (e.g. economic, legal or tax) within which an investment is made may change. This could have a negative effect on the investment and on the treatment of the investment by the investor.
Changes to the Company and/or the Target Fund Risk	The Articles, investment policy and other basic aspects of the Target Fund may be changed whenever permitted. In particular, a change to the investment policy within the permitted range may change the risk profile associated with the Target Fund. Such changes may have a negative impact on the performance of the Target Fund.
Closed-End Fund Risk	<p>When investing in closed-end funds, the income, performance and/or capital repayment will depend on the income, performance and credit rating of the underlying investments of the closed-end funds. If the performance of the assets of the closed-end-funds are unfavourable for its investors, depending on the form of the closed-end-funds, investors of the Target Fund can suffer partial, or even total loss.</p> <p>Redemptions of investments in closed-end funds may not be possible. Since such funds commonly have a fixed term which makes continuous liquidation/termination of such investments in closed-end funds prior to maturity impossible. In the case of a closed-end fund which maturity is not already determined, the liquidity risk may be even higher. Eventually, investments in closed-end funds might be sold on a secondary market, if any, with the risk of significant bid/offer spreads. Investments in closed-end funds may also be fully or partially repaid prior to maturity, which could lead to a less attractive total investment in the respective close-end fund as well as to a less attractive reinvestment. In addition, the corporate governance mechanisms, the transferability as well as the possibility to rate, to receive adequate information about and to evaluate investments in closed-end-funds may deteriorate before maturity.</p> <p>The principal risks for investments in closed-end funds are general market risk, concentration risk, liquidity risk, the risk of interest rate changes, creditworthiness risk, company-specific risk, settlement default risk and counterparty risk. Specific risks vary depending on the particular type of closed-end fund.</p> <p>When investing in closed-end funds, costs are regularly incurred both at the level of the funds themselves particularly in respect of service provider fees, as well as at the level of the portfolio making the investment. These may result in increased charges to the investors in the portfolio making the investment in the closed-end fund.</p>
Company-Specific Risk	The value of the Target Fund's assets (in particular of securities and money-market instruments directly or indirectly held by the Target Fund) may be affected by company-specific factors (e.g. the issuer's business situation). If a company-specific factor deteriorates, the price of the respective asset may drop significantly and for an extended period of time, possibly without regard to an otherwise generally positive market trend. This may have an adverse impact on the Target Fund and/or the investor.
Concentration Risk	If the Target Fund focuses its investments on certain markets, types of investments, particular countries, regions or industries, this may reduce risk diversifications. Consequently, the Target Fund may be particularly dependent on the development of these investments, markets or related markets, individual or interdependent countries or regions, industries or industries that influence each other or companies of such markets, countries, regions or industries. As such, the Target Fund is likely to be more volatile than a fund that has a more diversified investment strategy. It may be more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from a limited number of holdings or the impact of adverse conditions on a particular investment or market. This may have an adverse impact on the performance of the Target Fund and consequently adversely affect an investor's investment in the Target Fund.

THE RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND	
Contingent Convertible Bonds Investment Risk	Investing in contingent convertible bonds ("CoCos") is associated with the following specific risks as issued in the statement ESMA/2014/944 ("Potential Risks Associated with Investing in Contingent Convertible Instruments") issued by the ESMA which include, but are not limited to (i) Trigger level risk: trigger levels differ; they determine exposure to conversion risk depending on the distance between the price of the equity security and the trigger level; (ii) Coupon cancellation risk: coupon payments may be cancelled by the issuer at any point and for any length of time; (iii) Capital structure inversion risk: contrary to classic capital hierarchy, CoCo investors may suffer a loss of capital when equity shareholders do not; (iv) Call extension risk: CoCos are issued as perpetual instruments, callable at predetermined levels only with the approval of the competent authority; (v) Unknown risk: the structure of the instruments is innovative yet untested; (vi) Yield/valuation risk: investors are drawn to CoCos as a result of their frequently attractive yield, which may, however, also represent a premium to their price in light of the complexity of how they are structured.
Convertible Bonds Investments Risk	Investing in convertible bonds are normally associated with increased creditworthiness risk, risk of default, risk of interest rate changes, prepayment risk, general market risk, and liquidity risk (for example, the asset cannot be sold or can only be sold at a significant discount to the purchase price), all of which may adversely impact the net asset value of the Target Fund. The value of convertible bonds may be affected by the price movement of the underlying securities (i.e. equities), among other things. Convertible bonds may also have call provisions and other features which may give rise to the risk of a call. All these factors may adversely impact the net asset value of the Target Fund.
Counterparty Risk	Transactions not handled through a stock exchange or a Regulated Market (e.g. OTC trades) are exposed to the risk that a counterparty may default or not completely fulfil its obligations in addition to the general risk of settlement default. This is particularly true of OTC financial derivative instruments and other transactions based on techniques and instruments. Default by a counterparty may result in losses for the Target Fund. However, such risk can be significantly reduced, especially with respect to OTC derivative transactions, by receipt of collateral from the counterparty in accordance with the Company's collateral management policy.
Country and Region Risk	<p>If the Target Fund focuses its investments on particular countries or regions, this may increase the concentration risk. Consequently, the Target Fund is particularly susceptible to the adverse development and risks of individual or interdependent countries and regions, or of companies based and/or operating in those countries or regions. Any adverse economic, political, policy, foreign exchange, liquidity, tax, legal or regulatory event or development in such countries, regions or companies may adversely impact the performance of the Target Fund and/or the value of shares held by investors.</p> <p>Economic or political instability in certain countries in which the Target Fund is invested may lead to a situation in which the Target Fund does not receive part or all of the monies owed to it in spite of the solvency of the issuer of the relevant assets. Currency or transfer restrictions or other legal changes may have a significant effect.</p>
Credit Rating Risk	Credit ratings of Investment Grade debt securities assigned by rating agencies (e.g. Fitch, Moody's and/or Standard & Poor's) are subject to limitations and do not guarantee the creditworthiness of the security and/or issuer at all times.
Creditworthiness and Downgrading Risk	The creditworthiness (ability to pay) of the issuer of an asset (in particular, of a security or money-market instrument directly or indirectly held by the Target Fund) may fall. This usually leads to a decrease in the price of the asset greater than that caused by general market fluctuations. Further, there is a risk that the credit rating of certain debt securities, or the issuers of debt securities, may be downgraded due to adverse market conditions. The Target Fund may or may not be able to dispose of the Debt Securities that are being downgraded. This may lead to a fall in the net asset value of the Target Fund and the performance of the Target Fund will be adversely affected.

THE RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND	
Currency Risk	If the Target Fund directly or indirectly (via derivatives) holds assets denominated in currencies other than its base currency or if a class of shares of the Target Fund is designated in a currency other than the base currency of the Target Fund (each a “foreign currency”), it is exposed to a currency risk that if foreign currency positions have not been hedged or if there is any change in the relevant exchange control regulations, the net asset value of the Target Fund or that class of shares may be affected unfavourably. Any devaluation of the foreign currency against the base currency of the Target Fund would cause the value of the assets denominated in the foreign currency to fall, and as a result may have an adverse impact on the Target Fund and/or the investors.
Custodial Risk	The Target Fund may be denied access, in whole or in part, to investments held in custody in the event of bankruptcy, negligence, willful misconduct or fraudulent activity on the part of the Depositary or sub-custodian. In such circumstances, the Target Fund may take a longer time or may even be unable to recover some of its assets, which may lead to significant losses for the Target Fund and consequently adversely affect an investor’s investment in the Target Fund.
Dilution and Swing Pricing Risk	The actual cost of purchasing or selling the underlying assets of the Target Fund may be different from the booking value of these assets in the Target Fund’s valuation. The difference may arise due to dealing and other costs (such as taxes) and/or any spread between the buying and selling prices of the underlying assets. These dilution costs can have an adverse effect on the overall value of the Target Fund and thus the net asset value per share may be adjusted in order to avoid disadvantaging the value of investments for existing shareholders. The size of the adjustment impact is determined by factors such as the volume of transactions, the purchase or sale prices of the underlying assets and the valuation method adopted to calculate the value of such underlying assets of the Target Fund.
Distribution out of Capital Risk	The Company may launch classes whose distribution policy deviates from the regular distribution policy and which may provide for distributions out of capital in accordance with Article 31 of the Law. The payment of distributions out of capital represents a return or withdrawal of part of the amount which the investors originally invested and/or capital gains attributable to the original investment. Investors should be aware that any distributions involving payment of distributions out of the Target Fund’s capital may result in an immediate decrease in the net asset value per share and may reduce the capital available for the Target Fund for future investment and capital growth. As a result, such investors’ investment in the Target Fund will be adversely affected. The distribution amount and net asset value of any hedged share classes of the Target Fund may be adversely affected by differences in the interests rates of the reference currency of the hedged share classes and the base currency of the Target Fund, resulting in an increase in the amount of distribution that is paid out of capital and hence a greater erosion of capital than other non-hedged share classes.
Early Liquidation Risk	As may be determined by the Board, the Target Fund may be liquidated under certain circumstances. In the event of the Target Fund’s liquidation, the Target Fund would have to distribute to shareholders their pro rata interest in the assets of the Target Fund. It is possible that at the time of a sale or distribution, certain assets held by the Target Fund may be worth less than their initial cost, resulting in a loss to shareholders.
European Country Risk	In light of the fiscal conditions and concerns regarding the sovereign debt of certain European countries, investments of the Target Fund in Europe may be subject to a number of risks arising from a potential crisis in Europe. The economic and financial difficulties in Europe may continue to get worse or spread within and outside Europe, and may lead to one or several countries exiting the Eurozone and/or exiting the European Union or default of a sovereign within the Eurozone and/or within the European Union, potentially resulting in the breakup of the European Union, the Eurozone and the Euro. While the governments of many European countries (including the EU Member States), the European Commission, the

THE RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND	
	European Central Bank, the International Monetary Fund and other authorities are taking measures (such as undertaking economic reforms and imposing austerity measures on citizens) to address the current fiscal conditions and concerns, these measures may not have their desired effect, and the future stability and growth of Europe is therefore uncertain. The impact of such events on the Target Fund which is denominated in Euro or which invest in instruments predominantly tied to Europe may be significant and the net asset value of the Target Fund may be adversely affected by the increased risks (such as increased volatility, liquidity and currency risks associated with investments in Europe).
General Market Risk	To the extent that the Target Fund invests directly or indirectly in securities or other assets, it is exposed to various general trends and tendencies in the economic and political situation as well as securities markets and investment sentiment, which are partially attributable to irrational factors. Such factors could lead to substantial and longer-lasting drops in securities prices affecting the entire market and the value of the Target Fund's investments may be negatively affected.
Index-based Investment Risk	With respect to index-based investments, the composition of an index and the weighting of individual components may change during the time a position is held. Further, index levels are neither current nor based on current data. These factors can have negative effects on such investments.
Inflation Risk	Inflation risk is the risk that assets will lose value because of a decrease in the value of money. Inflation can reduce the purchasing power of income made on an investment in the Target Fund as well as the intrinsic value of the investment. This could have a negative effect on an investor's investment. Different currencies are subject to different levels of inflation risk.
Interest Charged on Deposits Risk	The Company invests the liquid assets of the Target Fund at the depository or other banks for account of the Target Fund. In some cases an interest rate is agreed for these bank deposits which correspond to the European Interbank Offered Rate (Euribor) less a certain margin. If the Euribor falls below the agreed margin, this leads to a situation where interest may be charged by the depository or the relevant banks on the Target Fund's deposits held in the corresponding account. Depending on how the interest rate policy of the European Central Bank develops, short-, medium- and long-term bank deposits may be subject to interest charges. Such interest charges may adversely impact the net asset value of the Target Fund.
Interest Rate Risks	To the extent that the Target Fund invests directly or indirectly in Debt Securities, it is exposed to interest-rate risk. If market interest rates rise, the value of the interest-bearing assets held by the Target Fund may decline substantially and negatively affect the performance of the Target Fund. This applies to an even greater degree if the Target Fund also holds Debt Securities with a longer time to maturity and a lower nominal interest rate.
Issuer Default Risk	The issuer of a security directly or indirectly held by the Target Fund or the debtor of a claim belonging to the Target Fund may become insolvent causing its inability to fulfil his payment obligations in a full and timely manner. Risks of losses arising from the issuer's default and causing such issued assets to become economically worthless.
Key Personnel Risk	The Target Fund that achieves very positive results in a certain period of time may owe this success to the aptitude of the traders and the correct decisions of their management. If staffing at a fund changes, new decision makers may have less success in managing the Target Fund's assets, which may have a negative impact on the performance of the Target Fund.
Liquidity Risk	Investments in securities in certain developing markets may be subject to higher volatility and lower liquidity compared to more developed markets. Even relatively small orders of illiquid securities can lead to significant price changes. If an asset is illiquid, there is the risk that the asset cannot be sold or can only be sold at a significant discount to the purchase price, or, conversely, its purchase price may increase significantly. Such price changes may adversely impact the net asset value of the Target Fund.

THE RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND	
Local Tax Risk	As a result of local regulations, the Target Fund's assets may, from time to time, be subject to taxes, fees, charges and other retentions. This applies in particular to revenues or gains from the sale, redemption or restructuring of the Target Fund's assets, cash flow-free restructuring of such assets, and/or changes related to settlement and dividends, interest and other income received by the Target Fund. Certain taxes or charges (e.g. all charges collected under Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA")), may be collected in the form of withholding tax or a retention when paying out or forwarding payments. Certain taxes or withholdable payments collected under FATCA may be collected in the form of a withholding tax on the Target Fund or in form of a withholding tax on "passthu payments" on the individual shareholder (to the extent provided in future regulations which will be subject to further changes, but in no event before 1 January 2017). Although the Company will attempt to satisfy any obligations imposed on it to avoid the imposition of the FATCA withholding tax, no assurance can be given that the Company will be able to satisfy these obligations. Withholding on passthu payments by the Company will be permitted under applicable laws and regulations and in which case the Company will act in good faith and on reasonable grounds. If the Company becomes subject to a withholding tax as a result of the FATCA regime, the value of the shares held by shareholders may suffer material losses.
Negative Interest on Cash Accounts Risk	The Company invests the liquid asset of the Target Fund at the Depositary or other banks for account of the Target Fund. Depending on the market development, in particular the development of the interest policy of the European Central Bank, short-term, medium-term and long-term bank deposits may have negative interest rates which will be charged to the Target Fund. Such interest charges may adversely impact the net asset value of the Target Fund.
New Sub-Fund Launch, Merger or Liquidation Risk	Certain investment restrictions applicable to the Target Fund need not be adhered to during the period following the launch of a sub-fund or before the Target Fund undergoes a merger or liquidation. The performance of the Target Fund in the above period(s) may be different from what it would otherwise be had the relevant investment restrictions been strictly adhered to by the Target Fund during such periods.
Non-investment Grade Sovereign Debt Securities Risk	The Target Fund may invest in Debt Securities issued or guaranteed by a non-investment grade sovereign issuer and is therefore subject to higher credit/default risk and concentration risk as well as greater volatility and higher risk profile. In addition, there are no bankruptcy proceedings for such securities on which money to pay the obligations of the securities may be collected in whole or in part. Shareholders may be requested to participate in the rescheduling of such securities and to extend further loans to the issuers. In the event of default of the sovereign issuer, the Target Fund may suffer significant losses.
Performance Risk	It cannot be guaranteed that the investment objective of the Target Fund or the investment performance desired by the investors will be achieved. The net asset value per share may fluctuate and may fall, causing investors to incur losses. Investors assume the risk of potentially receiving back a lesser amount of principal than they originally invested. No guarantees are issued by the Company or any third party of any outcome for an investment in the Target Fund.
Restricted Flexibility Risk	The redemption of shares may be subject to restrictions. If the redemption of shares is suspended or delayed, investors will not be able to redeem their shares and will be compelled to remain invested in the Target Fund for a longer period of time than originally intended or desired and their investments continue to be subject to the risks inherent to the Target Fund. If the Target Fund or class is dissolved, or if the Company exercises the right to compulsorily redeem shares, investors will no longer be so invested. The same applies if the Target Fund or class held by the investors merges with another fund, sub-fund or class, in which case the investors shall automatically become holders of shares in such other fund, or shares in another sub-fund or class. The sales charge levied when shares are acquired could reduce or even eliminate any gains on an investment, particularly if the investment is held for

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	only a short period of time. If shares are redeemed in order to invest the proceeds in another type of investment, investors may, in addition to the costs already incurred (e.g. sales charge), incur other costs such as a redemption fee and/or a disinvestment fee for the Target Fund held or extra sales charges for the purchase of other shares. These events and circumstances could result in losses to the investor.
Settlement Risk	There is a risk for investments in unlisted securities that the settlement will not be executed as expected by a transfer system owing to a delayed payment or delivery or payment not being made in accordance with the agreement. This may lead to a fall in the net asset value of the Target Fund.
Share Class Liability Risk	Classes of the Target Fund are not separate legal entities. In relation to third parties, the assets allocated to a certain class are not liable for just the debts and liabilities that can be allocated to that class. If the assets of a class are insufficient to cover the liabilities that can be allocated to such class, those liabilities may have the effect of reducing the net asset value of other classes of the Target Fund. Any reduction in net asset value will have a negative impact on the relevant investor's investment.
Share Movements Risk	The issue of shares may lead to the investment of the cash inflow. Redemptions of shares may lead to the disposal of investments to achieve liquidity. Such transactions can give rise to costs that could have a substantial negative effect on the performance of the Target Fund if shares issued and redeemed on a single day do not approximately offset one another.
Small capitalisation / Mid capitalisation Companies Risk	The equities of small capitalisation/mid capitalisation companies may have lower liquidity and their prices are more volatile to adverse economic developments than those of larger capitalisation companies in general.
Sovereign Debt Risk	Debt Securities issued or guaranteed by governments or their agencies ("Sovereign Debt Securities") may be exposed to political, social and economic risks. There is a risk that even governments or their agencies may default or not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest. In addition, there are no bankruptcy proceedings for Sovereign Debt Securities on which money to pay the obligations of Sovereign Debt Securities may be collected in whole or in part. Holders of Sovereign Debt Securities may therefore be requested to participate in the rescheduling of Sovereign Debt Securities and to extend further loans to the issuers of Sovereign Debt Securities. The Target Fund may suffer significant losses when there is a default of the issuers of Sovereign Debt Securities. The Target Fund may invest all, or a significant part, of its assets, in Sovereign Debt Securities issued guaranteed by a single government or from agencies of the same government.
Target Funds Risk	<p>If the Target Fund uses other funds ("target funds") as an investment vehicle for its assets by acquiring shares in such target funds, it assumes, in addition to the risks generally associated with investment policies of the target funds, the risks that result from the structure of the "fund" vehicle. As a result, it is itself subject to the capital risk, the settlement risk, the risk of restricted flexibility, the risk of changes to underlying conditions, the risk of changes to terms and conditions, the investment policy and other basic aspects of a fund, the key personnel risk, the risk of transaction costs at the fund level arising from share movements and, in general, performance risk. If the investment policy of a target fund makes use of investment strategies that are oriented toward rising markets, the corresponding positions should generally have a positive effect on target fund assets when markets are rising and a negative effect when markets are falling. If the investment policy of a target fund makes use of investment strategies that are oriented toward falling markets, the corresponding positions should generally have a positive effect on target fund assets when markets are falling and a negative effect when markets are rising.</p> <p>The target fund managers of different funds operate independently of one another. This may lead to several target funds assuming opportunities and risks in the same or related markets or assets, which concentrates the opportunities and risks of the Target Fund holding these target funds on the same or related markets or assets. It could also have the effect of cancelling out the economic opportunities and risks</p>

THE RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND	
	<p>assumed by the different target funds.</p> <p>If the Target Fund invests in target funds, costs are regularly incurred both at the level of the Target Fund making the investment and at the level of the target funds, in particular, all-in-fees, management fees (fixed and/or performance related), depositary fees and other costs. These may result in increased charges to the investors in the Target Fund making the investment.</p>
Use of Derivatives Risk	<p>The Target Fund may use derivatives – such as futures, options and swaps – for efficient portfolio management (including hedging) purposes. This may lead to correspondingly lower opportunities and risks in the Target Fund profile. Hedging can be used in particular to reflect the different currency-hedged Share Classes and thus to mark the profile of the respective Share Class. The Target Fund may also employ derivatives in a speculative sense in order to increase returns in pursuing the investment objective, in particular, to represent the Target Fund’s profile and to increase the level of investment above the level of investment of a fund that is fully invested in securities. In reflecting the Target Fund’s profile through derivatives, the Target Fund’s profile will be implemented through the replacement of direct investments in securities, for example, by investments in derivatives or also, in shaping the Target Fund’s profile, specific components of the individual investment objectives and restrictions may be derivative based, for example reflecting currency positions through investments in derivatives, which normally will not have a substantial effect on the Target Fund’s profile. In particular, if the individual investment objectives and restrictions states that, with the objective of achieving additional returns, the Investment Manager may also assume separate foreign currency risks with regard to certain currencies and/or separate risks with regard to equities, Debt Securities and/or commodity futures indices and/or precious metals indices and/or commodity indices these components of the individual investment objectives and restrictions are predominantly derivative based.</p> <p>If the Target Fund employs derivatives to increase the level of investment (investment purposes), it does so in order to achieve a medium to long-term risk profile that offers potentially much greater market risk than that of a fund with a similar profile that does not invest in derivatives. However, to this end the Investment Manager may employ derivatives as it sees fit, including very high levels of derivatives, which – relative to a fund that does not invest in derivatives with a similar profile – could result in very high additional opportunities and very high risks during certain phases. The Investment Manager follows a risk controlled approach in the use of derivatives.</p>
Valuation Risk	<p>Valuation of the Target Fund’s investments may involve uncertainties and judgmental determinations. If such valuation turns out to be incorrect, this may affect the net asset value calculation of the Target Fund.</p>
Country and Region Fund Risk	<p>Country and region funds have a limited investment universe which results in limited risk diversification compared to broadly investing funds. The smaller the respective country or region is the more limited the investment universe and the more limited the risk diversification might be. A limited risk diversification can increase the impact of the development of individual securities acquired for the Target Fund.</p>
Emerging Markets Risk	<p>Investments in Emerging Markets are subject to greater liquidity risk, currency risk and general market risk. Increased risks may arise in connection with the settlement of securities transactions in Emerging Markets, especially as it may not be possible to deliver securities directly when payment is made. In addition, the legal, taxation and regulatory environment, as well as the accounting, auditing and reporting standards in Emerging Markets may deviate substantially to the detriment of the investors from the levels and standards that are considered standard international practice. Increased custodial risk in Emerging Markets may also arise, which may, in particular, result from differing disposal methods for acquired assets. Such increased risks may have an adverse impact on the Target Fund and/or the investors.</p>

THE RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND	
Sector and Theme Fund Risk	<p>Sector and theme funds have a limited investment universe which results in limited risk diversification compared to broadly investing funds. The more specific the respective sector and/or theme is the more limited the investment universe and the more limited the risk diversification might be. A limited risk diversification can increase the impact of the development of individual securities acquired for the Target Fund. In addition, sector and theme funds may acquire equities of companies which are also related to other sectors and/or themes in case of companies being active in various sectors and/or themes. This may include equities of companies which are – at the time of acquisition – only related to a minor part to the respective sector and/or theme if such companies – pursuant to the portfolio manager’s discretionary assessment – will likely materially increase the importance of such segment of their business activities. This may result in deviations of the performance of the Target Fund compared to the performance of financial indices reflecting the respective sector and/or theme.</p>

DEALING INFORMATION

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

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

WHO IS ELIGIBLE TO INVEST?

- You must be eighteen (18) years old and a Sophisticated Investor in order to invest in this Fund. Please refer to the “Glossary” chapter of this Information Memorandum for the details.
- Please note that if you are a US Person, you are not eligible to subscribe to the Units of the Fund. If we become aware that you are a US Person who holds Units of the Fund, we will issue a notice requiring you to:-
 - redeem your Units; or
 - transfer your Units to a non-US Person;
 within thirty (30) days from the date of the said notice.

HOW TO PURCHASE UNITS?

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

Individual or Jointholder	Corporation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Account opening form; • Suitability assessment form; • Personal data protection notice form; • A copy of identity card or passport or any other document of identification; and • Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”) and Common Reporting Standard (“CRS”) Self-certification Form. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Account opening form; • Suitability assessment form; • Personal data protection notice form; • Certified true copy of memorandum and articles of association*; • Certified true copy of certificate of incorporation*; • Certified true copy of form 24 and form 49*; • Certified true copy of form 8, 9, 13, 20 and 44 (where applicable)*; • Latest audited financial statement; • Board resolution relating to the investment; • A list of the authorised signatories; • Specimen signatures of the respective signatories; and • Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”) and Common Reporting Standard (“CRS”) Self-certification Form. <p><i>* or any other equivalent documentation issued by the authorities.</i></p>

HOW TO MAKE PAYMENT FOR PURCHASE APPLICATION?

- Bank Transfer

You may transfer the purchase payment into our bank account via telegraphic transfer or online transfer, and include your name in the transaction description for our reference. Payment must be made in the currency of the Class which you intend to invest into. You may obtain our bank account details from our online download center at www.affinhwangam.com.

- Cheque, Bank Draft or Money Order

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

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

WHAT IS THE PROCESS OF THE PURCHASE APPLICATION?

- During the initial offer period, if we receive your purchase application on a Business Day, we will create your Units based on the initial offer price of the Fund. After the initial offer period, if we receive your purchase application at or before 3.30 p.m. on a Business Day ("or T day"), we will create your Units based on the NAV per Unit of a Class for that Business Day. Any purchase request received or deemed to have been received by us after 3.30 p.m. will be transacted on the next Business Day (or "T + 1 day"), unless prior arrangement is made to our satisfaction.
- Sale of Units will be honoured upon receipt of complete set of documents together with the proof of payments.

HOW TO REPURCHASE UNITS?

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

USD Class	MYR Hedged-class	SGD Hedged-class	AUD Hedged-class
10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units

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

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

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

WHAT IS THE PROCESS OF REPURCHASE APPLICATION?

- During the initial offer period, if we receive your repurchase application on a Business Day, we will repurchase your Units based on the initial offer price of the Fund. After the initial offer period, for a repurchase request received or deemed to have been received by us at or before 3.30 p.m. on a Business Day (or "T day"), Units will be repurchased based on the NAV per Unit of a Class for that Business Day. Any repurchase request received after 3.30 p.m. will be transacted on the next Business Day (or "T + 1 day").
- Processing is subject to receipt of a complete transaction form and such other documents as may be required by us.

WHAT IS THE REPURCHASE PROCEEDS PAYOUT PERIOD?

- You will be paid within fourteen (14) days from the day the repurchase request is received by us, provided that all documentations are completed and verifiable ("**Payment Period**"). Please note that such Payment Period may be extended in the event of a temporarily suspension of dealing in Units or the calculation of the net asset value in the Target Fund and/or its Share Class is deferred.

WHAT IS THE PRICING OF UNITS?

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

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

WHAT ARE THE SWITCHING OPTIONS?

You are able to switch:

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

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

The process of the switching application is as below:

➤ **Switching between Classes of the Fund**

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

➤ **Switching from the Fund into other funds managed by AHAM**

You must complete a switching transaction form and submit it to us at or before the cut-off time of 3.30 p.m. on a Business Day (or “T day”) together with relevant supporting documents, if any.

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

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

CAN I TRANSFER MY UNITS TO ANOTHER PERSON?

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

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

HOW DO I RECEIVE THE INCOME DISTRIBUTION?

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

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

Cash Payment Process

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

Reinvestment Process

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

SUSPENSION OF DEALING IN UNITS

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

RELATED PARTIES TO THE FUND

ABOUT THE MANAGER - AHAM

AHAM was incorporated in Malaysia on 2 May 1997 and began operations under the name Hwang–DBS Capital Berhad in 2001. In early 2014, AHAM was acquired by the Affin Banking Group (“Affin”) and hence, is now supported by a home-grown financial services conglomerate. Affin has over 39 years of experience in the financial industry which focuses on commercial, Islamic and investment banking services, money broking, fund management and underwriting of life and general insurance business. Meanwhile, AHAM has more than 16 years’ experience in the fund management industry. Additionally, AHAM is also 27% owned by Nikko Asset Management International Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tokyo-based Nikko Asset Management Co., Ltd., an Asian investment management franchise.

Our Role as the Manager

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

Our Investment Team

Our investment team comprises a group of portfolio managers who possess the necessary expertise and experience to undertake the fund management of its unit trust funds. The investment team will meet at least once a week or more should the need arise. The designated fund manager of the Fund is:-

Mr David Ng Kong Cheong – Chief Investment Officer

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

ABOUT THE TRUSTEE - TMF TRUSTEES MALAYSIA BERHAD

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

Duties and Responsibilities of the Trustee

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

RELEVANT INFORMATION

SALIENT TERMS OF THE DEED

Your Rights and Liabilities

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

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

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

You are not liable to the following:-

- (a) For any amount in excess of the purchase price paid for the Units as determined pursuant to the Deed at the time the Units were purchased and any charges payable in relation thereto; or
- (b) For any obligation to indemnify the Trustee and/or the Manager in the event that the liabilities incurred by the Trustee and the Manager in the name of or on behalf of the Fund pursuant to and/or in the performance of the provisions of the Deed exceed the value of the assets of the Fund, and any right of indemnity of the Trustee and/or the Manager shall be limited to recourse to the Fund.

Provisions Regarding Unit Holders' Meetings

Quorum Required for Convening a Unit Holders' Meeting

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

Unit Holders' Meeting convened by the Unit Holders

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

- (a) sending by post at least seven (7) days before the date of the proposed meeting a notice of the proposed meeting to all the Unit Holders or Unit Holders of a particular Class, as the case may be; and
- (b) publishing at least fourteen (14) days before the date of the proposed meeting an advertisement giving notice of the proposed meeting in a national language newspaper published daily and another newspaper approved by the relevant authorities.

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

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

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

Unit Holders' Meeting convened by the Manager

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

Unit Holders' Meeting convened by the Trustee

The Trustee may summon a Unit Holders' meeting where:

- (a) the Manager is in liquidation;
- (b) in the opinion of the Trustee, the Manager has ceased to carry on business; or
- (c) in the opinion of the Trustee, the Manager has, to the prejudice of Unit Holders, failed to comply with the Deed or contravened any of the provisions of the Act.

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

- (a) requiring the retirement or removal of the Manager;
- (b) giving instructions to the Trustee or the Manager if the Trustee considers that the investment management policies of the Manager are not in the interests of Unit Holders;
- (c) securing the agreement of the Unit Holders to release the Trustee from any liability;
- (d) deciding on the next course of action after the Trustee has suspended the sale and repurchase of Units pursuant to Clause 5.9.1 of the Deed; and
- (e) deciding on the reasonableness of the annual management fee charged to the Fund or each Class.

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

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

Termination of the Fund

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

Termination of a Class

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

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

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

- (a) we have notified the Trustee in writing of the higher charge and the effective date for the higher charge; and
- (b) a supplemental/replacement information memorandum in respect of the Fund setting out the higher charge is issued.

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

- (a) the Manager has come to an agreement with the Trustee on the higher rate;
- (b) the Manager has notified the Unit Holders of the higher rate and the date on which such higher rate is to become effective; and
- (c) a supplemental/replacement information memorandum stating the higher rate is issued thereafter.

INCORRECT PRICING

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

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

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

POLICY ON GEARING AND MINIMUM LIQUID ASSETS REQUIREMENTS

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

Except for securities lending as provided under the SBL Guidelines, none of the cash or investments of the Fund may be lent. Further, the Fund may not assume, guarantee, endorse or otherwise become directly or contingently liable for or in connection with any obligation or indebtedness of any person. In structuring the portfolio of the Fund, we will maintain sufficient liquid assets to ensure short term liquidity in the Fund to meet operating expenses.

UNCLAIMED MONIES

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

INVESTORS INFORMATION

How can I keep track of my investment?

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

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

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

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

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

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

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

DIRECTORY OF SALES OFFICE

AFFIN HWANG ASSET MANAGEMENT BERHAD:

HEAD OFFICE

Ground Floor, Menara Boustead
69 Jalan Raja Chulan
50200 Kuala Lumpur
Tel : 03 – 2116 6000
Fax : 03 – 2116 6100
Toll Free No : 1-800-88-7080
Email: customercare@affinhwangam.com
Website: www.affinhwangam.com

PENANG

No. 10-C-23 & 10-C-24, Precinct 10
Jalan Tanjung Tokong
10470 Penang
Tel : 04 – 899 8022
Fax : 04 – 899 1916

PERAK

13A Persiaran Greentown 7
Greentown Business Centre
30450 Ipoh, Perak
Tel: 05 - 241 0668
Fax: 05 – 255 9696

JOHOR

Unit 22-05, Level 22
Menara Landmark
No. 12, Jalan Ngee Heng
80000 Johor Bharu, Johor
Tel : 07 – 227 8999
Fax : 07 – 223 8998

MELAKA

Ground Floor
No. 584 Jalan Merdeka
Taman Melaka Raya
75000 Melaka
Tel: 06 -281 2890
Fax: 06 -281 2937

SABAH

Unit 1.09(a), Level 1, Plaza Shell
29, Jalan Tunku Abdul Rahman
88000 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah
Tel : 088 - 252 881
Fax : 088 - 288 803

SARAWAK

Ground Floor, No. 69
Block 10, Jalan Laksamana Cheng Ho
93200 Kuching, Sarawak
Tel : 082 – 233 320
Fax : 082 – 233 663

1st Floor, Lot 1291
Jalan Melayu, MCLD
98000 Miri, Sarawak
Tel : 085 - 418 403
Fax : 085 – 418 372

