Information Memorandum

AHAM **World Series - China A Opportunity** Fund

(Formerly known as Affin Hwang World Series – China A Opportunity Fund)

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

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

This Replacement Information Memorandum is dated 15 December 2023.
The AHAM World Series – China A Opportunity Fund was constituted on 8 January 2019.
The constitution date of the Fund is also the launch date of the Fund.

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

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

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

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

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

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CORPORATE DIRECTORY

The Manager/AHAM
AHAM Asset Management Berhad
Registered Office
27th Floor, Menara Boustead, 69 Jalan Raja Chulan, 50200 Kuala Lumpur
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Fax No. : (603) 2140 3799
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Toll free line : 1-800-88-7080
E-mail : customercare@aham.com.my
Website : www.aham.com.my

The Trustee
TMF Trustees Malaysia Berhad
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
E-mail: malaysia@tmf-group.com
Website: www.tmf-group.com

ABBREVIATION

AUD	Australian Dollar.
CAD	Canadian Dollar.
CHF	Swiss Franc.
CIS	Collective Investment Schemes.
CSSF	Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier.
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance.
EUR	Euro.
FiMM	Federation of Investment Managers Malaysia.
GBP	British Pound Sterling.
JPY	Japanese Yen.
MYR	Malaysian Ringgit.
OTC	Over-the-Counter.
PRC	People's Republic of China.
QFI	Qualified Foreign Investors.
QFII	Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor.
RMB	Renminbi Yuan.
SC	Securities Commission Malaysia.
SGD	Singapore Dollar.
SICAV	Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable.
SSE	Shanghai Stock Exchange.
SZSE	Shenzhen Stock Exchange.
UCI	Undertaking for collective investment.
UK	United Kingdom.
US	United States of America.
USD	United States Dollar.

GLOSSARY

Act	Means the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007 as may be amended from time to time.
Base Currency	Means the currency in which the Fund is denominated i.e. USD.
Bursa Malaysia	Means the stock exchange operated by Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad including such other name as it may be amended from time to time.
Business Day	Means a day on which Bursa Malaysia and/or one or more of the foreign markets in which the Fund is invested in are open for business/trading. The Manager may declare certain Business Days as non-Business Days when deemed necessary, such as (i) in the event of market disruption; (ii) if the jurisdiction of the Target Fund declares that day as a non-business day; and/or (iii) if that day is declared as a non-dealing day for the Target Fund.
Class(es)	Means any number of class(es) of Unit(s) representing similar interests in the assets of the Fund although a class of Units of the Fund may have different features from another class of Units of the Fund.
Communiqué	Refers to the notice issued by the Manager to the Unit Holders.
Company	Refer to UBS (Lux) Investment SICAV.
CVC Capital Partners Asia Fund V	Means collectively (1) CVC Capital Partners Asia V L.P.; (2) CVC Capital Partners Investment Asia V L.P.; and (3) CVC Capital Partners Asia V Associates L.P.

Deed	Refers to the deed dated 18 December 2018 and the first supplemental deed dated 16 November 2023 entered into between the Manager and the Trustee and includes any subsequent amendments and variations to the deed.
Depositary	Refer to UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch.
Development Financial Institution	Means a development financial institution under the Development Financial Institutions Act 2002.
ESMA	Means the European Securities and Markets Authority, an EU financial regulatory institution located in Paris.
Financial Institution(s)	Means (1) if the institution is in Malaysia – (i) Licensed Bank; (ii) Licensed Investment Bank; (iii) Development Financial Institution; or (iv) Licensed Islamic Bank; or (2) if the institution is outside Malaysia, any institution that is licensed, registered, approved or authorised by the relevant banking regulator to provide financial services.
Forward Pricing	Means the method of determining the price of a Unit which is the NAV per Unit at the next valuation point after an application for purchase or repurchase request is received by the Manager.
Fund	Refers to AHAM World Series – China A Opportunity Fund *(formerly known as Affin Hwang World Series – China A Opportunity Fund).*
Guidelines	Means the *Guidelines on Unlisted Capital Market Products Under The Lodge And Launch Framework* issued by the SC as may be amended from time to time.
Hedged-class	Means a particular Class that aims to reduce the effect of exchange rate fluctuations between the Base Currency and the currency in which Unit Holders are exposed to having invested in that Class, also known as NAV hedging method. NAV hedging is undertaken regardless of whether the Base Currency is expected to increase or decline in value relative to the hedged currency.
Information Memorandum	Means this offer document in respect of this Fund as may be replaced or amended from time to time.
Law of 2010	Means the Luxembourg of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment, as amended.
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.
long term	Means a period of five (5) years and above.
Management Company	Refers to UBS Fund Management (Luxembourg) S.A, which has been appointed by the Company as its management company.
Manager or AHAM	Means AHAM Asset Management Berhad
medium to long term	Means a period of three (3) years and above.
NAV	Means the value of all the assets of the Fund less the value of all the liabilities of the Fund at a valuation point; where the Fund has more than one Class, there shall be a NAV of the Fund attributable to each Class.
NAV per Unit	Means the NAV of the Fund at a particular valuation point divided by the number of Units in Circulation at the same valuation point; where the Fund has more than one Class, there shall be a NAV per Unit for each Class; the NAV per Unit of a Class at a particular valuation point shall be the NAV of the Fund attributable to that Class divided by the number of Units in Circulation of that Class at the same valuation point.
NEEQ	Refers to the National Equities Exchange and Quotations.
OECD	Refers to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. The 35 members of the OECD are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel,

	Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US.
regulated market	Means a stock exchange or a regulated, recognised market which is a market that operates regularly and is open to the public and in any country that, as defined in Article 41(1) of the Law of 2010.
Repurchase Charge	Means a charge imposed pursuant to a repurchase request.
Repurchase Price	Means the price payable to a Unit Holder by the Manager for a Unit pursuant to a repurchase request and it shall be exclusive of any Repurchase Charge. *The Repurchase Price is equivalent to the initial offer price during the initial offer period and NAV per Unit after the initial offer period.*
Sales Charge	Means a charge imposed pursuant to a purchase request.
Selling Price	Means the price payable by a Unit Holder for the Manager to create a Unit in the Fund and it shall be exclusive of any Sales Charge. *The Selling Price is equivalent to the initial offer price during the initial offer period and NAV per Unit after the initial offer period.*
Sophisticated Investor	Refers to any person (a) who falls within any of the categories of investors set out in Part 1, Schedules 6 and 7 of the Act; (b) who acquires unlisted capital market products where the consideration is not less than two hundred and fifty thousand ringgit or equivalent in foreign currencies for each transaction whether such amount is paid for in cash or otherwise; or (c) any other person as may be determined by the SC from time to time under the Guidelines. Note: For more information, please refer to our website at www.aham.com.my for the current excerpts of Part 1, Schedules 6 and 7 of the Act and the list of other Sophisticated Investors as permitted by the SC under the Guidelines.
Special Resolution	Means a resolution passed at a meeting of Unit Holders duly convened in accordance with the Deed by a majority of not less than three-fourths (3/4) of the Unit Holders present and voting at the meeting in person or by proxy; for the avoidance of doubt, "three-fourths (3/4) of the Unit Holders present and voting" means three-fourths (3/4) of the votes cast by the Unit Holders present and voting; for the purposes of terminating the Fund or a Class, "Special Resolution" means a resolution passed at a meeting of Unit Holders duly convened in accordance with the Deed by a majority in number representing at least three-fourths (3/4) of the value of the Umit held by the Unit Holders present and voting at the meeting in person or by proxy.
Target Fund	Refers to UBS (Lux) Investment SICAV - China A Opportunity.
Target Fund Manager	Refers to UBS Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited.
Target Fund Prospectus	Means the offering document of the Target Fund dated January 2023, as updated and amended from time to time.
Trustee	Refers to TMF Trustees Malaysia Berhad.
UCITS	Refers to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities.
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 and if the Fund has more than one Class, it means a Unit issued for each Class.
Units in Circulation	Means Units created and fully paid for and which have not been cancelled. *It is also the total number of Units issued at a particular valuation point.*
Unit Holder, you	Means the person / corporation for the time being who, in full compliance to the relevant laws is a Sophisticated Investor pursuant to the Guidelines including a jointholder.
US Person	Means a US citizen or US tax resident individual (including a green-card holder, an individual with substantial US presence and an individual who has US permanent or mailing address), US corporation, US partnership, US trust or US estate for US federal income tax purposes.

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

ABOUT AHAM WORLD SERIES – **CHINA A OPPORTUNITY FUND**

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

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

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

PERFORMANCE BENCHMARK
MSCI China A Onshore

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PERMITTED INVESTMENTS

The Fund will invest in the following investments:

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

VALUATION POINT OF THE FUND

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

VALUATION OF ASSETS

We will ensure that the valuation of the Fund is carried out in a fair manner in accordance with 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 with 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 CIS**

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

- **Deposits**

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

- **Money Market Instruments**

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

- **Derivatives**

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

- **Any Other Investments**

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

ABOUT THE CLASSES

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

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

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

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

Units received = Invested amount ÷ NAV per Unit of the Class

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

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

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

ABOUT THE FEES AND CHARGES

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

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

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

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

REPURCHASE CHARGE
Nil.

TRANSFER FEE
Nil.

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

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

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

As an illustration, assuming there is an indirect fee chargeable to the Fund of USD 100 and assuming further the size of the USD Class over the size of the Fund is 60% whereas the size of the MYR 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 Class.

For Unit Holders of a Class other than USD Class, the management fee and trustee fee payable shall be reflected in MYR / SGD / AUD / GBP / EUR / RMB in the Fund's financial report.

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

Please note that the example below is for illustration only:

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

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

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

ANNUAL TRUSTEE FEE

The trustee fee is up to 0.06% per annum of the NAV of the Fund (excluding foreign custodian fees and charges), and is calculated using the Base Currency (before deducting the management fee and trustee fee). The trustee fee is accrued daily and payable monthly to the Trustee. In addition to the annual trustee fee, the Trustee may be reimbursed by the Fund for any expenses properly incurred by it in the performance of its duties and responsibilities.

Please note that the example below is for illustration only:

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

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

ADMINISTRATIVE FEE

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

- Commissions or fees paid to brokers or dealers in effecting dealings in the investments of the Fund, shown on the contract notes or confirmation notes;
- (where the custodial function is delegated by the Trustee) charges and fees paid to sub-custodians taking into custody any foreign assets of the Fund;
- Taxes and other duties charged on the Fund by the government and/or other authorities;
- Costs, fees and expenses properly incurred by the auditor appointed for the Fund;
- Costs, fees and expenses incurred for the fund valuation and accounting of the Fund performed by a fund valuation agent;
- Costs, fees and expenses incurred for any modification of the Deed save where such modification is for the benefit of the Manager and/or the Trustee;
- Costs, fees and expenses incurred for any meeting of the Unit Holders save where such meeting is convened for the benefit of the Manager and/or the Trustee;
- Costs, fees and expenses incurred in relation to any arbitration or other proceedings concerning the Fund or any asset of the Fund, including proceedings against the Trustee or the Manager by the other for the benefit of the Fund or commenced by either of them for the benefit of the Fund or a Class (save to the extent that legal costs incurred for the defence of either of them are not ordered by the court to be reimbursed by the Fund);
- Any tax imposed by law or required to be paid in connection with any costs, fees and expenses incurred by 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 calculated and accrued daily
Annual Trustee Fee	0.10% per annum of the NAV of the Fund calculated and accrued daily (excluding foreign custodian fees and charges)

REBATES AND SOFT COMMISSIONS

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

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

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

ABOUT THE TARGET FUND
- UBS (LUX) INVESTMENT SICAV – CHINA A OPPORTUNITY

BASE CURRENCY	:	USD
INCEPTION DATE OF THE TARGET FUND	:	29 November 2013
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	:	Luxembourg
REGULATORY AUTHORITY	:	Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier ("CSSF") (Luxembourg Financial Sector Supervisory Authority)

UBS (LUX) INVESTMENT SICAV ("THE COMPANY")

The Target Fund is a sub-fund of the Company. The Company was incorporated on 30 March 2006 as an open-ended UCI in the legal form of a SICAV pursuant to Part II of the Law of 2010.The Company is entered under number B 115356 in the Luxembourg trade and companies register (Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés, "RCS").

The Company was converted from a UCI pursuant to Part II of the Law of 2010 into a UCITS subject to Part I of the Law of 2010 with effect as of 15 October 2020. The Company is authorised under Part I of the Law of 2010. The Company's articles of incorporation were first published in the Mémorial, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations" (the "Mémorial") on 20 April 2006. The articles of incorporation were last amended on 3 November 2020 and published in the "Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations".

The Company is an umbrella structure with multiple compartments (collectively the "sub-funds", each being a "sub-fund"). The Company is a single legal entity. With respect to the shareholders, each sub-fund is regarded as being separate from the others. The assets of a sub-fund can only be used to offset the liabilities which the sub-fund concerned has assumed.

UBS FUND MANAGEMENT (LUXEMBOURG) S.A. ("THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY")

UBS Fund Management (Luxembourg) S.A. is a management company pursuant to Chapter 15 of the Law of 2010. The Management Company was incorporated in Luxembourg on 1 July 2010 in the legal form of a public limited company for an unlimited duration.

The articles of incorporation of the Management Company were published on 16 August 2010 in the Mémorial and was most recently amended on 24 January 2019.

The consolidated version of the articles of incorporation of the Management Company has been deposited for inspection with the RCS. One of the purposes of the Management Company is to manage Luxembourg undertakings for collective investment under Luxembourg law and to issue/redeem shares in these products. The Management Company has a fully paid-up capital of EUR 13,000,000. The Management Company also acts as domiciliary agent for the Company.

UBS ASSET MANAGEMENT (HONG KONG) LTD. ("THE TARGET FUND MANAGER")

The Management Company has delegated the portfolio management function of the Target Fund to UBS Asset Management (Singapore) Ltd. UBS Management (Singapore) Ltd has delegated the portfolio management of part or all of the assets of the Target Fund to UBS Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited, i.e. the Target Fund Manager.

UBS Management (Singapore) Ltd is commissioned to manage the securities portfolio under the supervision and responsibility of the Management Company, and to carry out all relevant transactions while adhering to the prescribed investment restrictions of the Target Fund ("the portfolio manager").

The portfolio management units of UBS Asset Management may transfer their mandates, fully or partially, to associated portfolio manager within UBS Asset Management, subject to the Law of 2010. However, responsibility in each case remains with the aforementioned portfolio manager assigned by the Management Company.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE OF THE TARGET FUND

The investment objective of the Target Fund is to achieve high capital gains and a reasonable return, while giving due consideration to capital security and to the liquidity of assets.

INVESTMENT POLICY OF THE TARGET FUND

The Target Fund will invest at least 70% of its total net assets in equities and other equity interests in companies which are domiciled in or are chiefly active in the PRC and/or part of the Target Fund's benchmark. The majority of net assets are invested in Chinese A-shares. Chinese A-shares are RMB denominated shares of companies domiciled in mainland China (referred to as "A-shares"); these A-shares are traded on Chinese stock exchanges such as the SSE and the SZSE.

The Target Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics and complies with article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector ("SFDR"). The portfolio manager utilizes a UBS ESG consensus score to identify issuers/companies for the investment universe with strong environmental and social performance characteristics, or a strong sustainability profile. This UBS ESG consensus score is a normalized weighted average of ESG score data from internal and recognized external providers. Rather than relying on an ESG score from a single provider, the consensus score approach increases conviction in the validity of the sustainability profile.

The UBS ESG consensus score assesses sustainability factors, such as the performance of the relevant issuers/companies with reference to ESG aspects. These ESG aspects relate to the main areas in which the issuers/companies operate and their effectiveness in managing ESG risks. Environmental and social factors can include (amongst others) the following: environmental footprint and operational efficiency, environmental risk management, climate change, natural resource usage, pollution and waste management, employment standards and supply chain monitoring, human capital, diversity within the board of directors, occupational health and safety, product safety, as well as anti-fraud and anti-corruption guidelines.

The Target Fund incorporates the following ESG promotion characteristics:

- The Target Fund will aim to have a lower weighted average carbon intensity profile than the benchmark or a low absolute carbon profile.
- The Target Fund aims to maintain a sustainability profile that is higher than its benchmark's sustainability profile or a minimum of 51% of assets invested in companies with sustainability profiles in the top half of the benchmark.

The calculations do not take account of cash and unrated investment instruments.

The Target Fund's benchmark is not designed to promote ESG characteristics. The portfolio manager may use discretion when constructing the portfolio and is not tied to the benchmark in terms of investment selection or weight. This means that the investment performance of the Target Fund may differ from the benchmark.

With respect to the Target Fund's investments the portfolio manager includes ESG analysis by means of the UBS ESG consensus score (by number of issuer) for at least:-

(i) 90% of the securities issued by large capitalisation companies domiciled in "developed" countries; and

(ii) 75% of the securities issued by large capitalisation companies domiciled in "emerging" countries (by reference to the benchmark) and at least 75% for all other companies.

The Target Fund may use standardised and non-standardised (customised) derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes. It may conduct such transactions on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public, or directly with a bank or financial institution specialising in these types of business as counterparty (OTC trading). The base currency of the Target Fund is USD.

All or most of the investment in the PRC is intended to be made and held through:

(i) the QFI investments registered with the QFI status of UBS Asset Management (Singapore) Ltd and/or UBS Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited; and/or

(ii) investments through Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect. On an ancillary basis the Company may also hold convertible bonds to get exposure to the Chinese market traded on the China Interbank Bond Market ("CIBM").

The Target Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets within a limit of 20% of its net assets. The 20% limit shall only be temporarily breached for a period of time strictly necessary when, because of exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, circumstances so require and where such breach is justified having regard to the interests of shareholders. Liquid assets held to cover exposure to financial derivative instruments do not fall under this restriction. Bank deposits, money market instruments or money market funds that meet the criteria of Article 41(1) of the Law of 2010 are not considered to be included in the ancillary liquid assets under Article (2) b) of the Law of 2010. Ancillary liquid assets should be limited to bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time, in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets provided under Article 41(1) of the Law of 2010 or for a period of time strictly necessary in case of unfavourable market conditions. The Target Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net asset value in bank deposits at sight made with the same body.

A detailed description of the risks connected with an investment in the Target Fund is given under the "Risks of the Target Fund” section in this Information Memorandum.

The maximum amount of leverage for the Target Fund, calculated based on the commitment approach, is 100%.

Investors should note that the Target Fund's investment exposure may also include Chinese A-shares traded via Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect or Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect.

ESG Integration

ESG integration is driven by taking into account material ESG risks as part of the research process. ESG integration enables the Target Fund Manager to identify financially relevant sustainability factors that impact investment decisions and to incorporate ESG considerations when implementing investment decisions, and allows ESG risks to be systematically monitored and compared to risk appetite and constraints. It also assists in portfolio construction through securities selection, investment conviction and portfolio weightings.

For corporate issuers, this process utilizes an internal UBS ESG material issues framework which identifies the financially relevant factors per sector that can impact investment decisions. This orientation toward financial materiality ensures that analysts focus on sustainability factors that can impact the financial performance of the company and therefore investment returns. ESG integration can also identify opportunities for engagement to improve the company’s ESG risk profile and thereby mitigate the potential negative impact of ESG issues on the company’s financial performance. The Target Fund Manager employs an internal UBS ESG risk dashboard that combines multiple internal and external ESG data sources in order to identify companies with material ESG risks. An actionable risk signal highlights ESG risks to the Target Fund Manager for incorporation in their investment decision making process.

For non-corporate issuers, the Target Fund Manager applies a qualitative or quantitative ESG risk assessment that integrates data on material ESG factors.

The analysis of material sustainability/ESG considerations can include many different aspects, such as the following among others: the carbon footprint, health and well-being, human rights, supply chain management, fair customer treatment and governance.

Sustainability Exclusion Policy

The Sustainability Exclusion Policy of the Target Fund Manager outlines the exclusions applied to the investment universe of the financial product. The link to the Sustainability Exclusion Policy can be found in the link below:
https://www.ubs.com/global/en/asset-management/investment-capabilities/sustainability.html

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

DERIVATIVES AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Use of financial derivative transactions

Financial derivative transactions are not in themselves investment instruments but rights whose valuation mainly derives from the price and the price fluctuations and expectations of an underlying instrument. Investments in financial derivative transactions are subject to the general market risk, settlement risk, credit and liquidity risk.

Depending on the specific characteristics of financial derivative transactions, however, the aforementioned risks may be of a different kind and occasionally turn out to be higher than the risks with an investment in the underlying instruments. That is why the use of financial derivative transactions not only requires an understanding of the underlying instrument but also in-depth knowledge of the financial derivative transactions themselves.

The risk of default in the case of financial derivative transactions traded on an exchange is generally lower than the risk associated with financial derivative transactions that are traded OTC on the open market, because the clearing agents, which assume the function of issuer or counterparty in relation to each financial derivative transaction traded on an exchange, assume a performance guarantee. To reduce the overall risk of default, such guarantee is supported by a daily payment system maintained by the clearing agent, in which the assets required for cover are calculated. In the case of financial derivative transactions traded OTC on the open market, there is no comparable clearing agent guarantee and in assessing the potential risk of default, the Company must take account of the creditworthiness of each counterparty.

There are also liquidity risks since it may be difficult to buy or sell certain financial derivative instruments. When financial derivative transactions are particularly large, or the corresponding market is illiquid (as may be the case with financial derivative transactions traded OTC on the open market), it may under certain circumstances not always be possible to fully execute a transaction or it may only be possible to liquidate a position by incurring increased costs.

Additional risks connected with the use of financial derivative transactions lie in the incorrect determination of prices or valuation of financial derivative transactions. There is also the possibility that financial derivative transactions do not completely correlate with their underlying assets, interest rates or indices. Many financial derivative transactions are complex and frequently valued subjectively. Inappropriate valuations can result in higher demands for cash by counterparties or in a loss of value for the Company. There is not always a direct or parallel relationship between a financial derivative transaction and the value of the assets, interest rates or indices from which it is derived. For these reasons, the use of financial derivative transactions by the Company is not always an effective means of attaining the Company's investment objective and can at times even have the opposite effect.

Swap Agreements

The Target Fund may enter into swap agreements (including total return swaps and contracts for differences) with respect to various underlyings, including currencies, interest rates, securities, CIS and indices. A swap is a contract under which one party agrees to provide the other party with something, for example a payment at an agreed rate, in exchange for receiving something from the other party, for example the performance of a specified asset or basket of assets. The Target Fund may use these techniques for example to protect against changes in interest rates and currency exchange rates. The Target Fund may also use these techniques to take positions in or protect against changes in securities indices and specific securities prices.

In respect of currencies, the Target Fund may utilise currency swap contracts where the Target Fund may exchange currencies at a fixed rate of exchange for currencies at a floating rate of exchange or vice versa. These contracts allow the Target Fund to manage its exposures to currencies in which it holds investment but also to obtain opportunistic exposure to currencies. For these instruments, the Target Fund's return is based on the movement of currency exchange rates relative to a fixed currency amount agreed by the parties.

In respect of interest rates, the Target Fund may utilise interest rate swap contracts where the Target Fund may exchange a fixed rate of interest against a variable rate (or the other way round). These contracts allow the Target Fund to manage its interest rate exposures. For these instruments, the Target Fund’s return is based on the movement of interest rates relative to a fixed rate agreed by the parties. The Target Fund may also utilise caps and floors, which are interest rate swap contracts in which the return is based only on the positive (in the case of a cap) or negative (in the case of a floor) movement of interest rates relative to a fixed rate agreed by the parties.

In respect of securities and securities indices the Target Fund may utilise total return swap contracts where the Target Fund may exchange interest rate cash flows for cash flows based on the return of, for example, an equity or fixed income instrument or a securities index. These contracts allow the Target Fund to manage its exposures to certain securities or securities indices. For these instruments, the Target Fund's return is based on the movement of interest rates relative to the return on the relevant security or index. The Target Fund may also use swaps in which the Target

Fund's return is relative to the volatility of price of the relevant security (a volatility swap, which is a forward contract whose underlying is the volatility of a given product. This is a pure volatility instrument allowing investors to speculate solely upon the movement of a stock's volatility without the influence of its price) or to the variance (the square of the volatility) (a variance swap which is a type of volatility swap where the payout is linear to variance rather than volatility, with the result that the payout will rise at a higher rate than volatility).

Where the Target Fund enters into total return swaps (or invests in other financial derivative instruments with the same characteristics) it will only do so on behalf of the Target Fund with institutions which meet the requirements (including minimum credit rating requirements, if applicable). Subject to compliance with those conditions, the Target Fund Manager has full discretion as to the appointment of counterparties when entering into total return swaps in furtherance of the Target Fund's investment objective and policies.

A credit default swap ("CDS") is a derivative instrument which is a mechanism for transferring and transforming credit risk between purchaser and seller. The protection buyer purchases protection from the protection seller for losses that might be incurred as a result of a default or other credit event in relation to an underlying security. The protection buyer pays a premium for the protection and the protection seller agrees to make a payment to compensate the protection buyer for losses incurred upon the occurrence of any one of a number of possible specified credit events, as set out in the CDS agreement. In relation to the use of CDS, the Target Fund may be a protection buyer and/or a protection seller. A credit event is an event linked to the deteriorating credit worthiness of an underlying reference entity in a credit derivative. The occurrence of a credit event usually triggers full or partial termination of the transaction and a payment from protection seller to protection buyer. Credit events include, but are not limited to, bankruptcy, failure to pay, restructuring, and obligation default.

Insolvency risk on swap counterparties

Margin deposits made in relation to swap contracts will be held with brokers. Though there are provisions in the structure of these contracts intended to protect each party against the insolvency for the other, these provisions may not be effective. This risk will further be mitigated by the exclusive choice of reputable swap counterparties.

Potential illiquidity of exchange traded instruments and swap contracts

It may not always be possible for the Company to execute a buy or sell order on exchanges at the desired price or to liquidate an open position due to market conditions including the operation of daily price fluctuation limits. If trading on an exchange is suspended or restricted, the Company may not be able to execute trades or close out positions on terms which the Target Fund Manager believes are desirable.

Swap contracts are OTC contracts with a single counterparty and may as such be illiquid. Although swap contracts may be closed out to realize sufficient liquidity, such closing out may not be possible or very expensive for the Company in extreme market conditions.

Risks connected with the use of efficient portfolio management techniques

The Target Fund may enter into repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements as a buyer or as a seller subject to the conditions and limits set out in section entitled "Special techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments" below. If the other party to a repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement should default, the Target Fund might suffer a loss to the extent that the proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities and/or other collateral held by the Target Fund in connection with the repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement are less than the repurchase price or, as the case may be, the value of the underlying securities. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy or similar proceedings of the other party to the repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement or its failure otherwise to perform its obligations on the repurchase date, the Target Fund could suffer losses, including loss of interest on or principal of the security and costs associated with delay and enforcement of the repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement.

The Target Fund may enter into securities lending transactions subject to the conditions and limits set out in section entitled "Special techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments" below. Securities lending transactions involve counterparty risk, including the risk that the securities lent cannot be returned or redeemed on time. If the borrower of securities fails to return the securities lent by the Target Fund, there is a risk that the collateral received may be realised at a lower value than the securities lent, whether due to inaccurate pricing of the collateral, adverse market movements, a deterioration in the creditworthiness of the collateral issuer, illiquidity of the market on which the collateral is traded, negligence or insolvency of the custodian holding collateral or termination of legal agreements, e.g. due to insolvency, which adversely affects the performance of the Target Fund. If the other party to a securities lending transaction should default, the Target Fund might suffer a loss to the extent that the proceeds from the sale of the collateral held by the Company in connection with the securities lending transaction are less than the value of the securities lent. In addition, in the event of the bankruptcy or similar proceedings of the other party to the securities lending transaction or its failure to return the securities as agreed, the Target Fund could suffer losses, including loss of interest on or principal of the securities and costs associated with delay and enforcement of the securities lending agreement.

The Target Fund will only use repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements or securities lending transactions for the purpose of either reducing risks (hedging) or generating additional capital or income for the Target Fund. When using such techniques, the Target Fund will comply at all times with the provisions set out in section entitled "Special techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments" below. The risks arising from the use of repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions will be closely monitored and techniques (including collateral management) will be employed to seek to mitigate those risks. Although it is expected that the use of repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions will generally not have a material impact on the Target Fund's performance, the use of such techniques may have a significant effect, either negative or positive, on the Target Fund's net asset value.

Exposure to securities financing transactions

The Target Fund's exposure to total return swaps, repurchase agreements/reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions is set out below (in each case as a percentage of net asset value):

Total Return Swaps		**Repurchase Agreements / Reverse Repurchase Agreements**		**Securities Lending**	
Expected	Maximum	Expected	Maximum	Expected	Maximum
0%	15%	0%	25%	0% - 40%	60%

Credit Risk

Target Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties with which it enters into any transactions. If a counterparty becomes insolvent or otherwise fails to perform its obligations, the Target Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery in an insolvency, bankruptcy, or other reorganization proceeding. The Target Fund may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances, at all.

Risk Management

Risk management in accordance with the commitment approach is applied pursuant to the applicable laws and regulatory provisions. The risk management procedure is also applied within the scope of collateral management (see section “Collateral Management” below) and the techniques and instruments for the efficient management of the portfolio (see section entitled “Special techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments” below).

Liquidity Management

Within the framework of liquidity management, the Management Company shall ensure that the Company's liquidity profile remains in line with its investments and that the redemption orders of investors - with the exception of the special cases provided for by the supervisory authority or the Target Fund Prospectus - can be processed at all times. A description of additional liquidity management techniques (e.g. temporary suspension in the processing of redemption orders under certain circumstances and processes regarding the regular subscription, redemption and conversion cycles) can be found in the Target Fund Prospectus.

Collateral Management

If the Company enters into OTC transactions, it may be exposed to risks related to the creditworthiness of the OTC counterparties: when the Company enters into forwards contracts, OTC options or uses other OTC derivative techniques, it is subject to the risk that an OTC counterparty may not meet (or cannot meet) its obligations under a specific or multiple contracts. Counterparty risk can be reduced by depositing a security ("collateral", see above).

Collateral may be provided in the form of liquid assets in highly liquid currencies, highly liquid equities and first- class government bonds. The Company will only accept such financial instruments as collateral that would allow it (after objective and appropriate valuation) to liquidate them within an appropriate time period. The Company, or a service provider appointed by the Company, must valuate the value of the collateral at least once a day. The value of the collateral must be higher than the value of the position of the respective OTC counterparty. However, this value may fluctuate between two consecutive valuations.

After each valuation, however, it is ensured (where appropriate by calling additional collateral) that the collateral is increased by an amount sufficient to reach the value of the respective OTC counterparty's exposure (mark-to-market). In order to adequately take into account the risks related to the collateral in question, the Company determines whether the value of the collateral to be received should be increased, or whether the value of the collateral received is to be cut by an appropriate, conservatively measured amount (haircut). The larger the collateral's value may fluctuate, the higher the haircut must be.

The Company shall set up internal regulations determining the details of the above-mentioned requirements and values, particularly regarding the types of collateral accepted, the amounts to be added to and subtracted from the respective collateral, and the investment policy for liquid funds that are deposited as collateral. This framework agreement is reviewed and adapted where appropriate by the Company on a regular basis.

The board of directors of the Company has approved instruments of the following asset classes as collateral in OTC derivative transactions and determined the following haircuts to be used on these instruments:

Asset class	Minimum haircut (% deduction from market value)
Fixed and variable-rate interest-bearing instruments	
Liquid funds in the currencies CHF, EUR, GBP, USD, JPY, CAD and AUD.	0%
Short-term instruments (up to one year) issued by one of the following countries (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, France, Japan, Norway, Sweden, UK, US) and the issuing country has a minimum rating of A	1%
Instruments that fulfil the same criteria as above and have a medium-term maturity (one to five years).	3%
Instruments that fulfil the same criteria as above and have a long-term maturity (five to ten years).	4%
Instruments that fulfil the same criteria as above and have a very long-term maturity (more than ten years).	5%
US treasury inflation protected securities (“TIPS”) with a maturity of up to ten years	7%
US Treasury strips or zero coupon bonds (all maturities)	8%
US TIPS with a maturity of over ten years	10%

The haircuts to be used on collateral from securities lending, as the case may be, are described in the section entitled “Special techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments”.

Securities deposited as collateral may not have been issued by the respective OTC counterparty or be highly correlated with this OTC counterparty. For this reason, shares from the finance sector are not accepted as collateral. Securities deposited as collateral shall be held in safekeeping by the Depositary on behalf of the Company and may not be sold, invested or pledged by the Company.

The Company shall ensure that the collateral received is adequately diversified, particularly regarding geographic dispersion, diversification across different markets and the spreading of concentration risk. The latter is considered to be sufficiently diversified if securities and money market instruments held as collateral and issued by a single issuer do not exceed 20% of the Target Fund’s net assets.

By way of derogation from the aforementioned sub-paragraph and in accordance with the revised para. 43(e) of the ESMA Guidelines on exchange traded funds (“ETFs”) and other UCITS issues dated 1 August 2014 (ESMA/2014/937), the Company may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EU member state, one or more of its local authorities, a third country, or a public international body to which one or more EU member states belong. In such case, the Company shall ensure that it receives securities from at least six different issues, whereas securities from any single issue should not account for more than 30% of the Target Fund's net assets.

The board of directors of the Company has decided to make use of the exemption clause described above and accept collateralisation of up to 50% of the net assets of the Target Fund in government bonds that are issued or guaranteed by the following countries: US, Japan, UK, Germany and Switzerland.

Collateral that is deposited in the form of liquid funds may be invested by the Company. Investments may only be made in: sight deposits or deposits at notice in accordance with point 1.1(f) of the section entitled "Permitted investments of the Company"; high-quality government bonds; repurchase agreements within the meaning of the section entitled "Special techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments", provided the counterparty in such transactions is a credit institution within the meaning of point 1.1(f) of the section entitled "Permitted investments of the Company" and the Company has the right to cancel the transaction at any time and to request the back transfer of the amount invested (including accrued interest); short-term money market funds within the meaning of CESR Guidelines 10-049 regarding the definition of European money market funds. The restrictions listed in the previous paragraph also apply to the spreading of concentration risk. Bankruptcy and insolvency events or other credit events with the Depositary or within their sub-custodian/correspondent bank network may result in the rights of the Company in connection with the security to be delayed or restricted in other ways. If the Company is owed a security pursuant to an applicable agreement, then any such security is to be transferred to the OTC counterparty as agreed between the Company and the OTC counterparty. Bankruptcy and insolvency events or other credit events with the OTC counterparty, the Depositary or within their sub-custodian/correspondent bank network may result in the rights or recognition of the Company in connection with the security to be delayed, restricted or even eliminated, which would go so far as to force the Company to fulfil its obligations in the framework of the OTC transaction, in spite of any security that had previously been made available to cover any such obligation.

Leverage

The maximum permitted amount of the leverage that can be built up by the Target Fund and which is calculated using the commitment approach can be found in the section entitled "Investment policy of the Target Fund".

INVESTMENT PRINCIPLES

The following conditions also apply to the investments made by the Target Fund.

1. Permitted investments of the Company

1.1 The investments of the Company may consist exclusively of one or more of the following components:

(a) Securities and money market instruments that are listed or traded on a "regulated market" as defined in Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments;

(b) Securities and money market instruments that are traded in a Member State on another market which is recognised, regulated, operates regularly and is open to the public. The term "Member State" designates a member country of the EU; countries that are parties to the agreement on the European Economic Area but are not Member States of the EU are considered equivalent to Member States of the EU, within the limits of said agreement and its related agreements;

(c) Securities and money market instruments admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a non-Member State or traded on another market of a European, American, Asian, African or Australasian country (hereinafter "approved state") which operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public;

(d) Newly issued securities and money market instruments, provided the terms of issue stipulate that an application must be made for admission to official listing on one of the securities exchanges or regulated markets mentioned under points 1.1(a)–(c), and that this admission must be granted within one year of the issue of the securities;

(e) Units of UCITS admitted pursuant to Directive 2009/65/EC and/or other UCIs within the meaning of Article 1(2)(a) and (b) of Directive 2009/65/EC with their registered office in a Member State as defined in the Law of 2010 or a non-Member State, provided that:

- such other UCIs have been approved in accordance with legislation subjecting them to prudential supervision that, in the opinion of the CSSF, is equivalent to that which applies under community law, and that adequate provision exists for ensuring cooperation between authorities;
- the level of protection afforded to unitholders in the other UCIs is equivalent to that afforded to shareholders in the Company and, in particular, regulations apply that are equivalent to those in Directive 2009/65/EC governing the segregation of assets, borrowing, lending and the short-selling of securities and money market instruments;
- the business operations of the other UCIs are the subject of annual and semi-annual reports that permit an assessment to be made of the assets and liabilities, income and transactions arising during the reporting period; and
- the UCITS or such other UCI, the units of which are to be acquired, may invest no more than 10% of its assets in units of other UCITS or UCIs pursuant to its Management Regulations or its founding documents.

The Target Fund may invest no more than 10% of its assets in other UCITS or UCIs, unless otherwise stipulated in its investment policy of the Target Fund.

(f) Sight deposits or deposits at notice at credit institutions with a term of up to 12 months, provided the credit institution has its registered office in an EU member state, or (if the credit institution's registered office is located in a non-member state) it is subject to supervisory regulations that the CSSF deems equivalent to those under community law;

(g) Derivative financial instruments ("derivatives"), including equivalent cash-settled instruments, which are traded on one of the regulated markets listed in (a), (b) and (c) above, or derivatives that are not traded on a stock exchange ("OTC derivatives"), provided that:

- the use of derivatives is in accordance with the investment purpose and investment policy of the Target Fund and is suited to achieving its goals;
- the underlying securities are instruments in accordance with the definition given under points 1.1(a) and 1.1(b) or financial or macroeconomic indices, interest rates, currencies or other underlying instruments in which the Company may invest either directly or indirectly via other existing UCI or UCITS pursuant to its investment policy;
- the Target Fund ensures, through adequate diversification of the underlying assets, that the diversification requirements applicable to them and listed in the section entitled "Risk diversification" are adhered to;
- the counterparties in transactions involving OTC derivatives are institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to the categories admitted by the CSSF and expressly approved by the Company. The approval process by the Company is based on the principles drawn up by UBS AM credit risk and concerning, inter alia, the creditworthiness, reputation and experience of the relevant counterparty in settling transactions of this type, as well as their willingness to provide capital. The Company maintains a list of counterparties it has approved;
- the OTC derivatives are valued daily in a reliable and verifiable manner and may be sold, liquidated or settled by means of a back-to-back transaction at any time, upon the Company's initiative and at the appropriate fair value; and
- the counterparty is not granted discretion regarding the composition of the portfolio managed by the Target Fund (e.g. in the case of a total return swap or a derivative financial instrument with similar characteristics), or regarding the underlying of the relevant OTC derivative.

(h) Money market instruments as defined in the section titled "Investment policy of the Target Fund" that are not traded on a regulated market, provided that the issuance or issuer of these instruments is subject to regulations protecting investors and investments, and provided that these instruments are:

- issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local entity or the central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the EU or European Investment Bank, a non-Member State, or, in the case of a federal state, a Member State of the federation, or by a public international institution of which at least one Member State is a member;
- issued by an undertaking whose securities are traded on the regulated markets listed under point 1.1(a), (b) and (c);

- issued or guaranteed by an institution subject to prudential supervision in accordance with the criteria laid down in community law, or by an institution subject to supervision that, in the opinion of the CSSF, is at least as stringent as that provided for in community law, and that complies with community law; or
- issued by other issuers belonging to a category approved by the CSSF, provided that regulations protecting investors that are equivalent to those in the first, second or third points above apply to investments in these instruments, and provided that the issuers constitute either a company with equity capital amounting to at least 10 million euro (EUR 10,000,000) that prepares and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, or an entity within a group encompassing one or more listed companies and responsible for its financing, or an entity which is to fund the securitisation of liabilities by means of a credit line provided by a bank.

1.2 In derogation of the investment restrictions set out in point 1.1, the Target Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities and money market instruments other than those named in point 1.1.

1.3 The Company ensures that the overall risk associated with derivatives does not exceed the overall net value of the Company portfolio. As part of its investment strategy, the Target Fund may invest in derivatives within the limits set out in points 2.2 and 2.3, provided the overall risk of the underlying instruments does not exceed the investment limits stipulated in point 2.

1.4 The Target Fund may hold liquid assets on an ancillary basis.

2. Risk diversification

2.1 In accordance with the principle of risk diversification, the Company is not permitted to invest more than 10% of the net assets of the Target Fund in securities or money market instruments from a single institution. The Company may not invest more than 20% of the net assets of the Target Fund in deposits with a single institution. In transactions by the Target Fund in OTC derivatives, counterparty risk must not exceed 10% of the assets of the Target Fund if the counterparty is a credit institution as defined in point 1.1(f). The maximum allowable counterparty risk is reduced to 5% in transactions with other counterparties. The total value of all positions in the securities and money market instruments of those institutions that account for more than 5% of the net assets of the Target Fund may not exceed 40% of the net assets of the Target Fund. This restriction does not apply to deposits and transactions in OTC derivatives with financial institutions which are subject to prudential supervision.

2.2 Regardless of the maximum limits set out in point 2.1, the Target Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in a single institution through a combination of:

- securities and money market instruments issued by this institution;
- deposits with this institution; and/or
- OTC derivatives traded with this institution.

2.3 In derogation of the above, the following applies:

(a) The maximum limit of 10% mentioned in point 2.1 is raised to 25% for certain bonds which fall under the definition of covered bonds in point (1) of Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2019/2162 of the European Parliament and of the Council and for bonds that were issued before 8 July 2022 by credit institutions domiciled in an EU member state and subject, in that particular country, to special prudential supervision by public authorities designed to protect the holders of these instruments. In particular, funds originating from the issue of such bonds issued before 8 July 2022 must, in accordance with the law, be invested in assets that provide sufficient cover for the obligations arising from them during the entire term of the bonds and that provide a preferential right to payment of the capital and interest in the event of insolvency of the issuer. If the Target Fund invests more than 5% of its net assets in bonds of a single issuer, then the total value of these investments may not exceed 80% of the value of the net assets of the Target Fund.

(b) The maximum limit of 10% is raised to 35% for securities or money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EU member state or its local authorities, by another approved state, or by public international bodies of which one or more EU member states are members. Securities and money market instruments that come under the special ruling referenced in point 2.3(a) and (b) are not accounted for in calculating the aforementioned 40% maximum limit pertaining to risk diversification.

(c) The limits set out in points 2.1, 2.2, 2.3(a) and (b) may not be aggregated; therefore, the investments listed in these paragraphs made in securities or money market instruments of a single issuing institution, or in deposits with that institution or derivatives thereof, may not exceed 35% of the net assets of the Target Fund.

(d) Companies belonging to the same group for the purposes of consolidated accounts, as defined by Council Directive 83/349/EEC or recognised international accounting rules, must be treated as a single issuer for the calculation of the investment limits set out in this section. However, investments by the Target Fund in securities and money market instruments of a single corporate group may total up to 20% of the assets of the Target Fund.

(e) In the interest of risk diversification, the Company is authorised to invest up to 100% of the Target Fund's net assets in securities and money market instruments from various issues that are guaranteed or issued by an EU member state or its local authorities, another authorised OECD member state, China, Russia, Brazil, Indonesia or Singapore, or by public international bodies of which one or more EU member states are members. These securities and money market instruments must be divided into at least six different issues, with securities or money market instruments from a single issue not exceeding 30% of the total net assets of the Target Fund.

2.4 The following provisions apply with regard to investments in other UCITS or UCIs:

(a) The Company may invest up to 20% of the net assets of the Target Fund in units of a single UCITS or other UCI. In implementing this investment limit, each sub-fund of a UCI comprising multiple sub-funds is treated as an independent issuer, provided each of these sub-funds is individually liable in respect of third parties.

(b) Investments in units of UCIs other than UCITS may not exceed 30% of the Target Fund's net assets. The assets of the UCITS or other UCI in which the Target Fund has invested are not included when calculating the maximum limits set out in points 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3.

2.5 The Target Fund may subscribe, acquire and/or hold shares that are to be issued by or have been issued by one or more other target sub-funds of the Company, provided that:

- the target sub-fund does not itself invest in the Target Fund that is investing in that target sub-fund; and
- the target sub-funds to be acquired may, in accordance with their sales prospectuses or articles of incorporation, invest no more than 10% of their own assets in units of other target sub-funds of the same UCI; and
- any voting rights associated with the securities in question is suspended for the period they are held by the Target Fund in question, regardless of their appropriate valuation in financial accounts and periodic reports; and
- as long as these securities are held by the Target Fund, their value is not, in any event, included in the calculation of the Target Fund's net asset value described in the Law of 2010 to verify the minimum net assets in accordance with that law; and
- no administration/subscription or redemption fees are double charged at the level of the Target Fund and that of the target sub-fund in which it invests.

3. Investment restrictions

The Company is prohibited from:

3.1 Acquiring securities, if the subsequent sale of these is restricted in any way by contractual agreements;

3.2 Acquiring shares with voting rights that would enable the Company, possibly in collaboration with other investment funds under its management, to exert a significant influence on the management of an issuer;

3.3 Acquiring more than:

- 10% of the non-voting shares of a single issuer;
- 10% of the debt instruments of a single issuer;
- 25% of the units of a single UCITS or UCI;
- 10% of the money market instruments of a single issuer.

In the latter three cases, the restrictions on acquiring securities need not be observed if, at the time of acquisition, it is impossible to determine the gross sum of debt instruments or money market instruments, and the net sum of units issued.

The following are exempt from the provisions of points 3.2 and 3.3

- securities and money market instruments which are issued or guaranteed by an EU member state, its local authorities or by another approved state;
- securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-EU member state;
- securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies to which one or more Member States of the EU belong;
- shares in a company in a non-Member State that primarily invests its assets in the securities of issuers domiciled in that non-Member State, where under that non-Member State's law, holding such shares is the only way to legally invest in the securities of that non-Member State's issuers. In doing so, the provisions of the Law of 2010 must be complied with; and
- shares in subsidiary companies that carry out certain administrative, advisory or sales activities surrounding the repurchase of units at the behest of shareholders, in the country in which they are located and exclusively on behalf of the Company.

3.4 Short-selling securities, money market instruments or other instruments listed in point 1.1(e), (g) and (h);

3.5 Acquiring precious metals or related certificates;

3.6 Investing in real estate and purchasing or selling commodities or commodities contracts;

3.7 Taking out loans, unless:

- the loan is a back-to-back loan to purchase foreign currency;
- the loan is only temporary and does not exceed 10% of the net assets of the Target Fund;

3.8 Granting loans or acting as guarantor for third parties. This restriction does not prevent the acquisition of securities, money market instruments or the other instruments listed in point 1.1(e), (g) and (h) if these are not fully paid up.

The Company is authorised to introduce additional investment restrictions at any time in the interests of the shareholders, provided these are necessary to ensure compliance with the laws and regulations of those countries in which Company shares are offered and sold.

4. Pooling of assets

The Company may permit internal pooling and/or joint management of assets from the Target Fund in the interests of efficiency. In this case, assets from different sub-funds will be managed together. The assets under joint management are referred to as a "pool". Pools are used exclusively for internal management purposes, are not separate units and cannot be accessed directly by shareholders.

5. Pooling

The Company may invest and manage all or part of the portfolio assets held by two or more target sub-funds (for this purpose called "participating sub-funds") in the form of a pool. Such an asset pool is created by transferring to it cash and other assets (if these assets are in line with the investment policy of the pool concerned) from each of the participating sub-funds to the asset pool. The Company can then make further transfers to the individual asset pools. Equally, assets can also be transferred back to a participating sub-fund up to the amount of the participation of the sub-fund concerned.

The participation of a participating sub-fund in an asset pool is evaluated by reference to notional shares of the same value in the relevant asset pool. When an asset pool is created, the Company shall specify the initial value of the notional shares (in a currency that the Company considers appropriate) and allot to each participating sub-fund notional shares having an aggregate value equal to the amount of the cash (or other assets) it has contributed. Thereafter, the value of the notional shares will then be determined by dividing the net assets of the asset pool by the number of existing notional shares.

If additional cash or assets are contributed to or withdrawn from an asset pool, the notional shares assigned to the participating sub-fund concerned will increase or diminish, as the case may be, by a number, which is determined by dividing the amount of cash or the value of assets contributed or withdrawn by the current value of the participating sub-fund's participation in the asset pool. If cash is contributed to the asset pool, for calculation purposes it is reduced by an amount that the Company considers appropriate in order to take account of any tax expenses as well as the closing charges and acquisition costs relating to the investment of the cash concerned. If cash is withdrawn, a corresponding deduction may be made in order to take account of any costs related to the disposal of securities or other assets of the asset pool.

Dividends, interests and other income-like distributions, which are obtained from the assets of an asset pool, are allocated to the asset pool concerned and thus lead to an increase in the respective net assets. If the Company is liquidated, the assets of an asset pool are allocated to the participating sub-funds in proportion to their respective share in the asset pool.

6. Joint management

In order to reduce operating, administrative and management costs and at the same time to permit broader diversification of investments, the Company may decide to manage part or all of the assets of one or more sub-funds in combination with assets that belong to other sub-funds or to other undertakings for collective investment. In the following paragraphs, the term "jointly managed entities" refers globally to the Company and each of its sub-funds and all entities with or between which a joint management agreement would exist; the term "jointly managed assets" refers to the entire assets of these jointly managed entities which are managed according to the same aforementioned agreement. As part of the joint management agreement, the relevant Company's portfolio manager(s) will, on a consolidated basis for the relevant jointly managed entities, be entitled to make decisions on investments and sales of assets which have an influence on the composition of the Company's and its sub-funds' portfolio. Each jointly managed entity holds a portion in the jointly managed assets corresponding to the proportion of its net assets to the total value of the jointly managed assets. This proportionate holding (for this purpose called the "participation arrangement") applies to each and all investment categories which are held or acquired in the context of joint management. Decisions regarding investments and/or sales of investments have no effect on this participation arrangement: further investments will be allotted to the jointly managed entities in the same proportions and, in the event of a sale of assets, these will be subtracted proportionately from the jointly managed assets held by the individual jointly managed entities.

In the case of new subscriptions in one of the jointly managed entities, the subscription proceeds are to be allocated to the jointly managed entities in accordance with the changed participation arrangement resulting from the increase in net assets of the jointly managed entity having benefited from the subscriptions. The level of the investments will be modified by the transfer of assets from one jointly managed entity to the other, and thus adapted to suit the changed participation arrangement. Similarly, in the case of redemptions for one of the jointly managed entities, the necessary liquid funds shall be taken from the liquid funds of the jointly managed entities in accordance with the changed participation arrangement resulting from the reduction in net assets of the jointly managed entity which has been the subject of the redemptions, and in this case the particular level of all investments will be adjusted to suit the changed participation arrangement.

Shareholders should be aware that the joint management agreement may result in the composition of the assets of the Target Fund being affected by events which concern other jointly managed entities, e.g. subscriptions and redemptions, unless the members of the Company or one of the duly appointed agents of the Company resort to special measures. If all other aspects remain unchanged, subscriptions received by an entity under joint management with the Target Fund will therefore result in an increase in the cash reserve of the Target Fund. Conversely, redemptions of an entity under joint management with the Target Fund will result in a reduction of the cash reserve of the Target Fund. However, subscriptions and redemptions can be executed on the special account that is opened for each jointly managed entity outside the joint management agreement and through which subscriptions and redemptions must pass. Because of the possibility of posting extensive subscriptions and redemptions to these special accounts, and the possibility that the Company or one of the duly appointed agents of the Company may decide at any time to terminate the participation of the Target Fund in the joint management agreement, the Target Fund may avoid having to rearrange its portfolio if this could adversely affect the interests of the Company, its sub-funds and its shareholders.

If a change in the portfolio composition of the Company or one or several of its relevant sub-funds as a result of redemptions or payments of fees and expenses referring to another jointly managed entity (i.e. which cannot be counted as belonging to the Company or the Target Fund) might result in a violation of the investment restrictions applying to the Company or the Target Fund, the relevant assets will be excluded from the joint management agreement before implementing the change so that they are not affected by the resulting adjustments.

Jointly managed assets of the Target Fund will only be managed in common with assets intended to be invested according to the same investment objectives that apply to the jointly managed assets in order to ensure that investment decisions are compatible in all respects with the investment policy of the Target Fund. Jointly managed assets may only be managed in common with assets for which the same portfolio manager is authorised to make decisions in investments and the sale of investments, and for which the Depositary also acts as a depositary so as to ensure that the Depositary is capable of performing its functions and responsibilities in accordance with the Law of 2010 and statutory requirements in all respects for the Company and its sub-funds. The Depositary must always keep the assets of the Company separate from those of the other jointly managed entities; this allows it to determine the assets of the Company and of each individual sub-fund accurately at any time. Since the investment policy of the jointly managed entities does not have to correspond exactly with that of a sub-fund, it is possible that their joint investment policy may be more restrictive than that of that sub-fund.

The Company may decide to terminate the joint management agreement at any time without giving prior notice.

Shareholders may enquire at any time at the Company's registered office as to the percentage of jointly managed assets and entities with which there is a joint management agreement at the time of their enquiry.

The composition and percentages of jointly managed assets must be stated in the annual reports. Joint management agreements with non-Luxembourg entities are permissible if (i) the agreement in which the non-Luxembourg entity is involved is governed by Luxembourg law and Luxembourg jurisdiction or (ii) each jointly managed entity is equipped with such rights that no creditor and no insolvency or bankruptcy administrator of the non-Luxembourg entity has access to the assets or is authorised to freeze them.

7. Special techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments

Subject to the conditions and limits set out in the Law of 2010, the Company and the Target Fund may use repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements and/or other techniques and instruments that have securities and money market instruments as underlying assets for efficient portfolio management purposes in accordance with the requirements defined by the CSSF (the "techniques"). If such transactions relate to the use of derivatives, the terms and limits must comply with the provisions of the Law of 2010. The techniques will be used on an ongoing basis as described in the section "Exposure to securities financing transactions" above, but it may be decided from time to time, depending on market conditions, to suspend or reduce exposure to securities financing transactions. The use of these techniques and instruments must be in accordance with the best interests of the investors.

Repurchase agreements are transactions in which one party sells a security to the other party with a simultaneous agreement to repurchase the security at a fixed future date at a stipulated price reflecting a market rate of interest unrelated to the coupon rate of the securities. A reverse repurchase agreement is a transaction whereby the Target Fund purchases securities from a counterparty and simultaneously commits to resell the securities to the counterparty at an agreed upon date and price. A securities lending agreement is an agreement whereby title to the "loaned" securities is transferred by a "lender" to a "borrower" with the borrower contracting to deliver "equivalent securities" to the lender at a later date ("securities lending").

Securities lending may be effected only via recognised clearing houses such as Clearstream International or Euroclear, or using first-class financial institutions that specialise in such activities and following the procedure specified by them. In the case of securities lending transactions, the Company must, in principle, receive collateral, the value of which must at least correspond to the total value of the securities lent out and any accrued interest thereon. This collateral must be issued in a form of financial collateral permitted by the provisions of Luxembourg law. Such collateral is not required if the transaction is effected via Clearstream International or Euroclear, or another organisation which guarantees the Company that the value of the securities lent will be refunded.

The provisions of the section entitled "Collateral management" above shall apply accordingly to the management of collateral that was left to the Company within the scope of securities lending. In derogation from the provisions of the section entitled "Collateral management" above, shares from the finance sector are accepted as securities within the framework of securities lending. Service providers that provide services to the Company in the field of securities lending have the right to receive a fee in return for their services that is in line with the market standards. The amount of this fee will be reviewed annually and adjusted if necessary.

Currently, 60% of the gross proceeds received from securities lending transactions negotiated at arm's length are credited to the Target Fund, while 40% of the gross proceeds are retained as costs/fees by UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch as the securities lending intermediary and UBS Switzerland AG as the securities lending service provider. All costs/fees for operating the securities lending program are paid from the securities lending agent's share of gross income. This includes all direct and indirect costs/fees incurred through securities lending activities. UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch and UBS Switzerland AG are part of the UBS Group. Furthermore, the Company has drawn up internal framework agreements regarding securities lending. These framework agreements contain, among other things, the relevant definitions, the description of the principles and standards of the contractual management of the securities lending transaction, the quality of the collateral, the approved counterparties, the risk management, the fees to be paid to third parties and fees to be received by the Company, as well as the information to be published in the annual and semi-annual reports.

The board of directors of the Company has approved instruments of the following asset classes as collateral from securities lending transactions and determined the following haircuts to be used on these instruments:

Asset class	**Minimum haircut (% deduction from market value)**
Fixed and variable-rate interest-bearing instruments	
Instruments issued by a state belonging to the G-10 (apart from the US, Japan, the UK, Germany and Switzerland, including their federal states and cantons as issuers) and with a minimum rating of A*	2%
Instruments issued by the US, Japan, the UK, Germany and Switzerland, including their federal states and cantons**	0%
Bonds with a minimum rating of A	2%
Instruments issued by supranational organisations	2%
Instruments issued by an entity and belonging to an issue with a minimum rating of A	4%
Instruments issued by a local authority and with a minimum rating of A	4%
Shares	8%
Equities listed on the following indexes are accepted as permissible collateral:	Bloomberg ID
Australia (S&P/ASX 50 INDEX)	AS31
Austria (AUSTRIAN TRADED ATX INDX)	ATX
Belgium (BEL 20 INDEX)	BEL20
Canada (S&P/TSX 60 INDEX)	SPTSX60
Denmark (OMX COPENHAGEN 20 INDEX)	KFX
Europe (Euro Stoxx 50 Pr)	SX5E
Finland (OMX HELSINKI 25 INDEX)	HEX25
France (CAC 40 INDEX)	CAC
Germany (DAX INDEX)	DAX
Hong Kong (HANG SENG INDEX)	HSI
Japan (NIKKEI 225)	NKY
Netherlands (AEX-Index)	AEX
New Zealand (NZX TOP 10 INDEX)	NZSE10
Norway (OBX STOCK INDEX)	OBX
Singapore (Straits Times Index STI)	FSSTI
Sweden (OMX STOCKHOLM 30 INDEX)	OMX

Switzerland (SWISS MARKET INDEX)	SMI
Switzerland (SPI SWISS PERFORMANCE IX)	SPI
UK (FTSE 100 INDEX)	UKX
US (DOW JONES INDUS. AVG)	INDU
US (NASDAQ 100 STOCK INDX)	NDX
US (S&P 500 INDEX)	SPX
US (RUSSELL 1000 INDEX)	RIY

** In this table, “rating” refers to the rating scale used by Standard & Poor’s (“S&P"). Ratings by S&P, Moody’s and Fitch are used in line with their corresponding scales. If the ratings given to a certain issuer by these rating agencies are not uniform, then the lowest rating shall apply.*

*** Unrated issues by these states are also eligible. No haircut is applied to these either.*

In general, the following requirements apply to repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements:

i. Counterparties to a repurchase/reverse repurchase agreement or securities lending agreement will be entities with legal personality typically located in OECD jurisdictions and will be subject to a credit assessment. Where the counterparty is subject to a credit rating by any agency registered and supervised by ESMA, that rating shall be taken into account in the credit assessment. Where a counterparty is downgraded to A2 or below (or comparable rating) by such a credit rating agency, a new credit assessment in respect of the counterparty will be undertaken without delay.

ii. The Company must be able at any time to recall any security that has been lent out or terminate any securities lending agreement into which it has entered.

iii. When the Company enters into a reverse repurchase agreement it must ensure that it is able at any time to recall the full amount of cash (including the interest incurred up to the time of being recalled) or to terminate the reverse repurchase agreement on either an accrued basis or a mark-to-market basis. When the cash is recallable at any time on a mark-to-market basis, the mark-to-market value of the reverse repurchase agreement should be used for the calculation of the net asset value of the Target Fund. Fixed-term reverse repurchase agreements that do not exceed seven days should be considered as arrangements on terms that allow the assets to be recalled at any time by the Company.

iv. When the Company enters into a repurchase agreement it must ensure that it is able at any time to recall any securities subject to the repurchase agreement or to terminate the repurchase agreement into which it has entered. Fixed-term repurchase agreements that do not exceed seven days should be considered as arrangements on terms that allow the assets to be recalled at any time by the Company.

v. Repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements or securities lending do not constitute borrowing or lending for the purposes of the Law of 2010.

vi. All the revenues arising from efficient portfolio management techniques, net of direct and indirect operational costs/fees, will be returned to the Target Fund.

vii. Any direct and indirect operational costs/fees arising from efficient portfolio management techniques that may be deducted from the revenue delivered to the Target Fund must not include hidden revenue. Such direct and indirect operational costs/fees will be paid to the entities outlined in the respective annual or semi-annual report of the Company, which shall indicate the amounts of the respective fees and whether the entities are related to the Management Company or the Depositary.

In general, the following applies to total return swaps:

(i) one hundred percent (100%) of the net return from total return swaps less direct and indirect operating costs/fees reverts to the Target Fund.

(ii) All direct and indirect operating costs/fees incurred on total return swaps will be paid to the entities outlined in the annual and semi-annual report of the Company.

(iii) There are no fee-splitting arrangements for total return swaps.

The Company and the Target Fund may under no circumstances deviate from their investment objectives for these transactions. Equally, the use of these techniques may not cause the risk level of the Target Fund to increase significantly with regard to its original risk level (i.e. without the use of these techniques).

With regards to the risks inherent to the use of these techniques, reference is made here to the information contained in the section entitled "Risks connected with the use of efficient portfolio management techniques".

The Company ensures that it or its appointed service providers will monitor and manage the risks incurred through the use of these techniques, particularly counterparty risk, as part of the risk management procedure. The monitoring of potential conflicts of interest arising from transactions with companies associated with the Company, the Management Company and the Depositary is primarily carried out through reviewing the contracts and corresponding processes on a regular basis. Furthermore, the Company ensures that, despite the use of these techniques and instruments, the investors' redemption applications can be processed at any time.

FEES AND CHARGES OF THE TARGET FUND

Preliminary Charge	Up to 6.00% of the net asset value per share of the Target Fund ***Please note that the Fund will not be charged the preliminary charge when it invests in the Target Fund.***
Redemption Fee	Not applicable
Flat Fee	Up to 2.45% per annum of the net asset value of the Target Fund. Maximum flat fee based on the net asset value of the Company is paid from the Company's assets for the management, administration, portfolio management and distribution of the Company (if applicable), as well as for all depositary tasks, such as the safekeeping and supervision of the Company's assets, the processing of payment transactions and all other tasks as determined by the Company. ***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.***

SUSPENSION OF CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE OF THE TARGET FUND

The Company is authorised to temporarily suspend the calculation of the net asset value and the issue, redemption and conversion of the shares of any class of the Target Fund and the Target Fund in the following circumstances:

(a) during any period when any of the stock exchanges or other markets on which the valuation of a significant and substantial part of any of the investments of the Company attributable to the Target Fund from time to time is based, or any of the foreign-exchange markets in whose currency the net asset value any of the investments of the Company attributable to the Target Fund from time to time or a significant portion of them is denominated, are closed except on customary bank holidays or during which trading and dealing on any such markets is suspended or restricted or if such markets are temporarily exposed to severe fluctuations, provided that such restriction or suspension affects the valuation of the investments of the Company attributable to the Target Fund quoted thereon;

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

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

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

(e) if political, economic, military or other circumstances beyond the control or influence of the Company make it impossible to access the Company's assets under normal conditions without seriously harming the interests of the shareholders;

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

(g) upon the publication of a notice convening a general meeting of shareholders for the purpose of the liquidation of the Company;

(h) to the extent that such suspension is justified by the necessity to protect the shareholders, upon publication of a notice convening a general meeting of shareholders for the purpose of the merger of the Company or one or more of its sub-funds, or upon publication of a notice informing the shareholders of the decision of the of the Company to merge one or more sub-fund(s); and

(i) when restrictions on foreign exchange transactions or other transfers of assets render the execution of the Company's transactions impossible.

In addition, the Company is empowered:

(a) to refuse subscription applications at its own discretion;

(b) to compulsorily redeem shares at any time which were subscribed to or purchased in defiance of an exclusion order.

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

UNDERSTANDING THE RISKS OF THE FUND AND THE TARGET FUND

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

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

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

	GENERAL RISKS OF THE FUND
	where there is good and sufficient reason to do so. Such exceptional circumstances may include, amongst other, suspension of dealing by the Target Fund. In such case, Unit Holders will not be able to redeem their Units and will be compelled to remain invested in the Fund for a longer period of time. Hence, their investments will continue to be subject to the risks inherent to the Fund.
Related party transaction risk	The Fund may also have dealings with parties related to AHAM. Nevertheless, it is our policy that all transactions with related parties are to be executed on terms which are best available to the Fund and which are not less favourable to the Fund than an arm's length transaction between independent parties.

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

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

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
Market risk	The investments of the Company are subject to normal market fluctuations and the risks inherent in equity or fixed-income securities and similar instruments and there can be no assurances that appreciation will occur. The price of shares can go down as well as up and investors may not realise their initial investment. Although the Target Fund Manager will attempt to restrict the exposure of the Company to market movements, there is no guarantee that this strategy will be successful.
Currency risk	The shares may be denominated in different currencies and shares will be issued and redeemed in those currencies. Certain of the assets of the Company may, however, be invested in securities and other investments which are denominated in other currencies. Accordingly, the value of such assets may be affected favourably or unfavourably by fluctuations in currency rates. The Company will be subject to foreign exchange risks. The Company may engage in currency hedging but there can be no guarantee that such a strategy will prevent losses. In addition, prospective investors whose assets and liabilities are predominantly in other currencies should take into account the potential risk of loss arising from fluctuations in value between the reference currency of the Target Fund and such other currencies.
Liquidity risk	The Target Fund may invest in certain securities that subsequently become difficult to sell because of reduced liquidity which may have an adverse impact on their market price and consequently the net asset value of the Target Fund. Reduced liquidity for such securities may be driven by unusual or extraordinary economic or market events, such as the deterioration in the creditworthiness of an issuer or the lack of efficiency of a given market. In extreme market situations, there may be few willing buyers and the investments cannot be readily sold at the desired time or price, and the Target Fund

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
	may have to accept a lower price to sell the investments or may not be able to sell the investments at all. Trading in particular securities or other instruments may be suspended or restricted by the relevant exchange or by a governmental or supervisory authority and the Target Fund may incur a loss as a result. An inability to sell a portfolio position can adversely affect the Target Fund's value or prevent the Target Fund from being able to take advantage of other investment opportunities. To meet redemption requests, the Target Fund may be forced to sell investments at an unfavorable time and/or conditions.
ESG risks	A "sustainability risk" means an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment. If a sustainability risk associated with an investment materialises, it could lead to the loss in value of an investment.
Bonds	Bonds are subject to both actual and perceived measures of creditworthiness. Bonds could be affected by adverse publicity and investor perception, which may not be based on fundamental analysis, and would have a negative effect on the value and liquidity of the bond.
Emerging markets	Emerging markets are at an early stage of development and suffer from increased risk of expropriation, nationalisation and social, political and economic insecurity. The following is an overview of the general risks entailed by involvement in the emerging markets: – Counterfeit securities - due to the weakness in supervisory structures, securities purchased by the Target Fund may be counterfeit. Hence it is possible to suffer losses. – Liquidity difficulties - the buying and selling of securities can be costlier, lengthier and in general more difficult than is the case in more developed markets. Difficulties with liquidity can also increase price volatility. Many emerging markets are small, have low trading volumes and suffer from low liquidity and high price volatility. – Currency fluctuations - the currencies of countries in which the Target Fund invests, compared with the currency of account of the Target Fund, can undergo substantial fluctuations once the Target Fund has invested in these currencies. Such fluctuations may have a significant effect on the Target Fund's income. It is not possible to apply currency risk hedging techniques to all currencies in emerging market countries. – Currency export restrictions - it cannot be excluded that emerging markets limit or temporarily suspend the export of currencies. Consequently, it may not be possible for the Target Fund to repatriate sales proceeds without delays. – Settlement and custody risks - the settlement and custody systems in emerging market countries are not as well developed as those in developed markets. Standards are not as high and the supervisory authorities not as experienced. Consequently, settlement may be delayed, thereby posing disadvantages for liquidity and securities. – Restrictions on buying and selling - in some cases, emerging markets can place restrictions on the buying of securities by foreign investors. Some securities are thus not available to the Target Fund because the maximum number allowed to be held by foreign unitholders has been exceeded. In addition, the participation of foreign investors in the net income, capital and distributions may be subject to restrictions or government approval. Emerging markets may also limit the sale of securities by foreign investors. Should the Target Fund be barred due to such a restriction from selling its securities in an emerging market, it will try to obtain an exceptional approval from the authorities responsible or to counter the negative impact of this restriction through its investments in other markets. The Target Fund will only invest in markets in which the restrictions are acceptable. However, it is not possible to prevent additional restrictions from being imposed.

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	– Accounting - the accounting, auditing and reporting standards, methods, practices and disclosures required by companies in emerging markets differ from those in developed markets in respect of content, quality and the deadlines for providing information to investors. It may thus be difficult to correctly evaluate the investment options.
China market risk	Investing in the securities markets in the PRC is subject to the risks of investing in emerging markets generally and the risks specific to the PRC market. Many of the PRC economic reforms are unprecedented or experimental and are subject to adjustment and modification, and such adjustment and modification may not always have a positive effect on foreign investment in joint stock companies in the PRC or in listed securities such as Chinese A-shares. The Target Fund is not a bank deposit and is not guaranteed. There is no guarantee of the repayment of the principal investment. The profitability of the investments of the Target Fund could be adversely affected by a worsening of general economic conditions in the PRC or global markets. Factors such as PRC government policy, fiscal policy, interest rates, inflation, investor sentiment, the availability and cost of credit, the liquidity of the PRC financial markets and the level and volatility of equity prices could significantly affect the value of the Target Fund's underlying investments and thus the share price. The choice of A-shares currently available to the Target Fund Manager may be limited as compared with the choice available in other markets. There may also be a lower level of liquidity in the A-share markets, which are relatively smaller in terms of both combined total market value and the number of shares which are available for investment as compared with other markets. This could potentially lead to severe price volatility. The national regulatory and legal framework for capital markets and joint stock companies in the PRC are still developing when compared with those of developed countries. However, the effects of such reform on the A-share market as a whole remain to be seen. In addition, there is a relatively low level of regulation and enforcement activity in these securities markets. Settlement of transactions may be subject to delay and administrative uncertainties. Further, regulations continue to develop and may change without notice which may further delay redemptions or restrict liquidity. There may not be regulation and monitoring of the Chinese securities markets and activities of investors, brokers and other participants equivalent to that in certain more developed markets. PRC companies are required to follow PRC accounting standards and practice which, to a certain extent, follow international accounting standards. However, there may be significant differences between financial statements prepared by accountants following PRC accounting standards and practice and those prepared in accordance with international accounting standards. Both the Shanghai and Shenzhen securities markets are in the process of development and change. This may lead to trading volatility, difficulty in the settlement and recording of transactions and difficulty in interpreting and applying the relevant regulations. The PRC government has been developing a comprehensive system of commercial laws and considerable progress has been made in the promulgation of laws and regulations dealing with economic matters such as corporate organization and governance, foreign investment, commerce, taxation and trade. Because these laws, regulations and legal requirements are relatively recent, their interpretation and enforcement involve uncertainties. In addition, the PRC laws for investor protection are still in developing stage and may be less sophisticated than those in developed countries. Investments in the PRC will be sensitive to any significant change in political, social or economic policy in the PRC. Such sensitivity may, for the reasons specified above, adversely affect the capital growth and thus the performance of these investments.

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	The PRC government's control of currency conversion and future movements in exchange rates may adversely affect the operations and financial results of the companies invested in by the Target Fund. In light of the above mentioned factors, the price of A-shares may fall significantly in certain circumstances.
QFI risk	**QFII / QFI investment** Under the prevailing regulations in the PRC, foreign investors can invest in the A-share market and other QFI permissible securities through institutions that have obtained qualified status such as QFI status in the PRC. The current QFI regulations impose strict restrictions (such as investment guidelines) on A-share investments. The Target Fund is not a QFI, but may invest directly in A-shares and other QFI permissible securities via the QFI status of the Target Fund Manager. All or most of the Target Fund's investments in the PRC will be made and held through the QFI status of UBS Asset Management (Singapore) Ltd. and/or UBS Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited. Potential investors should note that there is no guarantee that the Target Fund will continue to benefit from the QFI status of the Target Fund Manager nor that it will be made exclusively available to the Target Fund. The Target Fund Manager has assumed dual roles as the Target Fund Manager of the Target Fund and a qualified QFI. The Target Fund Manager will ensure all transactions and dealings will be dealt with having regard to the constitutive documents of the Target Fund as well as the relevant laws and regulations applicable to the Target Fund Manager. In the event that conflicts of interest arise, the Company will in conjunction with the Depositary and PRC Sub-Custodian (as defined below) seek to ensure that the Target Fund is managed in the best interests of shareholders and the shareholders are treated fairly. Should the Target Fund Manager lose its QFI status or retire or be removed, the Target Fund may not be able to invest in A-shares or other QFI permissible securities through the Target Fund Manager's QFI status, and the Target Fund may be required to dispose of its holdings, which would likely have a material adverse effect on the Target Fund. **QFI Regulations** The QFI regulations which regulate investments by QFIs in the PRC and the repatriation and currency conversion are relatively new. The application and interpretation of the QFI regulations are therefore relatively untested and there is uncertainty as to how they will be applied. The China Securities Regulatory Commission ("CSRC") and the PRC State Administration of Foreign Exchange ("SAFE") have been given wide discretions in the QFI regulations and there is no precedent or certainty as to how these discretions might be exercised now or in the future. At this stage of early development, the QFI regulations may be subject to further revisions in the future. There is no assurance whether such revisions will prejudice the QFI, or whether the rules governing QFI status may be revised substantially or entirely. There are rules and restrictions under current QFI regulations including rules on investment restrictions. Transaction sizes for QFII / QFIs are large and there can be restrictions on repatriation of principal invested by a QFI in the PRC due to foreign exchange control and other related rules and policies. In extreme circumstances, the Target Fund may incur significant loss due to limited investment capabilities or may not be able to fully implement or pursue its investment objectives or strategy, due to QFI investment restrictions, illiquidity of the A-share/bond market, and/or delay or disruption in execution of trades or in settlement of trades. Investors should also note that direct investments in A-shares through QFI are subject to compliance with various investment restrictions currently imposed under QFI regulations in the PRC, as amended from time to time, which are applied on each QFI and which will affect the ability of the Target Fund to invest in A-shares. Examples are as follows:

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	• the shareholding of a single qualified foreign investor or any other foreign investor must not exceed 10% of the total shares of an exchange-listed or a NEEQ -admitted company; • the aggregate shareholding of all qualified foreign investors and other foreign investors must not exceed 30% of the total shares of an exchange-listed or a NEEQ-admitted company; and • the investments should comply with the requirements as set out in the Guidance Catalogue on Industries for Foreign Investment. **PRC Broker** The Target Fund Manager as QFI will also select brokers ("PRC Brokers") to execute transactions for the Target Fund in the PRC markets. The Target Fund may incur losses due to the acts or omissions of the PRC Brokers or the PRC custodian in the execution or settlement of any transaction or in the transfer of any funds or securities. The Target Fund will use PRC Brokers appointed by the Target Fund Manager to execute transactions in the PRC markets for the account of the Target Fund. The Target Fund may have difficulty in obtaining best execution of transactions in QFI permissible securities subject to restriction/limitations under applicable QFI regulations or operational constraints such as the restriction/limitation as to the number of brokers that the Target Fund Manager as QFI may appoint. If a PRC Broker offers the Target Fund standards of execution which the Target Fund Manager reasonably believes to be amongst best practice in the PRC marketplace, the Target Fund Manager may determine that they should consistently execute transactions with that PRC Broker (including where it is an affiliate) notwithstanding that they may not be executed at the best price and shall have no liability to account to the Target Fund in respect of the difference between the price at which the Target Fund executes transactions and any other price that may have been available in the market at that relevant time. **Custody** The Depositary acts as the depositary of the Target Fund and holds the assets. The QFI on behalf of the Target Fund and the Depositary will appoint a sub-custodian for the Target Fund (the "PRC Sub-Custodian"), where the PRC Sub-Custodian will hold the assets of Target Fund invested in the PRC through the QFI registration of the Target Fund Manager. Any QFI permissible securities acquired by the Target Fund through a QFI status of the Target Fund Manager will be maintained by the PRC Sub-Custodian in separate securities account(s) and will be registered for the sole benefit and use of the Target Fund or the Company (on behalf of the Target Fund) subject to applicable laws. There will be segregation of assets by the PRC Sub-Custodian such that the assets of the Target Fund will not form part of the assets of the Target Fund Manager as QFI, the PRC Sub-Custodian, or the PRC Brokers. However, subject to the investment regulations, the Target Fund Manager (as QFI) could be the party entitled to the securities in such securities account(s) (albeit that this entitlement does not constitute an ownership interest or preclude the Target Fund Manager purchasing the securities on behalf of the Target Fund), such securities may be vulnerable to a claim by a liquidator of the Target Fund Manager and may not be as well protected as if they were registered solely in the name of the Target Fund. In particular, there is a risk that creditors of the Target Fund Manager may incorrectly assume that the Target Fund's assets belong to the Target Fund Manager and such creditors may seek to gain control of the Target Fund's assets to meet the Target Fund Manager's liabilities owed to such creditors. Investors should note that cash deposited in the cash account of the Target Fund with the PRC Sub-Custodian may not be segregated but may be a debt owing from the PRC Sub-Custodian to the Target Fund as a depositor. Such cash will be co-mingled with cash belonging to other clients of the PRC Sub-Custodian. In the event of bankruptcy or liquidation of the PRC Sub-Custodian, the Target Fund will not have any proprietary rights to the cash deposited in such cash account, and the Target Fund could become

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	an unsecured creditor, ranking pari passu with all other unsecured creditors of the PRC Sub-Custodian. The Target Fund may face difficulty and/or encounter delays in recovering such debt, or may not be able to recover it in full or at all, in which case the Target Fund will suffer losses. **Limits on Redemption** Where the Target Fund is invested in the securities market in the PRC by investing through a QFI status of the Target Fund Manager, the repatriation of invested principal and income from the PRC will be subject to the QFI regulations in effect from time to time including any regulatory requirements applicable to (including but not limited to) procedures on repatriation. Transfers and repatriations for the account of the Target Fund may be made on a daily basis by the PRC Sub-Custodian through the QFI status of the portfolio manager or investment advisor to meet the net subscriptions and redemptions of shares of the Target Fund. Please note that there is no certainty that there will be no regulatory restrictions in the PRC on the repatriation of monies by the Target Fund in future. The investment regulations and/or the approach adopted by the SAFE in relation to the repatriation of monies may change from time to time. No guarantee can be given that redemption orders can be processed in a timely manner in the event of adverse changes in relevant laws or regulations, including changes in QFI repatriation restrictions. Such restrictions may result in the suspension of the Target Fund's trading activities. **Investment Restrictions** Since there are limits on the total shares held by all underlying investors and/or all QFI holders in one PRC listed company under the QFI regulations, the capacity of the Target Fund to make investments in A-shares will be affected by the activities of all underlying investors and/or all QFI holders. The abovementioned investment restrictions will be applied to all underlying investors and/or all QFI holders. Therefore, it will be difficult in practice for the Target Fund Manager, as a QFI, to monitor the investments of the underlying investors of the Target Fund since an investor may make investment through different QFI. It is also practically difficult for the Target Fund Manager to monitor the investments made by other QFIs. **Disclosure of Interests and Short Swing Profit Rule** Under the PRC disclosure of interest requirements, the Target Fund may be deemed to be acting in concert with other funds or sub-funds managed within the Target Fund Manager's group or a substantial shareholder of the Target Fund Manager's group and therefore may be subject to the risk that the Target Fund's holdings may have to be reported in aggregate with the holdings of such other funds or sub-funds mentioned above should the aggregate holding triggers the reporting threshold under the PRC law, currently being 5% of the total issued shares of the relevant PRC listed company. This may expose the Target Fund's holdings to the public with an adverse impact on the performance of the Target Fund. In addition, subject to the interpretation of PRC courts and PRC regulators, the operation of the PRC short swing profit rule may be applicable to the Target Fund's investments with the result that where the holdings of the Target Fund (possibly with the holdings of other investors deemed as concert parties of the Target Fund) exceed 5% of the total issued shares of a PRC listed company, the Target Fund may not reduce its holdings in such company within six months of the last purchase of shares of such company. If the Target Fund violates the rule and sells any of its holdings in such company in the six month period, it may be required by the listed company to return any profits realised from such trading to the listed company. Moreover, under PRC civil procedures, the Target Fund's assets may be frozen to the extent of the claims made by such company. These risks may greatly impair the performance of the Target Fund.
Liquidity risk	The small size of some of the stock markets through which the Target Fund will invest may result in significant price volatility and a potential lack of liquidity.

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	RMB denominated debt instruments are not regularly traded and may have lower trading volumes than other more developed markets. An active secondary market for these instruments is yet to be developed. The bid and offer spread of the price of RMB denominated debt instruments may be large and the Target Fund may incur significant trading and realisation costs.
Low level of monitoring risk	The regulatory framework of stock markets within the PRC is still developing when compared with many of the world's leading stock markets and accordingly there may be a lower level of monitoring of the activities of such stock markets.
Accounting standards and disclosure risk	Accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards in the PRC may be less rigorous than international standards. As a result, certain material disclosures may not be made by some companies.
Currency risk of the RMB	As the currency of account of the Target Fund is USD, the Target Fund will be directly exposed to any fluctuation in the exchange rate between USD and RMB. In this scenario, the Target Fund invests primarily in securities denominated in RMB but its net asset value, subscription and redemption will be quoted in USD. Accordingly, a change in value of RMB against USD will result in a corresponding change in the USD net asset value of the Target Fund. For the purposes of investment through QFII / QFI, RMB are exchangeable into USD at prevailing market rates. The PRC government's control of currency exposure and future movements in exchange rates may adversely affect the operations and financial results of companies invested in by the Target Fund. RMB is not a freely convertible currency and it is subject to foreign exchange control policies of and repatriation restrictions imposed by the PRC government. If such policies or restrictions change in the future, the position of the Target Fund or its investors may be adversely affected. Conversion between RMB and USD is subject to policy restrictions and promulgations relating to RMB and relevant regulatory requirements. Relevant policies may have impact on the ability of the Target Fund to convert between RMB and USD in respect of its onshore and offshore investments, applicable exchange rate and cost of conversion. There is no assurance that conversion will not become more difficult or impossible, or that the RMB will not be subject to devaluation, revaluation or shortages in its availability. There is no guarantee that RMB will not depreciate. The Target Fund will be subject to bid/offer spread on currency conversion and transaction costs. Such foreign exchange risk and costs of conversion may result in capital loss to the Target Fund and its investors.
Concentration risk	The Target Fund is highly specialised. Although the Target Fund's investment is well diversified in terms of the number of holdings, investors should be aware that the Target Fund is likely to be more volatile than a broad-based sub-fund, such as a global equity fund, as it is more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse conditions in the country in which it invests.
Hedging risk	The Target Fund Manager is permitted, but not obliged, to use hedging techniques to attempt to offset market and currency risks. There is no guarantee that hedging techniques will achieve their desired result.
Settlement risk	In the PRC, some securities transactions are not settled on a delivery versus payment basis, as a result of which the Target Fund may have an exposure to settlement risk.
Connected party risk	The Target Fund will be investing in QFI permitted securities via the QFI status of the Target Fund Manager. Although the Target Fund Manager and the Depositary are part of the UBS group each entity will operate independently in assuming their respective duties and obligations in relation to the Target Fund and are subject to the supervision of their relevant regulators. All transactions and dealings between such entities in relation to the Target Fund will be dealt with on arm's length basis having regard to the constitutive documents of the Target Fund as well as the relevant regulatory codes applicable to such entities. In the unlikely event that conflicts of interest arise, the Target Fund in

	conjunction with the Depositary will seek to ensure that the Target Fund is managed in the best interest of shareholders and that shareholders are treated fairly.
Clearing reserve fund risk	Under the QFI regulations, the PRC Sub-Custodian is required to deposit a minimum clearing reserve fund, the percentage amount to be determined from time to time by the China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited (Shanghai and Shenzhen branches) (the "CSDCC"). The PRC Sub-Custodian will deposit a part of the assets of the Target Fund as part of its minimum clearing reserve fund. The minimum clearing reserve ratio is determined by the CSDCC from time to time and will be deposited by the PRC Sub-Custodian into its minimum clearing reserve fund. In times of rising PRC securities values, the assets of the Target Fund retained in the clearing reserve fund may have a negative impact on the performance of the Target Fund and, conversely, in times of falling PRC security values may cause the Target Fund to perform better than might otherwise have been the case.
Fixed income securities risks	**PRC debt instruments market risk** Investment in the Chinese debt instruments market may have higher volatility and price fluctuation than investment in debt instrument products in more developed markets. **Credit risk of counterparties to RMB denominated debt instruments** Investors should note that as the PRC financial market is nascent, most of the RMB denominated debt instruments are and will be unrated. RMB denominated debt instruments can be issued by a variety of issuers inside or outside the PRC including commercial banks, state policy banks, corporations etc. These issuers may have different risk profiles and their credit quality may vary. Furthermore, RMB denominated debt instruments are generally unsecured debt obligations not supported by any collateral. The Target Fund may be fully exposed to the credit/insolvency risk of its counterparties as an unsecured creditor. **Interest rate risk** Changes in macro-economic policies of the PRC (i.e. monetary policy and fiscal policy) will have an influence over capital markets affecting the pricing of the debt instruments and thus, the return of the Target Fund. The value of RMB denominated debt instruments held by the Target Fund generally will vary inversely with changes in interest rates and such variation may affect value of the Target Fund's assets accordingly. Typically, when interest rates increase, the value of fixed income assets tend to depreciate. On the contrary, when interest rates decrease, the value of fixed income assets tend to appreciate. **Valuation risk** RMB denominated debt instruments are subject to the risk of mispricing or improper valuation, i.e. operational risk that the debt instruments are not priced properly. Valuations are primarily based on the valuations from independent third-party sources where the prices are available, accordingly valuations may sometimes involve uncertainty and judgemental determination and independent pricing information may not be available at all times. **Credit rating risk** Many of the debt instruments in the PRC do not have rating assigned by international credit agencies. The credit appraisal system in the PRC is at an early stage of development; there is no standard credit rating methodology used in investment appraisal and the same rating scale may have a different meaning in different agencies. The assigned ratings may not reflect the actual financial strength of the appraised asset. Rating agencies are private services that provide ratings of the credit quality of debt instruments. Ratings assigned by a rating agency are not absolute standards of credit quality and do not evaluate market risks. Rating agencies may fail to make timely changes to credit ratings and an issuer’s current financial condition may be better or worse than a rating indicates.

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
	Credit rating downgrading risk An issuer of RMB denominated debt instruments may experience an adverse change in its financial condition which may in turn result in a decrease in its credit rating. The adverse change in financial condition or decrease in credit rating of an issuer may result in increased volatility in, and adverse impact on, the price of the relevant RMB denominated debt instruments and negatively affect liquidity, making any such debt instruments more difficult to sell.
PRC tax risk factors	There are risks and uncertainties associated with the current PRC tax laws, regulations and practice in respect of capital gains realized or interest arising from the Target Fund's investments in PRC securities (which may have retrospective effect). Any increased tax liabilities on the Target Fund may adversely affect the Target Fund's value. Based on professional and independent tax advice, the tax provisioning policy of the Target Fund is as follows: (i) Provide for 10% Withholding Income Tax ("WIT") in respect of interest income received where such WIT has not been withheld by the PRC issuers, or in respect of interest income accrued, with regard to non-government onshore PRC bonds. (ii) Provide for 6.3396% Value Added Tax ("VAT") (including surcharges) in respect of interest income received where such VAT has not been withheld by the PRC issuers, or in respect of interest income accrued, with regard to non-government onshore PRC bonds (this VAT provision applies from 1 May 2016). Upon any further changes to tax law or policies, the board of directors of the Company, in consultation with the Target Fund Manager, will, as soon as practicable, make relevant adjustments to the amount of tax provision as it considers necessary. The amount of any such tax provision will be disclosed in the accounts of the Target Fund. If the actual applicable tax levied by PRC tax authorities is greater than that provided for by the Target Fund Manager so that there is a shortfall in the tax provision amount, investors should note that the net asset value of the Target Fund may suffer more than the tax provision amount as the Target Fund will ultimately have to bear the additional tax liabilities. In this case, the then existing and new shareholders will be disadvantaged. On the other hand, if the actual applicable tax levied by PRC tax authorities is less than that provided for by the board of directors of the Company so that there is an excess in the tax provision amount, shareholders who have redeemed the shares before PRC tax authorities' ruling, decision or guidance in this respect will be disadvantaged as they would have borne the loss from the overprovision. In this case, the then existing and new shareholders may benefit if the difference between the tax provision and the actual taxation liability can be returned to the account of the Target Fund.
Risk information on investments traded via Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect or Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect ("Stock Connect")	**Risks relating to securities trading in mainland China via Stock Connect** If the Target Fund's investments in mainland China are traded via Stock Connect, there are additional risk factors in relation to these transactions. In particular, investors should note that Stock Connect is a new trading programme. There is currently no empirical data. Furthermore, the corresponding provisions could change in future. Stock Connect is subject to quota limits that could restrict the Target Fund's ability to perform transactions via Stock Connect in a timely manner. This could impair the Target Fund's ability to effectively implement its investment strategy. The scope of Stock Connect initially encompasses all securities included on the SSE 180 Index and SSE 380 Index, as well as all Chinese A-shares listed on the SSE which have corresponding H shares listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange ("SEHK") (with the exception of the SSE-listed shares which are not traded in RMB and SSE-listed shares which are under risk alert). It also extends to all securities included in the SZSE Component Index and the SZSE Small/Mid Cap Innovation Index with a market capitalisation of at least RMB 6 billion, as well as to all Chinese A-shares listed on the SZSE. Investors should also note that under the applicable regulations, a security can be removed from the Stock Connect programme. This could have an adverse effect on the Target Fund's ability to

achieve its investment objective, for example if the Target Fund Manager wishes to acquire a security that has been removed from the Stock Connect programme.

Beneficial owner of SSE and/or SZSE shares

Stock Connect consists of the 'northbound' link, through which investors in Hong Kong and abroad, such as the Target Fund, may acquire and hold Chinese A-shares listed on the SSE ("SSE shares") and/or SZSE ("SZSE shares"), and the 'southbound' link, through which investors in mainland China may acquire and hold shares listed on the SEHK.

The Target Fund trades in SSE shares and/or SZSE shares through its broker which is associated with the Company's sub-custodian and admitted to the SEHK. After settlement by brokers or depositaries (the clearing agents) these SSE shares and/or SZSE shares shall be held in accounts in the Hong Kong Central Clearing and Settlement System ("CCASS") maintained by Hong Kong Securities and Clearing Company Limited ("HKSCC"), the central securities depositary in Hong Kong and the nominee. HKSCC in turn holds the SSE shares and/or SZSE shares of all participants in a "Single Nominee Omnibus Securities Account", which is registered in its name with ChinaClear, the central securities depository in mainland China.

Since HKSCC is only the nominee and not the beneficial owner of the SSE shares and/or SZSE shares, if HKSCC were to be wound down in Hong Kong, the SSE shares and/or SZSE shares would not be deemed part of HKSCC's general assets available for distribution to creditors, even under PRC law. However, HKSCC is not required to take legal measures or initiate legal proceedings to enforce rights on behalf of investors in SSE shares and/or SZSE shares in mainland China. Foreign investors - such as the Target Fund - who invest through Stock Connect and hold SSE shares and/or SZSE shares via HKSCC are the beneficial owners of the assets and are therefore entitled to exercise their rights exclusively through the nominee.

Not protected by the Investor Compensation Fund

Investors should note that neither northbound nor southbound transactions via Stock Connect are covered by the Investor Compensation Fund in Hong Kong or the China Securities Investor Protection Fund. Investors are therefore not protected against these measures.

The Investor Compensation Fund in Hong Kong was set up to compensate investors of any nationality who sustain monetary damages as a result of a licensed intermediary or an authorised financial institution defaulting on payments in connection with exchange-traded products in Hong Kong. Examples of payment defaults are insolvency, bankruptcy or winding up, breach of fiduciary duty, misappropriation, fraud or unlawful transactions.

Risk of quotas being used up

Once the daily quotas for northbound and southbound transactions have been reached, acceptance of corresponding purchase orders will be immediately suspended and no further purchase orders will be accepted for the rest of the day. Purchase orders that have already been accepted are not affected in the event the daily quota is used up. Sell orders will continue to be accepted.

Risk of ChinaClear payment default

ChinaClear has set up a risk management system and has taken measures that have been approved by the CSRC and that are subject to its supervision. Under the general CCASS rules, should ChinaClear (as the central counterparty) not meet its obligations, HKSCC shall attempt, where applicable, in good faith to claim the outstanding Stock Connect securities and ChinaClear funds via the available legal channels and during the winding up of ChinaClear. HKSCC shall, in turn, distribute the Stock Connect securities and/or funds that can be reclaimed pro rata to qualified participants in accordance with the regulations of the competent Stock Connect authority. Investors should be aware of these regulations and the potential risk of a payment default by ChinaClear before investing in the Target Fund and its participation in northbound trading.

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
	Risk of HKSCC payment default Should HKSCC be delayed in fulfilling its obligations, or even fail to do so altogether, this could lead to settlement default or the loss of Stock Connect securities and/or associated funds. The Target Fund and its investors could incur losses as a result. Neither the Target Fund nor the Target Fund Manager is responsible or liable for such losses. **Ownership of Stock Connect securities** Stock Connect securities are unsecuritised and held by HKSCC on behalf of their holders. The physical deposit and withdrawal of Stock Connect securities are not available to the Target Fund under northbound trading. The ownership and ownership rights of the Target Fund and entitlements to Stock Connect securities (regardless of the legal nature thereof, in equity jurisprudence or otherwise) are subject to the applicable requirements, including the laws on the disclosure of interests and the restrictions on foreign share ownership. It is unclear whether the Chinese courts recognise investors and would grant them standing to initiate legal proceedings against Chinese companies in the event of disputes. This is a complex legal area and investors should seek independent professional advice.

DEALING INFORMATION

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

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

WHO IS ELIGIBLE TO INVEST?

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

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

HOW TO PURCHASE UNITS?

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

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

HOW TO MAKE PAYMENT FOR PURCHASE APPLICATION?

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

WHAT IS THE PROCESS OF THE PURCHASE APPLICATION?

- 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 a prior arrangement is made to our satisfaction.
- Sale of Units will be honoured upon receipt of a complete set of documents together with the proof of payments.

HOW TO REPURCHASE UNITS?

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

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

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

WHAT IS THE PROCESS OF REPURCHASE APPLICATION?

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

WHAT IS THE REPURCHASE PROCEEDS PAYOUT PERIOD?

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

WHAT IS THE PRICING OF UNITS?

- 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 of this Information Memorandum or with our authorised distributors.

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

WHAT IS COOLING-OFF RIGHT?

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

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

WHAT IS THE PROCESS OF COOLING-OFF APPLICATION?

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

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

WHAT ARE THE SWITCHING OPTIONS?

You are able to switch:

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

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

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

The process of the switching application is as below:

- **Switching between Classes of the Fund**

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

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

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

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

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

CAN I TRANSFER MY UNITS TO ANOTHER PERSON?

- You are allowed to transfer your Units, whether fully or partially, to another person by completing the transfer transaction form and returning it to us on a Business Day. The transfer must be made in terms of Units and not in terms of USD, MYR, SGD, AUD, GBP, EUR or RMB value. There is no minimum amount of Units required to effect a transfer except that the transferor and transferee must hold the minimum holding of Units to remain as a Unit Holder of a Class.
- It is important to note that we are at liberty to disregard or refuse to process the transfer application if the processing of such instruction will be in contravention of any law or regulatory requirements, whether or not having the force of law and/or would expose us to any liability.

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

DISTRIBUTION POLICY

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

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

  Cash Payment Process

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

  Reinvestment Process

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

SUSPENSION OF DEALING IN UNITS

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

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

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

RELATED PARTIES TO THE FUND

ABOUT THE MANAGER - AHAM

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

Our Role as the Manager

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

Our Investment Team

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

ABOUT THE TRUSTEE - TMF TRUSTEES MALAYSIA BERHAD

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

Duties and Responsibilities of the Trustee

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

Trustee's Delegate

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

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

RELEVANT INFORMATION

SALIENT TERMS OF THE DEED

Your Rights and Liabilities
You have the right, among others, to the following:-

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

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

(c) To receive quarterly and annual reports.

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

You are not liable to the following:-

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

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

Provisions Regarding Unit Holders' Meetings
Quorum Required for Convening a Unit Holders' Meeting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unit Holders' Meeting convened by the Manager or Trustee

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.

The Trustee shall 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 6.9.3 of the Deed; and

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

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

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

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

Termination of the Fund

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

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

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

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

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

Termination of a Class

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) a supplemental or 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 the Information Memorandum unless:

(a) both the Trustee and the Manager have come to an agreement on the higher rate;

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

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

INCORRECT PRICING

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

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

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

FINANCING AND SECURITIES LENDING

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

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

UNCLAIMED MONIES

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

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

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

INVESTORS INFORMATION

How can I keep track of my investments?

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

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

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

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

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

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

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

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