AHAM CAPITAL
ASSET MANAGEMENT

Information Memorandum

AHAM World Series - Global Income Fund

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

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

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

This Replacement Information Memorandum is dated 15 December 2023.
The AHAM World Series – Global Income Fund was constituted on 23 May 2016.
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
Business Address
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Tel No.: (603) 2116 6000
Fax No.: (603) 2116 6100
Toll free line: 1-800-88-7080
E-mail: customercare@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

GLOSSARY

Act	Means the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007 as originally enacted and amended or modified from time to time.
AUD	Means the Australian Dollar, the lawful currency of Australia.
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 changed to from time to time.
Business Day	Means a day on which the Bursa Malaysia and/or one or more of the foreign markets in which the Fund is invested in are open for business/trading. The Manager may declare certain Business Days as non-Business Days when deemed necessary, such as (i) in the event of market disruption; (ii) if the jurisdiction of the Target Fund declares that day as a non-business day; and/or (iii) if the Company declares that day as a non-Dealing Day for the Target Fund.
Central Bank	Means the Central Bank of Ireland or any successor regulatory authority thereto.
Central Bank UCITS Regulations	Means the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations) 2019 or such other amending or replacement regulations issued from time to time by the Central Bank.
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.
communiqué	Refers to the notice issued by the Manager to the Unit Holders.
Company	Refers to PIMCO Funds: Global Investors Series plc, an open-ended investment company with variable capital incorporated in Ireland.
CVC Capital Partners Asia Fund V	Means collectively (1) CVC Capital Partners Asia V L.P.; (2) CVC Capital Partners Investment Asia V L.P.; and (3) CVC Capital Partners Asia V Associates L.P.
Dealing Day	Means any day on which banks are open for business in the US or such other days as may be specified by the Directors with the approval of the Depositary provided there shall be one Dealing Day per fortnight and all shareholders of the Target Fund (including the Fund) will be notified in advance. Notwithstanding the foregoing, it will not be a Dealing Day for the Target Fund where either as a result of public holidays or market/stock exchange closures in any jurisdiction, it makes it difficult (i) to administer the Target Fund or (ii) value a portion of the Target Fund's assets.
Deed	Refers to the deed dated 21 April 2016, as modified by a supplemental deed dated 10 August 2016, a second supplemental deed dated 7 December 2017, a third supplemental deed dated 26 January 2018 and a fourth supplemental deed dated 8 November 2023 relating to the Fund, all entered into between the Manager and the Trustee including any supplemental and variations thereto.
Depositary	Means State Street Custodial Services (Ireland) Limited and any successor thereto appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Development Financial Institution	Means a development financial institution under the Development Financial Institutions Act 2002.
Directors	Means the Directors of the Company.
EU	Refers to the European Union.
EUR	Means Euro.
FiMM	Means the Federation of Investment Managers Malaysia.
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.
Fixed Income Securities	Includes the following instruments: (1) securities issued or guaranteed by Member States and non-Member States, their sub-divisions, agencies or instrumentalities; (2) corporate debt securities and corporate commercial paper; (3) mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities which are transferable securities that are collateralised by receivables or other assets; (4) inflation-indexed bonds issued both by governments and corporations; (5) event-linked bonds issued by both governments and corporations; (6) securities of international agencies or supranational entities; (7) debt securities whose interest is, in the opinion of bond counsel for the issuer at the time of issuance, exempt from US federal income tax (municipal bonds); (8) freely transferable and unleveraged structured notes, including securitised loan participations; (9) freely transferable and unleveraged hybrid securities which are derivatives that combine a traditional stock or bond with an option or forward contract; and (10) loan participations and loan assignments which constitute money market instruments, Fixed income securities may have fixed, variable, or floating rates of interest, and may vary inversely with respect to a reference rate.
Forward Pricing	Means the method of determining the price of a Unit which is the NAV per Unit calculated at the next valuation point after an application for purchase or repurchase request is received by the Manager.
Fund	Refers to AHAM World Series – Global Income Fund *(formerly known as Affin Hwang World Series - Global Income Fund)*.
GBP	Means the British pound sterling, the lawful currency of United Kingdom.
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 the Fund as may be replaced or amended from time to time.
Investment Advisor	Refers to Pacific Investment Management Company LLC.
Licensed Bank	Means a bank licensed under the Financial Services Act 2013.
Licensed Investment Bank	Means an investment bank licensed under the Financial Services Act 2013.
Licensed Islamic Bank	Means an Islamic bank licensed under the Islamic Financial Services Act 2013.
Manager / AHAM	Refers to AHAM Asset Management Berhad
Member State	Means a member state of the EU.
Moody's	Means Moody's Investors Service, Inc.
MYR	Means Malaysian Ringgit, the lawful currency of Malaysia.
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.
OECD	Refers to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. The 33 members of the OECD are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and US.
OTC	Means over-the-counter.
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 which in each case is in a Member State, or if not in a Member State, is provided for in the Target Fund Prospectus.
Regulations	Means the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No. 352 of 2011) and any further amendments thereto) and any regulations or notices issued by the Central Bank of Ireland pursuant thereto for the time being in force.
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.
S&P	Means Standard & Poor's Ratings Service.
SC	Means the Securities Commission Malaysia established under the Securities Commission Malaysia Act 1993.
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.
SGD	Means Singapore Dollar, the lawful currency of Singapore.
Sophisticated Investor	Refers to any person (a) who falls within any of the categories of investors set out in Part 1, Schedules 6 and 7 of the Act; (b) who acquires unlisted capital market products where the consideration is not less than two hundred and fifty thousand ringgit or equivalent in foreign currencies for each transaction whether such amount is paid for in cash or otherwise; or (c) any other person as may be determined by the SC from time to time under the Guidelines. Note: For more information, please refer to our website at www.aham.com.my for the current excerpts of Part 1, Schedules 6 and 7 of the Act and the list of other Sophisticated Investors as permitted by the SC under the Guidelines.
Special Resolution	Means a resolution passed at a meeting of Unit Holders duly convened in accordance with the Deed by a majority of not less than three-fourths (3/4) of the Unit Holders present and voting at the meeting in person or by proxy; for the avoidance of doubt, "three- fourths (3/4) of the Unit Holders present and voting" means three-fourths (3/4) of the votes cast by the Unit Holders present and voting; for the purposes of terminating the Fund or a Class, "Special Resolution" means a resolution passed at a meeting of Unit Holders duly convened in accordance with the Deed by a majority in number representing at least three-fourths (3/4) of the value of the Units held by the Unit Holders present and voting at the meeting in person or by proxy.
Target Fund	Means PIMCO Funds: Global Investors Series plc – Income Fund.
Target Fund Manager	Refers to PIMCO Global Advisors (Ireland) Limited.
Target Fund Prospectus	Means the offering document of the Target Fund dated 30 November 2022, as amended, modified or supplemented from time to time.
Trustee	Refers to TMF Trustees Malaysia Berhad.
UCITS	Refers to an Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities being an undertaking: (1) the sole objective of which is the collective investment in either or both:- transferable securities; other liquid financial assets referred to in Regulation 68 of the Regulations, of capital raised from the public and which operates on the principle of risk spreading; (2) the shares of which are, at the request of holders, repurchased or redeemed, directly or indirectly, out of the undertaking's assets.
Unit(s)	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(s), You	Refers to the person /corporation for the time being who, in full compliance with the relevant laws is a Sophisticated Investor pursuant to the Guidelines including a jointholder.
US	Means United States of America.
USD	Means United States Dollar, the lawful currency of US.
US Person	Means a US citizen or US tax resident individual (including a green-card holder, an individual with substantial US presence and an individual who has US permanent or mailing address), a US corporation, US partnership, US trust or US estate for US federal income tax purposes.

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

ABOUT AHAM WORLD SERIES - GLOBAL INCOME FUND

FUND CATEGORY	:	Bond feeder (wholesale)	**BASE CURRENCY**	:	USD
FUND TYPE	:	Income	**LAUNCH DATE**	:	23 May 2016
FINANCIAL YEAR END	:	31 August			

DISTRIBUTION POLICY
Subject to the availability of income, the Fund endeavours to distribute income on a monthly basis. However, the amount of income available for distribution may fluctuate from month to month.

At our discretion, the Fund may distribute (1) realised income, (2) realised capital gains, (3) unrealised income, (4) unrealised capital gains, (5) capital or (6) a combination of any of the above.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
The Fund aims to provide investors with regular income* through investments in global fixed income instruments.

All income distribution will either be made in the form of Units or cash.

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

PERFORMANCE BENCHMARK
Bloomberg US Aggregate Index

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We adopt 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

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

PERMITTED INVESTMENTS

The Fund will invest in the following investments:
- Collective investment scheme;
- Money market instruments;
- Deposits;
- Derivatives; and
- Any other form of investments as may be determined by us from time to time that is in line with the Fund's objective and SC guidelines.

VALUATION POINT OF THE FUND

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

VALUATION OF ASSETS

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

- **Unlisted Collective Investment Schemes**

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

- **Deposits**

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

- **Money Market Instruments**

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

- **Derivatives**

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

- **Any Other Investments**

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

ABOUT THE CLASSES

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

Classes	USD Class	MYR Class	MYR Hedged-class	SGD Hedged-class	AUD Hedged-class	GBP Hedged-class	EUR Hedged-class
Minimum Initial Investment*	USD 10,000	MYR 30,000	MYR 30,000	SGD 10,000	AUD 10,000	GBP 10,000	EUR 10,000
Minimum Additional Investment*	USD 5,000	MYR 10,000	MYR 10,000	SGD 5,000	AUD 5,000	GBP 5,000	EUR 5,000
Minimum Repurchase 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
	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

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
NAV per Unit	USD 0.50	MYR 0.50	MYR 0.50	SGD 0.50	AUD 0.50	GBP 0.50	EUR 0.50
Currency exchange rate	USD 1 = USD 1	USD 1 = RM 4	USD 1 = RM 4	USD 1 = SGD 2	USD 1 = AUD 2	USD 1 = GBP 0.80	USD 1 = EUR 0.80
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 = MYR 40,000	USD 10,000 x SGD 2 = SGD 20,000	USD 10,000 x AUD 2 = AUD 20,000	USD 10,000 x GBP 0.80 = GBP 8,000	USD 10,000 x EUR 0.80 = EUR 8,000
Units received	USD 10,000 ÷ USD 0.50 = 20,000 Units	MYR 40,000 ÷ MYR0.50 = 80,000 Units	MYR 40,000 ÷ MYR0.50 = 80,000 Units	SGD 20,000 ÷ SGD 0.50 = 40,000 Units	AUD 20,000 ÷ AUD 0.50 = 40,000 Units	GBP 8,000 ÷ GBP 0.50 = 16,000 Units	EUR 8,000 ÷ EUR 0.50 = 16,000 Units

Invested amount = USD 10,000 x currency exchange rate of the Class
Units received = Invested amount ÷ NAV per Unit of the 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) 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), GBP Hedged-class (i.e. 16,000 Units) or EUR Hedged-class (i.e. 16,000 Units). Upon a voting on poll, the votes by every Unit Holder present in person or by proxy is proportionate to the value of Units held by him or her. Hence, holding more number of Units may not give you an advantage when voting at Unit Holders' meetings. You should note that in a Unit Holders' meeting to terminate the Fund, a Special Resolution will only be passed by a majority in number representing at least three-fourths (3/4) of the value of the Units held by the Unit Holders present and voting at the meeting in person or by proxy.

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

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

ABOUT THE FEES AND CHARGES

There are fees and charges involved and you are advised to consider the fees and charges 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 tax which may be imposed by the relevant authority. We (including the Trustee and other service providers) will charge the applicable tax, if any, on the fees, charges and expenses in accordance with the relevant laws.

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

SALES CHARGE
Up to 3.00% of the NAV per Unit of a Class.

REPURCHASE CHARGE
Nil.

TRANSFER FEE
Nil.

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

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

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

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

ANNUAL MANAGEMENT FEE
The management fee is up to 1.45% 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:

$$\frac{\text{USD 120 million x 1.45\%}}{\text{365 days}} = \text{USD 4,767.12 per day}$$

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

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

ADMINISTRATIVE FEE

Only fees and expenses that 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 include the following:

- Commissions or fees paid to brokers 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;
- Costs, fees and expenses incurred for the fund valuation and accounting of the Fund performed by a fund valuation agent;
- Taxes and other duties charged on the Fund by the government and/or other authorities;
- Costs, fees and expenses properly incurred by the auditor appointed for the Fund;
- Costs, fees and expenses incurred for any modification of the Deed save where such modification is for the benefit of the Manager and/or the Trustee;
- Costs, fees and expenses incurred for any meeting of the Unit Holders save where such meeting is convened for the benefit of the Manager and/or the Trustee;
- Costs, fees and expenses incurred in relation to any arbitration or other proceedings concerning the Fund or any asset of the Fund, including proceedings against the Trustee or the Manager by the other for the benefit of the Fund or commenced by either of them for the benefit of the Fund or a Class (save to the extent that legal costs incurred for the defence of either of them are not ordered by the court to be reimbursed by the Fund);
- Any tax and/or other indirect or similar tax now or hereafter 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 as stated in the Deed to increase the fees and charges.

Sales Charge	10.00% of the NAV per Unit of a Class
Repurchase Charge	5.00% of the NAV per Unit of a Class
Annual Management Fee	5.00% per annum of the NAV of the Fund
Annual Trustee Fee	0.10% per annum of the NAV of the Fund (excluding foreign custodian fees and charges)

REBATES AND SOFT COMMISSIONS

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

The soft commissions can be retained by us or our delegates 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 – PIMCO FUNDS: GLOBAL INVESTORS SERIES PLC – INCOME FUND

BASE CURRENCY	**:**	USD	**REGULATORY AUTHORITY**	**:**	Central Bank of Ireland
INCEPTION DATE OF THE TARGET FUND	**:**	30 November 2012	**COUNTRY OF ORIGIN**	**:**	Ireland

PIMCO FUNDS: GLOBAL INVESTORS SERIES PLC ("COMPANY")
The Target Fund was established on 30 November 2012 and is a sub-fund of the Company. The Company is an open-ended investment company with variable capital and with segregated liability between the sub-funds of the Company authorised by the Central Bank on 28 January 1998 under the Regulations.

The Company is an umbrella fund with segregated liability between the sub-funds of the Company. Accordingly any liability incurred on behalf of or attributable to any sub-funds of the Company shall be discharged solely out of the assets of that sub-fund of the Company, and neither the Company nor any director, receiver, examiner, liquidator, provisional liquidator or other person shall apply, nor be obliged to apply, the assets of any such sub-fund of the Company in satisfaction of any liability incurred on behalf of or attributable to any other sub-fund of the Company, irrespective of when such liability was incurred.

PIMCO GLOBAL ADVISORS (IRELAND) LIMITED ("TARGET FUND MANAGER")
The Target Fund Manager, PIMCO Global Advisors (Ireland) Limited has been appointed as the investment manager of the Company on 28 January 1998 and is regulated by the Central Bank. The Target Fund Manager is a private limited company incorporated on 14 November 1997, is ultimately majority-owned by Allianz SE. Allianz SE is a European-based, multinational insurance and financial services holding company and is a publicly traded German company. The Target Fund Manager is responsible for the investment management of the Target Fund and the general administration of the Company.

PACIFIC INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT COMPANY LLC ("INVESTMENT ADVISOR")
The Target Fund Manager has delegated the investment management of the Target Fund to Pacific Investment Management Company LLC ("PIMCO"), a Delaware limited company situated in California, US and it is regulated by the Unites States Securities and Exchange Commission.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE OF THE TARGET FUND
The primary investment objective of the Target Fund is to seek high current income, consistent with prudent investment management. Long-term capital appreciation is a secondary objective.

INVESTMENT POLICIES OF THE TARGET FUND
The Target Fund will utilise a global multi-sector strategy that seeks to combine the Investment Advisor's total return investment process and philosophy with income maximization. Portfolio construction is founded on the principle of diversification across a broad range of global Fixed Income Securities. Top-down and bottom-up strategies are used to identify multiple sources of value to generate consistent returns. Top-down strategies are deployed taking into account a macro view of the forces likely to influence the global economy and financial markets over the medium term. Bottom-up strategies drive the security selection process and facilitate the identification and analysis of undervalued securities. The Target Fund is diversified broadly across regions, industries, issuers, and asset classes, as well as through a varied set of sources of value and employs independent research and prudent diversification with respect to industries and issuers in order to seek to achieve its investment objective.

The Target Fund intends to measure its performance against the Bloomberg US Aggregate Index (the "Index"). The Target Fund is considered to be actively managed in reference to the Index by virtue of the fact that it uses the Index for performance comparison purposes. Certain of the Target Fund's securities may be components of and may have similar weightings to the Index. However, the Index is not used to define the portfolio composition of the Target Fund or as a performance target and the Target Fund may be wholly invested in securities which are not constituents of the Index.

The Target Fund invests at least two-thirds of its assets in a diversified portfolio of fixed income instruments of varying maturities. The Target Fund will seek to maintain a high level of dividend income by investing in a broad array of fixed income sectors which in the Investment Advisor's view typically generate elevated levels of income. The Target Fund will generally allocate its assets among several investment sectors, which may include:

- high yield and investment grade corporate bonds of issuers located in the EU and in non-EU countries, including emerging market countries;
- global bonds and Fixed Income Securities issued by EU and non-EU governments, their agencies and instrumentalities;
- mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities which may or may not be leveraged; and
- foreign currency positions, including currencies of emerging market countries.

However, the Target Fund is not required to gain exposure to any one investment sector, and the Target Fund's exposure to any one investment sector will vary over time. Exposure to such securities may be achieved through direct investment in the aforementioned security types or through the use of financial derivative instruments. The Target Fund may engage in transactions in financial derivative instruments such as options, futures, options on futures and swap agreements (including swaps on fixed income indices) or credit default swaps principally for investment and/or for hedging purposes subject to the limits laid down by the Central Bank.

The capital appreciation sought by the Target Fund generally arises from an increase in value of fixed income instruments held by the Target Fund caused by decreases in interest rates or improving credit fundamentals for a particular investment sector (e.g. improved economic growth) or security (e.g. improved credit rating or stronger balance sheet fundamentals). As noted above, capital appreciation is a secondary objective of the Target Fund. Accordingly, the focus on income and the charging of management fees to capital may erode capital and diminish the Target Fund's ability to sustain future capital growth.

The average portfolio duration of the Target Fund will normally vary from 0 to 8 years based on the Investment Advisor's forecast for interest rates.

The Target Fund may invest in both investment grade securities and high yield securities ("junk bonds"), subject to a maximum of 50% of its total assets in securities rated below Baa3 by Moody's, or equivalently rated by Standard & Poor's or Fitch, or if unrated, determined by the Investment Advisor to be of comparable quality (except such limitation shall not apply to the Target Fund's investments in mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities). The Target Fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in fixed income instruments that are economically tied to emerging market countries.

Where the Investment Advisor deems it appropriate to do so for temporary or defensive purposes, the Target Fund may invest 100% of its net assets in Fixed Income Securities (as described above) issued by, or guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the US government (including its agencies or instrumentalities) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations provided that the Target Fund holds at least six different issues, with securities from any one issue not exceeding 30% of net assets.

No more than 25% of the Target Fund's net assets may be invested in securities that are convertible into equity securities. No more than 10% of the Target Fund's total assets may be invested in equity securities. The Target Fund is subject to an aggregate limit of one third of its total assets on combined investments in:-

- securities that are convertible into equity securities;
- equity securities;
- certificates of deposit; and
- bankers' acceptances.

The equity securities in which the Target Fund invests may include securities traded on domestic Russian markets and in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank any such investment will only be made in securities that are listed/traded on the Moscow Exchange. The Target Fund may use convertibles or equity securities in order to seek exposure to companies whose debt securities may not be readily available or have been identified as good investment opportunities through detailed analysis. The Target Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in units or shares of other collective investment schemes and the investment objective of such schemes will be complimentary to or consistent with the Target Fund's investment objective. The Target Fund may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in illiquid securities (including bonds and other fixed income instruments as set out in this investment policy, which are illiquid) which are described in further detail in “Transferable Illiquid Securities” section in the Target Fund Prospectus and in loan participations and loan assignments which constitute money market instruments.

The Target Fund may hold both non-USD denominated investment positions and non-USD denominated currency positions. Non-USD denominated currency exposure is limited to 30% of total assets. Therefore, movements in both non-USD denominated investments and non-USD currencies can influence the Target Fund’s return. Currency hedging activities and currency positions may be implemented according to prevailing economic conditions using spot and forward foreign exchange contracts and currency futures, options and swaps. The Target Fund may use various efficient portfolio management techniques (including without limitation when issued, delayed delivery, forward commitment, currency transactions, repurchase and reverse repurchase and securities lending transactions) which are subject to the limits and conditions set down by the Central Bank from time to time and are more fully described under the heading *“Efficient Portfolio Management of the Target Fund”* below. There can be no assurance that the Investment Advisor will be successful in employing these techniques.

The Target Fund may also hold and maintain ancillary liquid assets and money market instruments, including but not limited to asset-backed securities, commercial paper, certificates of deposit. Any such assets shall be of investment grade, or if unrated, deemed to be of investment grade by the Investment Advisor.

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 Investment

As outlined below, the Target Fund may use financial derivative instruments for investment purposes. Where the Investment Advisor believes it appropriate to do so as a result of detailed investment analysis, the Target Fund may use derivatives to create synthetic short positions. Synthetic short positions are positions which are in economic terms equivalent to short positions and will be implemented through the use of financial derivative instruments in accordance with the Central Bank’s requirements. The Target Fund will take long and synthetic short positions over a variety of time periods, however the combination of long and short positions will never result in uncovered short positions in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Further information on the Target Fund’s use of derivatives is set out below. The proportion of long to short exposure in the Target Fund will depend on the market conditions at any given time. It is possible that the Target Fund may have long only exposure, or conversely short only exposure at any point in time. Although under normal market conditions it is not anticipated that the Target Fund would be directionally short, on a net basis. Such positions may be taken across various asset classes contemplated under the investment policy of the Target Fund as set out herein. When calculated using the gross notional value of any derivatives in the Target Fund and the market value of any direct investments, the combination of total gross long positions and total gross short positions are not expected to exceed 700% of the net asset value of the Target Fund.

The Target Fund may use derivative instruments such as futures, options, options on futures and swap agreements (which may be listed or OTC) and may also enter into currency forward contracts. Such derivative instruments may be used (i) for hedging purposes and/or (ii) for investment purposes and/or (iii) efficient portfolio management. For example, the Target Fund may use derivatives (which will be based only on underlying assets or indices based on Fixed Income Securities which are permitted under the investment policy of the Target Fund):-

- to hedge a currency exposure;
- as a substitute for taking a position in the underlying asset where the Investment Advisor feels that a derivative exposure to the underlying asset represents better value than a direct exposure;
- to tailor the Target Fund’s interest rate exposure to the Investment Advisor’s outlook for interest rates; and/or
- to gain an exposure to the composition and performance of a fixed income related index (details of which will be available from the Investment Advisor and provided always that the Target Fund may not have an indirect exposure through an index to an instrument, issuer or currency to which it cannot have a direct exposure).

Only derivative instruments listed in the Company’s risk management process and cleared by the Central Bank may be utilised.

Position exposure to underlying assets of derivative instruments (other than index based derivatives), when combined with positions resulting from direct investments, will not exceed the investment limits set out in "Permitted Investments & Investment Restrictions of the Target Fund" section of this Information Memorandum. The use of derivatives will give rise to an additional leveraged exposure. The level of leverage for the Target Fund is expected to range from 0% to 500% of net asset value of the Target Fund. The Target Fund's leverage may increase to higher levels, for example, at times when the Investment Advisor deems it most appropriate to use derivative instruments to alter the Target Fund's equity, interest rate, currency or credit exposure. The leverage figure is calculated using the sum of the notionals of the derivatives used as is required by the Central Bank and as such does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements that the Target Fund has in place at any time.

The market risk associated with the use of derivatives will be covered and will be risk managed using the Value at Risk ("VaR") methodology in accordance with the Central Bank's requirements. VaR is a statistical methodology that predicts, using historical data, the likely maximum daily loss that the Target Fund could lose calculated to a one-tailed 99% confidence level. However, there is a 1% statistical chance that the daily VaR number may be exceeded. The VaR approach uses a historical observation period and thus the VaR result may be biased if abnormal market conditions are not prevalent or are omitted from the historical observation period. Accordingly, the Target Fund could suffer significant financial losses in abnormal market conditions.

The Target Fund intends to use the absolute VaR model. Accordingly, the VaR of the Target Fund's portfolio will not exceed 20% of the net asset value of the Target Fund and the holding period shall be 20 days. The historical observation period shall not be less than one year. It should be noted that the above limit is the current VaR limit required by the Central Bank. However, should the VaR model for the Target Fund or the Central Bank limits change, the Target Fund will have the ability to avail of such new model or limits by updating the risk management process of the Company accordingly. The measurement and monitoring of all exposures relating to the use of derivative instruments will be performed on at least a daily basis.

EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT OF THE TARGET FUND

The Target Fund may employ techniques and instruments intended to provide protection against exchange risks in the context of the management of the assets and liabilities of the Target Fund and under the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank from time to time. Furthermore, new techniques and instruments may be developed which may be suitable for use by the Target Fund in the future and the Target Fund may employ such techniques and instruments in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

To the extent permitted by the investment objectives and policies of the Target Fund and subject to the limits set down by the Central Bank from time to time, use of the following techniques and instruments for efficient portfolio management purposes apply to the Target Fund.

The use of efficient portfolio management techniques will only be used in line with the best interests of the Target Fund. Efficient portfolio management techniques may be used with the aim of reducing certain risks associated with the Target Fund's investments, reducing costs and to generate additional income for the Target Fund having regard to the risk profile of the Target Fund. The use of efficient portfolio management techniques will not result in a change to the investment objective as outlined in the Target Fund Prospectus.

Securities Financing Transactions

In accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (as may be amended, supplemented, consolidated, substituted in any form or otherwise modified from time to time) and the Central Bank, the Target Fund may use certain securities financing transactions. Such securities financing transactions may be entered into for any purpose that is consistent with the investment objective of the Target Fund, including to generate income or profits in order to increase portfolio returns or to reduce portfolio expenses or risks. A general description of the types of securities financing transactions the Target Fund may engage in is set out below.

Any type of assets that may be held by the Target Fund in accordance with its investment objective and policies may be subject to such securities financing transactions. The Target Fund may also use Total Return Swaps. There is no limit on the proportion of assets that may be subject to securities financing transactions and Total Return Swaps and therefore the maximum and expected proportion of the Target Fund's assets that can be subject to securities financing transactions will be 100%, i.e. all of the assets of the Target Fund. In any case the most recent semi-annual and annual accounts of the Company will express the amount of Target Fund's assets subject to securities financing transactions and Total Return Swaps.

The Investment Advisor classifies repurchase agreements as transactions whereby a counterparty sells a security to the Target Fund with a simultaneous agreement to repurchase the security from the Target Fund at a fixed future date at a stipulated price reflecting a market rate of interest unrelated to the coupon rate of the securities. The Investment Advisor classifies reverse repurchase agreements as transactions whereby a counterparty purchases securities from the Target Fund and simultaneously commits to resell the securities to the Target Fund at an agreed upon date and price.

Total Return Swaps may be entered into for any purpose that is consistent with the investment objective of the Target Fund, including efficient portfolio management (such as hedging purposes or the reduction of portfolio expenses), speculative purposes (in order to increase income and profits for the portfolio), or to gain exposure to certain markets.

All revenues from efficient portfolio management techniques, net of direct and indirect operational costs, will be returned to the Target Fund. Any direct and indirect operational costs/fees arising do not include hidden revenue and will be paid to such entities as outlined in the annual report of the Company.

Derivative Instruments

The Target Fund may purchase and sell structured notes and hybrid securities, purchase and write call and put options on securities (including straddles), securities indexes and currencies, and enter into futures contracts and use options on futures contracts (including straddles). The Target Fund may also enter into swap agreements including, but not limited to, swap agreements on interest rates, currency exchange rates, security indexes, specific securities, and credit swaps.

To the extent the Target Fund may invest in foreign currency-denominated securities, it may also invest in currency exchange rate swap agreements. The Target Fund may also enter into options on swap agreements with respect to currencies, interest rates, and securities indexes and may also enter into currency forward contracts and credit default swaps. The Target Fund may use these techniques with respect to its management of (i) interest rates, (ii) currency or exchange rates, or (iii) securities prices. The Target Fund may enter into when-issued, delayed delivery, forward commitment, futures, options, swaps and currency transactions for efficient portfolio management purposes.

If the Investment Advisor incorrectly forecasts interest rates, market values or other economic factors in using a derivatives strategy for the Target Fund for efficient portfolio management purposes, the Target Fund might have been in a better position if it had not entered into the transaction at all. The use of these strategies involves certain special risks, including a possible imperfect correlation, or even no correlation, between price movements of derivative instruments and price movements of related investments. While some strategies involving derivative instruments can reduce the risk of loss, they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favourable price movements in related investments, or due to the possible inability of the Target Fund to purchase or sell a portfolio security at a time that otherwise would be favourable for it to do so, or the possible need for the Target Fund to sell a portfolio security at a disadvantageous time, and the possible inability of the Target Fund to close out or to liquidate its derivatives positions.

Whether the Target Fund's use of swap agreements and options on swap agreements for efficient portfolio management purposes will be successful will depend on the Investment Advisor's ability to correctly predict whether certain types of investments are likely to produce greater returns than other investments. Because they are two-party contracts and because they may have terms of greater than seven days, swap agreements may be considered to be illiquid investments. Moreover, the Target Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap agreement counterparty. The swaps market is a relatively new market and is largely unregulated. It is possible that developments in the swaps market, including potential government regulation, could adversely affect the Target Fund's ability to terminate existing swap agreements or to realise amounts to be received under such agreements.

The Target Fund may enter into credit default swap agreements. The "buyer" in a credit default contract is obligated to pay the "seller" a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided that no event of default on an underlying reference obligation has occurred. If an event of default occurs, the seller must pay the buyer the full notional value, or "par value", of the reference obligation in exchange for the reference obligation. The Target Fund may be either the buyer or seller in a credit default swap transaction. If the Target Fund is a buyer and no event of default occurs, the Target Fund will lose its investment and recover nothing. However, if an event of default occurs, the Target Fund (if the buyer) will receive the full notional value of the reference obligation that may have little or no value. As a seller, the Target Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, which typically is between six months and three years, provided that there is no default event. If an event of default occurs, the seller must pay the buyer the full notional value of the reference obligation.

Mortgage Dollar Rolls

The Target Fund may use mortgage dollar rolls for efficient portfolio management purposes, including as a cost efficient substitute for a direct exposure or for performance enhancement purposes. A "mortgage dollar roll" is similar to a reverse repurchase agreement in certain respects. In a "dollar roll" transaction, the Target Fund sells a mortgage-related security to a dealer and simultaneously agrees to repurchase a similar security (but not the same security) in the future at a pre-determined price. A "dollar roll" can be viewed like a reverse repurchase agreement. Unlike in the case of reverse repurchase agreements, the counterparty (which is a regulated broker/ dealer) is not obliged to post collateral at least equal in value to the underlying securities. In addition, the dealer with which the Target Fund enters into a dollar roll transaction is not obligated to return the same securities as those originally sold by the Target Fund, but only securities which are "substantially identical". To be considered "substantially identical", the securities returned to the Target Fund generally must: (1) be collateralised by the same types of underlying mortgages; (2) be issued by the same agency and be part of the same programme; (3) have a similar original stated maturity; (4) have identical net coupon rates; (5) have similar market yields (and therefore price); and (6) satisfy "good delivery" requirements, meaning that the aggregate principal amounts of the securities delivered and received back must be within 2.5% of the initial amount delivered. Because a dollar roll involves an agreement to purchase or sell a security in the future at a pre-determined price, the Company will be unable to exploit market movements in the price of a particular security in respect of which a mortgage dollar roll transaction has been agreed. If a mortgage dollar roll counterparty should default the Target Fund will be exposed to the market price (which may move upwards or downwards) at which the Target Fund must purchase replacement securities to honour a future sale obligation less the sale proceeds to be received by the Target Fund in respect of that future sale obligation.

Loans of Portfolio Securities

The Target Fund's performance will continue to reflect changes in the value of securities loaned and will also reflect the receipt of either interest through investment of cash collateral by the Target Fund in permissible investments, or a fee, if the collateral is US government securities. Securities lending involves the risk of loss of rights in the collateral or delay in recovery of the collateral should the borrower fail to return the securities loaned or become insolvent. The Target Fund may pay lending fees to the party arranging the loan.

CHARACTERISTICS AND RISK OF SECURITIES, DERIVATIVES AND INVESTMENT TECHNIQUES EMPLOYED BY THE TARGET FUND

The following describes different characteristics and risks of securities, derivatives and investment techniques used by the Target Fund and discusses certain concepts relevant to the investment policies of Target Fund. The Target Fund's use of each of the securities, derivatives and investment techniques below must comply with the investment objectives and policies of the Target Fund, and in particular with the rating, maturity and other instrument-specific criteria specified in the investment policy of the Target Fund.

	Characteristic and Risk of Securities, Derivatives and Investment Techniques
Government Securities	Government securities are obligations of, or guaranteed by, a government, its agencies or government-sponsored enterprises. However, the relevant governments do not guarantee the net asset value of the Target Fund's shares *("shares" means shares in the Company or in the Target Fund)*. Government securities are subject to market and interest rate risk and may be subject to varying degrees of credit risk. Government securities may include zero coupon securities, which tend to be subject to greater market risk than interest-paying securities of similar maturities.
Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities	The Target Fund may invest in mortgage- or other asset-backed securities. Mortgage-related securities include mortgage pass-through securities, collateralized mortgage obligations *("CMOs" are debt obligations of a legal entity that are collateralised by mortgages. They are typically rated by a rating agency and registered with the Unites States Securities and Exchange Commission and are structured into multiple classes, often referred to as "tranches", with each class bearing a different stated maturity and entitled to a different schedule for payments of principal and interest, including pre-payments)*,

	Characteristic and Risk of Securities, Derivatives and Investment Techniques
	commercial mortgage-backed securities, privately-issued mortgage-backed securities, mortgage dollar rolls, CMOs residuals (which are mortgage securities issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the US Government or by private originators of, or investors in, mortgage loans, including savings and loan associations, homebuilders, mortgage banks, commercial banks, investment banks, partnerships, trusts and special purpose entities of the foregoing), stripped mortgage-backed securities ("SMBSs") and other securities that directly or indirectly represent a participation in, or are secured by and payable from, mortgage loans on real property. The value of some mortgage- or asset-backed securities may be particularly sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates. Early repayment of principal on some mortgage-related securities may expose the Target Fund to a lower rate of return upon reinvestment of principal. When interest rates rise, the value of a mortgage-related security generally will decline; however, when interest rates are declining, the value of mortgage-related securities with prepayment features may not increase as much as other Fixed Income Securities. The rate of prepayments on underlying mortgages will affect the price and volatility of a mortgage-related security, and may shorten or extend the effective maturity of the security beyond what was anticipated at the time of purchase. If unanticipated rates of prepayment on underlying mortgages increase the effective maturity of a mortgage-related security, the volatility of the security can be expected to increase. The value of these securities may fluctuate in response to the market's perception of the creditworthiness of the issuers. Additionally, although mortgages and mortgage-related securities are generally supported by some form of government or private guarantee and/or insurance and/or collateral, there is no assurance that private guarantors or insurers will meet their obligations or that any collateral backing the security will cover the debt. One type of SMBS has one class receiving all of the interest from the mortgage assets (the interest-only, or "IO" class), while the other class will receive all of the principal (the principal-only, or "PO" class). The yield to maturity on an IO class is extremely sensitive to the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) on the underlying mortgage assets, and a rapid rate of principal payments may have a material adverse effect on the Target Fund's yield to maturity from these securities. The Target Fund may invest in collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs"), which include collateralized bond obligations ("CBOs"), collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") and other similarly structured securities. A CBO is a trust which is backed by a diversified pool of high risk, below investment grade fixed income securities. A CLO is a securitised, 144A security rated by one or more rating agencies and is typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. The Target Fund may invest in other asset-backed securities that have been offered to investors. The CMOs referred to above may include support bonds. As CMOs have evolved, some classes of CMO bonds have become more common. For example, the Target Fund may invest in parallel-pay and planned amortization class ("PAC") CMOs and multi-class pass through certificates. Parallel-pay CMOs and multi-class pass through certificates are structured to provide payments of principal on each payment date to more than one class. These simultaneous payments are taken into account in calculating the stated maturity date or final distribution date of each class, which, as with other CMO and multi-class pass-through structures, must be retired by its stated maturity date or final distribution date but may be retired earlier. PACs generally require payments of a specified amount of principal on each payment date. PACs are parallel-pay CMOs with the required principal amount on such securities having the highest priority after interest has been paid to all classes. Any CMO or multi-class pass through structure that includes PAC securities must also have support tranches—known as support bonds, companion bonds or non-PAC

	Characteristic and Risk of Securities, Derivatives and Investment Techniques
	bonds—which lend or absorb principal cash flows to allow the PAC securities to maintain their stated maturities and final distribution dates within a range of actual prepayment experience. These support tranches are subject to a higher level of maturity risk compared to other mortgage-related securities, and usually provide a higher yield to compensate investors. If principal cash flows are received in amounts outside a pre-determined range such that the support bonds cannot lend or absorb sufficient cash flows to the PAC securities as intended, the PAC securities are subject to heightened maturity risk. Consistent with the Target Fund's investment objectives and policies, the Investment Advisor may invest in various tranches of CMO bonds, including support bonds. Target Fund may invest in credit risk transfer securities which have similar risks and characteristics to those associated with other types of mortgage related securities.
Loans, Loan Participations and Loan Assignments	The Target Fund may invest in loans, loan participations and/or loan assignments provided such instruments constitute transferable securities (as defined in the Regulations) or money market instruments normally dealt in the money market, which are liquid and have a value that may be accurately determined at any time. Such loans are deemed to constitute money market instruments normally dealt in on the money market where they fulfil one of the following criteria: (a) they have a maturity at issuance of up to and including 397 days; (b) they have a residual maturity of up to and including 397 days; (c) they undergo regular yield adjustments in line with money market conditions at least every 397 days; or (d) their risk profile, including credit and interest rate risks, corresponds to that of financial instruments which have a maturity as referred to in points (a) or (b), or are subject to a yield adjustment as referred to in point (c). Such loans are deemed to be liquid where they can be sold at limited cost in an adequately short time frame, taking into account the obligation of the Target Fund to repurchase its shares at the request of any of the Target Fund's shareholder. Such loans are deemed to have a value which can be accurately determined at any time where such loans are subject to accurate and reliable valuations systems, which fulfil the following criteria: (a) they enable the Target Fund to calculate the net asset value of the Target Fund in accordance with the value at which the loan held in the portfolio could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction; and (b) they are based either on market data or on valuation models including systems based on amortised costs. Loan participations typically represent direct participation in a loan to a corporate borrower, and generally are offered by banks or other financial institutions or lending syndicates. When purchasing loan participations, the Target Fund assumes the economic risk associated with the corporate borrower and the credit risk associated with an interposed bank or other financial intermediary. Loan assignments typically involve a transfer of debt from a lender to a third party. When purchasing loan assignments, the Target Fund assumes the credit risk associated with the corporate borrower only. Such loans may be secured or unsecured. Loans that are fully secured offer the Target Fund more protection than an unsecured loan in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal. However, there is no assurance that the liquidation of collateral from a secured loan would satisfy the corporate borrower's obligation. In addition, investments in loans through a direct assignment include the risk that if a loan is terminated, the Target Fund could become part owner of any collateral, and would bear the costs and liabilities associated with owning and disposing of the collateral. A loan is often administered by an agent bank acting as agent for all holders. Unless, under the terms of the loan or other indebtedness, the Target Fund has direct recourse against

	Characteristic and Risk of Securities, Derivatives and Investment Techniques
	the corporate borrower, the Target Fund may have to rely on the agent bank or other financial intermediary to apply appropriate credit remedies against a corporate borrower. The loan participations or assignments in which the Target Fund intends to invest may not be rated by any internationally recognised rating service.
Corporate Debt Securities	Corporate debt securities include corporate bonds, debentures, notes (which are transferable securities listed or traded on a Regulated Market) and other similar corporate debt instruments, including convertible securities. Debt securities may be acquired with warrants attached. Corporate income-producing securities may also include forms of preferred or preference stock. The rate of interest on a corporate debt security may be fixed, floating or variable, and may vary inversely with respect to a reference rate. See *"Variable and Floating Rate Securities"* below. The rate of return or return of principal on some debt obligations may be linked or indexed to the level of exchange rates between the USD and a different currency or currencies. Corporate debt securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligation and may also be subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity. When interest rates rise, the value of corporate debt securities can be expected to decline. Debt securities with longer maturities tend to be more sensitive to interest rate movements than those with shorter maturities. In addition, corporate debt securities may be highly customised and as a result may be subject to, among others, liquidity and pricing transparency risks. Company defaults can impact the level of returns generated by corporate debt securities. An unexpected default can reduce income and the capital value of a corporate debt security. Furthermore, market expectations regarding economic conditions and the likely number of corporate defaults may impact the value of corporate debt securities. Corporate debt securities may be subject to illiquidity risk, as they may be difficult to purchase or sell in different market conditions. For further information, see the section headed *"Liquidity Risk"* in *"Specific Risk to the Target Fund"* section in this Information Memorandum.
High Yield Securities and Securities of Distressed Companies	Securities rated lower than Baa by Moody's or lower than BBB by S&P or equivalently rated by Fitch are sometimes referred to as "high yield" or "junk" bonds. Investing in high yield securities and securities of distressed companies (including both debt and equity securities) involves special risks in addition to the risks associated with investments in higher-rated fixed income securities. While offering a greater potential opportunity for capital appreciation and higher yields, high yield securities and securities of distressed companies typically entail greater potential price volatility and may be less liquid than higher-rated securities. High yield securities and debt securities of distressed companies may be regarded as predominately speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to meet principal and interest payments. Issuers of high yield and distressed company securities may be involved in restructurings or bankruptcy proceedings that may not be successful. Analysis of the creditworthiness of issuers of debt securities that are high yield or debt securities of distressed companies may be more complex than for issuers of higher quality debt securities. High yield securities and debt securities of distressed companies may also be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than investment grade securities. The prices of these securities have been found to be less sensitive to interest-rate changes than higher-rated investments, but more sensitive to adverse economic downturns or individual corporate developments. A projection of an economic downturn for example, could cause a decline in prices of high yield securities and debt securities of distressed companies because the advent of a recession could lessen the ability of a highly leveraged company to make principal and interest payments on its debt securities, and a high yield security may lose significant market value before a default occurs. If an issuer of securities

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	defaults, in addition to risking payment of all or a portion of interest and principal, the Target Fund by investing in such securities, may incur additional expenses to seek recovery of their respective investments. In the case of securities structured as zero-coupon or pay-in-kind securities, their market prices are affected to a greater extent by interest rate changes, and therefore tend to be more volatile than securities which pay interest periodically and in cash. The Investment Advisor seeks to reduce these risks through diversification, credit analysis and attention to current developments and trends in both the economy and financial markets. High yield and distressed company securities may not be listed on any exchange and a secondary market for such securities may be comparatively illiquid relative to markets for other more liquid fixed income securities. Consequently, transactions in high yield securities and distressed company securities may involve greater costs than transactions in more actively traded securities, which could adversely affect the price at which the Target Fund could sell a high yield or distressed company security, and could adversely affect the daily net asset value of the shares of the Target Fund. A lack of publicly-available information, irregular trading activity and wide bid/ask spreads among other factors, may, in certain circumstances, make high yield debt more difficult to sell at an advantageous time or price than other types of securities or instruments. These factors may result in the Target Fund being unable to realize full value for these securities and/or may result in the Target Fund not receiving the proceeds from a sale of a high yield or distressed company security for an extended period after such sale, each of which could result in losses to the Target Fund. In addition, adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the values and liquidity of high yield and distressed company securities, especially in a thinly-traded market. When secondary markets for high yield and distressed company securities are less liquid than the market for other types of securities, it may be more difficult to value the securities because such valuation may require more research, and elements of judgment may play a greater role in the valuation because there is less reliable, objective data available. The Investment Advisor seeks to minimize the risks of investing in all securities through diversification, in-depth analysis and attention to current market developments. The use of credit ratings as the sole method of evaluating high yield securities can involve certain risks. For example, credit ratings evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments of a debt security, not the market value risk of a security. Also, credit rating agencies may fail to change credit ratings in a timely fashion to reflect events since the security was last rated. The Investment Advisor does not rely solely on credit ratings when selecting debt securities for the Target Fund, and develops its own independent analysis of issuer credit quality. If a credit rating agency changes the rating of a debt security held by the Target Fund, the Target Fund may retain the security if the Investment Advisor deems it in the best interest of shareholders of the Target Fund.
Credit Ratings and Unrated Securities	Rating agencies are private services that provide ratings of the credit quality of fixed income securities, including convertible securities. 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 in credit ratings and an issuer's current financial condition may be better or worse than a rating indicates. The Target Fund will not necessarily sell a security when its rating is reduced below its rating at the time of purchase and the Target Fund may retain such securities if the Investment Advisor deems it in the best interests of shareholders of the Target Fund. The Investment Advisor does not rely solely on credit ratings, and develop their own analysis of issuer credit quality. In the event that the rating services assign different ratings to the same security, the Investment Advisor will determine which rating it believes best reflects the security's quality and risk at that time, which may be the higher of the several assigned ratings. The Target Fund may purchase unrated securities (which are not rated by a rating agency) if the Investment Advisor determines that the security is of comparable quality to a rated

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	security that the Target Fund may purchase. Unrated securities may be less liquid than comparable rated securities and involve the risk that the Investment Advisor may not accurately evaluate the security's comparative credit rating. Analysis of the creditworthiness of issuers of high yield securities may be more complex than for issuers of higher-quality fixed income securities. To the extent that the Target Fund invests in high yield and/or unrated securities, the Target Fund's success in achieving its investment objective may depend more heavily on the Investment Advisor's creditworthiness analysis than if the Target Fund invested exclusively in higher-quality and rated securities.
Variable and Floating Rate Securities	Variable and floating rate securities provide for a periodic adjustment in the interest rate paid on the obligations. The Target Fund may invest in floating rate debt instruments ("floaters") and engage in credit spread trades. A credit spread trade is an investment position where the value of the investment position is determined by movements in the difference between the prices or interest rates, as the case may be, of the respective securities or currencies. The interest rate on a floater is a variable rate which is tied to another interest rate and resets periodically. While variable and floating rate securities provide the Target Fund with a certain degree of protection against rises in interest rates, the Target Fund will participate in any declines in interest rates as well. The Target Fund may invest in inverse floating rate debt instruments ("Inverse Floater"). The interest rate on an Inverse Floater resets in the opposite direction from the market rate of interest to which the Inverse Floater is indexed. An inverse floating rate security may exhibit greater price volatility than a fixed rate obligation of similar credit quality.
Inflation-Indexed Bonds	Inflation-indexed bonds are Fixed Income Securities whose principal value is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. If the index measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of US Treasury inflation-indexed bonds. For bonds that do not provide a similar guarantee, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal. The value of inflation-indexed bonds is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. If nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates may rise, leading to a decrease in value of inflation-indexed bonds. Short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in value. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity.
Convertible and Equity Securities	The convertible securities in which the Target Fund may invest consist of bonds, notes, debentures and preferred stocks which may be converted or exchanged at a stated or determinable exchange ratio into underlying shares of common stock. Convertible securities may offer higher income than the common stocks into which they are convertible. The Target Fund may be required to permit the issuer of a convertible security to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock, or sell it to a third party. The Target Fund with convertible securities may not be able to control whether the issuer of a convertible security chooses to convert that security. If the issuer chooses to do so, this action could have an adverse effect on the Target Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective because the issuer may force conversion before the Target Fund would otherwise choose. While some countries or companies may be regarded as favourable investments, pure fixed income opportunities may be unattractive or limited due to insufficient supply, or

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	legal or technical restrictions. In such cases, the Target Fund may consider convertible securities or equity securities to gain exposure to such investments. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than Fixed Income Securities. The market price of equity securities owned by the Target Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Equity securities may decline in value due to factors affecting equity securities markets generally or particular industries represented in those markets. The value of an equity security may also decline for a number of reasons which directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services.
Contingent Convertible Instruments	Contingent convertible securities ("CoCos") are a form of hybrid debt security that are intended to either convert into equity or have their principal written down upon the occurrence of certain 'triggers' linked to regulatory capital thresholds or where the issuing banking institution's regulatory authorities question the continued viability of the entity as a going-concern. CoCos will have unique equity conversion or principal write-down features which are tailored to the issuing banking institution and its regulatory requirements. Some additional risks associated with CoCos are set forth below: • Loss absorption risk: CoCo features have been designed to meet specific regulatory requirements imposed on banking institutions. In particular, CoCos can be converted into equity of the issuing banking institution or have their principal written down if their regulatory capital ratio falls below a pre-determined level or when the relevant regulatory authority deems the banking institution being non-viable. In addition, those hybrid debt instruments have no stated maturity and fully discretionary coupons. This means coupons can potentially be cancelled at the banking institution's discretion or at the request of the relevant regulatory authority in order to help the bank absorb losses. • Subordinated Instruments. CoCos will, in the majority of circumstances, be issued in the form of subordinated debt instruments in order to provide the appropriate regulatory capital treatment prior to a conversion. Accordingly, in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of an issuer prior to a conversion having occurred, the rights and claims of the holders of the CoCos, such as the Target Fund, against the issuer in respect of or arising under the terms of the CoCos shall generally rank junior to the claims of all holders of unsubordinated obligations of the issuer. In addition, if the CoCos are converted into the issuer's underlying equity securities following a conversion event, each holder will be subordinated due to their conversion from being the holder of a debt instrument to being the holder of an equity instrument. • Market value will fluctuate based on unpredictable factors. The value of CoCos is unpredictable and will be influenced by many factors including, without limitation (i) the creditworthiness of the issuer and/or fluctuations in such issuer's applicable capital ratios; (ii) supply and demand for the CoCos; (iii) general market conditions and available liquidity and (iv) economic, financial and political events that affect the issuer, its particular market or the financial markets in general.
Equity-Linked Securities and Equity-Linked Notes	The Target Fund may invest a portion of their assets in equity-linked securities. Equity-linked securities are privately issued derivative securities that have a return component based on the performance of a single stock, a basket of stocks, or a stock index. Equity-linked securities are often used for many of the same purposes as, and share many of the same risks with, other derivative instruments. An equity-linked note is a note, typically issued by a company or financial institution, whose performance is tied to a single stock, a basket of stocks, or a stock index. Generally, upon the maturity of the note, the holder receives a return of principal based on the capital appreciation of the linked securities. The terms of an equity-linked note may also provide for the periodic interest payments to holders at either a fixed or floating rate.

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	Because the notes are equity linked, they may return a lower amount at maturity due to a decline in value of the linked security or securities. To the extent the Target Fund invests in equity-linked notes issued by foreign issuers, it will be subject to the risks associated with the debt securities of foreign issuers and with securities denominated in foreign currencies. Equity-linked notes are also subject to default risk and counterparty risk.
Global Securities	Investing in securities on a global basis involves special risks and considerations. Shareholders of the Target Fund should consider carefully the substantial risks involved for the Target Fund that invests in securities issued by companies and governments on a global basis. These risks include: differences in accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards; generally higher commission rates on foreign portfolio transactions; the possibility of nationalisation, expropriation or confiscatory taxation; adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations; and political instability. Individual foreign economies may differ favourably or unfavourably from an investor's economy in such respects as growth of gross domestic product, rates of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources, self-sufficiency and balance of payments position. The securities markets, values of securities, yields and risk associated with certain securities markets may change independently of each other. Also, certain securities and dividends and interest payable on those securities may be subject to foreign taxes, including taxes withheld from payments on those securities. Global securities often trade with less frequency and volume than domestic securities and therefore may exhibit greater price volatility. Investments in securities on a global basis may also involve higher custodial costs than domestic investments and additional transaction costs with respect to foreign currency conversions. Changes in foreign exchange rates also will affect the value of securities denominated or quoted in foreign currencies. The Target Fund also may invest in sovereign debt issued by governments, their agencies or instrumentalities, or other government-related entities. Holders of sovereign debt may be requested to participate in the rescheduling of such debt and to extend further loans to governmental entities. In addition, there is no bankruptcy proceeding by which defaulted sovereign debt may be collected.
Emerging Markets Securities	The Target Fund may invest in securities of issuers that are economically tied to countries with developing, or "emerging market" economies ("emerging market securities"). A security is economically tied to an emerging market country if the issuer or guarantor of the security has its headquarters in the country or if the currency of settlement of the security is a currency of the emerging market country. The Investment Advisor has broad discretion to identify and invest in countries that it considers to qualify as emerging securities markets. In making investments in emerging markets securities, the Target Fund emphasises countries with relatively low gross national product per capita and with the potential for rapid economic growth. Emerging market countries are generally located in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and the developing countries of Europe. The Investment Advisor will select the Target Fund's country and currency composition based on its evaluation of relative interest rates, inflation rates, exchange rates, monetary and fiscal policies, trade and current account balances, and any other specific factors the Investment Advisor believes to be relevant. Additional risks of emerging markets securities may include: greater social, economic and political uncertainty and instability; more substantial governmental involvement in the economy; less governmental supervision and regulation; unavailability of currency hedging techniques; companies that are newly organised and small; differences in auditing and financial reporting standards, which may result in unavailability of material information about issuers; and less developed legal systems. In addition, emerging securities markets may have different clearance and settlement procedures, which may be unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions or otherwise make it difficult to engage in such transactions. Settlement problems may cause the Target Fund to miss attractive investment opportunities, hold a portion of its assets in cash pending

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	investment, or be delayed in disposing of a portfolio security. Such a delay could result in possible liability to a purchaser of the security.
Currency Transactions	For efficient portfolio management and investment purposes, the Target Fund may buy and sell foreign currency options and/or foreign currency futures and may engage in foreign currency transactions either on a spot or forward basis, subject to the limits and restrictions set down by the Central Bank from time to time, to reduce the risks of adverse market changes in exchange rates or to increase exposure to foreign currencies or to shift exposure to foreign currency fluctuations from one country to another. For the purposes of efficient portfolio management, the hedged classes, the partially hedged classes and the currency exposure classes may buy and sell currencies on a spot and forward basis in addition to the techniques and instruments set down by the Central Bank from time to time, to reduce the risks of adverse changes in exchange rates subject to the limits and conditions set down by the Central Bank from time to time. A forward currency exchange contract, which involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date at a price set at the time of the contract, reduces the Target Fund's exposure to changes in the value of the currency it will deliver and increases its exposure to changes in the value of the currency it will receive for the duration of the contract. The effect on the value of the Target Fund is similar to selling securities denominated in one currency and purchasing securities denominated in another currency. A contract to sell currency would limit any potential gain which might be realised if the value of the hedged currency increases. The Target Fund may enter into these contracts to hedge against exchange risk, to increase exposure to a currency or to shift exposure to currency fluctuations from one currency to another. Suitable hedging transactions may not be available in all circumstances and there can be no assurance that the Target Fund will engage in such transactions at any given time or from time to time. Also, such transactions may not be successful and may eliminate any chance for the Target Fund to benefit from favourable fluctuations in relevant foreign currencies. The Target Fund may use one currency (or a basket of currencies) to hedge against adverse changes in the value of another currency (or a basket of currencies) when exchange rates between the two currencies are positively correlated. The Investment Advisor will not employ any techniques to hedge the unhedged share classes' exposure to changes in the exchange rate between the Target Fund's base currency and the currency of the unhedged share class respectively. As such, the net asset value per share and investment performance of the unhedged share classes will be affected by changes in the value of the currency of the unhedged share class, relative to the Target Fund's base currency.
Event-Linked Bonds	Event-linked bonds are debt obligations generally issued by special purpose vehicles organised by insurance companies, with interest payments tied to the insurance losses of casualty insurance contracts. Large insurance losses, such as those caused by a storm, will reduce the interest payments and could effect principal payments. Small losses will lead to above-market interest payments. Generally, event-linked bonds are issued as Rule 144A securities. The Target Fund will only invest in bonds which meet the credit quality criteria set out in the investment policies of the Target Fund. In the event that they are not issued with an undertaking to register with the US Securities and Exchanges Commission within one year of issue, investment in such instruments will be subject to the 10% aggregate restriction on investment in unlisted securities. If a trigger event causes losses exceeding a specific amount in the geographic region and time period specified in a bond, liability under the terms of the bond is limited to the principal and accrued interest of the bond. If no trigger event occurs, the Target Fund will recover its principal plus interest. Often, event-linked bonds provide for extensions of maturity that are mandatory, or optional at the discretion of the issuer, in order to process

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	and audit loss claims in those cases where a trigger event has, or possibly has, occurred. An extension of maturity may increase volatility. In addition to the specified trigger events, event-linked bonds may also expose the Target Fund to certain unanticipated risks including but not limited to issuer risk, credit risk, counterparty risk, adverse regulatory or jurisdictional interpretations, and adverse tax consequences. Event-linked bonds may become illiquid upon the occurrence of a trigger event.
Transferable Illiquid Securities	Certain illiquid securities may require pricing at fair value as determined in good faith under the supervision of the directors of the Company. The Investment Advisor may be subject to significant delays in disposing of illiquid securities and transactions in illiquid securities may entail registration expenses and other transaction costs that are higher than those for transactions in liquid securities. The term "illiquid securities" for this purpose means securities that cannot be disposed of within seven days in the ordinary course of business at approximately the amount at which the Target Fund has valued the securities.
Contracts for Difference and Equity Swaps	Contracts for difference ("CFDs") (also known as synthetic swaps) can be used to secure a profit or avoid a loss by reference to fluctuations in the value or price of equities or financial instruments or in an index of such equities or financial instruments. An equity CFD is a derivative instrument designed to replicate the economic performance and the cash flows of a conventional share investment. CFDs may be used either as a substitute for direct investment in the underlying equity security or as an alternative to and for the same purposes as futures and options, particularly in cases where there is no futures contract available in relation to a specific security, or where an index option or index future represents an inefficient method of gaining exposure because of pricing risk or the risk of delta or beta mismatches. The Target Fund may invest in CFDs and total return equity swaps (equity swaps). The risks inherent in CFDs and equity swaps are dependent on the position that the Target Fund may take in the transaction: by utilising CFDs and equity swaps, the Target Fund may put itself in a "long" position on the underlying value, in which case the Target Fund will profit from any increase in the underlying stock, and suffer from any fall. The risks inherent in a "long" position are identical to the risks inherent in the purchase of the underlying stock. Conversely, the Target Fund may put itself in a "short" position on the underlying stock, in which case the Target Fund will profit from any decrease in the underlying stock, and suffer from any increase. The risks inherent in a "short" position are greater than those of a "long" position: while there is a ceiling to a maximum loss in a "long" position if the underlying stock is valued at zero, the maximum loss of a "short" position is that of the increase in the underlying stock, an increase that, in theory, is unlimited. It should be noted that a "long" or "short" CFD or equity swap position is based on the relevant Investment Advisor's opinion of the future direction of the underlying security. The position could have a negative impact on the Target Fund's performance. However, there is an additional risk related to the counterparty when CFDs and equity swaps are utilised: the Target Fund runs the risk that the counterparty will not be in a position to make a payment to which it has committed. The Investment Advisor will ensure that the counterparties involved in this type of transaction are carefully selected and that the counterparty risk is limited and strictly controlled.
Depository Receipts	American depository receipts ("ADR"), global depository receipts ("GDR") and European depository receipts ("EDR") are transferable securities in registered form certifying that a certain number of shares have been deposited with a custodian bank by whom the ADR, GDR or EDR has been issued. ADRs are traded on US exchanges and markets, GDRs on European exchanges and markets and US exchanges and markets and EDRs on European exchanges and markets.

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Municipal Securities	The Target Fund may be more sensitive to adverse economic, business or political developments if it invests a substantial portion of its assets in the bonds of similar projects (such as those relating to education, health care, housing, transportation, and utilities), industrial development bonds, or in general obligation bonds, particularly if there is a large concentration from issuers in a single locality. This is because the value of municipal securities can be significantly affected by the political, economic, legal, and legislative realities of the particular issuer's locality or municipal sector events. In addition, a significant restructuring of national tax rates or even serious discussion on the topic in a relevant legislative body could cause municipal bond prices to fall. The demand for municipal securities is strongly influenced by the value of tax-exempt income to investors. Lower income tax rates could reduce the advantage of owning municipal securities. Similarly, changes to regulations tied to a specific sector, such as the hospital sector, could have an impact on the revenue stream for a given subset of the market.
Derivatives	The Target Fund may, but is not required to, use derivative instruments for risk management purposes or as part of their investment strategies in accordance with the limits and guidelines issued by the Central Bank from time to time. Generally, derivatives are financial contracts whose value depends upon, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index, and may relate to stocks, bonds, interest rates, currencies or currency exchange rates and related indexes. Examples of derivative instruments which the Target Fund may use include options contracts, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, swap agreements (including credit swaps, credit default swaps, forward swap spreadlocks, options on swap agreements, straddles, forward currency exchange contracts and structured notes), provided that in each case the use of such instruments (i) will not result in an exposure to instruments other than transferable securities, financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies, (ii) will not result in an exposure to underlying assets other than to assets in which the Target Fund may invest directly and (iii) the use of such instruments will not cause the Target Fund to diverge from its investment objective. The Investment Advisor may decide not to employ any of these strategies and there is no assurance that any derivatives strategy used by the Target Fund will succeed. The Target Fund may purchase and sell structured notes and hybrid securities, purchase and write call and put options on securities (including straddles), securities indexes and currencies, and enter into futures contracts and use options on futures contracts (including straddles). The Target Fund may also enter into swap agreements including, but not limited to, swap agreements on interest rates, security indexes, specific securities, and credit swaps. To the extent the Target Fund may invest in foreign currency-denominated securities, it may also invest in currency exchange rate swap agreements. The Target Fund may also enter into swap agreements including options on swap agreements with respect to currencies, interest rates, and securities indexes and may also enter into currency forward contracts and credit default swaps. The Target Fund may use these techniques as part of their overall investment strategies. The Target Fund may invest in derivatives that could be classified as "exotic". Specifically, these will be barrier options and variance and volatility swaps. Variance and volatility swaps are OTC financial derivatives that enable one to hedge risk and/or efficiently manage exposure associated with the magnitude of a movement as measured by the volatility or variance of some underlying product like an exchange rate, interest rate or stock rate and may be used in circumstances where, for example, the Investment Advisor is of the view that realized volatility on a specific asset is likely to be different from what the market is currently pricing. A barrier option is a type of financial option where the option to exercise rights under the relevant contract depends on whether or not the underlying asset has reached or exceeded a predetermined price. The additional component of a barrier option is the trigger – or barrier – which, in the case of a "knock-

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	in" option, if reached, results in a payment being made to the purchaser of the barrier option. Conversely, a "knock-out" option will only result in payment being made to the purchaser of that option if the trigger is never reached during the life of the contract. Barrier options may be used in circumstances where, for example, the Investment Advisor is of the view that the probability of the price a specific asset moving through a threshold is likely to be different from what the market is currently pricing. If the Investment Advisor incorrectly forecasts interest rates, market values or other economic factors in using a derivatives strategy for the Target Fund, it might have been in a better position if it had not entered into the transaction at all. The use of these strategies involves certain special risks, including a possible imperfect correlation, or even no correlation, between price movements of derivative instruments and price movements of related investments. While some strategies involving derivative instruments can reduce the risk of loss, they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favourable price movements in related investments, or due to the possible inability of the Target Fund to purchase or sell a portfolio security at a time that otherwise would be favourable for it to do so, or the possible need for Target Fund to sell a portfolio security at a disadvantageous time, and the possible inability of the Target Fund to close out or to liquidate its derivatives positions. Whether the Target Fund's use of swap agreements and options on swap agreements will be successful will depend on the Investment Advisor's ability to correctly predict whether certain types of investments are likely to produce greater returns than other investments. Because they are two-party contracts and because they may have terms of greater than seven days, swap agreements may be considered to be illiquid investments. Moreover, the Target Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap agreement counterparty. The swaps market is a relatively new market and is largely unregulated. It is possible that developments in the swaps market, including potential government regulation, could adversely affect the Target Fund's ability to terminate existing swap agreements or to realise amounts to be received under such agreements. Swaps used by the Target Fund will be consistent with the investment policy as set out in the Target Fund Prospectus. Swap agreements are two-party contracts for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than one year. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular pre-determined investments or instruments, which may be adjusted for an interest factor. The gross returns to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties are generally calculated with respect to a "notional amount", i.e., the return on or increase in value of a particular currency amount invested at a particular interest rate, in particular, foreign currency, or in a "basket" of securities representing a particular index. A "quanto" or "differential" swap combines both an interest rate and a currency transaction. Other forms of swap agreements include interest rate caps, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent that interest rates exceed a specified rate or "cap"; interest rate floors, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent that interest rates fall below a specified rate or "floor"; and interest rate collars, under which a party sells a cap and purchases a floor or vice versa in an attempt to protect itself against interest rate movements exceeding given minimum or maximum levels. The Target Fund may enter into credit default swap agreements. The "buyer" in a credit default contract is obligated to pay the "seller" a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided that no event of default on an underlying reference obligation has occurred. If an event of default occurs, the seller must pay the buyer the full notional value, or "par value", of the reference obligation in exchange for the reference obligation. The Target Fund may be either the buyer or seller in a credit default swap transaction. If the Target Fund is a buyer and no event of default occurs, the Target

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	Fund will lose its investment and recover nothing. However, if an event of default occurs, the Target Fund (i.e. the buyer) will receive the full notional value of the reference obligation that may have little or no value. As a seller, the Target Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, which typically is between six months and three years, provided that there is no default event. If an event of default occurs, the seller must pay the buyer the full notional value of the reference obligation. A structured note is a derivative debt security combining a fixed income instrument with a series of derivative components. As a result, the bond's coupon, average life, and/or redemption values can become exposed to the forward movement in various indices, equity prices, foreign exchange rates, mortgage backed security prepayment speeds, etc. A hybrid security is a security which combines two or more financial instruments. Hybrid securities generally combine a traditional stock or bond with an option or forward contract. Generally, the principal amount payable upon maturity or redemption, or interest rate of a hybrid security, is tied (positively or negatively) to the price of some currency or securities index or another interest rate or some other economic factor (each a "benchmark"). The interest rate or (unlike most fixed income securities) the principal amount payable at maturity of a hybrid security may be increased or decreased, depending on the changes in the value of the benchmark. Management Risk: Derivative products are highly specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with stocks and bonds. The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself, without the benefit of observing the performance of the derivative under all possible market conditions. Credit Risk: The use of a derivative instrument involves the risk that a loss may be sustained as a result of the failure of another party to the contract (usually referred to as a "counterparty") to make required payments or otherwise comply with the contract's terms. Additionally, credit default swaps could result in losses if the Target Fund does not correctly evaluate the creditworthiness of the company on which the credit default swap is based. OTC derivatives are also subject to the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligations. For derivatives traded on exchanges, the primary credit risk is the creditworthiness of the exchange itself or the related clearing broker. Liquidity Risk: Liquidity risk exists when a particular derivative instrument is difficult to purchase or sell. If a derivative transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid (as is the case with many privately negotiated derivatives), it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price. Exposure Risk: Certain transactions may give rise to a form of exposure. Such transactions may include, among others, reverse repurchase agreements, and the use of when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment transactions. Although the use of derivatives may create an exposure risk, any exposure arising as a result of the use of derivatives will be risk managed using an advanced risk measurement methodology, in accordance with the Central Bank's requirements. Lack of Availability: Because the markets for certain derivative instruments are relatively new and still developing, suitable derivatives transactions may not be available in all circumstances for risk management or other purposes. Upon the expiration of a particular contract, the Investment Advisor may wish to retain the Target Fund's position in the derivative instrument by entering into a similar contract, but may be unable to do so if the counterparty to the original contract is unwilling to enter into the new contract and no other suitable counterparty can be found. There is no assurance that the Target Fund will engage in derivatives transactions at any time or from time to time. The Target Fund's ability to use derivatives may also be limited by certain regulatory and tax considerations. Market and Other Risks: Like most other investments, derivative instruments are subject to the risk that the market value of the instrument will change in a way detrimental to the

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	Target Fund's interest. If the Investment Advisor incorrectly forecasts the values of securities, currencies or interest rates or other economic factors in using derivatives, the Target Fund might have been in a better position if it had not entered into the transaction at all. While some strategies involving derivative instruments can reduce the risk of loss, they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favourable price movements in the Target Fund's investments. The Target Fund may also have to buy or sell a security at a disadvantageous time or price because the Target Fund is legally required to maintain offsetting positions or asset coverage in connection with certain derivatives transactions. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indexes. Many derivatives, in particular privately negotiated derivatives, are complex and often valued subjectively. Improper valuations can result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to the Target Fund. Also, the value of derivatives may not correlate perfectly, or at all, with the value of the assets, reference rates or indexes they are designed to closely track. In addition, the Target Fund's use of derivatives may cause the Target Fund to realise higher amounts of short-term capital gains (generally taxed at ordinary income tax rates) than if it had not used such instruments.
Real Estate Risk	Investments in real estate-linked derivative instruments is subject to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate, including losses from casualty or condemnation, and changes in local and general economic conditions, supply and demand, interest rates, zoning laws, regulatory limitations on rents, property taxes and operating expenses. An investment in a real estate-linked derivative instrument that is linked to the value of a real estate investment trust ("REIT") is subject to additional risks, such as poor performance by the manager of the REIT, adverse changes to the tax laws or failure by the REIT to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income. In addition, some REITs have limited diversification because they invest in a limited number of properties, a narrow geographic area, or a single type of property. Also, the organisational documents of a REIT may contain provisions that make changes in control of the REIT difficult and time-consuming. Finally, private REITs are not traded on a national securities exchange. As such, these products are generally illiquid. This reduces the ability of the Target Fund to redeem its investment early. Private REITs are also generally harder to value and may bear higher fees than public REITs.
Special Risks of Investing in Russian Securities	Although investment in Russian securities does not constitute the principal investment focus of the Target Fund, the Target Fund may invest a portion of its assets in securities of issuers located in Russia. In addition to the risks disclosed above under the heading "Emerging Markets Securities", investments in securities of Russian issuers may involve a particularly high degree of risk and special considerations not typically associated with investing in more developed markets, many of which stem from Russia's continuing political and economic instability and the slow-paced development of its market economy. In particular, investments in Russia are subject to the risk that non-Russian countries may impose economic sanctions, which may impact companies in many sectors, including energy, financial services and defence, among others, which may negatively impact the Target Fund's performance and/or ability to achieve its investment objective. For example, certain investments may become illiquid (e.g. in the event that the Target Fund is prohibited from transacting in certain investments tied to Russia), which could cause the Target Fund to sell other portfolio holdings at a disadvantageous time or price in order to meet redemptions. It is also possible that such sanctions may prevent non-Russian entities that provide services to the Target Fund from transacting with Russian entities. Under such circumstances, the Target Fund may not receive payments due with respect to certain investments, such as the payments due in connection with the Target Fund's holding of a fixed income security. More generally, investments in Russian

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	securities should be considered highly speculative. Such risks and special considerations include: (a) delays in settling portfolio transactions and the risk of loss arising out of Russia's system of share registration and custody; (b) pervasiveness of corruption, insider trading, and crime in the Russian economic system; (c) difficulties associated in obtaining accurate market valuations of many Russian securities, based partly on the limited amount of publicly available information; (d) the general financial condition of Russian companies, which may involve particularly large amounts of inter-company debt; (e) the risk that the Russian tax system will not be reformed to prevent inconsistent, retroactive and/or exorbitant taxation or, in the alternative, the risk that a reformed tax system may result in the inconsistent and unpredictable enforcement of the new tax laws (f) the risk that the government of Russia or other executive or legislative bodies may decide not to continue to support the economic reform programs implemented since the dissolution of the Soviet Union (g) the lack of corporate governance provisions applying in Russia generally, and (h) the lack of any rules or regulations relating to investor protection. Russian securities are issued in book-entry form, with ownership recorded in a share register held by the issuer's registrar. Transfers are effected by entries to the books of registrars. Transferees of shares have no proprietary rights in respect of shares until their name appears in the register of shareholders of the issuer. The law and practice relating to registration of shareholdings are not well developed in Russia and registration delays and failures to register shares can occur. In common with other emerging markets, Russia has no central source for the issuance or publication of corporate actions information. The Depositary therefore cannot guarantee the completeness or timeliness of the distribution of corporate actions notifications.
Special Risks of Investing in Chinese Securities	Although investment in Chinese securities or securities economically tied to China does not constitute the principal investment focus of the Target Fund, it may invest a portion of its assets in securities of issuers located in the People's Republic of China ("PRC"). In addition to the risks disclosed under the heading "Emerging Markets Securities", investments in securities of Chinese issuers may involve a particularly high degree of risk and special considerations not typically associated with investing in more developed markets. These additional risks include (without limitation): (a) inefficiencies resulting from erratic growth; (b) the unavailability of consistently reliable economic data; (c) potentially high rates of inflation; (d) dependence on exports and international trade; (e) relatively high levels of asset price volatility, suspension risk and difficulties in settlement of securities; (f) small market capitalization and less liquidity; (g) greater competition from regional economies; (h) fluctuations in currency exchange rates, particularly in light of the relative lack of currency hedging instruments and controls on the ability to exchange local currency for USD or other currencies; (i) the relatively small size and absence of operating history of many Chinese companies; (j) the developing nature of the legal and regulatory framework for securities markets, custody arrangements and commerce; and (k) uncertainty with respect to the commitment of the government of the PRC to economic reforms and development of the Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor ("FII") program (including the qualified foreign institutional investor ("QFII") program and/or the Renminbi ("RMB") qualified foreign institutional investor ("RQFII") program, which are now merging into one program based on recent PRC regulatory developments), pursuant to which the Target Fund may invest in the PRC and which regulates repatriation and currency conversion. In addition, there is a lower level of regulation and enforcement activity in these securities markets compared to more developed international markets. These could potentially be a lack of consistency in interpreting and applying the relevant regulations and a risk that the regulators may impose immediate or rapid changes to existing laws or introduce new laws, rules, regulations or policies without any prior consultation with or notice to market participates which may severely restrict the Target Fund's ability to pursue its investment objectives or strategies. There also exists control

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	on foreign investment in China and limitations on repatriation of invest capital. Under the FII program, there are certain regulatory restrictions particularly on aspects including (without limitation to) investment scope, repatriation of funds, foreign shareholding limit and account structure. Although the relevant FII regulations have recently been revised to relax regulatory restrictions on the onshore investment and capital management by FIIs (including removing investment quota limit and simplifying process for repatriation of investment proceeds), it is a very new development and is therefore subject to uncertainties as to how well it will be implemented in practice, especially at the early stage. On the other hand, the recently amended FII regulations are also enhancing ongoing supervision on FIIs in terms of information disclosure among other aspects. In particular, FIIs are required to procure their underlying clients (such as the Target Fund investing in PRC securities via FII program) to comply with PRC disclosure of interests rules (e.g., the 5% substantial shareholder reporting obligation and the applicable aggregation with concerted parties and across holdings under various access channels including FII program and Shanghai / Hong Kong Stock Connect (if applicable)) and make the required disclosure on behalf of such underlying investors. As a result of PRC regulatory requirements, the Target Fund may be limited in its ability to invest in securities or instruments tied to the PRC and/or may be required to liquidate its holdings in securities or instruments tied to the PRC. Under certain instances, such liquidations may result in losses for the Target Fund. In addition, securities exchanges in the PRC typically have the right to suspend or limit trading in any security traded on the relevant exchange. The PRC government or relevant PRC regulators may also implement policies that may adversely affect the PRC financial markets. Such suspensions, limitations or policies may have a negative impact on the performance of the Target Fund's investments. Although the PRC has experienced a relatively stable political environment in recent years, there is no guarantee that such stability will be maintained in the future. As an emerging market, many factors may affect such stability – such as increasing gaps between the rich and poor or agrarian unrest and instability of existing political structures – and may result in adverse consequences to the Target Fund investing in securities and instruments economically tied to the PRC. Political uncertainty, military intervention and political corruption could reverse favorable trends toward market and economic reform, privatization and removal of trade barriers, and could result in significant disruption to securities markets. The PRC is dominated by the one-party rule of the Communist Party. Investments in the PRC are subject to risks associated with greater governmental control over and involvement in the economy. The PRC manages its currency at artificial levels relative to the USD rather than at levels determined by the market. This type of system can lead to sudden and large adjustments in the currency, which, in turn, can have a disruptive and negative effect on foreign investors. The PRC also may restrict the free conversion of its currency into foreign currencies. Currency repatriation restrictions may have the effect of making securities and instruments tied to the PRC relatively illiquid, particularly in connection with redemption requests. In addition, the government of the PRC exercises significant control over economic growth through direct and heavy involvement in resource allocation and monetary policy, control over payment of foreign currency denominated obligations and provision of preferential treatment to particular industries and/or companies. Economic reform programs in the PRC have contributed to growth, but there is no guarantee that such reforms will continue. Natural disasters such as droughts, floods, earthquakes and tsunamis have plagued the PRC in the past, and the region's economy may be affected by such environmental events in the future. The Target Fund's investment in the PRC is, therefore, subject to the risk of such events. In addition, the relationship between the PRC and Taiwan is particularly sensitive, and hostilities between the PRC and Taiwan may present a risk to the Target

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	Fund’s investments in the PRC. The application of tax laws (e.g., the imposition of withholding taxes on dividend or interest payments) or confiscatory taxation may also affect the Target Fund’s investment in the PRC. Because the rules governing taxation of investments in securities and instruments economically tied to the PRC are unclear, the Company may provide for capital gains taxes on the Target Fund investing in such securities and instruments by reserving both realized and unrealized gains from disposing or holding securities and instruments economically tied to the PRC. This approach is based on current market practice and the Investment Advisor’s understanding of the applicable tax rules. Changes in market practice or understanding of the applicable tax rules may result in the amounts reserved being too great or too small relative to actual tax burdens. Investors should be aware that their investments may be adversely affected by changes in Chinese tax law and regulations, which may apply with retrospective effect and which are constantly in a state of flux and will change constantly over time. Finally, there are additional risks involved in investing through RMB over and above those of investing through other currencies. In this regard, please see risk entitled “Renminbi share class risks” below for further information.
Access to China Inter-Bank Bond Market	The Target Fund may directly invest in permissible fixed income instruments traded on the China Inter-Bank Bond Market (the “CIBM”) including via a direct access regime (the “CIBM Direct Access”) and/or Bond Connect, in compliance with the relevant rules issued by the People's Bank of China ("PBOC"), including its Shanghai Head Office, including but not limited to the Announcement [2016] No.3 and its implementing rules ("CIBM Rules") through an application filed with the PBOC, without being subject to any investment quota restrictions. Although there is no quota restriction under the CIBM Rules, relevant information about the Target Fund’s investments needs to be filed with PBOC and an updated filing may be required if there is any significant change to the filed information. It cannot be predicted whether PBOC will make any comments on or require any changes with respect to such information for the purpose of filing. If so required, the Investment Advisor will need to follow PBOC instructions and make the relevant changes accordingly. Market volatility and potential lack of liquidity due to low trading volume of certain debt securities in the CIBM may result in prices of certain debt securities traded on such market fluctuating significantly. The Target Fund is therefore subject to liquidity and volatility risks. The bid and offer spreads of the prices of such securities may be large, and the Target Fund may therefore incur significant trading and realisation costs and may even suffer losses when selling such investments. The Target Fund may also be exposed to risks associated with settlement procedures and default of counterparties. The counterparty which has entered into a transaction with the Target Fund may default in its obligation to settle the transaction by delivery of the relevant security or by payment for value. The CIBM is also subject to regulatory risks. The CIBM Rules are relatively new and are still subject to continuous evolvement, which may adversely affect the Target Fund's capability to invest in the CIBM. In September 2020, PBOC, the China Securities Regulatory Commission and the State Administration of Foreign Exchange jointly released a consultation draft regarding investment in China’s bond markets by foreign institutional investors, which, if formally promulgated, will bring changes to access filing, custody model and other aspects of foreign investor’s investment in CIBM. In the extreme circumstances where the relevant PRC authorities suspend account opening or trading on the CIBM, the Target Fund’s ability to invest in the CIBM will be limited and the Target Fund may suffer substantial losses as a result. PBOC will exercise on-going supervision on the Target Fund's trading under the CIBM Rules and may take relevant administrative actions such as suspension of trading and

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	mandatory exit against the Target Fund and/or the Investment Advisor in the event of any non-compliance with the CIBM Rules. Except for interest income from certain bonds (i.e. government bonds, local government bonds and railway bonds which are entitled to a 100% enterprise income tax exemption and 50% enterprise income tax exemption respectively in accordance with the Implementation Rules to the Enterprise Income Tax Law and a circular dated 16 April 2019 on the Announcement on Income Tax Policies on Interest Income from Railway Bonds), interest income derived by non-resident institutional investors from other bonds traded through the CIBM Direct Access to the CIBM is PRC-sourced income and subject to PRC withholding income tax at a rate of 10% and value-added tax ("VAT") at a rate of 6%. According to the Circular on the Enterprise Income Tax and Value-Added Tax Policies for Foreign Institutions investing in Onshore Bond Markets, the enterprise income tax and VAT of the coupon interest income gained by overseas institutions in China bond markets will be temporarily exempted from 7 November 2018 to 6 November 2021, which has been extended to 31 December 2025 pursuant to the Announcement on the Renewal of Enterprise Income Tax and Value-Added Tax Policies for Foreign Institutions Investing in the Onshore Bond Markets issued on 22 November 2021. The scope of the enterprise income tax exemption has excluded bond interest gained by foreign institutions' onshore entities/establishment that are directly connected with such onshore entities/establishment. Capital gains derived by non-resident institutional investors from the trading of CIBM bonds are technically considered as non-PRC sourced gains hence not taxable for PRC withholding income tax. While the PRC tax authorities are currently enforcing such non-taxable treatment in practice, no clear guidance is available on such non-taxable treatment under the current tax regulations. Pursuant to another circular dated 30 June 2016 on the Supplementary Circular on VAT Policies on Interbank Transactions of Financial Institutions under Caishui [2016] No. 70, the capital gains derived by foreign institutions approved by PBOC from the investment in the local currency markets of CIBM shall be exempted from VAT. In addition, the tax law and regulations of the PRC are constantly changing, and they may be changed with retrospective effect. The interpretation and applicability of the tax law and regulations by tax authorities are not as consistent and transparent as those of more developed nations, and may vary from region to region. As a result, the PRC taxes and duties payable by the Investment Advisor and which are to be reimbursed by Target Fund to the extent attributable to the assets held through CIBM Direct Access to the CIBM may change at any time.
Renminbi share class risks	The Target Fund offers share classes designated in Chinese Renminbi (RMB), the lawful currency of the PRC. It should be noted that there may be additional risks involved in investing through RMB over and above those of investing through other currencies. Currency exchange rates can be affected unpredictably by intervention (or failure to intervene) by governments or central banks or by currency controls or political developments, particularly in the PRC. There is also a greater measure of legal uncertainty concerning currency transactions with respect to trades in RMB compared to currencies which have a more established history of being traded internationally. RMB share classes for the Target Fund is denominated in offshore RMB (CNH). CNH convertibility to the onshore RMB (CNY) is a managed currency process subject to foreign exchange control policies of and repatriation restrictions imposed by the Chinese government in co-ordination with the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA). The value of CNH could differ, perhaps significantly, from that of CNY due to a number of factors including without limitation those foreign exchange control policies and repatriation restrictions pursued by the Chinese government from time to time as well as other external market forces. In addition, currency markets in RMB may have lower trading volumes than the currencies of more developed countries and accordingly markets in

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	RMB may be materially less liquid, subject to greater dealing spreads and experience materially greater volatility than those of other currencies. In particular, the trading of RMB during European market hours when trades for the hedged share class will be executed entails inherently lower liquidity and greater transaction costs. This is likely to cause performance divergance against the expected performance of trading RMB during Asian market hours, where liquidity is generally higher and transaction costs are generally lower. In an extreme event, the lack of liquidity could make it impossible to execute the currency hedge. The Company will seek to implement the hedge and minimize transaction costs on a best efforts basis. However, there can be no guarantee that it will be successful in doing so and cannot eliminate the above risks or transaction costs. The costs and gains/losses of hedging transactions will accrue solely to the relevant Hedged Class and will be reflected in the net asset value per share of that class.
Risks Relating to Investment in the CIBM via CIBM Direct Access	Under the CIBM Direct Access, an onshore trading and settlement agent shall be engaged by the Investment Advisor to make the filing on behalf of the Target Fund and conduct trading and settlement agency services for the Target Fund. Since the relevant filings and account opening for investment via the CIBM Direct Access have to be carried out via an onshore settlement agent, the Target Fund is subject to the risks of default or errors on the part of the onshore settlement agent. Under the CIBM Direct Access, the CIBM Rules allow foreign investors to remit investment amounts in RMB or foreign currency into China for investing in the CIBM. For repatriation of funds out of China by the Target Fund, the ratio of RMB to foreign currency should generally match the original currency ratio when the investment principal was remitted into China, with a maximum permissible deviation of 10%. Such requirements may change in the future which may have an adverse impact on the Target Fund's investment in the CIBM. In September 2020, CIBM direct requesting for quotation ("RFQ") trading service was launched by China Foreign Exchange Trade System & National Interbank Funding Center ("CFETS"). Under such service, foreign investors under CIBM Direct Access may solicit cash bond trading with domestic market makers by RFQ and confirm the trades in CFETS system. As a novel arrangement under CIBM Direct Access, CIBM direct RFQ trading may be subject to further adjustments and uncertainties in implementation, which may have an adverse impact on the Target Fund's investment to the extent it transacts via CIBM direct RFQ trading mechanism.
Risks Relating to Investment in the CIBM via Bond Connect	The Bond Connect initiative was launched in July 2017 to facilitate CIBM access between Hong Kong and Mainland China. It was established by CFETS, China Central Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd ("CCDC"), Shanghai Clearing House ("SHCH") and Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and Central Moneymarkets Unit ("CMU"). The Bond Connect scheme is designed to be efficient and more convenient for offshore investors at an operational level, by using familiar trading interfaces of established electronic platforms without requiring investors to engage an onshore settlement agent. Orders are executed electronically with any of the eligible onshore participating dealers who are recognized by CFETS. Cash is exchanged offshore in Hong Kong. The infrastructure contemplates two-way access between Hong Kong and China, enabling eligible foreign investors to invest through Hong Kong into the CIBM (generally referred to as "Northbound Trading Link") and eligible domestic investors to invest into overseas bonds market (generally referred to as "Southbound Trading Link"). Under the Northbound Trading Link, eligible foreign investors utilising Bond Connect are required to appoint the CFETS or other institutions recognised by the PBOC as registration agents to apply for registration with the PBOC. The Northbound Trading Link under Bond Connect adopts a multi-layered custody arrangement whereby CCDC/SHCH performs the primary settlement function as the

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	ultimate central securities depository, which handles bond custody and settlement for the CMU in Mainland China. The CMU is the nominee holder of CIBM bonds acquired by overseas investors via the Northbound Trading Link. The CMU handles custody and settlement for the accounts opened with it for the beneficial ownership of those overseas investors. Under the multi-layered custody arrangement of Bond Connect: 1) the CMU acts as "nominee holder "of CIBM bonds; and 2) overseas investors are the "beneficial owners" of CIBM bonds through CMU members. Overseas investors invest through offshore electronic trading platforms where trade orders are executed on CFETS, CIBM's centralised electronic trading platform, between investors and onshore participating dealers. Under the multi-layered custody arrangement, while the distinct concepts of "nominee holder" and "beneficial owner" are generally recognized under relevant PRC regulations, the application of such rules is untested, and there is no assurance that PRC courts will recognise such rules, e.g. in liquidation proceedings of PRC companies or other legal proceedings. Under Northbound Trading Link, bond issuers and trading of CIBM bonds are subject to market rules in China. Any changes in laws, regulations and policies of the China bond market or rules in relation to Northbound Trading Link may affect prices and liquidity of the relevant CIBM bonds and the Target Fund's investment in relevant bonds may be adversely affected.
Roll Transactions	The Target Fund may engage in roll-timing strategies where the Target Fund seeks to extend the expiration or maturity of a position, such as a forward contract, futures contract or "to-be-announced" (TBA) transaction, on an underlying asset by closing out the position before expiration and contemporaneously opening a new position with respect to the same underlying asset that has substantially similar terms except for a later expiration date. Such "rolls" enable the Target Fund to maintain continuous investment exposure to an underlying asset beyond the expiration of the initial position without delivery of the underlying asset. Similarly, as certain standardized swap agreements transition from OTC trading to mandatory exchange-trading and clearing due to the implementation of the European Market Infrastructure Regulation, the Target Fund may "roll" an existing OTC swap agreement by closing out the position before expiration and contemporaneously entering into a new exchange-traded and cleared swap agreement on the same underlying asset with substantially similar terms except for a later expiration date. These types of new positions opened contemporaneous with the closing of an existing position on the same underlying asset with substantially similar terms are collectively referred to as "Roll Transactions." Roll Transactions are, in particular, subject to the Derivatives Risk and Operational Risk outlined herein.
When-Issued, Delayed Delivery and Forward Commitment Transactions	The Target Fund may purchase securities which it is eligible to purchase on a when-issued basis, may purchase and sell such securities for delayed delivery and may make contracts to purchase such securities for a fixed price at a future date beyond normal settlement time (forward commitments) all for investment and /or efficient portfolio management purposes. When such purchases are outstanding, the Target Fund will set aside and maintain until the settlement date assets determined to be liquid by the Investment Advisor in an amount sufficient to meet the purchase price. When-issued transactions, delayed delivery purchases and forward commitments involve a risk of loss if the value of the securities decline prior to the settlement date. This risk is in addition to the risk that the Target Fund's other assets will decline in value. Typically, no income accrues on securities the Target Fund has committed to purchase prior to the time delivery of the securities is made, although the Target Fund may earn income on securities it has segregated to cover these positions.

	Characteristic and Risk of Securities, Derivatives and Investment Techniques
Securities Financing Transactions Risk	Securities financing transactions create several risks for the Company and its investors, including counterparty risk if the counterparty to a securities financing transaction defaults on its obligation and liquidity risk if the Target Fund is unable to liquidate collateral provided to it to cover a counterparty default. Repurchase Agreements: In the event of the failure of the counterparty with which cash has been placed, the Target Fund may suffer loss as there may be delay in recovering cash placed out or difficulty in realising collateral or proceeds from the sale of the collateral may be less than the cash placed with the counterparty due to market movements. Reverse Repurchase Agreements: In the event of the failure of the counterparty with which collateral has been placed, the Target Fund may suffer loss as there may be delays in recovering collateral placed out or the cash originally received may be less than the collateral placed with the counterparty due to market movements. Collateral Risk: Collateral or margin may be passed by the Target Fund to a counterparty or broker in respect of OTC derivative transactions or securities financing transactions. Assets deposited as collateral or margin with brokers may not be held in segregated accounts by the brokers and may therefore become available to the creditors of such brokers in the event of their insolvency or bankruptcy. Where collateral is posted to a counterparty or broker by way of title transfer, the collateral may be re-used by such counterparty or broker for their own purpose, thus exposing the Target Fund to additional risk. Risks related to a counterparty's right of re-use of any collateral include that, upon the exercise of such right of re-use, such assets will no longer belong to the Target Fund and it will only have a contractual claim for the return of equivalent assets. In the event of the insolvency of a counterparty the Target Fund shall rank as an unsecured creditor and may not recover its assets from the counterparty. More broadly, assets subject to a right of re-use by a counterparty may form part of a complex chain of transactions over which the Target Fund or its delegates will not have any visibility or control. Total Return Swaps: In respect of Total Return Swaps, if the volatility or expectation of volatility of the reference asset(s) varies, the market value of the financial instruments may be adversely affected. The Target Fund will be subject to the credit risk of the counterparty to the swap, as well as that of the issuer of the reference obligation. If there is a default by the counterparty to a swap contract the Target Fund will be limited to contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. There is no assurance that swap contract counterparties will be able to meet their obligations pursuant to swap contracts or that, in the event of default, the Target Fund will succeed in pursuing contractual remedies. The Target Fund thus assumes the risk that it may be delayed in or prevented from obtaining payments owed to it pursuant to swap contracts. The value of the index/reference asset underlying a Total Return Swap may differ to the value attributable per share of the Target Fund due to various factors such as the costs incurred in relation to the Total Return Swap entered into by the Target Fund to gain such exposure, fees charged by the Target Fund, differences in currency values and costs associated with hedged or unhedged share classes.

PERMITTED INVESTMENTS & INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS OF THE TARGET FUND

The Company is authorised as a UCITS pursuant to the Regulations. Pursuant to the Regulations, a UCITS is subject to the following investment restrictions. If the Regulations are altered during the life of the Company, the investment restrictions may be changed to take account of any such alternations. The Company's shareholders will be advised of such changes in the next succeeding annual or semi-annual report of the Company.

1. Permitted Investments

Investments of the Target Fund are confined to:

1.1 Transferable securities and money market instruments which are either admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a Member State or non-Member State or which are dealt on a market which is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public in a Member State or non-Member State;

1.2 Recently issued transferable securities which will be admitted to official listing on a stock exchange or other market (as described above) within a year;

1.3 Money market instruments other than those dealt on a Regulated Market;

1.4 Units of UCITS;

1.5 Units of alternative investment funds;

1.6 Deposits with credit institutions; and

1.7 Financial derivative instruments.

2. Investment Restrictions

2.1 The Target Fund may invest no more than 10% of net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments other than those referred to in paragraphs 1.1 – 1.7 above;

2.2 The Target Fund shall not invest any more than 10% of its assets in securities of the type to which Regulation 68(1)(d) of the Regulations apply. This restriction does not apply to an investment by the Target Fund in US securities known as "Rule 144A securities" provided that:

- the relevant securities have been issued with an undertaking to register the securities with the US Securities and Exchange Commission within one year of issue; and
- the securities are not illiquid securities i.e. they may be realised by the Target Fund within seven days at the price, or approximately at the price, which they are valued by the Target Fund;

2.3 The Target Fund may invest no more than 10% of net assets in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same body provided that the total value of transferable securities and money market instruments held in the issuing bodies in each of which it invests more than 5% is less than 40%;

2.4 Subject to the approval of the Central Bank, the limit of 10% (in paragraph 2.3 above) is raised to 25% in the case of bonds that are issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bond-holders. If the Target Fund invests more than 5% of its net assets in these bonds issued by one issuer, the total value of these investments may not exceed 80% of the net asset value of the Target Fund;

2.5 The limit of 10% (in paragraph 2.3 above) is raised to 35% if the transferable securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities or by a non-Member State or public international body of which one or more Member States are members;

2.6 The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in paragraphs 2.4 and 2.5 shall not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40% referred to in paragraph 2.3;

A UCITS shall not invest more than 20% of its assets in deposits made with the same body;

2.7 The risk exposure of the Target Fund to a counterparty to an OTC derivative may not exceed 5% of net assets; and

This limit is raised to 10% in the case of a credit institution authorised in the European Economic Area (EU plus Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein) ("EEA") or a credit institution authorised within a signatory state (other than an EEA Member State) to the Basle Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988; or a credit institution in a third country deemed equivalent pursuant to Article 107(4) of the Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012;

2.8 Notwithstanding paragraphs 2.3, 2.7 and 2.8 above, a combination of two or more of the following issued by, or made or undertaken with, the same body may not exceed 20% of net assets:

- investments in transferable securities or money market instruments;
- deposits; and/or
- counterparty risk exposures arising from OTC derivatives transactions;

2.9 The limits referred to in paragraphs 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9 above may not be combined, so that exposure to a single body shall not exceed 35% of net assets;

2.10 Group companies are regarded as a single issuer for the purposes of paragraphs 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9. However, a limit of 20% of net assets may be applied to investment in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group; and

2.11 The Target Fund may invest up to 100% of net assets in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, its local authorities, non-Member States or public international body of which one or more Member States are members;

The individual issuers must be listed in the Target Fund Prospectus and may be drawn from the following list:

OECD Governments (provided the relevant issues are investment grade), Government of Singapore, European Investment Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation, International Monetary Fund, Euratom, The Asian Development Bank, European Central Bank, Council of Europe, Eurofima, African Development Bank, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (The World Bank), The Inter American Development Bank, EU, Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae), Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Tennessee Valley Authority, Straight-A Funding LLC, Government of the People's Republic of China, Government of Brazil (provided the issues are of investment grade), Government of India (provided the issues are of investment grade).

The Target Fund must hold securities from at least 6 different issues, with securities from any one issue not exceeding 30% of net assets.

3. Investment in investment funds

3.1 The Target Fund may not invest more than 20% of net assets in any one investment fund;

3.2 Investment in alternative investment funds may not, in aggregate, exceed 30% of net assets;

3.3 The investment fund is prohibited from investing more than 10% of net assets in other open-ended investment funds;

3.4 When the Target Fund invests in the units of other investment funds that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the Target Fund Manager or by any other company with which the Target Fund Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, that management company or other company may not charge subscription, conversion or redemption fees on account of the Target Fund investment in the units of such other investment fund;

3.5 Where by virtue of investment in the units of another investment fund, the Target Fund Manager or the Investment Advisor receives a commission on behalf of the Target Fund (including a rebated commission), the relevant commission shall be paid into the property of the Target Fund;

3.6 Investment must not be made in a fund which itself holds shares in other funds within the Company; and

3.7 The Target Fund may not charge an annual management fee in respect of that portion of its assets invested in other investment funds within the umbrella (whether such fee is paid directly at the Target Fund level, indirectly at the invested fund level or a combination of both), such that there shall be no double charging of the annual management fee to the Target Fund as a result of investments in the invested fund. This provision is also applicable to the annual fee charged by the Investment Advisor where such fee is paid directly out of the assets of the Target Fund.

4. Index Tracking UCITS

4.1 A sub-fund of the company which is an index tracking UCITS may invest up to 20% of net assets in shares and/or debt securities issued by the same body where the investment policy of the sub-fund is to replicate an index which satisfies the criteria set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and is recognised by the Central Bank; and

4.2 The limit in paragraph 4.1 above may be raised to 35%, and applied to a single issuer, where this is justified by exceptional market conditions;

NOTE: The Target Fund is not subject to the limits above as it is not an index tracking UCITS.

5. General Provisions

5.1 An investment company, or management company acting in connection with all of the collective investment schemes it manages, may not acquire any shares carrying voting rights which would enable it to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuing body;

5.2 The Target Fund may acquire no more than:

(i) 10% of the non-voting shares of any single issuing body;
(ii) 10% of the debt securities of any single issuing body;
(iii) 25% of the units of any single collective investment scheme;

(iv) 10% of the money market instruments of any single issuing body.

NOTE: The limits laid down in paragraphs 5.2 (ii), (iii) and (iv) above may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of the debt securities or of the money market instruments, or the net amount of the securities in issue cannot be calculated;

5.3 Paragraphs 5.1 and 5.2 shall not be applicable to:

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

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

(iii) transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more Member States are members;

(iv) shares held by the Target Fund in the capital of a company incorporated in a non-Member State which invests its assets mainly in the securities of issuing bodies having their registered offices in that non-Member State, where under the legislation of that non-Member State such a holding represents the only way in which the Target Fund can invest in the securities of issuing bodies of that non-Member State. This waiver is applicable only if in its investment policies the company from the non-Member State complies with the limits laid down in paragraph 2.3 to 2.11, 3.1, 3.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 5.5 and provided that where these limits are exceeded, paragraph 5.5 below are observed; and

(v) shares held by an investment company or investment companies in the capital of subsidiary companies carrying on only the business of management, advice or marketing in the country where the subsidiary is located, in regard to the repurchase of units at shareholders' request exclusively on their behalf;

5.4 The Target Fund need not comply with the investment restrictions herein when exercising subscription rights attaching to transferable securities or money market instruments which form part of their assets;

5.5 If the limits laid down herein are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of the Target Fund, or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the Target Fund must adopt as a priority objective for its sales transactions the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of its shareholders;

5.6 Neither an investment company, nor a management company or a trustee acting on behalf of a unit trust or a management company of a common contractual fund, may carry out uncovered sales of:

- transferable securities;
- money market instruments;
- units of collective investment schemes; or
- financial derivative instruments;

5.7 The Target Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets.

6. Financial Derivative Instruments ('FDIs')

6.1 The Target Fund's global exposure relating to FDI must not exceed its total net asset value;

6.2 Position exposure to the underlying assets of FDI, including embedded FDI in transferable securities or money market instruments, when combined where relevant with positions resulting from direct investments, may not exceed the investment limits set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations/Guidance. (This provision does not apply in the case of index based FDI provided the underlying index is one which meets with the criteria set out in Central Bank UCITS Regulations);

6.3 The Target Fund may invest in FDIs dealt in OTC provided that the counterparties to OTC transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to categories approved by the Central Bank; and

6.4 Investments in FDIs are subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank.

7. Restrictions on Borrowing and Lending

7.1 The Target Fund may borrow up to 10% of its net assets provided such borrowing is on a temporary basis, including but not limited to for example the financing of redemption requests or to cover a cash shortfall caused by mismatched settlement dates on purchase and sale transactions. The Depositary may give a charge over the assets of the Target Fund in order to secure borrowings. Credit balances (e.g. cash) may not be offset against borrowings when determining the percentage of borrowings outstanding; and

7.2 The Target Fund may acquire foreign currency by means of a “back-to-back” loan agreement. The Target Fund Manager shall ensure that the Target Fund with foreign currency borrowings which exceed the value of a back-to-back deposit treats that excess as borrowings for the purpose of Regulation 103 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

FEES AND CHARGES OF THE TARGET FUND

Preliminary Charge	Maximum 5.00%
Redemption Charge	Not applicable
Management Fee	Up to 1.45% per annum of the net asset value of the Target Fund. ***Please note that management fee will only be charged once at the Fund level. The management fee charged by the Target Fund will be paid out of the annual management fee charged by us at the Fund level. There is no double charging of management fee.***

SUSPENSION OF CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE OF THE TARGET FUND

1) The Directors may at any time declare a temporary suspension of the calculation of the net asset value and the issue, redemption or exchange of shares of the Target Fund during:

   a) any period when any of the principal markets or stock exchanges on which a substantial portion of the investments of the Target Fund are quoted or dealt is closed, otherwise than for ordinary holidays, or during which dealings therein are restricted or suspended;

   b) any period when, as a result of political, economic, military or monetary events or any circumstances outside the control, responsibility and power of the Directors, disposal or valuation of investments of the Target Fund is not reasonably practicable without this being seriously detrimental to the interests of shareholders of the Target Fund or if, in the opinion of the Directors, redemption prices cannot fairly be calculated;

   c) any breakdown in the means of communication normally employed in determining the price of any of the investments of the Target Fund or other assets or when for any other reason the current prices on any market or stock exchange of any assets of the Target Fund cannot be promptly and accurately ascertained; or

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

2) The Central Bank may also require the temporary suspension of redemption of shares of the Target Fund in the interests of the shareholders of the Target Fund or the public.

3) Shareholders who have requested the issue or redemption of shares of the Target Fund or exchange of shares of the Target Fund to another will be notified of any such suspension in such manner as may be directed by the Directors and, unless withdrawn but subject to the limitation referred to above, their requests will be dealt with on the first Dealing Day after the suspension is lifted. Any such suspension shall be notified to the Central Bank and Euronext Dublin immediately and in any event within the same business day of the Target Fund on which such a suspension occurs. Where possible, all reasonable steps will be taken to bring any period of suspension to an end as soon as possible.

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 Target Fund Manager. 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 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 law or guidelines due to factors such as human error, fraud, dishonesty or weaknesses in operational process and systems, may adversely affect the performance of the Fund.
Performance risk	This Fund is a feeder fund which invests in another collective investment scheme, namely the Target Fund. The performance of the Fund very much depends on the performance of the Target Fund. If the Target Fund does not perform in accordance with its objective, the performance of the Fund will also be impacted negatively. The performance of the Target Fund and consequently of this Fund may go down as well as up, depending on the circumstances prevailing at a particular given time. On that basis, there is never a guarantee that investing in the Fund will produce a positive investment returns in accordance with its objective.
Inflation risk	This is the risk that your investment in the Fund may not grow or generate income at a rate that keeps pace with inflation. This would reduce your purchasing power even though the value of the investment in monetary terms has increased.
Loan / Financing risk	This risk occurs when you take a loan/financing to finance your investment. The inherent risk of investing with borrowed/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.

	GENERAL RISKS OF THE FUND
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. 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	The Fund is a feeder fund which invests in a single collective investment scheme. Any adverse effect on the Target Fund will inevitably affect the Fund as well. The performance of the Fund is also dependent on the performance of the Target Fund. This risk may be mitigated as we are allowed to take temporary defensive positions in response to adverse market conditions. We also are 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.
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 periods 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 issuer may impair the operations and/or the performance of the Fund. However, we will conduct stringent credit selection process of the issuer 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 Investments to mitigate potential losses that may arise.
Country risk	Since the Fund invests in the Target Fund which is domiciled in Ireland and invests in EU and non-EU regions, the Fund will be exposed to risks specific to Ireland, EU and non-EU regions. The changes or developments in the regulations, political environment and the economy of Ireland, EU and non-EU regions may impact the net asset value of the Target Fund which will in turn affect the NAV of the Fund.

	SPECIFIC RISKS OF THE FUND
Currency risk	As the investments of the Fund may be denominated in currencies other than the Base Currency, any fluctuation in the exchange rate between the Base Currency and the currencies in which the investments are denominated may have an impact on the value of these investments. You should be aware that if the currencies in which the investments are denominated (other than in USD) depreciate against the Base Currency, this will have an adverse effect on the NAV of the Fund in the Base Currency and vice versa. You should note that any gains or losses 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 still be affected by the exchange rate movements and it may cause fluctuation of NAV of the respective Hedged-class. You should note however, that if the exchange rate moves favourably, the Hedged-class would not benefit from any upside in currency movement due to the hedging strategy. In addition, hedging is subject to a minimum investment size of entering into a forward contract and cost of hedging which may affect returns of the respective Hedged-class.
Target Fund Manager risk	The Target Fund (which the Fund invests in) is managed by the Target Fund Manager. It is important to note that the Manager has no control over the investment management techniques and operational controls of the Target Fund. Thus, mismanagement of the Target Fund (i.e. breach of its prescribed investment restriction due to human error) may negatively affect the Fund (as an investor of the Target Fund). Should such a situation arise, the Manager may propose to invest in other alternative collective investment schemes that is consistent with the investment objective of the Fund provided always that the approval of the Unit Holders has been obtained.
Distribution out of capital risk	The Fund may distribute income out of capital. Such capital distributions represent a return or withdrawal of part of the amount of your original investment and/or capital gains attributable to the original investment and will result in a reduction in the NAV per Unit of a Class and reduce the capital available for future investment and capital growth. Future capital growth may therefore be constrained.

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
Market risk	The market price of securities owned by the Target Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Securities may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries represented in the securities markets. The value of a security may decline due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, adverse changes to credit markets or adverse investor sentiment generally. They may also decline due to factors which affect a particular industry or industries, such as labour shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value simultaneously. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than Fixed Income Securities. Credit ratings downgrades may also negatively affect securities held by the Target Fund. Even when markets perform well, there is no assurance that the investments held by the Target Fund will increase in value along with the broader market. In addition, market risk includes the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt the economy on a national or global level. For instance, terrorism, market manipulation, government defaults, government shutdowns, and natural/environmental disasters can all negatively impact the securities markets, which could cause the Target Fund to lose value. Any market disruptions could also prevent the Target Fund from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner. Certain market conditions may pose heightened risks with respect to the Target Fund's investment in Fixed Income Securities. Any future interest rate increases could cause the value of the Target Fund's investment in Fixed Income Securities to decrease. As such, the Fixed Income Securities markets may experience heightened levels of interest rate, volatility and liquidity risk. If rising interest rates cause the Target Fund to lose enough value, the Target Fund could also face increased shareholder redemptions, which could force the Target Fund to liquidate investments at disadvantageous times or prices, therefore adversely affecting the Target Fund. Exchanges and securities markets may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities, which may result in, among other things, the Target Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments at an advantageous time or accurately price its portfolio investments.
Liquidity risk	Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. Illiquid securities may become harder to value especially in changing markets. The Target Fund's investments in illiquid securities may reduce the returns of the Target Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price which could prevent the Target Fund from taking advantage of other investment opportunities. As the Target Fund's principal investment strategy involves foreign securities, derivatives or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk, the Target Fund tends to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk. Additionally, the market for certain investments may become illiquid under adverse market or economic conditions independent of any specific adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer. Bond markets have consistently grown over the past three decades while the capacity for traditional dealer counterparties to engage in fixed income trading has not kept pace and in some cases has decreased. As a result, dealer inventories of corporate bonds, which provide a core indication of the ability of financial intermediaries to "make markets," are at or near historic lows in relation to market size. Because market makers provide stability to a market through their intermediary services, the significant reduction in dealer inventories could potentially lead to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the fixed income markets. Such issues may be exacerbated during periods of economic uncertainty. In such cases, the Target Fund, due to limitations on investments in illiquid securities and the difficulty in purchasing and selling such securities or instruments, may be unable to

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
	achieve its desired level of exposure to a certain sector. To the extent that the Target Fund's principal investment strategies involve securities of companies with smaller market capitalizations, foreign securities, illiquid sectors of Fixed Income Securities, or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk, the Target Fund will tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk. Further, Fixed Income Securities with longer durations until maturity face heightened levels of liquidity risk as compared to Fixed Income Securities with shorter durations until maturity. Finally, liquidity risk also refers to the risk of unusually high redemption requests or other unusual market conditions that may make it difficult for the Target Fund to fully honour redemption requests within the allowable time period. Meeting such redemption requests could require the Target Fund to sell securities at reduced prices or under unfavourable conditions, which would reduce the value of the Target Fund. It may also be the case that other market participants may be attempting to liquidate fixed income holdings at the same time as the Target Fund, causing increased supply in the market and contributing to liquidity risk and downward pricing pressure.
Issuer risk	The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons which directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services.
Capital erosion risk	The Target Fund's primary objective is generation of income rather than capital. Investors should be noted that the focus on income and the charging of management fees and any other fees to capital may erode capital and diminish the Target Fund's ability to sustain future capital growth. In this regard, distributions made during the life of the Target Fund or an applicable share class of the Target Fund should be understood as a type of capital reimbursement.
Global investment risk	The Target Fund's investments in securities of certain international jurisdictions may experience more rapid and extreme changes in value. The value of the Target Fund's assets may be affected by uncertainties such as international political developments, changes in government policies, changes in taxation, restrictions on foreign investment and currency repatriation, currency fluctuations and other developments in the laws and regulations of countries in which investment may be made. The securities markets of many countries are relatively small, with a limited number of companies representing a small number of industries. Additionally, issuers in many countries are usually not subject to a high degree of regulation. Furthermore, the legal infrastructure and accounting, auditing and reporting standards in certain countries in which investment may be made may not provide the same degree of investor protection or information to investors as would generally apply in major securities markets. Also, nationalisation, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, currency blockage, economic uncertainty, political changes or diplomatic developments could adversely affect the Target Fund's investments. In the event of nationalisation, expropriation or other confiscation, the Target Fund could lose its entire investment in that country. Adverse conditions in a certain region can adversely affect securities of other countries whose economies appear to be unrelated. To the extent that the Target Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a concentrated geographic area like Eastern Europe or Asia, the Target Fund will generally have more exposure to regional economic risks associated with investments.
Currency risk	The Target Fund may be exposed to currency exchange risk. Changes in exchange rates between currencies or the conversion from one currency to another may cause the value of the Target Fund's investments to diminish or increase. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. They generally are determined by supply and demand in the currency exchange markets and the relative merits of investments in different countries, actual or perceived changes in interest rates and other complex factors. Currency exchange rates also can be affected unpredictably by intervention (or the failure to intervene) by governments or central banks, or by currency controls or political developments. In addition, in the event that the Target Fund invests in a currency

	(i) which ceases to exist or (ii) in which a participant in such currency ceases to be a participant in such currency, it is likely that this would have an adverse impact on the Target Fund's liquidity.
Interest rate risk	Interest rate risk is the risk that Fixed Income Securities and other instruments in the Target Fund's portfolio will decline in value because of an increase in interest rates. As nominal interest rates rise, the value of Fixed Income Securities and other instruments held by the Target Fund is likely to decrease. Securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, usually making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. A nominal interest rate can be described as the sum of a real interest rate and an expected inflation rate. Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable, and the Target Fund may lose money as a result of movements in interest rates. The Target Fund may not be able to hedge against changes in interest rates or may choose not to do so for cost or other reasons. In addition, any hedges may not work as intended. Inflation-indexed securities decline in value when real interest rates rise. In certain interest rate environments, such as when real interest rates are rising faster than nominal interest rates, inflation-indexed securities may experience greater losses than other Fixed Income Securities with similar durations. Fixed income securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, usually making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. The values of equity and other non-Fixed Income Securities may also decline due to fluctuations in interest rates. Inflation-indexed bonds decline in value when real interest rates rise. In certain interest rate environments, such as when real interest rates are rising faster than nominal interest rates, inflation-indexed bonds may experience greater losses than other Fixed Income Securities with similar durations. Variable and floating rate securities generally are less sensitive to interest rate changes but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as interest rates in general. Conversely, floating rate securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. Inverse floating rate securities may decrease in value if interest rates increase. Inverse floating rate securities may also exhibit greater price volatility than a fixed rate obligation with similar credit quality. When the Target Fund holds variable or floating rate securities, a decrease (or, in the case of inverse floating rate securities, an increase) in market interest rates will adversely affect the income received from such securities and the net asset value of the Target Fund's shares. A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates to rise (e.g., monetary policies, inflation rates, general economic conditions, etc.). This is especially true under economic conditions where interest rates are at low levels. Thus, the Target Fund that invests in fixed income securities may face a heightened level of interest rate risk. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, may have unpredictable effects on markets, may result in heightened market volatility and may detract from the Target Fund performance to the extent the Target Fund is exposed to such interest rates. Measures such as average duration may not accurately reflect the true interest rate sensitivity of the Target Fund. This is especially the case if the Target Fund consists of securities with widely varying durations. Therefore, the Target Fund with an average duration that suggests a certain level of interest rate risk may in fact be subject to greater interest rate risk than the average would suggest. This risk is greater to the extent the Target Fund uses leverage or derivatives in connection with the management of the Target Fund.
Credit risk	The Target Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a Fixed Income Security, or the counterparty to a derivatives contract, repurchase agreement or a loan of portfolio securities, is unable or unwilling to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or to otherwise honour its obligations. Securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk,

	which are often reflected in credit ratings. Municipal bonds are subject to the risk that litigation, legislation or other political events, local business or economic conditions, or the bankruptcy of the issuer could have a significant effect on an issuer's ability to make payments of principal and/or interest. Measures such as average credit quality may not accurately reflect the true credit risk of the Target Fund. This is especially the case if the Target Fund consists of securities with widely varying credit ratings. Therefore, the Target Fund with an average credit rating that suggests a certain credit quality may in fact be subject to greater credit risk than the average would suggest. This risk is greater to the extent the Target Fund uses leverage or derivatives in connection with the management of the Target Fund.
Derivatives risk	Derivatives are financial contracts whose value depend on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index. Derivatives will typically be used as a substitute for taking a position in the underlying asset and/or as part of strategies designed to gain exposure to, for example, issuers, specific positions of the yield curve, indices, sectors, currencies, and/or geographic regions, and/or to reduce exposure to other risks, such as interest rate or currency risk. The Target Fund may also use derivatives for gaining exposure within the limits set out by the Central Bank, in which case their use would involve exposure risk, and in some cases, may subject the Target Fund to the potential for unlimited loss. The use of derivatives may cause the Target Fund's investment returns to be impacted by the performance of securities the Target Fund does not own and result in the Target Fund's total investment exposure exceeding the value of its portfolio. The Target Fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Derivatives are subject to a number of risks described elsewhere in this section, such as liquidity risk, interest rate risk, market risk, credit risk and management risk, as well as risks arising from changes in margin requirements. They also involve the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. The Target Fund investing in a derivative instrument could lose more than the principal amount invested and derivatives may increase the volatility of the Target Fund, especially in unusual or extreme market conditions. Also, suitable derivative transactions may not be available in all circumstances and there can be no assurance that the Target Fund will engage in these transactions to reduce exposure to other risks when that would be beneficial or that, if used, such strategies will be successful. In addition, the Target Fund's use of derivatives may increase or accelerate the amount of taxes payable by shareholders of the Target Fund. Participation in the markets for derivative instruments involves investment risks and transaction costs to which the Target Fund may not be subject absent the use of these strategies. The skills needed to successfully execute derivative strategies may be different from those needed for other types of transactions. If the Target Fund incorrectly forecasts the value and/or creditworthiness of securities, currencies, interest rates, counterparties or other economic factors involved in a derivative transaction, the Target Fund might have been in a better position if the Target Fund had not entered into such derivative transaction. In evaluating the risks and contractual obligations associated with particular derivative instruments, it is important to consider that certain derivative transactions may be modified or terminated only by mutual consent of the Target Fund and its counterparty. Therefore, it may not be possible for the Target Fund to modify, terminate, or offset the Target Fund's obligations or the Target Fund's exposure to the risks associated with a derivative transaction prior to its scheduled termination or maturity date, which may create a possibility of increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity to the Target Fund. In such case, the Target Fund may lose money. Because the markets for certain derivative instruments (including markets located in

	foreign countries) are relatively new and still developing, appropriate derivative transactions may not be available in all circumstances for risk management or other purposes. Upon the expiration of a particular contract, the Target Fund may wish to retain its position in the derivative instrument by entering into a similar contract, but may be unable to do so if the counterparty to the original contract is unwilling to enter into the new contract and no other appropriate counterparty can be found. When such markets are unavailable, the Target Fund will be subject to increased liquidity and investment risk. When a derivative is used as a hedge against a position that the Target Fund holds, any loss generated by the derivative generally should be substantially offset by gains on the hedged investment, and vice versa. Although hedging can reduce or eliminate losses, it can also reduce or eliminate gains. Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the derivative and the underlying security, and there can be no assurance that the Target Fund's hedging transactions will be effective. Additional future regulation of the derivatives markets may make derivatives more costly, may limit the availability of derivatives, or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives. Any such adverse future developments could limit the Target Fund's ability to employ certain strategies that use derivatives, impair the effectiveness of the Target Fund's derivative transactions and cause the Target Fund to lose value.
Exposure risk	Derivative transactions may subject the Target Fund to additional risk exposures. Any transaction which gives rise or may give rise to a future commitment on behalf of the Target Fund will be covered either by the applicable underlying asset or by liquid assets.
Equity risk	To the extent the Target Fund invests in equity or equity-related investments, it will be subject to equity risk. The values of equity securities may decline due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. They may also decline due to factors which affect a particular industry or industries, such as labour shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than Fixed Income Securities.
Emerging markets risk	Foreign investment risk may be particularly high to the extent the Target Fund invests in emerging market securities. Emerging market securities may present market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political and other risks different from, and potentially greater than, the risks of investing in securities and instruments economically tied to developed foreign countries. To the extent the Target Fund invests in emerging market securities that are economically tied to a particular region, country or group of countries, the Target Fund may be more sensitive to adverse political or social events affecting that region, country or group of countries. Economic, business, political, or social instability may affect emerging market securities differently, and often more severely, than developed market securities. The Target Fund that focuses its investments in multiple asset classes of emerging market securities may have a limited ability to mitigate losses in an environment that is adverse to emerging market securities in general. Emerging market securities may also be more volatile, less liquid and more difficult to value than securities economically tied to developed foreign countries. The systems and procedures for trading and settlement of securities in emerging markets are less developed and less transparent and transactions may take longer to settle. Rising interest rates, combined with widening credit spreads, could negatively impact the value of emerging market debt and increase funding costs for foreign issuers. In such a scenario, foreign issuers might not be able to service their debt obligations, the market for emerging market debt could suffer from reduced liquidity, and the Target Fund could lose money.
High yield risk	The Target Fund that invests in high yield below investment grade securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality (commonly known as "junk bonds") may be subject to

	RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
	greater levels of interest rate risk, credit risk, call risk and liquidity risk than funds that do not invest in such securities. These securities are considered predominately speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to make principal and interest payments, and may be more volatile than higher-rated securities of similar maturity. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates or individual corporate developments could adversely affect the market for high yield securities and reduce the Target Fund's ability to sell its high yield securities at an advantageous time or price. In particular, junk bonds are often issued by smaller, less creditworthy companies or by highly levered (indebted) companies, which are generally less able than more financially stable companies to make scheduled payments of interest and principal. High yield securities structured as zero-coupon bonds or pay-in-kind securities tend to be especially volatile as they are particularly sensitive to downward pricing pressures from rising interest rates or widening spreads and may require the Target Fund make taxable distributions of imputed income without receiving the actual cash currency. If the issuer of a security is in default with respect to interest or principal payments, the Target Fund may lose its entire investment. Issuers of high yield securities may have the right to "call" or redeem the issue prior to maturity, which may result in the Target Fund having to reinvest its proceeds in securities paying a lower interest rate. Also, junk bonds tend to be less marketable (i.e., less liquid) than higher-rated securities because the market for them is not as broad or active, high yield issuances may be smaller than investment grade issuances and less public information is typically available about high yield securities. Because of the risks involved in investing in high yield securities, an investment in the Target Fund that invests in such securities may be considered speculative.
Mortgage risk	The Target Fund purchases mortgage-related securities is subject to certain additional risks. Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of mortgage-related securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, the Target Fund that holds mortgage-related securities may exhibit additional volatility. This is known as extension risk. In addition, mortgage-related securities are subject to prepayment risk. When interest rates decline, borrowers may pay off their mortgages sooner than expected. This can reduce the returns of the Target Fund because the Target Fund will have to reinvest that money at the lower prevailing interest rates.
Call risk	The Target Fund's investment in Fixed Income Securities may be subject to call risk. Call risk refers to the possibility that an issuer may exercise its right to redeem a Fixed Income Security earlier than expected (a call). Issuers may call outstanding securities prior to their maturity for a number of reasons (e.g., declining interest rates, changes in credit spreads and improvements in the issuer's credit quality). If an issuer calls a security in which the Target Fund has invested, the Target Fund may not recoup the full amount of its initial investment and may be forced to reinvest in lower-yielding securities, securities with greater credit risks or securities with other, less favourable features.
Termination of Target Fund risk	The Directors may determine to close and liquidate the Target Fund at any time, which may have adverse tax consequences to the shareholders of the Target Fund. In the event of the termination of the Target Fund, shareholders of the Target Fund will receive a distribution in cash or in-kind equal to their proportionate interest in the Target Fund. The value of an investment in the Target Fund, and any subsequent distribution in the event of a termination, will be subject to market conditions at that time. A terminating distribution would generally be a taxable event to shareholders of the Target Fund, resulting in a gain or loss for tax purposes, depending upon a shareholder of the Target Fund's basis in his or her shares of the Target Fund. A shareholder of the Target Fund will not be entitled to any refund or reimbursement of expenses borne, directly or indirectly, by the shareholder of the Target Fund (such as sales loads, account fees, or fund expenses) and a shareholder of the Target Fund may receive an amount in termination less than the shareholder of the Target Fund's original investment.

	SPECIFIC RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
Management risk	The Target Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed investment portfolio. The Investment Advisor will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Target Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these will produce the desired results. Certain securities or other instruments in which the Target Fund seeks to invest may not be available in the quantities desired. In such circumstances, the Investment Advisor may determine to purchase other securities or instruments as substitutes. Such substitute securities or instruments may not perform as intended, which could result in losses to the Target Fund. To the extent the Target Fund employs strategies targeting perceived pricing inefficiencies, arbitrage strategies or similar strategies, it is subject to the risk that the pricing or valuation of the securities and instruments involved in such strategies may change unexpectedly, which may result in reduced returns or losses to the Target Fund. Additionally, legislative, regulatory, or tax restrictions, policies or developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Investment Advisor in connection with managing the Target Fund and may also adversely affect the ability of the Target Fund to achieve its investment objectives.
Allocation risk	There is risk that the Target Fund could lose money as a result of less than optimal or poor asset allocation decisions as to how its assets are allocated or reallocated. The Target Fund could miss attractive investment opportunities by underweighting markets that subsequently experience significant returns and could lose value by overweighting markets that subsequently experience significant declines.
Valuation risk	The administrator of the Target Fund may consult the Investment Advisor with respect to the valuation of investments which are (i) unlisted, or (ii) listed or traded on a Regulated Market but where the market price is unrepresentative or not available. There is a possible conflict of interest because of the Investment Advisor's role in determining the valuation of the Target Fund's investments and the fact that the Investment Advisor receives a fee which increases as the value of the Target Fund increases.
Short selling risk	Typically, UCITS, such as the Company, invest on a "long only" basis. This means that their net asset value will rise (or fall) in value based on the market value of the assets they hold. A "short" sale involves the sale of a security that the seller does not own in the hope of purchasing the same security (or a security exchangeable for such security) at a later date at a lower price. To make a delivery to the buyer, the seller must borrow the security and is obligated to return the security (or a security exchangeable for such security) to the lender, which is accomplished by a later purchase of said security. Although the Company is not permitted to enter into short sales under the Regulations, the Target Fund may, by employing certain derivative techniques (such as contracts for difference) designed to produce the same economic effect as a short sale (a "synthetic short"), establish both "long" and "short" positions in individual stocks and markets. As a result, as well as holding assets that may rise or fall with markets, the Target Fund may also hold positions that will rise as the market value falls, and fall as the market value rises. Taking synthetic short positions involves trading on margin and accordingly can involve greater risk than investments based on a long position.
Euro and EU-related risks	The Target Fund may have investment exposure to Europe and the Eurozone. In light of the sovereign debt crisis in Europe, such investment exposure may subject the Target Fund to certain risks. For example, it is possible that various Eurozone member countries could abandon the euro and return to a national currency and/or that the EUR will cease to exist as a single currency in its current form. The effects of such an abandonment or a country's forced exit from the euro on that country, the rest of the Eurozone, and global markets are impossible to predict, but are likely to be negative and may adversely affect the value of the Target Fund's investments in Europe. The exit of any country out of the euro would likely have an extremely destabilising effect on all Eurozone countries and their economies

	SPECIFIC RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
	and a negative effect on the global economy as a whole. While the governments of many European countries, the European Commission, the European Central Bank, the International Monetary Fund and other authorities are taking measures (such as undertaking economic reforms, providing rescue packages and imposing austerity measures on citizens) to address the current fiscal conditions, there is a possibility that these measures may not have the desired effect and the future stability and growth of Europe remains uncertain. In addition, under these circumstances, it may be difficult to value investments denominated in EUR or in a replacement currency. It is also possible that a country which exits the euro might seek to impose controls on the flow of capital in and out of that country which could result in the Target Fund being unable to accept further subscriptions from, or make redemption payments to, shareholders of the Target Fund in that jurisdiction.
Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act	The foreign account tax compliance provisions ("FATCA") of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act 2010 which apply to certain payments are essentially designed to require reporting of certain US Person's direct and indirect ownership of non-US accounts and non-US entities to the US Internal Revenue Service, with any failure to provide the required information resulting in a 30% US withholding tax on direct US investments (and possibly indirect US investments). In order to avoid being subject to US withholding tax, both US investors and non-US investors are likely to be required to provide information regarding themselves and, in some circumstances, their investors. In this regard the Irish and US governments signed an intergovernmental agreement with respect to the implementation of FATCA on 21 December 2012. Shareholders of the Target Fund will be required to provide certifications as to their US or non-US tax status, together with such additional tax information as the Directors or their agents may from time to time request. Failure to furnish requested information or (if applicable) satisfy its own FATCA obligations may subject a shareholder of the Target Fund to liability for any resulting withholding taxes, US information reporting and mandatory redemption of such shareholder of the Target Fund's shares in the Company. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisor with regard to US federal, state, local and non-US tax reporting and certification requirements associated with an investment in the Target Fund.
Regulatory risk	Financial entities, such as investment companies and investment advisers, are generally subject to extensive regulation and intervention from national and European authorities. Such regulation and/or intervention may change the way that the Target Fund is regulated, affect the expenses incurred directly by the Target Fund and the value of its investments, and limit and/or preclude the Target Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Such regulation may change frequently and may have significant adverse consequences. Moreover, government regulation may have unpredictable and unintended effects and could materially impact the profitability of the Target Fund and the value of assets they hold, expose the Target Fund to additional costs, require changes to investment practices, and adversely affect the Target Fund's ability to pay dividends. The Target Fund may incur additional costs to comply with new requirement.
Concentrated investor risk	Shareholders of the Target Fund should note that the Target Fund may have a concentrated investor base where large institutional type clients (such as pension funds, insurance companies or other collective investment schemes, including those which may be managed by PIMCO affiliated entities) hold a significant portion of the assets of the Target Fund. This exposes other shareholders in the Target Fund to certain risks. These risks include the risk that a large portion of the assets of the Target Fund may be redeemed on any day which could impact the overall viability of the Target Fund or could impact the ability of other investors, who have not submitted redemption requests on that day, to redeem from the Target Fund e.g. where it may be necessary to impose a redemption gate.

	SPECIFIC RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
Cyber security risk	As the use of technology has become more prevalent in the course of business, the Target Fund has become potentially more susceptible to operational risks through breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Target Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption, or lose operational capacity. This in turn could cause the Target Fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures, and/or financial loss. Cyber security breaches may involve unauthorized access to the Target Fund's digital information systems (e.g. through "hacking" or malicious software coding), but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks (i.e. efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). In addition, cyber security breaches of the Target Fund's third party service providers (e.g., administrators, transfer agents, custodians and sub-advisers) or issuers that the Target Fund invests in can also subject the Target Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches. Like with operational risk in general, the Target Fund has established risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security. However, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially since the Target Fund does not directly control the cyber security systems of issuers or third party service providers.
Operational risk	An investment in the Target Fund can involve operational risks arising from factors such as processing errors, human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, failure in systems and technology, changes in personnel and errors caused by third-party service providers. The occurrence of any of these failures, errors or breaches could result in a loss of information, business or regulatory scrutiny, or other events, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Target Fund. While the Target Fund seeks to minimize such events through controls and oversight, there may still be failures that could cause losses to the Target Fund.

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:-

  (i) redeem your Units of the Fund; or

  (ii) transfer your Units to a non-US Person,

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

HOW TO PURCHASE UNITS?

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

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

HOW TO MAKE PAYMENT FOR PURCHASE APPLICATION?

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

WHAT IS THE PROCESS OF THE PURCHASE APPLICATION?

- If we receive your purchase application at or before 3.30 p.m. on a Business Day (or "T day"), 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?

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

- Forward Pricing will be used to determine the Selling Price and the Repurchase Price of the respective Class, i.e. the NAV per Unit of each Class as at the next valuation point after we receive the purchase request or repurchase request.

WHERE TO PURCHASE AND REPURCHASE UNITS?

- Units can be purchased and repurchased at any of the location listed in the "Directory of Sales Offices" section in this Information Memorandum or with our authorised distributors.

- You may obtain a copy of the Information Memorandum, 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 the 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 or EUR 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

- Subject to the availability of income, the Fund endeavours to distribute income on a monthly basis. However, the amount of income available for distribution may fluctuate from month to month.

  At our discretion, the Fund may distribute (1) realised income, (2) realised capital gains (3) unrealized income, (4) unrealised capital gains, (5) capital or (6) a combination of any of the above. The rationale for distribution out of capital is to allow the Fund the ability to distribute income on a regular basis in accordance with the income distribution policy of the Fund.

  Having the option to tap into the additional sources of income from (3) unrealised income, (4) unrealised capital gains and/or (5) capital (collectively known as “distribution out of capital”) would give the Manager the flexibility to increase the amount of income distributable to Unit Holders after taking the distribution out of capital risk into consideration.

  Distribution out of capital has a risk of eroding the capital of the Fund. Payment of distribution out of capital amounts to a return or withdrawal of part of an investor’s original investment or from any capital gains attributable to that original investment. Any distribution involving any payment out of capital of the Fund will result in an immediate reduction of the NAV per Unit. As a result, the value of future returns would be diminished.

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

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

  <u>Cash Payment Process</u>

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

Reinvestment Process

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

SUSPENSION OF DEALING IN UNITS

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

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

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

RELATED PARTIES TO THE FUND

ABOUT THE MANAGER - AHAM

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

Our Role as the Manager

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

Our Investment Team

Our investment team comprises a group of portfolio managers who possess the necessary expertise and experience to undertake the fund management of our unit trust funds. The investment team will meet at least once a week or more should the need arise. The designated fund manager of the Fund is Ms. Esther Teo and you may obtain her 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. The 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 Deutsche Bank (Malaysia) Berhad ("DBMB") as the custodian of the assets of the Fund. DBMB is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Deutsche Bank AG. DBMB offers its clients access to a growing domestic custody network that covers over 30 markets globally and a unique combination of local expertise backed by the resources of a global bank. In its capacity as the appointed custodian, DBMB's role encompass safekeeping of assets of the Fund; trade settlement management; corporate actions notification and processing; and income collection and processing. All investments of the Fund are registered in the name of the Trustee for the Fund, or where the custodial function is delegated, in the name of the custodian to the order of the Trustee for the Fund. As custodian, DBMB shall act only in accordance with instructions from the Trustee.

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 and/or capital (if any), to participate in any increase in the value of the Units and to enjoy such other rights and privileges as set out under 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 the assets of the Fund.

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/or 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.

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

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

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 Unit Holders' meeting 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:

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

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

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

Termination of a Class

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) we have notified the Trustee in writing of the higher rate and the date on which such higher rate is to become effective; and

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

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

(a) 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/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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