Affin Hwang **World Series - Global Income** Fund

Information Memorandum

Out **think.** Out **perform.**

AFFIN HWANG
CAPITAL

MANAGER
Affin Hwang Asset Management Berhad (429786-T)

TRUSTEE
TMF Trustees Malaysia Berhad (610812-W)

This Information Memorandum is dated 1 September 2016.
The Affin Hwang World Series - Global Income Fund was constituted on 23rd May 2016.
The constitution date of this Fund is also the launch date of this Fund.

THIS INFORMATION MEMORANDUM REPLACES AND SUPERSEDES THE INFORMATION MEMORANDUM DATED 23 MAY 2016 IN RESPECT OF THE AFFIN HWANG WORLD SERIES - GLOBAL INCOME FUND.

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

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

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

Sophisticated Investors should note that they may seek recourse under the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007 for breaches of securities laws and regulations 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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER PAGE

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

The Manager
Affin Hwang Asset Management Berhad (429786-T)
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Toll free line: 1-800-88-7080
E-mail: customercare@affinhwangam.com
Website: www.affinhwangam.com

Board of Directors of the Manager

- Tan Sri Dato' Seri Che Lodin Bin Wok Kamaruddin
- Puan Maimoonah Binti Mohamed Hussain
- Mr Teng Chee Wai
- Mr David Semaya
- Encik Abd Malik Bin A Rahman (Independent Director)
- Dato' Hj Latip Bin Ismail (Independent Director)

Manager's Delegate
(fund valuation & accounting function)
Deutsche Bank (Malaysia) Berhad (312552-W)
Business address
Level 18-20, Menara IMC
8, Jalan Sultan Ismail
50250 Kuala Lumpur
Tel No. : (603) 2053 6788
Fax No. : (603) 2031 9822

The Trustee
TMF Trustees Malaysia Berhad (610812-W)
Registered & Business Address
10th Floor, Menara Hap Seng
No. 1 & 3, Jalan P. Ramlee
50250 Kuala Lumpur
Tel No. : (603) 2382 4288
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Trustee's Delegate
(Local & Foreign Custodian)
Deutsche Bank (Malaysia) Berhad (312552-W)
Business address
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8, Jalan Sultan Ismail
50250 Kuala Lumpur
Tel No. : (603) 2053 6788
Fax No. : (603) 2031 8710

Company Secretary
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50200 Kuala Lumpur
Wilayah Persekutuan

Tax Adviser
Deloitte Tax Services Sdn. Bhd.
Level 16, Menara LGB, 1 Jalan Wan Kadir
Taman Tun Dr Ismail, 60000 Kuala Lumpur

Auditor
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Level 10, 1 Sentral, Jalan Rakyat, KL Sentral
P.O. Box 10192
50706 Kuala Lumpur

Banker
HSBC Bank (M) Berhad
Head Office
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50100 Kuala Lumpur

Solicitors
Messrs. Wei Chien & Partners
Level 29, Tower A, Vertical Business Suite
Avenue 3 Bangsar South
No. 8 Jln Kerinchi
59200 Kuala Lumpur

FiMM
Federation of Investment Managers Malaysia
19-06-1, 6th Floor Wisma Tune
19, Lorong Dungun, Damansara Heights
50490 Kuala Lumpur
Tel No. : (603) 2093 2600
Fax No. : (603) 2093 2700
Email: info@fimm.com.my
Website: www.fimm.com.my

Agents
Registered unit trust consultants and other approved Institutional Unit Trust Advisers (as and when appointed) of the Manager.

GLOSSARY

the 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 managed and operated by Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad including such other name as it may be changed to from time to time.
Business Day	A day on which the Bursa Malaysia is open for trading. The Manager may declare certain Business Days a non-Business Day when deemed necessary, such as in the event of market disruption.
Central Bank	Means the Central Bank of Ireland or any successor regulatory authority thereto.
Class(es)	Means any number of Class(es) of Unit(s) representing similar interests in the assets of the Fund and "Class" means any one Class of Units.
Company	Refers to PIMCO Funds: Global Investors Series plc, an open-ended investment company with variable capital incorporated in Ireland.
Deed(s)	Refers to the deed dated 21st April 2016 as modified by the supplemental deed dated 10 August 2016 entered into between the Manager and the Trustee and includes any subsequent amendments and variations to the Deed.
EU	Refers to the European Union.
FiMM	Means the Federation of Investment Managers Malaysia.
Financial Institution	Means (1) if the institution is in Malaysia – (i) Licensed Bank; (ii) Licensed Investment Bank; (iii) Development Financial Institutions (DFIs); or (iv) Licensed Islamic Bank; (2) if the institution is outside Malaysia, any institution that is licensed,registered,approved or authorised by the relevant banking regulator to provide financial services.
Fixed Income Securities	(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 U.S. 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; (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 Affin Hwang World Series - Global Income Fund.
GBP	Means the British pound sterling, the lawful currency of United Kingdom.
GST	Refers to the tax levied on goods and services pursuant to the Goods and Services Tax Act 2014.
Guidelines	*Guidelines on Unlisted Capital Market Products Under The Lodge And Launch Framework* issued by the SC and as amended from time to time.
Hedged-class	Means a particular Class that aims to reduce the effect of exchange rate fluctuations between the Base Currency and the currency in which Unit Holders are exposed to having invested in that Class, also known as NAV hedging method. NAV hedging is undertaken regardless of whether the Base Currency is expected to increase or decline in value relative to the hedged currency.
Information Memorandum	Means this offer document in respect of this Fund.
Institutional Unit Trust Advisers (IUTA)	Means institutional unit trust adviser, which is an institution, a corporation or an organisation that is registered with FiMM to market and distribute unit trust funds.
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.
the Manager / AHAM	Refers to Affin Hwang Asset Management Berhad.
Member State	Means a member state of the European Union.
Moody's	Means Moody's Investors Service, Inc.
MYR	Means the 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; solely for the purpose of computing the annual management fee and annual trustee fee, the NAV of a Fund is inclusive of the management fee and trustee fee for the relevant day; where a Fund has more than one Class of Units, there shall be a Net Asset Value of the Fund attributable to each Class of Units.
NAV per Unit	Means the Net Asset Value 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 of Units, there shall be a Net Asset Value per Unit for each Class of Units; the Net Asset Value per Unit of a Class of Units at a particular valuation point shall be the Net Asset Value of the Fund attributable to that Class of Units divided by the number of Units in circulation of that Class of Units 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 United States.
PHS	Is a disclosure document that contains clear and concise information of the salient features of the unlisted capital market product.
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 articles.
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 the Unit Holder's purchase request.
Selling Price	Means the NAV per Unit payable by the 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 Investors	Refers to –

(1) an individual whose total net personal assets, or total net joint assets with his or her spouse, exceed RM3 million or its equivalent in foreign currencies, excluding the value of the individual's primary residence;

(2) an individual who has a gross annual income exceeding RM300,000 or its equivalent in foreign currencies per annum in the preceding 12 months;

(3) an individual who, jointly with his or her spouse, has a gross annual income exceeding RM400,000 or its equivalent in foreign currencies per annum in the preceding 12 months;

(4) a corporation with total net assets exceeding RM10 million or its equivalent in foreign currencies based on the last audited accounts;

(5) a partnership with total net assets exceeding RM10 million or its equivalent in foreign currencies;

(6) a unit trust scheme or prescribed investment scheme;

(7) a private retirement scheme;

(8) a closed-end fund approved by SC;

(9) a company that is registered as a trust company under the Trust Companies Act 1949 which has assets under management exceeding RM10 million or its equivalent in foreign currencies;

(10) a corporation that is a public company under the Companies Act 1965 which is approved by the SC to be a trustee under the Act and has assets under management exceeding RM10 million or its equivalent in foreign currencies;

(11) a statutory body established by an Act of Parliament or an enactment of any State;

(12) a pension fund approved by the Director General of Inland Revenue under section 150 of the Income Tax Act 1967 [Act 53];

(13) central bank of Malaysia;

(14) a holder of a capital markets services licence or an executive director or a chief executive officer of a holder of a capital markets services licence;

(15) a licensed institution as defined in the Financial Services Act 2013;

(16) an Islamic bank as defined in the Islamic Financial Services Act 2013;

(17) an insurance company licensed under the Financial Services Act 2013;

(18) a takaful operator registered under the Islamic Financial Services Act 2013;

(19) a bank licensee or insurance licensee as defined under the Labuan Financial Services and Securities Act 2010 [704];

(20) an Islamic bank licensee or takaful licensee as defined under the Labuan Islamic Financial Services and Securities Act 2010 [705]; and

	(21) such other investor(s) as may be permitted by the Securities Commission Malaysia from time to time and/or under the relevant guidelines for wholesale funds.
Special Resolution	Means a resolution passed at a meeting of Unit Holders duly convened in accordance with the Deed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the Unit Holders present and voting at the meeting in person or by proxy; for the avoidance of doubt, "three-fourths of the Unit Holders present and voting" means three-fourths of the votes cast by the Unit Holders present and voting; for the purposes of winding-up 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 holding not less than three-fourths of the value of the votes cast by the Unit Holders present and voting at the meeting in person or by proxy.
Target Fund	Means PIMCO GIS Income Fund - Institutional Income USD Class.
Target Fund Manager	Refers to PIMCO Global Advisors (Ireland) Limited.
Trustee	Refers to TMF Trustees Malaysia Berhad.
UCITS	Refers to undertakings 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.
UCITS Notices	Means the UCITS notices issued by the Central Bank from time to time as envisaged by and in accordance with the Regulations.
Unit or Units	Means an undivided share in the beneficial interest and/or right in the Fund and a measurement of the interest and/or right of a Unit Holder in the Fund and means a Unit of the Fund and if the Fund has more than one class of Units, it means a Unit issued for each Class.
Units in Circulation	Means Units created and fully paid for and which has not been cancelled. *It is also the total number of Units issued at a particular valuation point.*
Unit Holder or Unit Holders or You	Refers to the person or persons registered for the time being as the holder or holders of Units of the Fund including persons jointly registered.
USD	Means United States Dollar, the lawful currency of United States of America.
US Person	Means a US citizen or US tax resident individual, (including a green-card holder, an individual with substantial US presence and an individual who has US permanent or mailing address), a US corporation, US partnership, US trust or US estate for US federal income tax purposes.

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

ABOUT AFFIN HWANG WOLRD 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			

INVESTORS' PROFILE

The Fund is suitable for you, if you:

- seek income through investment in a portfolio of global fixed income instruments;
- have a medium to long-term investment horizon; and
- have a moderate risk tolerance.

FINANCIAL YEAR END

31 August

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

Barclays U.S. 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, fixed deposits and/or liquid assets.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

The Fund will be investing a minimum of 80% of the Fund's NAV into the Target Fund and a maximum of 20% of the Fund's NAV into money market instruments, fixed deposit with Financial Institution and/or liquid assets.

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

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

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

PERMITTED INVESTMENT

The Fund will invest in the following investments:

- Collective investment scheme;
- Money market instruments;
- Fixed 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.

DISTRIBUTION POLICY

Subject to the availability of income, the Fund endeavours to distribute income on a quarterly basis, after the end of its first financial year.

VALUATION OF THE FUND

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

VALUATION OF ASSETS

In valuing the Fund's investments, we will ensure that all the assets of the Fund will be valued at fair value and in accordance to the Financial Reporting Standard 139 issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board.

Unlisted Collective Investment Schemes

Investments in unlisted collective investment schemes shall be valued based on the last published repurchase price.

Fixed Deposit

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

Money Market Instruments

Valuation of money market instruments will be based on amortised costs.

Derivatives

The valuation of derivatives will be based on the rates provided by the respective issuers. For foreign exchange forward contracts ("FX Forwards"), we will apply interpolation formula to compute the value of the FX Forwards based on the rates provided by the Bloomberg. If the rates are not available on the Bloomberg, the FX Forwards will be valued by reference to the average indicative rate quoted by at least 3 independent dealers. In the case where we are unable to obtain quotation from 3 independent dealers, the FX Forwards will be valued in accordance to fair value as determined in good faith by us, on methods or bases which have been verified by the auditor of the Fund and approved by the Trustee.

Any Other Investment

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

ABOUT THE CLASSES

If you intend to invest in a Class other than MYR 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 through bank transfers.

Classes	USD Class	MYR Class	MYR Hedged-class	SGD Hedged-class	AUD Hedged-class	GBP Hedged-class
Initial Offer Price	N/A	MYR 0.50	N/A	N/A	N/A	GBP 0.50
	The price of Units for USD Class, MYR Hedged-class, SGD Hedged-class and AUD Hedged-class will be based on the NAV per Unit or each Class of Units.					
Initial Offer Period	The initial offer period for MYR Class and GBP Hedged-class will be one (1) day commencing from the date of this Information Memorandum. The initial offer period for the existing USD Class, MYR Hedged-class, SGD Hedged-class and AUD Hedged-class has ended.					
Minimum Initial Investment[*]	USD 5,000	MYR 10,000	MYR 10,000	SGD 5,000	AUD 5,000	GBP 5,000
Minimum Additional Investment[*]	USD 1,000	MYR 5,000	MYR 5,000	SGD 1,000	AUD 1,000	GBP 1,000
Minimum Units Held[*]	10,000 Units	20,000 Units	20,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units
	If the balance of your investment (i.e. total number of Units) is less than the minimum holding of Units, you will be required to make an additional investment in order to meet the required minimum balance of investment. Otherwise, we may withdraw all your holding of Units in the Fund and pay the proceeds to you.					
Minimum Units Per Switch	10,000 Units	20,000 Units	20,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 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
NAV per Unit	USD 0.50	MYR 0.50	MYR 0.50	SGD 0.50	AUD 0.50	GBP 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
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
Units received	USD 10,000 ÷ USD 0.50 = 20,000 Units	MYR 40,000 ÷ MYR 0.50 = 80,000 Units	MYR 40,000 ÷ MYR 0.50 = 80,000 Units	SGD 20,000 ÷ SGD 0.50 = 40,000 Units	AUD 20,000 ÷ AUD 0.50 = 40,000 Units	GBP 8,000 ÷ GBP 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) or GBP Hedged-class (i.e. 16,000 Units). Upon a poll, the votes by every Unit Holder present in person or by proxy is proportionate to the value of Units held by him or her. Hence, holding more number of Units may not give you an advantage when voting at

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

Classes	USD Class	MYR Class	MYR Hedged-class	SGD Hedged-class	AUD Hedged-class	GBP Hedged-class
	Unit Holders' meetings. You should note that in a Unit Holders' meeting to terminate or wind up the Fund, a Special Resolution will only be passed by a majority in number holding not less than three-fourths of the value of the votes cast by the Unit Holders present and voting at the meeting in person or by proxy.					

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

ABOUT THE FEES AND CHARGES

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

The fees, charges and expenses quoted in this Information Memorandum are exclusive of GST. We (including the Trustee and other service providers of the Fund) will charge GST at the prevailing rate of 6% on the fees, charges and expenses in accordance with the Goods and Services Tax Act 2014.

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

SALES CHARGE

Up to 3.00% of the initial offer price of a Class during the initial offer period, thereafter, on the NAV per Unit of a Class.

REPURCHASE CHARGE

Not applicable

TRANSFER FEE

MYR 5.00 transfer fee will be levied for each transfer of Units.

SWITCHING FEE

The fees applicable to each switching are as follows:-

- **Switching between Class(es) of the Fund**

  You are entitled to two (2) free switching transactions per calendar year per account. A switching fee of up to 1% of the NAV per Unit of the Class switched out from will be charged for any further switching transactions.

- **Switching from this Fund into other funds managed by AHAM**

  A switching fee of up to 1%* of the NAV per Unit of the Class switched out from the Fund will be charged within the first six (6) months from the earliest date of your investment in the Fund. After the expiry of the first six (6) months, if the sales charge of the fund (or its class) that you intend to switch into is higher than the Sales Charge paid for the Fund, you will need to pay the difference between the intended fund (or its class) and the Fund. Conversely, no sales charge will be imposed on the intended fund (or its class) if it is less than or equal to the Sales Charge paid for the Fund. It is important to note that you are not entitled to any refund of the Sales Charge paid on the Fund, which exceeds that imposed on the intended fund (or its class).

  * The illustration of the abovementioned is as follows:-

Investment date	Transaction Type	Units Transacted	NAV per Unit	Eligible for free switching
1 January 2016	Purchase	10,000	0.5000	No
30 March 2016	Purchase	5,000	0.5500	No
5 July 2016	Switching	6,000	0.6000	Yes

You will not be charged for the switching transaction made on the 5 July 2016 as this exceeds the 6-months of your initial investment on 1 January 2016.

Investment date	Transaction Type	Units Transacted	NAV per Unit	Eligible for free switching
1 January 2016	Purchase	10,000	0.5000	No
30 March 2016	Purchase	5,000	0.5500	No
10 December 2016	Switching	15,000	0.6000	Yes

You will not be charged for the switching transaction made on 10 December 2016 as the purchase of the 15,000 Units that were switched out exceeds the 6-months timeframe.

Investment date	Transaction Type	Units Transacted	NAV per Unit	Eligible for free switching
1 January 2016	Purchase	10,000	0.5000	No
30 March 2016	Purchase	5,000	0.5500	No
5 June 2016	Switching	6,000	0.6000	No

You will be charged for the switching transaction made on 5th June 2016 as this is within 6-months of your initial investment on 1st January 2016.

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 "v*alue 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.

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

ANNUAL MANAGEMENT FEE

The management fee is up to 1.45% of the NAV of the Fund per annum, and is calculated using the Fund's Base Currency (before deducting the management fee and trustee fee). The management fee is accrued daily and payable monthly.

Please note that the example below is for illustration only:

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

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 Fund's Base Currency (before deducting the management fee and trustee fee). The trustee fee is accrued daily and payable monthly. In addition to the annual trustee fee, the Trustee may be reimbursed by the Fund for any expenses properly incurred by it in the performance of its duties and responsibilities.

Please note that the example below is for illustration only:

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

ADMINISTRATIVE FEE

Only fees and expenses that are directly related and necessary to the business of the Fund may be charged to the Fund. 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 for the custody of foreign investments) charges and fees paid to sub-custodians taking into custody any foreign assets of the Fund;
- Tax and other duties charged on the Fund by the government and/or other authorities;

- Costs, fee and other expenses properly incurred by the auditor appointed for the Fund;
- Costs, fees and expenses incurred for the valuation of any investments of the Fund by independent valuers for the benefit of the Fund;
- Costs, fees and expenses incurred for any modification of the Deed save where 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 Trustee;
- any tax such as GST 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 (please refer to page 44 for details) 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 calculated and accrued daily
Annual Trustee Fee	0.10% per annum of the NAV of the Fund or its equivalent in the Base Currency of the Fund calculated and accrued daily (excluding foreign custodian fees and charges)

FEES AND CHARGES OF THE TARGET FUND

Preliminary Charge	Not applicable
Redemption Fee	Not applicable
Management Fee	Up to 0.55% 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.***

REBATES AND SOFT COMMISSIONS

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

The soft commission can be retained by us or any of our delegates, provided that the goods and services are of demonstrable benefit to the Unit Holders such as research materials, data and quotation services, financial wire services and investment related tools/publication which are incidental to the investment management activities of the Fund.

ABOUT THE TARGET FUND

BASE CURRENCY	:	USD	**REGULATORY AUTHORITY**	:	Central Bank of Ireland
TYPE OF CLASS	:	Institutional Income (USD) Class	**COUNTRY OF ORIGIN**	:	Ireland

PIMCO FUNDS: GLOBAL INVESTORS SERIES PLC – INCOME FUND ("TARGET FUND")

The Target Fund has been established on 30 November 2012 by PIMCO Funds: Global Investors Series plc ("the Company"). The Company is an umbrella type open-ended investment company with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds and incorporated with limited liability under the law of Ireland, authorised by the Central Bank on 28 January 1998 as a UCITS, pursuant to the UCITS Regulations. Brown Brothers Harriman Trustee Services (Ireland) Limited ("Custodian") has been appointed to act as the custodian of the Target Fund.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

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

The Target Fund will utilize a global multi-sector strategy that seeks to combine the 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 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 Target Fund 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 Target Fund investment advisor's forecast for interest rates.

The Target Fund also may invest in both investment grade securities and high yield securities, 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 of the Target Fund 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 of the Target Fund 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 issued by, or guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the U.S. 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 of Ireland where 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 provided that the investment objective of such schemes is consistent with the Target Fund's. The Target Fund may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in illiquid securities (including bonds and other fixed income instruments which are illiquid).

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 of Ireland from time to time and are more fully described under the heading *"Efficient Portfolio Management"* as below. There can be no assurance that the investment advisor of the Target Fund 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 of the Target Fund.

Derivatives Investment

As outlined below, the investment advisor of the Target Fund may use financial derivative instruments for investment purposes. Where the Target Fund 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 short positions over a variety of time periods, however the combination of long and short positions will never result in uncovered short positions and the Target Fund will not run a significant number of synthetic short positions. Under normal market conditions, it is expected that synthetic short equity positions will not exceed 10% of net assets. Further information on the Target Fund's use of derivatives is set out below.

The Target Fund may use derivative instruments such as options, futures, swaps and currency forward contracts for hedging as well as for investment purposes. 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 of the Target Fund 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 Target Fund 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 of the Target Fund 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 Target Fund's risk management process and cleared by the Central Bank may be utilised.

For investment purposes, where the investment advisor of the Target Fund 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 of Ireland's requirements. The Target Fund will take long and short positions over several courses of period. The combination of long and short positions, however, will never resulted in uncovered short positions and the Target Fund will not run a significant number of synthetic short positions. Under normal market conditions, it is expected that synthetic short equity positions will not exceed 10% of net assets value of the Target Fund.

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 "Investment Restrictions of The Target Fund" section of this Information Memorandum. The use of derivatives (whether for hedging or investment purposes) 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. The Target Fund's leverage may increase to higher levels, for example, at times when Target Fund Manager's Delegate 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, investors could suffer significant losses in abnormal market conditions. The Target Fund Manager will attempt to minimize such risks by conducting regular back testing and stress testing of the VaR model in accordance with Central Bank requirements.

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 NAV of the 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 Target Fund Manager accordingly. The measurement and monitoring of all exposures relating to the use of derivative instruments will be performed on at least a daily basis. The Target Fund may also hold and maintain ancillary liquid assets and money market instruments, including but not limited to asset-backed securities, commercial papers, certificates of deposit. Any such assets shall be of investment grade, or if unrated, deemed to be of investment grade by the Target Fund Manager..

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' 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's prospectus. The Target Fund shall not enter into securities lending agreements until such time as an updated prospectus is filed with the Central Bank.

Transaction costs may be incurred in respect of other efficient portfolio management techniques in respect of the Target Fund. 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 from efficient portfolio management techniques do not include hidden revenue and will be paid to such entities as outlined in the annual report of the Company.

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 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 SEC 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*), 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

	Characteristic and Risk of Securities, Derivatives and Investment Techniques
	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 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 of the Target Fund may invest in various tranches of CMO bonds, including support bonds.
Loans, Loan Participations and Loan Assignments	The Target Fund may invest in loans, loan participations and/or loan assignments as provided for in its prospectus and provided such instruments constitute transferable

	Characteristic and Risk of Securities, Derivatives and Investment Techniques
	securities traded on a Regulated Market 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 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 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.

	Characteristic and Risk of Securities, Derivatives and Investment Techniques
	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. 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*" chapter in this Information Memorandum.
High Yield Securities	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 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 typically entail greater potential price volatility and may be less liquid than higher-rated securities. High yield securities may be regarded as predominately speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to meet principal and interest payments. They may also be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than higher-rated securities. Issuers of securities in default may fail to resume principal or interest payments, in which case either the Target Fund may lose its entire investment. High yield 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 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 security, and could adversely affect the daily net asset value of the shares. 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 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 securities, especially in a thinly-traded market. When secondary markets for high yield 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 Target Fund Manager's delegate 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

	Characteristic and Risk of Securities, Derivatives and Investment Techniques
	agencies may fail to change credit ratings in a timely fashion to reflect events since the security was last rated. The Target Fund Manager's Delegate 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 Target Fund Manager's Delegate deems it in the best interest of shareholders.
Credit Ratings and Unrated Securities	Rating agencies are private services that provide ratings of the credit quality of fixed income securities, including convertible securities. 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. The investment advisor of the Target Fund 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 of the Target Fund 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 its portfolio manager determines that the security is of comparable quality to a rated security that the Target Fund may purchase. Unrated securities may be less liquid than comparable rated securities and involve the risk that the portfolio manager 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 portfolio manager'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 U.S. 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

	Characteristic and Risk of Securities, Derivatives and Investment Techniques
	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 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

	Characteristic and Risk of Securities, Derivatives and Investment Techniques
	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.
Global Securities	Investing in securities on a global basis involves special risks and considerations. Shareholders should consider carefully the substantial risks involved for the Target Fund that invest 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 of the Target Fund 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 of the Target Fund 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 of the Target Fund 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

	Characteristic and Risk of Securities, Derivatives and Investment Techniques
	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 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 Target Fund Manager 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 *("Rule 144A" is a safe harbor exemption from the registration requirements of Section 5 of the Securities Act for certain offers and sales of qualifying securities by certain persons other than the issuer of the securities*) securities. The Target Fund will only invest in bonds which meet the credit

	Characteristic and Risk of Securities, Derivatives and Investment Techniques
	quality criteria set out in the investment policies relevant to 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 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 Target Fund Manager. The investment advisor of the Target Fund 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.
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 U.S. exchanges and markets, GDR on European exchanges and markets and U.S. exchanges and markets and EDR on European exchanges and markets.
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. Municipal securities are also subject to interest rate, credit, and liquidity risk.

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 a UCITS are confined to:

1.1 Transferable securities and money market instruments, as prescribed in the UCITS Notices, 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, as defined in the UCITS Notices, other than those dealt on a Regulated Market;

1.4 Units of UCITS;

1.5 Units of non-UCITS as set out in the Central Bank's Guidance Note 2/03;

1.6 Deposits with credit institutions as prescribed in the UCITS Notices; and

1.7 Financial derivative instruments as prescribed in the UCITS Notices.

2. Investment Restrictions

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

2.2 A UCITS may invest no more than 10% of net assets in recently issued transferable securities which will be admitted to official listing on a stock exchange or other market (as described in item 1.2 above) within a year. This restriction will not apply in relation to investment by the UCITS in certain US securities known as Rule 144A securities provided that:

- the securities are issued with an undertaking to register 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 UCITS within seven days at the price, or approximately at the price, at which they are valued by the UCITS;

2.3 A UCITS 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 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 a UCITS 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 UCITS;

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 paragraph 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;

2.7 A UCITS may not invest more than 20% of net assets in deposits made with the same credit institution;

Deposits with any one credit institution, other than credit institutions authorised in the European Economic Area (EU plus Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein) ("EEA") or credit institutions authorised within a signatory state (other than an EEA Member State) to the Basle Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988, or a credit institution authorised in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia or New Zealand, held as ancillary liquidity, must not exceed 10% of net assets; and

This limit may be raised to 20% in the case of deposits made with the trustee/custodian;

2.8 The risk exposure of a UCITS 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 credit institutions authorised in the EEA or credit institutions authorised within a signatory state (other than an EEA Member State) to the Basle Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988 or a credit institution authorised in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia or New Zealand;

2.9 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;

2.10 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;

2.11 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

2.12 A UCITS 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 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, European Union, 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); and

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

3. Investment in collective investment schemes ("CIS")

3.1 A UCITS may not invest more than 20% of net assets in any one CIS;

3.2 Investment in non-UCITS may not, in aggregate, exceed 30% of net assets;

3.3 The CIS are prohibited from investing more than 10% of net assets in other open-ended CIS;

3.4 When a UCITS invests in the units of other CIS that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the UCITS management company or by any other company with which the UCITS management company 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 UCITS investment in the units of such other CIS; and

3.5 Where a commission (including a rebated commission) is received by the UCITS manager/investment advisor of the Target Fund by virtue of an investment in the units of another CIS, this commission must be paid into the property of the UCITS;

4. Index Tracking UCITS

4.1 A 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 UCITS is to replicate an index which satisfies the criteria set out in the UCITS Notices 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;

5. General Provisions

5.1 An investment company, or management company acting in connection with all of the CIS 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 A UCITS 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 CIS;

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

NOTE: The limits laid down in 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 a UCITS 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 State, where under the legislation of that State such a holding represents the only way in which the UCITS can invest in the securities of issuing bodies of that 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 5.6 and provided that where these limits are exceeded, paragraphs 5.5 and 5.6 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 unit-holders' request exclusively on their behalf.

5.4 UCITS 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 The Central Bank may allow recently authorised UCITS to derogate from the provisions of paragraphs 2.3 to 2.12, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1 and 4.2 for six months following the date of their authorisation, provided they observe the principle of risk spreading.

5.6 If the limits laid down herein are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of a UCITS, or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the UCITS must adopt as a priority objective for its sales transactions the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of its unitholders.

5.7 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 CIS; or
- financial derivative instruments.

5.8 A UCITS may hold ancillary liquid assets.

6. Financial Derivative Instruments ('FDIs')

6.1 The UCITS global exposure (as prescribed in the UCITS Notices) relating to FDI will be risk managed using an advanced risk measurement methodology, in accordance with the Central Bank's requirements;

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 UCITS Notices. (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 the UCITS Notices);

6.3 UCITS may invest in FDIs dealt in over-the-counter (OTC) provided that the counterparties to over-the-counter transactions (OTCs) are institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to categories approved by the Central Bank;

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

7. Borrowing and Lending

7.1 The Target Fund may borrow up to 10% of its Net Asset Value provided such borrowing is on a temporary basis. The Target Fund may charge its assets as security for such borrowings;

7.2 The Target Fund may acquire foreign currency by means of a "back to back" loan agreement. Foreign currency obtained in this manner is not classified as borrowing for the purposes of the borrowing restrictions set out in paragraph 7.1 above provided that the offsetting deposit:

- is denominated in the base currency of the Target Fund; and
- equals or exceeds the value of the foreign currency loan outstanding.

UNDERSTANDING THE RISKS OF THE FUND AND THE TARGET FUND

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

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

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

	SPECIFIC RISKS OF THE FUND
Concentration risk	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 with prior notification to SC.
Liquidity risk	This is the risk that the units 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 units of the Target Fund. The Target Fund Manager may suspend the realisation of units, 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 timely manner which in turn may delay the payment of repurchase proceeds to the Unit Holders. In managing liquidity risk, we will maintain a sufficient liquidity level for the purposes of meeting repurchase requests.
Country risk	Since the Fund invests in Target Fund which is established in Ireland and invests in EU and non-EU regions, the Fund will be exposed to risks specific to the Ireland and EU and non-EU regions. The changes or developments in the regulations, political environment and the economy of the above countries may impact the Target Fund which will in turn affect 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 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 of the Fund and the currency of the underlying investments may result in a depreciation of the value of the investments as expressed in the Base Currency of the Fund. ***Currency risk at the Class level*** The impact of the exchange rate movement between the Base Currency of the Fund and the currency of the respective Classes may result in a depreciation of your holdings as expressed in the Base Currency of the Fund. ***Currency risk at the Hedged-class level*** Currency hedging reduces the effect of exchange rate movements for the Hedged-class, but it does not entirely eliminate currency risk between the Hedged-class and the Base Currency (not a perfect hedge). Hence, the unhedged portion of the respective Hedged-class will be affected by the exchange rate movements and it may cause fluctuation of NAV of the respective Hedged-class. You should note however, that if the exchange rate moves favourably, the Fund would not benefit from any upside in currency movement due to the hedging strategy. In addition, hedging is subject to a minimum investment size of entering into a forward contract and cost of hedging which may affect returns of the respective Hedged-class.

	SPECIFIC RISKS OF THE FUND
Target Fund Manager risk	As a feeder fund, the Fund invests into the Target Fund which is managed by the Target Fund Manager. We have no control over the investment technique and knowledge, operational controls and management of the Target Fund Manager. In the event of any mismanagement of the Target Fund, the NAV of the Fund, which invests substantially all of its assets into the Target Fund, would be affected adversely.

	SPECIFIC 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.
Liquidity risk	Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. 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. As the Target Fund's principal investment strategy involves foreign securities, derivatives or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk, the Target Fund tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk.
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 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,

	SPECIFIC RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
	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	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. During periods of very low or negative interest rates, the Target Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns. 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 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

	SPECIFIC RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
	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 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 on 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 of Ireland, in which case their use would involve exposure risk. 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.
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

	SPECIFIC RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
	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	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 greater levels of interest rate, credit and liquidity risk. These securities are considered predominately speculative with respect to the issuer’s continuing ability to make principal and interest payments. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for high yield securities and reduce the Target Fund’s ability to sell its high yield securities. If the issuer of a security is in default with respect to interest or principal payments, the Target Fund may lose its entire investment.
Mortgage risk	The Target Fund purchases mortgage-related securities and 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, 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 Target Fund because the Target Fund will have to reinvest that money at the lower prevailing interest rates.
Call risk	Target Fund that invests 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 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 favorable features.
Termination of Target Fund risk	The Target Fund Manager may determine to close and liquidate the Target Fund at any time, which may have adverse tax consequences to shareholders. In the event of the termination of the Target Fund, shareholders 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

	SPECIFIC RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
	shareholders, resulting in a gain or loss for tax purposes, depending upon a shareholder’s basis in his or her shares of the Target Fund. A shareholder of a terminating Target Fund will not be entitled to any refund or reimbursement of expenses borne, directly or indirectly, by the shareholder (such as sales loads, account fees, or fund expenses) and a shareholder may receive an amount in termination less than the shareholder’s original investment.
Management risk	The Target Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed investment portfolio. The investment advisors of the Target Fund and each individual portfolio manager 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. 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.
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.
Custodial risk	As the Target Fund may invest in markets where custodian and/or settlement systems are not fully developed, the assets of the Target Fund which are traded in such markets and which have been entrusted to sub-custodians, in circumstances where the use of such sub-custodians is necessary, may be exposed to risk in circumstances whereby the custodian will have no liability.
Valuation risk	The administrator of the Target Fund may consult the investment advisor of the Target Fund 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 Target Fund investment advisor’s role in determining the valuation of the Target Fund’s investments and the fact that the investment advisor of the Target Fund receives a fee which increases as the value of the Target Fund increases.
Short selling risk	Typically, UCITS, such as the Target Fund, 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 [illegible] ┴‼ HYPERLINK \l "_Toc446665358" ¶RELEVANT INFORMATION PAGEREF _Toc446665358 \h 44┴¶‼}D [illegible] ┴‼ HYPERLINK \l "_Toc446665366" ¶INVESTOR(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.

	SPECIFIC RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
Euro-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 euro 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 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 euros 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 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 will be required to provide certifications as to their U.S. or non-U.S. tax status, together with such additional tax information as the directors of the Target Fund Manager 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 to liability for any resulting withholding taxes, U.S. information reporting and mandatory redemption of such shareholder'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

	SPECIFIC RISKS OF THE TARGET FUND
	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 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.
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 are intending to invest in a Class other than MYR 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 a Sophisticated Investor in order to invest in this Fund. Please refer to the "Glossary" chapter of this Information Memorandum for the details.

HOW TO PURCHASE UNITS?

- 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; • FiMM pre-investment form; • Suitability assessment form; • Personal data protection notice form; • A copy of identity card or passport or any other document of identification	• account opening form; • FiMM pre-investment 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.

- For subsequent transaction, you simply need to complete a transaction form to request for an additional investment. It is important to note that you will be required to complete the suitability assessment form if your previous assessment is conducted more than three (3) years prior to the additional investment request.

HOW TO MAKE PAYMENT FOR PURCHASE APPLICATION?

- Bank Transfer

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

- Cheque, Bank Draft or Money Order

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

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

WHAT IS THE PROCESS OF THE PURCHASE APPLICATION?

- During the initial offer period, if we receive your purchase application on a Business Day, we will create your Units based on the initial offer price of the Fund. After the initial offer period, if we receive your purchase application at or before 3.30p.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 3.30p.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 complete set of documents together with the proof of payments.
- 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:-
    - withdraw your Units of the Funds; or
    - transfer your Units to a non-US Person;

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

HOW TO REPURCHASE UNITS?

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

USD Class	MYR Class	MYR Hedged-class	SGD Hedged-class	AUD Hedged-class	GBP Hedged-class
10,000 Units	20,000 Units	20,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units

  If you insist on making a repurchase request knowing that after the transaction you will hold less than the minimum holdings of Units, you may be required to make an application to repurchase all your Units for that particular Class. At our discretion, we may reduce the minimum Units of repurchase.

  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 of the Fund.
- 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.
- In the transaction form, you may choose to receive the repurchase proceeds in a manner of cheque (for MYR Class only) or bank transfer (for all Classes). If cheque is your option, we will issue the cheque in your name. If bank transfer is your option, proceeds will be transferred to your bank account. Where Units are held jointly, payment will be made to the person whose name appears first in the register of Unit Holders.
- Any incurred bank charges and other bank fees due to a withdrawal by of cheque, bank transfer or other special arrangement method will be borne by you.

WHAT IS THE PROCESS OF REPURCHASE APPLICATION?

- During the initial offer period, if we receive your repurchase application on a Business Day, we will create your Units based on the initial offer price of the Fund. After the initial offer period, for a repurchase request received or deemed to have been received by us at or before 3.30p.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 3.30p.m. will be transacted on the next Business Day (or "T + 1 day").
- Repurchase of Units must be made in terms of Units and not in terms of USD, MYR, SGD or AUD value.
- Processing is subject to receipt of a complete transaction form and such other documents as may be required by us.

WHAT IS THE REPURCHASE PROCEEDS PAYOUT PERIOD?

- You will be paid within fourteen (14) days from the day the repurchase request is received by us, provided that all documentations are completed and verifiable.

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. During initial offer period, the Selling Price and the Repurchase Price for all Classes is equivalent to the initial offer price of each Class and thereafter, the NAV per Unit of the respective Class. Forward Pricing will be used to determine the Selling Price and the Repurchase Price of the respective Class after the Initial Offer Period, i.e. the NAV per Unit of each Class as at the next valuation point after we receive the purchase request or repurchase request.

WHERE TO PURCHASE AND REPURCHASE UNITS?

- Units can be purchased and repurchased at any of the location listed in “Directory of Sales Offices” section.
- You may obtain a copy of the Information Memorandum, PHS and application forms from the abovementioned location. Alternatively, you may also visit our website at www.affinhwangam.com.

WHAT IS COOLING-OFF RIGHT?

- You have the right to apply for and receive a refund for every Unit that you have paid for within six (6) Business Days from the date we received your purchase application. You will be refunded for every Unit held based on the NAV per Unit and the Sales Charge of the particular Class, on the day those Units were first purchased and you will be refunded within ten (10) days from the receipt of the cooling-off application.

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

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 and the minimum investment amount of the fund (or its class) that you intend to switch into. The minimum holding of Units for the respective Classes is as below:

USD Class	MYR Class	MYR Hedged-class	SGD Hedged-class	AUD Hedged-class	GBP Hedged-class
10,000 Units	20,000 Units	20,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units	10,000 Units

At our discretion, we may reduce the minimum holding of Units.

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

The process of the switching application is as below:

- **Switching between Classes of the Fund**

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

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

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

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

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Switching Out Fund</th><th rowspan="2">Switching In Fund</th><th colspan="2">Pricing Day</th></tr>
<tr><th>Switching Out Fund</th><th>Switching In Fund</th></tr>
<tr><td>Money market fund</td><td>Money market fund</td><td rowspan="3">T Day</td><td rowspan="3">T Day</td></tr>
<tr><td>Money market fund</td><td>Non-money market fund</td></tr>
<tr><td>Non-money market fund</td><td>Non-money market fund</td></tr>
<tr><td>Money market fund</td><td>Money market fund (which adopts historical pricing policy)</td><td>T Day</td><td>T + 1 Day</td></tr>
<tr><td>Non-money market fund</td><td>Money market fund</td><td>T Day</td><td>At the next valuation point, subject to clearance of payment and money received by the intended fund</td></tr>
</table>

CAN I TRANSFER MY UNITS TO ANOTHER PERSON?

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

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

HOW DO I RECEIVE THE INCOME DISTRIBUTION?

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

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

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

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

RELATED PARTIES TO THE FUND

ABOUT THE MANAGER - AHAM

AHAM was incorporated in Malaysia on 2 May 1997 under the Companies Act, 1965 and began operations under the name Hwang–DBS Capital Berhad in 2001. In early 2014, AHAM was acquired by the Affin Banking Group ("Affin") and hence, is now supported by a home-grown financial services conglomerate. Affin has over 39 years of experience in the financial industry which focuses on commercial, Islamic and investment banking services, money broking, fund management and underwriting of life and general insurance business. Meanwhile, AHAM has 15 years' experience in the fund management industry. Additionally, AHAM is also 30% owned by Nikko Asset Management International Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tokyo-based Nikko Asset Management Co. Ltd, an Asian investment management franchise. AHAM offers a wide range of products, comprising conventional equity, balanced, bond, money market, capital guaranteed, capital protected, global, structured and feeder funds, as well as Shariah-compliant equity, Islamic money market and Islamic fixed income funds.

Our Role as the Manager

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

Our Investment Team

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

Ms Esther Teo Keet Ying

Head, Fixed Income Investment

Ms. Esther Teo is the head of fixed income investment. Prior to joining AHAM, Ms. Esther Teo was a portfolio manager with HwangDBS Asset Management and was responsible for managing fixed income investment of corporate clients and unit trust funds. Prior to this, she was attached with the fixed income division of RHB Asset Management Sdn. Bhd. covering both institutional and unit trust mandates for three (3) years. She began her career in KPMG Malaysia in 1999 as a consultant in financial advisory services specializing in corporate debt restructuring and recovery. Ms. Esther graduated from the University of Melbourne, Australia with a Bachelor of Commerce majoring in Accounting and Finance. She has also obtained her licence from the SC since 29 April 2004 to act as a fund manager.

ABOUT THE TRUSTEE

The Trustee is part of TMF Group, an independent global service provider in the trust & fiduciary sector. The group has more than 120 offices in 80 jurisdictions in the world. The Trustee started in Malaysia in 1992 with its first office in Labuan International Business Financial Centre (IBFC), providing trust and fiduciary services. The Kuala Lumpur office was established in 2003 to support the Labuan office in servicing Malaysian clients and to undertake domestic trust business.

Duties and Responsibilities of the Trustee

The Trustee's main functions are to act as trustee and custodian of the assets of the Fund and to safeguard the interests of Unit Holders of the Fund. 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.

ABOUT THE TARGET FUND MANAGER

The Target Fund Manager, PIMCO Global Advisors (Ireland) Limited, has been appointed the investment manager of the Company on 28 January 1998 and is regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland. The Target Fund Manager is a private limited company incorporated on 14 November 1997, 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.

ABOUT THE TARGET FUND MANAGER'S DELEGATE

On 28 January 1998, the Target Fund Manager has delegated the investment management of the Target Fund to Pacific Investment Management Company LLC ("PIMCO"), a limited company situated in Deleware, United States of America and it is regulated by the Unites States Securities and Exchange Commission. PIMCO and its other PIMCO group affiliates have approximately USD 1.5 trillion of client asset under management as of 31 March 2016. PIMCO is ultimately majority-owned by Allianz SE.

RELEVANT INFORMATION

SALIENT TERM OF THE DEED

Your Rights and Liabilities

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

(a) To receive the distribution of income, participate in any increase in the value of the Units and to other such 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 his behalf, of the rights of the Trustee as the registered owner of the assets of the Fund.

You are not liable to the followings:-

(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;

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

Provisions Regarding Unit Holders' Meetings

Quorum Required for Convening a Unit Holders' Meeting

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

Unit Holders' Meeting convened by the Unit Holders

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

(a) sending by post at least seven (7) days before the date of the proposed meeting a notice of the proposed meeting to all the Unit Holders or Unit Holders of a particular Class of Units, as the case may be; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

provided always that the Manager shall not be obliged to summon any such meeting unless 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 of Units.

Unit Holders' Meeting convened by the Manager or Trustee

Unless otherwise required or allowed by the relevant laws, the Manager or Trustee may convene a Unit Holders' meeting by giving Unit Holders of the Fund or a particular Class of Units, as the case may be, by:

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

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

Termination of the Fund

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

Termination of a Class of Units

The Manager may terminate a particular Class of Units in accordance with the relevant laws. The Manager may only terminate a particular Class of Units if the termination of that Class of Units does not prejudice the interests of Unit Holders of any other Class of Units. For the avoidance of doubt, the termination of a Class of Units shall not affect the continuity of any other Class of Units of the Fund.

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

We may not charge a Sales Charge at a rate higher than that disclosed in a prevailing 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 is issued thereafter.

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 a prevailing 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.

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

The Royal Malaysian Customs Department has announced the implementation of GST with effect from 1 April 2015 onwards pursuant to the Goods and Services Tax Act 2014. Collective investment schemes are generally exempted from GST. However, some fees, charges and expenses of the Fund are subject to GST which includes:

- Sales Charge;
- Repurchase Charge;
- Switching fee;
- Transfer fee;
- Management fee;
- Trustee fee; and
- Any other expenses of the Fund that may be subject to GST.

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

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

POLICY ON GEARING AND MINIMUM LIQUID ASSETS REQUIREMENTS

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

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

UNCLAIMED MONIES

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

INVESTORS INFORMATION

How can I keep track of my contribution?

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

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

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

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

COMPLAINTS AVENUES

How do I make a complaint?

You may e-mail us at customercare@affinhwangam.com with the following information:

- particulars of the complainant which include name, correspondence address, contact number, e-mail address (if any) and other relevant information;
- circumstances of the non-compliance or improper conduct;
- parties alleged to be involved in the improper conduct; and
- any other supporting documentary evidence (if any).

If you are dissatisfied with the outcome of the dispute resolution process, please refer your dispute to the following regulatory bodies, details of which are as follows:

Federation of Investment Managers Malaysia:

- via email : legalcomp@fimm.com.my
- via online complaint form : www.fimm.com.my
- via letter : Complaints Bureau
  Legal, Secretarial & Regulatory Affairs
  Federation of Investment Managers Malaysia
  19-06-1, 6th Floor, Wisma Tune
  No. 19, Lorong Dungun Damansara Heights
  50490 Kuala Lumpur

If it involves monetary dispute, you may lodge a complaint directly to Securities Industry Dispute Resolution Center (SIDREC):

- via phone : 03-2282 2280
- via fax : 03-2282-3855
- via email : info@sidrec.com.my
- via letter : Securities Industry Dispute Resolution Center
  Unit A-9-1, Level 9, Tower A, Menara UOA Bangsar
  No. 5, Jalan Bangsar Utama 1
  59000 Kuala Lumpur

You may also lodge your complaint to the SC even if you have initiated a dispute resolution process with SIDREC:

- via phone to the Aduan Hotline : 03 – 6204 8999
- via fax : 03 – 6204 8991
- via e-mail : aduan@seccom.com.my
- via online complaint form available at www.sc.com.my
- via letter : Investor Affairs & Complaints Department
  Securities Commission Malaysia
  No. 3, Persiaran Bukit Kiara, Bukit Kiara
  50490 Kuala Lumpur

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Pursuant to the Anti-Money Laundering, Anti-Terrorism Financing and Proceeds of Unlawful Activities Act 2001, it is the responsibility of the Manager to prevent the use of the Fund for money laundering and terrorism financing activities. To this end, we have put in place anti-money laundering policies and procedures to combat such activities. Amongst others, prior to the establishing or conducting business relations, particularly when opening new accounts for customer and entering into a fiduciary transaction with a customer, we will conduct a know your customer (KYC) procedures to identify and verify the client through documents such as identity card, passport, birth certificate, driver's licence, constituent documents or any other official documents, whether in the possession of a third party or otherwise. We will file and retain such documents in accordance with relevant laws.

Thereafter, we will perform a customer due diligence (CDD) to identify the risk profile of each customer and will continuously monitor each customers risk profile should there be any changes. Enhanced customer due diligence (EDD) is performed on customers deemed as high risk and senior management's approval is required before a business relationship or account is opened with such customers.

Where we suspect that a particular transaction may not be genuine, a suspicious transactions form (STF) shall be completed and the matter will be discussed with the senior management. If the senior management ascertains that there is a reasonable ground to suspect the transaction to be a money laundering or terrorism financing activity, a suspicious transaction report will then be submitted to the Financial Intelligence and Enforcement Department of Bank Negara Malaysia.

DIRECTORY OF SALES OFFICE

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Fax : 03 – 2116 6100
Toll Free No : 1-800-88-7080
Email: customercare@affinhwangam.com
Website: www.affinhwangam.com

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No. 72A, Jalan Universiti
46200, Petaling Jaya, Selangor
Tel: 03 - 7620 1290
Fax: 03 - 7620 1298

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

PERAK
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Greentown Business Centre
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Fax: 05 – 255 9696

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1st Floor, No. 93,
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Tel : 07 – 351 5677 / 5977
Fax : 07 – 351 5377

MELAKA
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Fax: 06 -281 2937

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Fax : 088 - 288 803

SARAWAK
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