Information Memorandum for

AmAsia ex Japan Opportunities Fund

The Manager
AmFunds Management Berhad
Registration number: 198601005272 (154432-A)

The Trustee
HSBC (Malaysia) Trustee Berhad
Registration number: 193701000084 (1281-T)

This Information Memorandum is dated 24 September 2026

THIS IS A WHOLESALE FUND.

UNITS OF THE FUND ARE OFFERED EXCLUSIVELY TO SOPHISTICATED INVESTORS, AS DEFINED IN THE SECURITIES COMMISSION MALAYSIA'S GUIDELINES ON UNLISTED CAPITAL MARKET PRODUCTS UNDER THE LODGE AND LAUNCH FRAMEWORK AND GUIDELINES ON CATEGORIES OF SOPHISTICATED INVESTORS.

THIS INFORMATION MEMORANDUM IS NOT INTENDED FOR DISTRIBUTION TO RETAIL INVESTORS.

SOPHISTICATED INVESTORS ARE ADVISED TO READ AND UNDERSTAND THE CONTENTS OF THE INFORMATION MEMORANDUM. IF IN DOUBT, PLEASE CONSULT A PROFESSIONAL ADVISER.

FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING CERTAIN RISK FACTORS WHICH SHOULD BE CONSIDERED BY SOPHISTICATED INVESTORS, SEE SECTION 5: RISK FACTORS COMMENCING ON PAGE 37.

RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENTS

This Information Memorandum in relation to AmAsia ex Japan Opportunities Fund dated 24 September 2026 ("Information Memorandum") has been reviewed and approved by the directors of AmFunds Management Berhad and they collectively and individually accept full responsibility for the accuracy of all information. Having made all reasonable enquiries, they confirm to the best of their knowledge and belief, that there are no false or misleading statements, or omission of other facts which would make any statement in this Information Memorandum false or misleading.

STATEMENTS OF DISCLAIMER

The Securities Commission Malaysia has not authorised or recognised AmAsia ex Japan Opportunities Fund ("Fund") and a copy of this Information Memorandum has not been registered with the Securities Commission Malaysia.

The lodgement of this Information Memorandum should not be taken to indicate that the Securities Commission Malaysia recommends the Fund or assumes responsibility for the correctness of any statement made, opinion expressed or report contained in this Information Memorandum.

The Securities Commission Malaysia is not liable for any non-disclosure on the part of AmFunds Management Berhad responsible for the Fund and takes no responsibility for the contents in this Information Memorandum. The Securities Commission Malaysia makes no representation on the accuracy or completeness of this Information Memorandum, and expressly disclaims any liability whatsoever arising from, or in reliance upon, the whole or any part of its contents.

SOPHISTICATED INVESTORS SHOULD RELY ON THEIR OWN EVALUATION TO ASSESS THE MERITS AND RISKS OF THE INVESTMENT. IF SOPHISTICATED INVESTORS ARE UNABLE TO MAKE THEIR OWN EVALUATION, THEY ARE ADVISED TO CONSULT PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS IMMEDIATELY.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

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

An investment in the Fund carries with it a degree of risk. The value of units and the income from it, if any, may go down as well as up, and investment in wholesale fund involve risks including the risk of total capital loss and no distribution. Sophisticated

Investors should consider the risk factors set out under the heading Risk Factors in this Information Memorandum.

Statements made in this Information Memorandum are based on the law and practices currently in force in Malaysia and are subject to changes in such law and practices.

Any references to a time or day in this Information Memorandum shall be a reference to that time or day in Malaysia, unless otherwise stated.

No person has been authorised to issue any advertisement or to give any information, or to make any representations in connection with the offering, placing, subscription, sale, switching or redemption of units in the Fund other than those contained in this Information Memorandum or any supplemental document and, if issued, given or made, such advertisement, information or representations must not be relied upon by an Sophisticated Investor. Any purchase made by any person on the basis of statements or representations not contained in or inconsistent with the information and representations in this Information Memorandum or any supplemental document will be solely at the risk of the Sophisticated Investor. Sophisticated Investors may wish to consult their independent professional adviser about the suitability of the Fund for their investment needs.

This Information Memorandum does not constitute an offer or solicitation to anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorised or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

The Manager has the right to reject any application by a US Person. However, if you are investing through our appointed distributor who operates under a nominee system of ownership, kindly consult the respective distributor accordingly.

PERSONAL DATA

As part of our day-to-day business, we collect your personal information when you apply to open an account with us, subscribe to any of our products or services or communicate with us. In return, we may use this information to provide you with our products or services, maintain our records or send you relevant information. We may use your personal information which includes information on any transactions conducted with us, for one or more of the following purposes, whether in Malaysia or otherwise:

(a) assess your eligibility or suitability for our products which you had applied for and to verify your identity or financial standing through credit reference checks;
(b) to notify you of more and up-to-date information such as improvements and new features to the existing products and services, development of new products, services and promotions which may be of interest to you;
(c) manage and maintain your account(s) through regular updates, consolidation and improving the accuracy of our records. In this manner we can respond to

your enquiries, complaints and to generally resolve disputes quickly so that we can improve our business and your relationship with us;

(d) conduct research for analytical purposes, data mining and analyse your transactions / use of products and services to better understand your current financial / investment position and future needs. We will also produce data, reports and statistics from time to time, however such information will be aggregated so that your identity will remain confidential;

(e) comply with the requirements of any law and regulations binding on us such as conducting anti-money laundering checks, crime detection / prevention, prosecution, protection and security;

(f) enforcement of our rights to recover any debt owing to us including transferring or assigning our rights, interests and obligations under any of your agreement with us;

(g) in the normal course of general business planning, oversight functions, strategy formulation and decision making within AmBank Group;

(h) to administer and develop the Manager's and/or the Manager's associated companies within the AmBank Group business relationship with you;

(i) outsourcing of business and back-room operations within AmBank Group and/or other service providers; and

(j) any other purpose(s) that is required or permitted by any law, regulations, standards, guidelines and/or relevant regulatory authorities including with the trustee of the Fund.

Sophisticated Investors are advised to read our latest or updated privacy notice provided as required under the Personal Data Protection Act 2010 ("Privacy Notice") which is available on our website at www.aminvest.com. Our Privacy Notice may be revised from time to time and if there is or are any revision(s), it will be posted on our website and/or other means of communication deemed suitable by us. However, any revision(s) will be in compliance with the Personal Data Protection Act 2010.

CONTENTS

1 DEFINITIONS

Administrator	Means J.P. Morgan Administration Services (Ireland) Limited and/or such other person as may be appointed, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank of Ireland, to provide administration services to the Target Fund.
AFM, the Manager, us, our or we	AmFunds Management Berhad.
AmBank Group	Refers to AMMB Holdings Berhad and all its direct and indirect subsidiaries, including, but not limited to: AmBank (M) Berhad, AmBank Islamic Berhad, AmInvestment Bank Berhad, AmInvestment Group Berhad, AmFunds Management Berhad, AmIslamic Funds Management Sdn. Bhd. and AmCard Services Berhad.
AUD	Australian Dollar.
Auditor	Has the same meaning as defined in the CMSA 2007.
Bursa Malaysia	Means the stock exchange managed and operated by Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad (Registration No.: 200301033577 (635998-W)).
Business Day	A day on which Bursa Malaysia and/or commercial banks in Kuala Lumpur are open for business. The Manager may declare certain Business Days to be non-Business Days although Bursa Malaysia and/or commercial banks in Kuala Lumpur are open, if: (i) the markets in which the Fund is invested in are closed for business; and/or (ii) the management company or investment manager of the Target Fund declares a non-business day and/or non-dealing day. This is to ensure that investors are given a fair valuation of the Fund when making subscriptions or redemptions. This information will be communicated to you via our website at www.aminvest.com. Alternatively, you may contact our Customer Service at (03) 2032 2888.
Central Bank UCITS Regulations	The Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations

	2019, as may be amended from time to time, and any guidance issued thereunder.
China A Shares	Means securities of companies that are incorporated in the PRC and denominated and traded in RMB on the SSE and SZSE.
CIS	A collective investment scheme or schemes.
Class(es)	Any number of class(es) of units representing similar interests in the assets of the Fund and "Class" means any one class of units. Classes that may be offered by the Fund are as follows: • RM Class • RM-Hedged Class • USD Class • SGD Class • SGD-Hedged Class • AUD Class • AUD-Hedged Class • GBP Class • GBP-Hedged Class • EUR Class • EUR-Hedged Class As of the date of this Information Memorandum, only these four (4) classes (each a "Class" and collectively "Classes") will be offered for subscriptions: (a) **RM Class** – a class issued by the Fund which is denominated in RM; (b) **RM-Hedged Class** – a class issued by the Fund which is denominated in RM and will be hedged against the base currency of the Fund; (c) **USD Class** – a class issued by the Fund which is denominated in USD; (d) **AUD-Hedged Class** - a class issued by the Fund which is denominated in AUD and will be hedged against the base currency of the Fund.
CMSA 2007, the Act	Capital Markets and Services Act 2007 and any amendments made thereto.
Commencement Date	Means the date on which the investments of the Fund may first be made.
CRS	Common Reporting Standards.
Dealing Day	Means such business day as the Management Company may from time to time determine for dealings in the Target Fund, provided that there shall be at least one Dealing Day per fortnight. The Dealing Day in respect of the Target Fund shall be each

	business day unless otherwise determined by the Management Company and notified to shareholders of the Target Fund in advance. However, some business days will not be Dealing Days where, for example, markets on which the Target Fund's investments are listed or traded are closed or where there is a public holiday in the relevant jurisdiction, subject always to the directors of the ICAV's discretion to temporarily suspend the determination of the net asset value of the Target Fund and sale, switching and/or redemption of shares of the Target Fund.
Deed	The deed dated 4 August 2026 and supplemental deeds (if any) entered into between the Manager and the Trustee in relation to the Fund.
Depositary	J.P.Morgan SE - Dublin Branch, or such other entity as may be appointed, with the prior approval of the Central Bank of Ireland, to provide depositary services to the ICAV.
Directive	Directive No. 2009/65/EC of the Council and of the European Parliament of 13 July 2009, as amended by Directive No. 2014/91/EU and as may be amended or replaced from time to time.
EEA	Means the participating countries of the European Economic Area.
ESG	Refers to "environmental, social and governance" criteria, which are three central factors used in measuring the sustainability and ethical impact of an investment in securities of an issuer. By way of example, "environmental" may cover themes such as climate risks and natural resources scarcity, "social" may include labour issues and product liability risks such as data security and "governance" may encompass items such as business ethics and executive pay. These are only examples and do not necessarily determine the policy of the Target Fund.
ESMA	Means the European Securities and Markets Authority.
EUR	Euro, the official currency of the European Union.
FATCA	Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act.
FDI	Means financial derivative instrument.
Fund	AmAsia ex Japan Opportunities Fund.
GBP	Great Britain Pound.

Information Memorandum	Information memorandum of the Fund.
Investment Manager	BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited.
Investment Management Agreement	The agreement made between the Management Company and the Investment Manager dated 24 May 2018 as may be amended from time to time.
IUTA	Institutional Unit Trust Scheme Adviser registered with the Federation of Investment Managers Malaysia ("FiMM") to market and distribute unit trust funds.
Latest Practicable Date (LPD)	31 July 2026.
Launch Date	The date of this Information Memorandum and is the date on which sales of units of the Fund may first be made; the Launch Date is also the date of constitution of the Fund.
Long Term	A period of at least five (5) years.
Management Agreement	The agreement made between the ICAV and the Management Company dated 24 May 2018, as may be amended from time to time.
Management Company	BlackRock Asset Management Ireland Limited.
Member State	A member state of the European Union.
MYR, RM	Ringgit Malaysia.
NAV per unit	Net Asset Value attributable to a Class divided by the number of units in circulation of that Class, at the valuation point.
Net Asset Value (NAV)	The value of all the assets of the Fund less the value of all the liabilities of the Fund at a valuation point. For the purpose of computing the annual management fee and annual trustee fee, the NAV of the Fund is inclusive of the management fee and trustee fee for the relevant day; where the Fund has more than one Class, there shall be a NAV attributable to each Class.
OTC	Over-the-counter.
p.a.	Per annum.
PRC	The People's Republic of China.
redemption	Repurchase of units of the Fund.
RMB	Renminbi, the lawful currency of the PRC.
SC, the SC	Securities Commission Malaysia.
SC Guidelines	Guidelines on the Unlisted Capital Market Products under the Lodge and Launch Framework issued by

	the SC and shall include any amendments and revisions contained herein or made pursuant thereto.
SEHK	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited or its successors.
SFDR	The EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2019/2088).
SGD	Singapore Dollar.
Sophisticated Investor(s)	Has the same meaning as prescribed in the SC Guidelines and Guidelines on Categories of Sophisticated Investors or such other relevant laws and guidelines as may be amended from time to time.
Special Resolution	Means a resolution passed 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 purposes of terminating the Fund or a Class of the Fund, "Special Resolution" is 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.
SSE	Means the Shanghai Stock Exchange.
Stock Connect	Means each or both of the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect (as the context requires).
Sustainable Investment	Means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.
SZSE	Means the Shenzhen Stock Exchange.
Target Fund	BlackRock Advantage Asia ex Japan Equity Fund.
Trustee	HSBC (Malaysia) Trustee Berhad .
UCITS	An undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities established pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.
UCITS Regulations	The European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011, as may be amended or supplemented from time to time.
UK	United Kingdom.

Unit Holder(s), you	The person(s) for the time being registered under the provisions of the Deed as a holder of units of the Fund including the joint holders, whose name appears in the Manager's register of Unit Holders. Please note that if a Sophisticated Investor invests through a distributor via nominee system of ownership, the Sophisticated Investor will not be deemed a Unit Holder under the Deed.
US	United States of America.
US Person	A US citizen or resident individual, a partnership or corporation organized in the US or under the laws of the US or any State thereof, a trust if: (i) a court within the US would have authority under applicable law to render orders or judgments concerning substantially all issues regarding administration of the trust and (ii) one or more US persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or an estate of a decedent that is a citizen or resident of the US as defined in the Malaysia-US Intergovernmental Agreement Guidance Notes on Compliance Requirements for Malaysia-US Intergovernmental Agreement on FATCA issued by Inland Revenue Board Of Malaysia dated 11 September 2015, including any amendments, guidelines and other administrative actions made thereunder.
USD	US Dollar.
wholesale fund	A fund, the units which are issued, offered for subscription or purchase, or for which invitations to subscribe for or purchase the units have been made, exclusively to Sophisticated Investors.
1933 Act	The United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended.
1940 Act	The United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

2 CORPORATE DIRECTORY

MANAGER
AmFunds Management Berhad
Registration number:
[198601005272 (154432-A)]

Registered office
22nd Floor, Bangunan AmBank Group
No. 55, Jalan Raja Chulan
50200 Kuala Lumpur
Tel: (603) 2036 2633

Business office
9th Floor, Bangunan AmBank Group
No. 55, Jalan Raja Chulan
50200 Kuala Lumpur
Tel: (603) 2032 2888
Fax: (603) 2031 5210
Email: enquiries@aminvest.com
Website: www.aminvest.com

TRUSTEE
HSBC (Malaysia) Trustee Berhad
Registration number:
[193701000084 (1281-T)]

Registered office / Business office
Level 19, Menara IQ
Lingkaran TRX
55188 Tun Razak Exchange
Kuala Lumpur
Tel: (603) 2075 7800
Fax: (603) 8894 2611
Email:
fs.client.services.myh@hsbc.com.my

TRUSTEE'S DELEGATE (CUSTODIAN)
For foreign asset:
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
6/F, Tower 1
HSBC Centre
1 Sham Mong Road, Hong Kong
Telephone No: (852) 2288 1111

For local asset:
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited (As Custodian) and assets held through HSBC Nominees (Tempatan) Sdn Bhd
Registration number: [199301004117 (258854-D)]

Level 21, Menara IQ
Lingkaran TRX
55188 Tun Razak Exchange
Kuala Lumpur
Tel: (603) 2075 3000
Fax: (603) 8894 2588

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited (As Custodian) and assets held through HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad
Registration number: [198401015221 (127776-V)]

Level 21, Menara IQ
Lingkaran TRX
55188 Tun Razak Exchange
Kuala Lumpur
Tel: (603) 2075 3000
Fax: (603) 8894 2588

Note: The corporate information which may be updated from time to time is also available on our website at www.aminvest.com/connect/corporate-directory.

3 THE FUND'S DETAILED INFORMATION

3.1 Fund Information

Fund Name	AmAsia ex Japan Opportunities Fund.
Base Currency of the Fund	USD.
Fund Type	Growth.
Fund Category	Wholesale (feeder fund).
Investment Objective	The Fund seeks to achieve Long Term capital growth by investing in one (1) collective investment scheme. *Note: Any material change to the investment objective of the Fund would require Unit Holders' approval.*
Investment Strategy	The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing a minimum of 85% of the Fund's NAV in the Target Fund, while the balance of the Fund's NAV will be invested in deposits and money market instruments for liquidity purposes and/or derivative for hedging purposes. This implies that the Fund has a passive strategy. The Fund will not be adopting any temporary defensive strategies in response to market conditions. All investment decisions are left with the fund manager of the Target Fund. Please refer to "Risk of a Passive Strategy" and "Risk of Not Meeting the Fund's Investment Objective" under Risk Factors chapter for more details. The Manager may, in consultation with the Trustee and with the approval of the Unit Holders, terminate the Fund or replace the Target Fund with another fund that has similar investment objective, if in the Manager's opinion, the Target Fund no longer meets the Fund's investment objective. The Fund may utilise derivative instruments including but not limited to options, futures contracts, forward contracts and swaps for hedging purposes, where appropriate. *Note: A replacement of this Target Fund would require Unit Holder's approval.*
Asset Allocation	• A minimum of 85% of the Fund's NAV in the Target Fund; and

	• A maximum of 15% of the Fund's NAV in deposits and money market instruments for liquidity purposes and/or derivative for hedging purposes.
Performance Benchmark	MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Index (Net) (in USD). (available at www.aminvest.com) *Note: The benchmark does not imply that the risk profile of the Fund is the same as the risk profile of the benchmark. Investors of the Fund will assume a higher risk compared to the benchmark. Hence, the returns of the Fund may be potentially higher due to the higher risk faced by the investors.*
Distribution Policy	Subject to the availability of income, distribution (if any) is incidental. *Note: The Manager reserves the right to vary the frequency and/or amount of distribution (if any) for each of the Classes. Any material change to the distribution policy will be notified to Unit Holders in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements. For further details on the mode of distribution, please refer to page 97.*
Investor Profile	The Fund is suitable for Sophisticated Investors seeking: • Long Term capital growth on their investments; and • diversified Asia (excluding Japan) equity exposure.

3.2 Other Information

Launch Date	24 September 2026.
Initial Offer Period	A period of up to twenty-one (21) days commencing from 24 September 2026 to 14 October 2026. *Note: The Manager reserves the right to determine a shorter initial offer period and notify the Trustee. The decision for a shorter initial offer period is based on the sole discretion of the Manager. The Fund will commence on a date which the investment of the Fund may first be invested into the Target Fund.*
Initial Offer Price	**RM Class** : RM1.0000 **RM-Hedged Class** : RM1.0000 **USD Class** : USD1.0000 **AUD-Hedged Class** : AUD1.0000

Commencement Date	The date which falls on the first (1st) Business Day after the expiry of the initial offer period.
Financial Year End	30 November.
Permitted Investment	As permitted under the Deed, the Fund will invest in any of the following investments: i. the Target Fund or any CIS having a similar objective with the Fund; ii. deposits and money market instruments; and iii. financial derivatives for hedging purposes.
Investment Limits and Restrictions	The Fund must be invested in one (1) CIS.

4 INFORMATION ON BLACKROCK ADVANTAGE ASIA EX JAPAN EQUITY FUND (TARGET FUND)

Name of Target Fund	BlackRock Advantage Asia ex Japan Equity Fund.
Regulatory Authority	Central Bank of Ireland.
Management Company of the Target Fund	BlackRock Asset Management Ireland Limited.
Investment Manager of the Target Fund	BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited.
Domicile	Ireland.
Date of Establishment of the Target Fund	19 July 2018.
Name of Share Class	Class A Shares.
Base Currency of the Target Fund	USD.
Benchmark of the Target Fund	MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Index.
Risk Management Approach	Commitment Approach.

4.1 About BlackRock Funds I ICAV ("ICAV")

BlackRock Funds I ICAV ("ICAV") is an Irish collective asset-management vehicle registered on 8 March 2018. The ICAV is authorised in Ireland by the Central Bank of Ireland as a UCITS pursuant to the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015 and the UCITS Regulations.

The ICAV is an Irish collective asset-management vehicle constituted as an umbrella vehicle, insofar as each sub-fund of the ICAV will constitute a separate fund within the ICAV's structure. The Target Fund is a fund under the ICAV.

4.2 Management Company of the Target Fund

The ICAV has appointed BlackRock Asset Management Ireland Limited ("Management Company") as its manager pursuant to the Management Agreement. Under the terms of the Management Agreement, the Management Company has responsibility for the management and administration of the ICAV's affairs and the distribution of the shares of the Target Fund, subject to the overall supervision and control of the directors of the ICAV.

The Management Company is a private company limited by shares and was incorporated in Ireland on 19 January 1995. It is ultimately a subsidiary of BlackRock Inc. incorporated in Delaware, US and is a member of the BlackRock Group. The Management Company's main business is the provision of fund management and administration services to CIS such as the ICAV.

The Management Company is authorised as an Alternative Investment Fund Manager and an UCITS management company. The Management Company is regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland.

The Management Company is responsible for:
(a) managing the investment and re-investment of the investments of the Target Fund with a view to achieving the investment objective and policies of the Target Fund from time to time laid down by the directors of the ICAV and to carry out the duties of a manager of an ICAV in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the regulations of the Central Bank from time to time; and
(b) carrying on the general administration of the ICAV.

4.3 Investment Manager of the Target Fund

The Management Company has delegated the investment and re-investment of the assets of the Target Fund to BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited ("Investment Manager") pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement. The Investment Manager will be responsible to the Management Company with regard to the management of the investment of the assets of the Target Fund in accordance with the investment objectives and policies subject always to the supervision and direction of the Management Company. The Investment Manager is also the promoter of the ICAV.

The Investment Manager is ultimately a subsidiary of BlackRock, Inc. The Investment Manager is authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") to carry on regulated activities in the UK (including the provision of investment management services to CIS) and is subject to the rules of the FCA. The Investment Manager was incorporated under the laws of England and Wales on 18 March 1964.

4.4 Investment Objective of the Target Fund

The investment objective of the Target Fund is to achieve long-term capital growth.

4.5 Investment Policy of the Target Fund

In order to achieve its investment objective, the Target Fund invests at least 70% of its net asset value in the equity and equity-related instruments (namely, total return swaps and futures as further described below) of companies domiciled in, listed in, or the main business of which is in, Asia (not including Japan). These instruments will be listed or traded on the regulated markets. The Target Fund does not have any specific industry focus.

The Target Fund's assets will be invested in accordance with the ESG policy described below.

The Target Fund may invest up to 100% of its net asset value in emerging markets. Such exposure may include up to 50% of net asset value of the Target Fund in China via Stock Connect and up to 50% of net asset value of the Target Fund in India.

The Target Fund uses quantitative (i.e. mathematical or statistical) models which are proprietary to the Investment Manager in order to achieve a systematic (i.e. rule based) approach to stock selection. The models select stocks from a broad universe of equities and rank them broadly according to three categories: company fundamentals, market sentiment and macroeconomic themes (each of which is described below). The Investment Manager assigns a weighting to each category within the models based on an assessment of the performance, volatility, correlation and turnover within each model. Within the company fundamentals category, the Target Fund uses techniques to assess stock characteristics such as relative valuation, strength of earnings, quality of balance sheet and cashflow trends. Within the market sentiment category, the Target Fund uses techniques to assess drivers such as the views of other market participants (for example, sell-side analysts, other investors and company management teams) as well as trends exhibited by related companies. Within the macro-economic themes category, the Target Fund uses techniques to position the portfolio with respect to certain industries, styles (such as value, momentum and quality), countries and markets which are best placed for prevailing macro conditions. These quantitative models, combined with an automated portfolio construction tool which is proprietary to the Investment Manager, inform which stocks will comprise the Target Fund's portfolio, removing any that conflict with the Target Fund's ESG policy outlined below and replacing them with stocks from within the same universe with a similar expected return. The Investment Manager reviews the positions generated by the portfolio construction tool before they are traded to compare against the categories (as described above) inputted to the model and to consider the impact of any subsequent public information in relation to the positions such as merger and acquisition announcements, significant litigation or changes in senior management personnel.

The Investment Manager evaluates underlying investments in companies according to the good governance criteria outlined in the SFDR where relevant data is available and as appropriate given the underlying investment type. These criteria relate to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The Investment Manager may consider additional factors relating to good governance in its assessment of the sustainability related characteristics of underlying issuers depending on the particular ESG strategy applicable to the Target Fund. The Investment Manager will assess the good governance assessment framework of any delegated managers, including third party managers, where relevant information is available.

The Target Fund may also indirectly invest in equities by investing in American Depository Receipts ("ADRs") or Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"), which are listed or traded on stock exchanges and regulated markets outside Asia. ADRs and GDRs are investments issued by financial institutions which give exposure to underlying equity securities. Such underlying equity securities may be issued from within emerging markets jurisdictions.

In order to assist in achieving its investment objective, the Target Fund may also, subject to the conditions set out in Section 4.7 – Investment Restrictions of the Target Fund, invest up to 10% of its net asset value in aggregate in other CIS, including exchange traded funds. The annual report of the Target Fund shall indicate the maximum proportion of management fees charged both to the Target Fund and the CIS in which it invests for the period covered by such report. These CIS may be listed or traded on the regulated markets.

The Target Fund may invest in FDI for direct investment purposes or for efficient portfolio management purposes.

The Target Fund may engage in transactions in a range of FDI, namely total return swaps, futures and options on futures and forward currency exchange contracts (subject to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank of Ireland) to assist in achieving its investment objective and to gain exposure to the equities described above. The reference assets underlying the total return swaps, if any, shall be any security, basket of securities or eligible indices which are consistent with the investment policy of the Target Fund which are expected to include, without limitation, equity indices giving access to equity securities of companies domiciled in, listed in, or the main business of which is in, Asia (not including Japan). Details of equity indices utilised by the Target Fund will be provided in the ICAV's annual report. The counterparties to all swap transactions will be institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to categories approved by the Central Bank of Ireland and will not have discretion over the assets of the Target Fund. These FDI may be dealt OTC or be listed or traded on the regulated markets.

In implementing its investment policy, the Target Fund is generally not expected to be leveraged. It may generate leverage if FDI are used; however, such leverage is not expected to exceed 30% of the Target Fund's net asset value. For the purposes of this disclosure, leverage is investment exposure gained through the use of FDI. It is calculated by aggregating the underlying market or notional values of derivative instruments.

The Target Fund may also invest up to 10% of its net asset value in bonds traded OTC or listed or traded in the regulated markets (which shall be investment grade, (or deemed by the Investment Manager to be of an equivalent rating), corporate or government issued, and fixed or floating rate) and up to 10% of its net asset value in cash and deposits (excluding any cash held for the purposes of supporting positions in FDI).

4.6 ESG Policy of the Target Fund

The Target Fund aims to promote environmental characteristics related to the reduction of carbon emissions by seeking to have a lower greenhouse gas emission intensity (for Scope 1 and 2) within its portfolio relative to the MSCI AC Asia ex Japan

Index. Greenhouse gas emissions are categorised into three groups or “scopes” by the most widely used international accounting tool, the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol. Scope 1 covers direct emissions from owned or controlled sources. Scope 2 covers indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling consumed by the reporting issuer. Scope 3 includes all other indirect emissions that occur in an issuer’s value chain but Scope 3 is not covered in the reduction. The estimated greenhouse gas (Scope 1 and Scope 2) emissions per USD $1 million of sales revenue across the Target Fund’s holdings are used to measure this aim. Additionally, the Target Fund aims to promote environmental characteristics related to reduction of environmental pollution by excluding direct investment in companies that are involved in thermal coal and tar and sands extraction, as well as thermal coal-based power generation, through application of exclusionary screens.

The Target Fund aims to promote social characteristics related to: (a) reduction of the availability of weapons by excluding direct investment in issuers involved in the production of controversial weapons, nuclear warheads and nuclear missiles, and/or essential components for exclusive use in nuclear weapons, issuers that have ties to automatic/semi-automatic firearms or ammunition production intended for civilian use, or those that derive revenue from the production or distribution of firearms and/or small arms ammunition intended for civilian use, (b) better health and wellbeing by excluding direct investment in issuers involved in production of tobacco; and (c) support for human rights, labour standards, the environment and anti-corruption by excluding direct investment in issuers deemed to have failed to comply with the 10 United Nations Global Compact Principles, through application of exclusionary screens.

The definition of “involved” in relation to each activity may be based on generating or deriving a revenue from the activity that exceeds a percentage of revenue or a defined total revenue threshold, or any exposure to the activity regardless of the amount of revenue received.

The Investment Manager will take into account principles of sustainable investing when selecting the Target Fund’s investments through a combination of exclusionary ESG screens, the use of ESG data in the quantitative models described above and the optimisation of the portfolio using sustainability and ESG characteristics. The Target Fund will seek where possible and to the extent consistent with its investment objective and strategy, to invest in Sustainable Investments (i.e. investments which the Investment Manager considers to be Sustainable Investments having regard to applicable law and regulation).

The Investment Manager will exclude direct investment in corporate issuers which, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, have exposure to, or ties with, certain sectors, (in some cases subject to specific revenue thresholds), namely:

i) issuers which are (1) involved in controversial weapons (including, but not limited to, cluster munitions, biological-chemical, landmines, depleted uranium, blinding laser, non-detectable fragments and/or incendiary weapons), or (2) involved in the production of nuclear weapons or nuclear weapon components, or the provision of auxiliary services related to nuclear weapons;

ii) issuers deriving any revenue from direct involvement in the production of nuclear warheads or nuclear missiles, or essential components for exclusive use in nuclear weapons;

iii) issuers deriving more than 5% of their revenue from thermal coal extraction and/or thermal coal-based power generation, with the exception of "green bonds", that are considered to comply with the International Capital Markets Association's Green Bond Principles, from such issuers;

iv) issuers deriving more than 5% of their revenue from the production and generation of tar sands (also known as oil sands);

v) issuers deriving any revenue from tobacco production only;

vi) issuers that have any ties to automatic/semi-automatic firearms or ammunition production intended for civilian use;

vii) issuers that derive more than 5% of their revenue from the production of firearms intended for civilian use;

viii) issuers that derive more than 5% of their revenue from distribution of firearms intended for civilian use; and

ix) issuers which have been deemed to have failed to comply with United Nations Global Compact Principles (which cover human rights, labour standards, the environment and anti-corruption).

The Investment Manager will apply the above exclusionary screen to the MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Index in order to create the universe of investible equities to which it applies its quantitative models. As described more fully above, the quantitative models incorporate ESG data across the various characteristics used to score companies. The portfolio construction tool is also subject to investment constraints which optimise the portfolio so that the portfolio has a lower carbon emissions intensity score overall, relative to the MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Index. These carbon intensity scores are as defined by MSCI.

4.7 Investment Restrictions of the Target Fund

The assets of Target Fund will be invested in accordance with the investment restrictions contained in the UCITS Regulations, the current iteration of which is summarised below and such additional investment restrictions, if any, as may be adopted by the directors of the ICAV, the details of such additional investment restrictions will be set out below and/or in the relevant investment policies.

1	**Permitted Investments** Investments of the Target Fund are confined to:
1.1	Transferable securities and money market instruments which are either admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a Member State or non-Member State or which are dealt on a market which is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public in a Member State or non-Member State.

1.2	Recently issued transferable securities which will be admitted to official listing on a stock exchange or other market (as described above) within a year.
1.3	Money market instruments other than those dealt on a regulated market.
1.4	Units of UCITS.
1.5	Units of alternative investment funds.
1.6	Deposits with credit institutions.
1.7	FDI.
2	**Investment Restrictions**
2.1	The Target Fund may invest no more than 10% of net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments other than those referred to in paragraph 1.
2.2	The Target Fund shall not invest any more than 10% of assets in securities of the type to which Regulation 68(1)(d) of the UCITS Regulations apply. This restriction will not apply in relation to investment by the UCITS in such securities where they are US securities known as Rule 144A securities and provided that: - the securities are issued with an undertaking to register with the US Securities and Exchanges Commission within one year of issue; and - the securities are not illiquid securities i.e. they may be realised by the Target Fund within seven days at the price, or approximately at the price, at which they are valued by the Target Fund.
2.3	The Target Fund may invest no more than 10% of net assets in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same body provided that the total value of transferable securities and money market instruments held in the issuing bodies in each of which it invests more than 5% is less than 40%.
2.4	The limit of 10% (in 2.3) 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 bondholders. If the Target Fund invests more than 5% of its net assets in these bonds issued by one issuer, the total value of these investments may not exceed 80% of the net asset value of the Target Fund. To avail of this provision the prior approval of the Central Bank of Ireland is required.
2.5	The limit of 10% (in 2.3) 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 2.4 and 2.5 shall not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40% referred to in 2.3.
2.7	The Target Fund shall not invest more than 20% of its assets in deposits made with the same body.
2.8	The risk exposure of the Target Fund to a counterparty to an OTC derivative may not exceed 5% of net assets. This limit is raised to 10% in the case of credit institutions authorised in the EEA, credit institutions authorised within a signatory state (other than an EEA Member State) to the Basle Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988 or credit institutions 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 - risk exposures arising from OTC derivatives transactions.
2.10	The limits referred to in 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 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.
2.12	The Target Fund may invest up to 100% of net assets in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, its local authorities, non-Member States or public international body of which one or more Member States are members. The individual issuers must be listed in the Target Fund prospectus and may be drawn from the following list: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (“OECD”) Governments (provided the relevant issues are investment grade), 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), Government of Saudi Arabia (provided the issues are of 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. The Target Fund must hold securities from at least 6 different issues, with securities from any one issue not exceeding 30% of net assets.
3 3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.6	**Investment in CIS** The Target Fund may not invest more than 20% of net assets in any one CIS. Investment in alternative investment funds may not, in aggregate, exceed 30% of net assets. The underlying CIS are prohibited from investing more than 10% of their net assets in other open-ended CIS. When the Target Fund invests in the units of other CIS that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the Management Company or by any other company with which the Management Company is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, the Management Company or other company may not charge subscription, conversion or redemption fees on account of the Target Fund's investment in the units of such other CIS. Where by virtue of investment in the units of another investment fund, the Management Company or Investment Manager receives a commission on behalf of the Target Fund (including a rebated commission), the Management Company shall ensure that the relevant commission is paid into the property of the Target Fund. Where the investment policy of the Target Fund states that it may invest in other funds of the ICAV, the following restrictions will apply: • the Target Fund will not invest in another fund of the ICAV which itself holds shares in other funds within the umbrella fund; • the Target Fund investing in such other fund of the ICAV will not be subject to subscription conversion or redemption fees; • the Management Company will not charge a management fee to the Target Fund in respect of that portion of the Target Fund's assets invested in another fund of the ICAV (this provision also applies to the annual fee charged by the Investment Manager where this fee is paid directly out of the assets of the ICAV); and • investment by the Target Fund in another fund of the ICAV will be subject to the limits set out in paragraph 3.1 and 3.3 above.

4	**General Provisions**
4.1	The Management Company may not acquire any shares carrying voting rights which would enable it to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuing body.
4.2	The Target Fund may acquire no more than: i. 10% of the non-voting shares of any single issuing body; ii. 10% of the debt securities of any single issuing body; iii. 25% of the shares of any single CIS; iv. 10% of the money market instruments of any single issuing body. NOTE: The limits laid down in (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.
4.3	4.1 and 4.2 shall not be applicable to: i. transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities; ii. transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-Member State; iii. transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more Member States are members; iv. shares held by the Target Fund in the capital of a company incorporated in a non-Member State which invests its assets mainly in the securities of issuing bodies having their registered offices in that State, where under the legislation of that State such a holding represents the only way in which the Target Fund 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 2.3 to 2.11, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2, 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6, and provided that where these limits are exceeded, paragraphs 4.5 and 4.6 below are observed; 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 shares of the Target Fund at shareholders' request exclusively on their behalf.
4.4	The Target Fund need not comply with the investment restrictions herein when exercising subscription rights attaching to transferable securities or money market instruments which form part of their assets.
4.5	If the limits laid down herein are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of the Target Fund, or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the Target Fund must adopt as a priority objective for its sales transactions the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of its shareholders.

4.6	Neither the Management Company, the Investment Manager nor the ICAV acting on behalf of the Target Fund may carry out uncovered sales of: - transferable securities; - money market instruments*; - shares of CIS; or - FDI. *Any short selling of money market instruments by UCITS is prohibited.
4.7	The Target Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets.
5	**Financial Derivative Instruments**
5.1	The Target Fund's global exposure relating to FDI must not exceed its total net asset value.
5.2	Position exposure to the underlying assets of FDI, including embedded FDI in transferable securities or money market instruments, when combined where relevant with positions resulting from direct investments, may not exceed the investment limits set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. (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 Central Bank UCITS Regulations.).
5.3	The Target Fund may invest in FDI dealt OTC provided that the counterparties to the OTC transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to categories approved by the Central Bank of Ireland.
5.4	Investment in FDI are subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank of Ireland.
6	**Borrowing Restrictions** The UCITS Regulations provide that the Management Company, in respect of the Target Fund: a) may not borrow, other than borrowings which in the aggregate do not exceed 10% of the net asset value of the Target Fund and provided that this borrowing is on a temporary basis. Borrowing may be secured on the assets of the Target Fund. Credit balances (e.g. cash) may not be offset against borrowings when determining the percentage of borrowings outstanding; b) may acquire foreign currency by means of a back-to-back loan. Foreign currency obtained in this manner is not classed as borrowings for the purpose of the borrowing restriction in paragraph (a), provided that the offsetting deposit: (i) is denominated in the base currency of the Target Fund and (ii) equals or exceeds the value of the foreign currency loan outstanding. However, where foreign currency borrowings exceed the value of the back-to-back deposit, any excess is regarded as borrowing for the purposes of paragraph (a) above.

Investment in FDI – Efficient Portfolio Management/Direct Investment

The following provisions apply whenever the Target Fund proposes to engage in transactions in FDI where the transactions are for the purposes of the efficient portfolio management of the Target Fund or for direct investment purposes. Permitted FDI are listed below:

Swaps

These include total return swaps, interest rate swaps, credit default swaps and currency swaps. A total return swap is a bilateral financial contract, which allows one party to enjoy all of the cash flow benefits of an asset without actually owning this asset. An interest rate swap involves the exchange by one party with another party of their respective commitments to pay or receive cash flows. The “buyer” in a credit default contract is obligated to pay the “seller” a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided that no event of default on an underlying reference obligation has occurred. A seller receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract. Currency swaps usually involve the delivery of the entire principal value of one designated currency in exchange for the other designated currency.

Options

A call option is where the purchaser has the right to buy the securities underlying the option at the specified exercise price at any time during the term of the option. A put option gives the purchaser the right to sell the underlying securities at the specified exercise price during the term of the option.

Convertible bonds typically allow the holder to “convert” all or part of the principal balance together with accrued interest into common stock of the same issuer at a pre-determined conversion rate or pursuant to a pre-determined formula. Convertible bonds therefore typically embed an option.

Futures and options on futures

The sale of a futures contract creates an obligation by the seller to deliver the type of financial instrument called for in the contract in a specified delivery month for a stated price. The purchase of a futures contract creates an obligation by the purchaser to pay for and take delivery of the type of financial instrument called for in the contract in a specified delivery month, at a stated price. An option on futures is an option to acquire or dispose of a future. The Target Fund may be the buyer or seller of these instruments.

Forward currency exchange contracts

The Target Fund may buy and sell currencies on a spot and forward basis in order to hedge currency exposure. A forward currency exchange contract involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date at a price set at the time of the contract.

Efficient Portfolio Management – Other Techniques and Instruments

1. In addition to the investments in FDI noted above, the Target Fund may employ other techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments for efficient portfolio management purposes such as repurchase / reverse repurchase agreements ("Repo Contracts") and securities lending subject to the conditions and limits set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and the limits applicable to the Target Fund set out in Section 4.7 – Investment Restrictions of the Target Fund. Techniques and instruments which relate to transferable securities and money market instruments and which are used for the purpose of efficient portfolio management, including FDI which are not used for direct investment purposes, shall be understood as a reference to techniques and instruments which fulfil the following criteria:

   (a) they are economically appropriate in that they are realised in a cost-effective way;
   (b) they are entered into for one or more of the following specific aims:
      i. reduction of risk;
      ii. reduction of cost;
      iii. generation of additional capital or income for the Target Fund with a level of risk which is consistent with the risk profile of the Target Fund and the risk diversification rules set out in the UCITS Regulations;
   (c) their risks are adequately captured by the risk management process document of the Target Fund; and
   (d) they cannot result in a change to the Target Fund's declared investment objectives or add supplementary risks in comparison to the general risk policy as described in the sales documents.

   Techniques and instruments (other than FDI) which may be used for efficient portfolio management purposes are set out below and are subject to the conditions in section 2.

2. The following applies to Repo Contracts and securities lending arrangements, in particular, and reflects the requirements of the "ESMA Guidelines on ETFs and Other UCITS Issues" ESMA/2012/832EN (the "ESMA Guidelines") and is subject to changes thereto:

   (a) Repo Contracts and securities lending may only be effected in accordance with normal market practice.
   (b) The Target Fund must have the right to terminate any securities lending arrangement which it has entered into at any time or demand the return of any or all of the securities loaned.
   (c) Repo Contracts or securities lending do not constitute borrowing or lending for the purposes of Regulation 103 and Regulation 111 of the UCITS Regulations respectively.
   (d) Where the Target Fund enters into repurchase agreements, it must be able at any time to recall any securities subject to the repurchase agreement or to terminate the repurchase agreement into which it has entered. Fixed-term repurchase agreements that do not exceed seven days should be

considered as arrangements on terms that allow the assets to be recalled at any time by the Target Fund.

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

(f) The Management Company conducts credit assessments of counterparties to a repurchase/reverse repurchase agreement or securities lending arrangement. Where a counterparty is subject to a credit rating by an agency registered and supervised by ESMA that rating shall be taken into account in the credit assessment process and where the counterparty is downgraded by the credit rating agency to A-2 or below (or comparable rating), a new credit assessment of the counterparty is conducted by the Management Company without delay.

3. The Management Company shall ensure that all revenues from efficient portfolio management techniques not received directly by the Target Fund will be returned to that Target Fund, net of direct and indirect operational costs and fees (which do not include hidden revenue). To the extent the Target Fund engages in securities lending it may appoint a securities lending agent, which may or may not be an affiliate and which may receive a fee in relation to its securities lending activities. Any operational costs arising from such securities lending activities shall be borne by the securities lending agent out of its fee.

4. The Target Fund may invest in securities on a when-issued, delayed delivery and forward commitment basis and such securities will be taken into consideration in calculating the Target Fund's investment restriction limits.

<u>Management of collateral for OTC financial derivative transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques</u>

For the purposes of this section, "Relevant Institutions" refers to those institutions which are 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 credit institutions in a third country deemed equivalent pursuant to Article 107(4) of the Regulation (EU) No.575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No.648/2012.

The provisions below reflect the requirements of the ESMA Guidelines and are subject to changes thereto.

(a) Collateral obtained in respect of OTC financial derivative transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques ("Collateral"), such as a Repo Contract or securities lending arrangement, will be of an appropriate type for the given transaction and the particular counterparty and may be in the form of cash or securities (without restriction as to issuer type or location, or maturity) and must comply with the following criteria:

i. liquidity: Collateral (other than cash) should be highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multi-lateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to its pre-sale valuation;
ii. valuation: Collateral should be capable of being valued on a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place;
iii. issuer credit quality: Collateral should be of high quality;
iv. correlation: Collateral should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty;
v. diversification: Collateral should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers with a maximum exposure to a given issuer of 20% of the Target Fund's net asset value. When the Target Fund is exposed to different counterparties the different baskets of collateral should be aggregated to calculate the 20% limit of exposure to a single issuer. The Target Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, its local authorities, as well as non-Member States and public international bodies set out in Section 4.7 – Investment Restrictions of the Target Fund, paragraph 2.12. Such Target Fund should receive securities from at least six different issues, but securities from any single issue should not account for more than 30% of the Target Fund's net asset value; and
vi. immediately available: Collateral must be capable of being fully enforced by the Target Fund at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.

(b) Until the expiry of the repo contract or securities lending arrangement, collateral obtained under such contracts or arrangements:
i. must be marked to market daily; and
ii. is intended to equal or exceed the value of the amount invested or securities loaned plus a premium.

(c) Collateral must be held by the Depositary or its agent (where there is title transfer). This is not applicable in the event that there is no title transfer in which case the collateral can be held by a third-party custodian which is subject to prudential supervision; and which is unrelated to the provider of the collateral.

(d) Non-cash collateral
Non-cash collateral cannot be sold, re-invested or pledged.

(e) Cash Collateral

Cash as collateral may only be:

i. placed on deposit with Relevant Institutions;
ii. invested in high quality government bonds;
iii. used for the purpose of reverse repurchase agreements provided the transactions are with Relevant Institutions and the Target Fund can recall at any time the full amount of the cash on an accrued basis; and
iv. invested in short term money market funds.

Re-invested cash collateral should be diversified in accordance with the diversification requirements applicable to non-cash collateral.

(f) Haircut policy
The Target Fund has implemented a haircut policy in respect of each class of assets received as collateral. A haircut is a discount applied to the value of a collateral asset to account for the fact that its valuation, or liquidity profile, may deteriorate over time. The haircut policy takes account of the characteristics of the relevant asset class, including the credit standing of the issuer of the collateral, the price volatility of the collateral and the results of any stress tests which may be performed in accordance with the collateral management policy. Subject to the framework of agreements in place with the relevant counterparty, which may or may not include minimum transfer amounts, it is the intention of the Target Fund that any collateral received shall have a value, adjusted in light of the haircut policy, which equals or exceeds the relevant counterparty exposure where appropriate.

(g) The risk exposures to a counterparty arising from OTC financial derivative transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques should be combined when calculating the counterparty risk limits set out in Section 4.7 – Investment Restrictions of the Target Fund, paragraph 2.8.

4.8 Risk Management Approach of the Target Fund

The Investment Manager employs a risk management process in respect of the Target Fund in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank of Ireland to enable it to monitor, measure and manage accurately the global exposure from FDI (“global exposure”) which the Target Fund gains.

The Investment Manager use the “Commitment Approach” in order to measure the global exposure of the Target Fund and manage the potential loss to it due to market risk. The commitment approach methodology aggregates the underlying market or notional values of FDI to determine the degree of global exposure of the Target Fund to FDI. This aggregated value is then assessed as a percentage of the net asset value of the Target Fund, with a limit at 100%.

4.9 Redemptions of the Target Fund

All redemptions will be dealt on a forward pricing basis, i.e. by reference to the net asset value per share of the Target Fund for shares calculated at the valuation point of the Target Fund, i.e. 16:00 Irish time or such other time as the Management Company may from time to time determine, on the relevant Dealing Day.

Compulsory Redemption

The Management Company shall have the right to redeem compulsorily the share of the Target Fund at the net asset value per share of the Target Fund or to require the transfer of the share of the Target Fund to a qualified holder if:

a) the share of the Target Fund is held directly or beneficially by any person who is not a qualified holder; or
b) the share of the Target Fund is held directly or beneficially by any person or persons in circumstances, (whether directly or indirectly affecting such person or persons and whether taken alone or in conjunction with any other person or persons connected or not, or any other circumstances appearing to the Management Company to be relevant) which, in the opinion of the Management Company might result in the Target Fund incurring any liability to taxation or suffering pecuniary disadvantages which the Target Fund might not otherwise have incurred or suffered or the Target Fund being required to register under the 1940 Act, or similar statute successor thereto or to register any class of its securities under the 1933 Act or similar statute successor thereto; or
c) the Management Company shall in its absolute discretion consider that the share of the Target Fund is held by a shareholder whose client agreement has terminated for any reason whatsoever.

Redemption Restrictions

Where the transfer agent of the Target Fund receives in respect of any Dealing Day requests for redemptions which in the aggregate amount to more than 10% in value of the shares of the Target Fund in issue, the Management Company, in its sole discretion, may reduce each such request for redemption of shares pro rata so that all such requests cover no more than 10% in value of the shares of the Target Fund in issue. Any part of a redemption request to which effect is not given by reason of the exercise of this power by the Management Company shall be treated as if a request had been made in respect of the next Dealing Day and each succeeding Dealing Day (in relation to which the Management Company shall have the same power) until the original requests have been satisfied in full.

For the avoidance of doubt, deferred redemptions as described above will not be effected in priority to other redemption or switching requests received on the same Dealing Day. If redemption or switching requests are so carried forward, the Management Company shall procure that the shareholders of the Target Fund whose dealings are affected thereby are promptly informed.

The Management Company or Administrator will not be liable for any costs incurred by an investor as a result of the temporary suspension of the issue and redemption of shares of the Target Fund.

4.10 Swing Pricing

The Management Company may adjust the net asset value per share for the Target Fund in order to reduce the effect of "Dilution" on the Target Fund (known as "swing pricing"). Dilution occurs when the actual cost of purchasing or selling the underlying assets of the Target Fund deviates from the carrying value of these assets in the Target Fund's valuation, due to factors such as dealing and brokerage charges, taxes and duties, market movement and any spread between the buying and selling prices of the underlying assets. Dilution may have an adverse effect on the value of the Target Fund and therefore impact shareholders of the Target Fund. By adjusting the net asset value per share, this effect can be reduced or prevented and shareholders of the Target Fund can be protected from the impact of dilution. The Management Company may adjust the net asset value of the Target Fund if on any Dealing Day the value of the aggregate transactions in shares of all share classes of the Target Fund results in a net increase or decrease which exceeds one or more thresholds that are set by the Management Company. The amount by which the net asset value of the Target Fund may be adjusted on any given Dealing Day is related to the anticipated cost of market dealing for the Target Fund. In such circumstances the net asset value of the Target Fund may be adjusted by an amount not exceeding 3% of that net asset value of the Target Fund. The adjustment will be an addition when the net movement results in an increase in the value of all shares of the Target Fund and a deduction when it results in a decrease. As certain stock markets and jurisdictions may have different charging structures on the buy and sell sides, particularly in relation to duties and taxes, the resulting adjustment may be different for net inflows than for net outflows. In addition, the Management Company may also agree to include extraordinary fiscal charges in the amount of the adjustment. These extraordinary fiscal charges vary from market to market and are currently expected not to exceed 2.5% of that net asset value of the Target Fund. Where the Target Fund invests primarily in certain asset types, such as government bonds or money market securities, the Management Company may decide that it is not appropriate to make such an adjustment. Shareholders of the Target Fund should note that due to adjustments being made to the net asset value per share, the volatility of the Target Fund's net asset value per share may not fully reflect the true performance of the Target Fund's underlying assets.

4.11 Temporary Suspension of Dealings of the Target Fund

The directors of the ICAV may, in consultation with the Depositary, temporarily suspend the determination of the net asset value of the Target Fund and the sale, issue, valuation, purchase, allotment, conversion and/or redemption or payments of redemption proceeds of shares of the Target Fund during:

i. any period when any organised exchange on which a substantial portion of the investment for the time being comprised in the Target Fund are quoted, listed, traded or dealt in is closed otherwise than for ordinary holiday, or during which dealings in any such organised exchange are restricted or suspended;

ii. any period where, as a result of political, military, economic or monetary events, conditions of financial markets or other circumstances beyond the control, responsibility and power of the directors of the ICAV, including the unavailability of relevant prices, the disposal or valuation of investments for the time being comprised in the Target Fund cannot, in the opinion of the directors of the ICAV, be effected or completed normally or without prejudicing the interest of shareholders of the Target Fund;
iii. any breakdown in the means of communication normally employed in determining the value of any investments for the time being comprised in the Target Fund or during any period when for any other reason the value of investments for the time being comprised in the Target Fund cannot, in the opinion of the directors of the ICAV, be promptly or accurately ascertained;
iv. any period when the Target Fund is unable to repatriate funds for the purposes of making redemption payments or during which the realisation of investments for the time being comprised in the Target Fund, or the transfer or payment of the funds involved in connection therewith cannot, in the opinion of the directors of the ICAV, be effected at normal prices;
v. any period when, as a result of adverse market conditions, the payment of redemption proceeds may, in the opinion of the directors of the ICAV, have an adverse impact on the Target Fund or the remaining shareholders in the Target Fund;
vi. any period (other than ordinary holiday or customary weekend closings) when any market or exchange which is the main market or exchange for a significant part of the instruments or positions is closed, or in which trading thereon is restricted or suspended;
vii. any period when proceeds of any sale or repurchase of the shares of the Target Fund cannot be transmitted to or from the account of the Target Fund;
viii. any period in which the repurchase of the shares of the Target Fund would, in the opinion of the directors of the ICAV, result in a violation of applicable laws;
ix. any period after a notice convening a meeting of shareholders of the Target Fund for the purpose of dissolving the Target Fund or terminating the Target Fund has been issued, up to and including the date of such meeting of shareholders;
x. any period during which dealings in a CIS in which the Target Fund has invested a significant portion of its assets are suspended; or
xi. any period when the directors of the ICAV determine that it is in the best interests of the shareholders of the Target Fund to do so.

In the event of any suspension, the Management Company will immediately publish such fact on www.blackrock.com and will immediately (and in any event during the business day on which the suspension occurred), notify the Central Bank of Ireland and any other competent authority in a Member State or other country in which shares of the Target Fund are marketed.

The Management Company or Administrator will not be liable for any costs incurred by an investor as a result of the temporary suspension of the restriction of redemptions as set out above.

4.12 Fees, Charges and Expenses of the Target Fund

Initial Charges	Up to 4.00% of the net asset value per share of the Target Fund.
Ongoing Charge	0.90% p.a. of the net asset value of the Target Fund accrued daily and calculated as at each Dealing Day and payable monthly in arrears. Expenses paid out of the ongoing charge include, but are not limited to, fees and out of pocket expenses paid to the Management Company, the Administrator, the transfer agent, the Depositary and sub-custodians (such fees paid to sub-custodians shall be at normal commercial rates), the Investment Manager and all transfer and other fees and expenses incurred in relation to preparing, translating, printing and distributing the Target Fund prospectus and any supplements thereto, the annual and half-yearly reports and other documents to shareholders, the costs and expenses of obtaining authorisations or registrations in respect of the ICAV or the Target Fund with any regulatory authority in any jurisdiction, the costs and expenses of any rating agency, professional fees and expenses, annual audit fees, establishment costs, any costs involved in hedging the Target Fund's currency exposure, directors of the ICAV fees and interest on borrowings and bank and professional charges incurred in negotiating, effecting or varying terms of such borrowings.

AS THE FUND WILL BE INVESTING IN THE TARGET FUND, THE FUND WILL INCUR CERTAIN INDIRECT FEES CHARGED BY THE TARGET FUND. ACCORDINGLY, UNIT HOLDERS SHOULD BE AWARE THAT THEY WILL BE SUBJECT TO HIGHER FEES ARISING FROM THE LAYERED INVESTMENT STRUCTURE.

For detailed information of the Target Fund as may be updated and amended from time to time, please refer to the Target Fund's prospectus available on www.blackrock.com.

5 RISK FACTORS

All investments carry some degree of risk. Therefore, before making an investment decision, you may consider the different types of risk that may affect the Fund or you individually.

General risks associated with investing in a wholesale fund	
Market Risk	Market risk refers to the possibility that an investment will lose value because of a general decline in financial markets, due to economic, political and/or other factors, which will result in a decline in the fund's net asset value.
Inflation Risk	This is the risk that Sophisticated Investors' investment in the fund may not grow or generate income at a rate that keeps pace with inflation. This would reduce Sophisticated Investors' purchasing power even though the value of the investment in monetary terms has increased.
Manager's Risk	This risk refers to the day-to-day management of the fund by the manager which will impact the performance of the fund. For example, any non-compliance with internal policies, investment mandate, the deed, relevant law or guidelines due to factors such as human error or weaknesses in operational process and systems, may adversely affect the performance of the fund.
Non-Compliance Risk	This is the risk of the manager or the trustee not complying with their respective internal policies, the deed and its supplemental deed, securities law or guidelines issued by the regulators relevant to each party, which may adversely affect the performance of the fund when the manager or the trustee takes action to rectify the non-compliance. For example, non-compliance could occur due to factors such as human error or shortfalls in operational and administrative processes, or external factors such as market movements. This risk may be mitigated by having sufficient internal controls in place to ensure compliance with all applicable requirements at all times.
Loan Financing Risk	This risk occurs when investors take a loan / financing to finance their investment. The inherent risk of investing with borrowed money includes investors being unable to service the repayments. In the event units are used as collateral, an investor may be required to top-up the investors' 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 / financing.

	Note: The Manager does not provide financing for the purchase of units of the Fund. However, if an investor obtains financing from other providers, this is the risk that the investor should be aware of.
Country Risk	Investments of the fund in any country may be affected by changes in the economic and political climate, restriction on currency repatriation or other developments in the law or regulations of the countries in which the fund invests in. For example, the deteriorating economic condition of the countries may adversely affect the value of the investments undertaken by the fund in those affected countries. This in turn may cause the net asset value or prices of units to fall.
Suspension Risk	Refers to situation where the Manager suspends dealings of units in a fund (no redemption or subscription are allowed) under exceptional circumstances as set out in Section 7.7, Other Relevant Information When Making an Investment - Temporary Suspension of Determination of NAV and of the Issue, Switching and Redemption of Units. Suspension of a fund may potentially result in Unit Holders not being able to redeem their units into cash based on their liquidity needs and continue to be subject to the risk factors inherent in the fund.

Specific risks associated with the investment portfolio of the Fund	
Risk of a Passive Strategy	As the Fund adopts a passive strategy of investing a minimum of 85% of its NAV into the Target Fund at all times, this strategy would result in the Fund being exposed to the risk of its NAV declining when the Target Fund's net asset value declines. This is because the Fund is closely mirroring the performance of the Target Fund and will not be adopting any temporary defensive strategies in response to such declines. All investment decisions are left with the fund manager of the Target Fund.
Risk of Not Meeting the Fund's Investment Objective	This is the risk that the Fund may deviate from the intended investment objective, the Manager may liquidate the investments in the Target Fund and hold 100% of the Fund's NAV in cash, in order to protect the Unit Holders' interest, under circumstances including but not limited to the following: a. there is an adverse change to the regulatory and political regime in which the Target Fund operates;

	b. there is a material change to the investment objective of the Target Fund; and c. there is an unfavourable change to the feature of the Target Fund (e.g. fees, distribution policy) Subsequently, the Manager, in consultation with the Trustee will decide on whether to terminate the Fund or replace the Target Fund with a new target fund. Note: A replacement of the Target Fund would require Unit Holders' approval. The termination of the Fund would be carried out in accordance with the relevant laws and the provisions of the Deed.
Currency Risk	As the Fund offers multiple currency Classes, certain Class(es) would be exposed to currency risk. This is the risk associated with investments in certain Class(es) of the Fund which is denominated in currency different from the base currency of the Fund. While we aim to fully hedge the currency risk for a hedged Class, you should note that it may not entirely eliminate currency risk. When the base currency of the Fund depreciates against the denomination currency of certain Class(es), the Class(es) will suffer currency losses. This is in addition to any gains or losses derived from the Fund's investment in the Target Fund. The Manager may at its discretion hedge the currency exposure of any of the Class(es) against the base currency of the Fund to mitigate currency risk for the benefit of the Class(es). However, it should be noted that the Fund's investment in the Target Fund may still be exposed to currency gains or losses resulting from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates between the base currency of the Target Fund and the other currencies which the Target Fund may be exposed to.
Distribution Risk	It should be noted that the distribution of income is not guaranteed. Circumstances preventing the distribution of income include, among others, insufficient realised gains or realised income to enable distribution. Distribution of income (if any) should only be made from realised gains or realised income.

Redemption Risk	The ability of the Fund to honour requests for redemption in a timely manner is subject to any deferral of redemptions from the Target Fund, the Fund's holding of adequate liquid assets and/ or the Fund's ability to seek borrowings on a temporary basis as permitted by the relevant laws to meet redemption requests. In the event there are insufficient liquid assets, the Manager may have to liquidate the Fund's investments at an unfavourable price.
Liquidity Risk	The Fund will be investing a minimum of 85% of its assets in the Target Fund. There may be exceptional circumstances, which could cause delays in the redemption of shares of the Target Fund and units of the Fund. In the event of exceptional circumstances such as suspension of calculation of net asset value of the Target Fund, no shares of the Target Fund will be redeemed and this will result in a delay of payment of the redemption proceeds to the Target Fund and the Unit Holders.
Taxation Risk / Withholding Tax Risk	This is the risk that the proceeds from the sale of securities and/or the receipt of income may be subject to tax, levies, duties or other charges imposed by the authorities in Ireland. Tax law and practice in the Ireland may not be clearly established. It is therefore possible that the current interpretation of the law or understanding of practice might change or that the law might be changed with retrospective effect and this may be detrimental to the Fund.

Specific risks associated with the Target Fund	
General Risks	The performance of the Target Fund will depend on the performance of the underlying investments. No guarantee or representation is made that the Target Fund or any investment will achieve its investment objectives. Past results are not necessarily indicative of future results. The value of the shares of the Target Fund may fall due to any of the risk factors below as well as rise and an investor may not recoup its investment. Income from the shares of the Target Fund may fluctuate in money terms. Changes in exchange rates may, among other factors, cause the value of shares of the Target Fund to increase or decrease. The levels and bases of, and reliefs from, taxation may change. There can be no assurance that the collective performance of the Target Fund's underlying investments will be profitable. Also, there is no guarantee

	of the repayment of principal. On establishment, the Target Fund will normally have no operating history upon which investors may base an evaluation of performance.
Financial Markets, Counterparties and Service Providers	The Target Fund may be exposed to finance sector companies which act as a service provider or as a counterparty for financial contracts. In times of extreme market volatility, such companies may be adversely affected, with a consequent adverse effect on the activities of the Target Fund. Regulators and self-regulatory organisations and exchanges are authorised to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. The effect of any future regulatory action on the ICAV could be substantial and adverse.
Tax Considerations	The ICAV may be subject to withholding or other taxes on income and/or gains arising from its investment portfolio. This may include jurisdictional capital gains tax that is attributable to the Target Fund. It is generally intended that such withholding and other taxes, including jurisdictional capital gains tax, will be accrued in the net asset value of the Target Fund. However, in particular where a jurisdictional capital gains tax is considered non-material (in the view of the Investment Manager) and arises on portfolio transactions relating to redemptions, such transactions may be dealt with in accordance with the swing pricing mechanism described under Section 4.10 Swing Pricing and may result in a reduction in the net asset value applicable to such redemption thereby reducing the net proceeds received for the redemption. For the avoidance of doubt, any capital gains tax incurred as a result of portfolio transactions not related to redemptions (e.g. rebalancing) will be borne by the Target Fund. Where the ICAV invests in securities that are not subject to withholding or other taxes at the time of acquisition, there can be no assurance that tax may not be imposed in the future as a result of any change in applicable laws, treaties, rules or regulations or the interpretation thereof. The ICAV may not be able to recover such tax and so any such change could have an adverse effect on the net asset value of the shares of the Target Fund. The ICAV (or its representative) may file claims on behalf of the Target Fund to recover withholding tax on dividend and interest income (if any) received from issuers in certain countries where such withholding tax reclaim is

	possible. Whether or when the Target Fund will receive a withholding tax refund in the future is within the control of the tax authorities in such countries. Where the ICAV expects to recover withholding tax for the Target Fund based on a continuous assessment of probability of recovery, the net asset value of the Target Fund generally includes accruals for such tax refunds. The ICAV continues to evaluate tax developments for potential impact to the probability of recovery for the Target Fund. If the likelihood of receiving refunds materially decreases, for example due to a change in tax regulation or approach, accruals in the Target Fund's net asset value for such refunds may need to be written down partially or in full, which will adversely affect the Target Fund's net asset value. Investors in the Target Fund at the time an accrual is written down will bear the impact of any resulting reduction in net asset value of the Target Fund regardless of whether they were investors during the accrual period. Conversely, if the Target Fund receives a tax refund that has not been previously accrued, investors in the Target Fund at the time the claim is successful will benefit from any resulting increase in the Target Fund's net asset value. Investors who sold their shares of the Target Fund prior to such time will not benefit from such net asset value increase. Tax legislation, the tax status of the ICAV, the taxation of shareholders of the Target Fund and any tax reliefs, and the consequences of such tax status and tax reliefs, may change from time to time. Any change in the taxation legislation in any jurisdiction where the Target Fund is registered, marketed or invested could affect the tax status of the Target Fund, affect the value of the Target Fund's investments in the affected jurisdiction and affect the Target Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective and/or alter the post-tax returns to shareholders of the Target Fund. Where the Target Fund invests in derivatives, the preceding sentence may also extend to the jurisdiction of the governing law of the derivative contract and/or the derivative counterparty and/or to the market(s) comprising the underlying exposure(s) of the derivative. The availability and value of any tax reliefs available to shareholders of the Target Fund depend on the individual circumstances of shareholders of the Target Fund. Investors of the Target Fund are urged to consult their tax

	advisers with respect to their particular tax situations and the tax effects of an investment in the ICAV. Where the Target Fund invests in a jurisdiction where the tax regime is not fully developed or is not sufficiently certain, for example in jurisdictions in the Middle East, the Target Fund, the Management Company, the Investment Manager and the Depositary shall not be liable to account to any shareholder of the Target Fund for any payment made or suffered by the ICAV in good faith to a fiscal authority for taxes or other charges of the ICAV or the Target Fund notwithstanding that it is later found that such payments need not or ought not have been made or suffered. Conversely, where through fundamental uncertainty as to the tax liability, adherence to best or common market practice (to the extent that there is no established best practice) that is subsequently challenged or the lack of a developed mechanism for practical and timely payment of taxes, the Target Fund pays taxes relating to previous years, any related interest or late filing penalties will likewise be chargeable to the Target Fund. Such late paid taxes will normally be debited to the Target Fund at the point the decision to accrue the liability in the Target Fund accounts is made.
Derivative: General Risks	In accordance with the investment limits and restrictions set out in Section 4.7 Investment Restrictions of the Target Fund, the Target Fund may use derivatives to hedge market and currency risk, for the purposes of efficient portfolio management and for investment purposes, as described further in Section 4.7, Investment Restrictions of the Target Fund - Investment in FDI – Efficient Portfolio Management/Direct Investment. The use of derivatives may expose the Target Fund to a higher degree of risk. These risks may include credit risk with regard to counterparties with whom the Target Fund trade, the risk of settlement default, volatility risk, OTC transaction risk, lack of liquidity of the derivatives, market risk, imperfect tracking between the change in value of the derivative and the change in value of the underlying asset that the Target Fund is seeking to track and greater transaction costs than investing in the underlying assets directly. In accordance with standard industry practice when purchasing derivatives, the Target Fund may be required to secure its obligations to its counterparty. For non-fully

funded derivatives, this may involve the placing of initial and/or variation margin assets with the counterparty. For derivatives which require the Target Fund to place initial margin assets with a counterparty, such assets may not be segregated from the counterparty's own assets and, being freely exchangeable and replaceable, the Target Fund may have a right to the return of equivalent assets rather than the original margin assets deposited with the counterparty. These deposits or assets may exceed the value of the Target Fund's obligations to the counterparty in the event that the counterparty requires excess margin or collateral. In addition, as the terms of a derivative may provide for one counterparty to provide collateral to the other counterparty to cover the variation margin exposure arising under the derivative only if a minimum transfer amount is triggered, the Target Fund may have an uncollateralised risk exposure to a counterparty under a derivative up to such minimum transfer amount.

Derivative contracts can be highly volatile, and the amount of initial margin is generally small relative to the size of the contract so that transactions may be leveraged in terms of market exposure. A relatively small market movement may have a potentially larger impact on derivatives than on standard bonds or equities. Leveraged derivative positions can therefore increase the Target Fund volatility. Whilst the Target Fund will not borrow money to leverage they may for example take synthetic short positions through derivatives to adjust their exposure, always within the restrictions provided for in Section 4.7 Investment Restrictions of the Target Fund. The Target Fund may enter into long positions executed using derivatives (synthetic long positions) such as futures positions including currency forwards.

Additional risks associated with investing in derivatives may include a counterparty breaching its obligations to provide collateral, or due to operational issues (such as time gaps between the calculation of risk exposure to a counterparty's provision of additional collateral or substitutions of collateral or the sale of collateral in the event of a default by a counterparty), there may be instances where the Target Fund's credit exposure to its counterparty under a derivative contract is not fully collateralised but the Target Fund will continue to observe the limits set out in Section 4.7 Investment Restrictions of the Target Fund. The use of derivatives may also expose the Target Fund to legal risk, which is the risk of loss

	resulting from changing laws or from the unexpected application of a law or regulation, or because a court declares a contract not legally enforceable. The Target Fund may use derivatives to facilitate complex investment management techniques. In particular, this may involve (on a non-exhaustive basis): • using swap contracts to adjust interest rate risk; • using swap contracts to gain exposure to one or more indices for investment purposes; • using currency derivatives to buy or sell currency risk; • buying and selling options for investment purposes; • using total return swaps or futures contracts to gain market exposure; • using synthetic short positions to take advantage of any negative investment views; and • using synthetic long positions to gain market exposure. Investors of the Target Fund should note the risks associated with the different types of derivative instruments and strategies, as described in the section headed Derivatives and Other Complex Instrument Techniques below. Where derivative instruments are used in this manner the overall risk profile of the Target Fund may be increased. Accordingly, the Management Company will employ a risk management process which enables the Management Company to accurately measure, monitor and manage the risk of the positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the Target Fund. The Management Company uses the commitment approach to calculate the Target Fund's global exposure, ensuring the Target Fund complies with the investment restrictions set out in Section 4.7 Investment Restrictions of the Target Fund.
Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements	Under a repurchase agreement the Target Fund sells a security to a counterparty and simultaneously agrees to repurchase the security back from the counterparty at an agreed price and date. The difference between the sale price and the repurchase price establishes the cost of the transaction. The resale price generally exceeds the purchase price by an amount which reflects an agreed-upon market interest rate for the term of the agreement.

	In a reverse repurchase agreement the Target Fund purchases an investment from a counterparty which undertakes to repurchase the security at an agreed resale price on an agreed future date. The Target Fund therefore bears the risk that if the seller defaults, the Target Fund might suffer a loss to the extent that proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities together with any other collateral held by the Target Fund in connection with the relevant agreement may be less than the repurchase price because of market movements. The Target Fund cannot sell the securities which are the subject of a reverse repurchase agreement until the term of the agreement has expired or the counterparty has exercised its right to repurchase the securities.
Currency Risk – Base Currency	The Target Fund may invest in assets denominated in a currency other than the base currency of the Target Fund. Changes in exchange rates between the base currency of the Target Fund and the currency in which the assets are denominated and changes in exchange rate controls will cause the value of the asset expressed in the base currency of the Target Fund to fall or rise. The Target Fund may utilise techniques and instruments including derivatives for hedging purposes to control currency risk. However, it may not be possible or practical to completely mitigate currency risk in respect of the Target Fund's portfolio or specific assets within the portfolio. Furthermore, unless otherwise stated in the investment policies of the Target Fund, the Investment Manager is not obliged to seek to reduce currency risk within the Target Fund. Where currency hedging is not utilised, performance may be strongly influenced by movements in exchange rates as currency positions may not correspond with the securities positions held. The base currency of the Target Fund is usually chosen to match the base currency in which its benchmark index is valued, and this may differ from the currency of the underlying assets of the benchmark index. In addition, the Target Fund's benchmark index may comprise multiple-currency underlying assets. Consequently, the investments of the Target Fund may be acquired in currencies which are not the base currency of the Target Fund. Unless it is the stated in the investment policies of the Target Fund that it intends to use hedging or other techniques and instruments in the Target Fund in order to

	cover currency risk, the fact that base currencies, valuation currencies and the currencies of the Target Funds' investments may differ may cause the cost of purchasing or lending such investments to be affected favourably or unfavourably by fluctuations in the relative exchange rates of the different currencies. For emerging market countries, volatility in currency markets can be heightened.
Currency Risk – Investor's Own Currency	An investor of the Target Fund may choose to invest in a share class which is denominated in a currency that is different from the currency in which the majority of the investor's assets and liabilities are denominated ("Investor's Currency"). In this scenario, a currency conversion will take place on subscription, redemption, switching and distribution as prevailing exchange rates and the investor is subject to currency risk in the form of potential capital losses resulting from movements of the exchange rate between the Investor's Currency and the currency of the share class in which such investor invests, in addition to the other currency risks described herein and the other risks associated with an investment in the Target Fund.
Securities Lending	The ICAV may engage in a securities lending programme through the Investment Manager. Securities are lent to borrowers on a title transfer basis, so borrowers are required to return to the Target Fund securities that are equivalent to those lent, rather than the original securities. When securities are lent to a borrower, there is a risk that the borrower may default on their obligation to return equivalent securities. In order to mitigate this credit risk, the lending of the Target Fund's securities must be covered by high-quality and liquid collateral received by the Target Fund under a title transfer arrangement, and such collateral must maintain a market value at all times at least equivalent to the market value of the Target Fund's securities lent plus a premium. The market value of securities lent and collateral received can, however, fluctuate over time. As such, credit risk can arise during the life of a loan (for example, where the market value of the collateral falls below the value of the securities lent). A default by the borrower in such circumstances may result in a reduction in the value of the Target Fund. To mitigate these risks, the ICAV benefits from a collateral shortfall indemnity provided by the Investment Manager whereby the Target Fund is reimbursed by the Investment Manager if the value of the

collateral received from the borrower does not cover the value of the securities lent by the Target Fund.

Securities lending involves exposure to certain other risks, including operational risk (such as the risk of losses resulting from problems in the settlement and accounting process), currency risk (such as the risk that in the event of a default by the borrower there may be a shortfall when collateral received by the Target Fund is denominated in a currency other than the base currency of the Target Fund due to movements in foreign exchange rates), legal risk (such as the risk that a court declares a contract unenforceable), taxation risk (such as the risk of changes to the status of issuers under applicable laws and regulations, including tax regulations, that may impact the regulatory or tax treatment of loaned securities and could, for example, result in a delay in the payment of dividend equivalent payments owed to the Target Fund as permitted by applicable law), and market risk (such as the risk that market events, including but not limited to corporate actions, could lead the Target Fund to lend securities that are trading at a premium due to increased demand, or to recall loaned securities or to lend less or not at all, which could lead to reduced securities lending revenue). In the context of market risk, if the Target Fund were to lend out securities that are subject to a corporate action and commit to the borrower a particular election as determined by the Investment Manager, the benefit the Target Fund would receive in respect of committing to such election may or may not be less than the benefit Target the Fund would have received from making a different election in such corporate action. Investors of the Target Fund should also note that a limitation of maximum securities lending levels by the Target Fund, at a time when demand exceeds those maximum levels, may reduce potential income to the Target Fund that is attributable to securities lending. Please refer to Section 4.7, Investment Restrictions of the Target Fund - Investment in FDI – Efficient Portfolio Management/Direct Investment for further details on securities lending.

There are potential conflicts of interest in managing the securities lending program, including but not limited to: (i) the Investment Manager as securities lending agent may have an incentive to, among other things, increase or decrease the amount of securities on loan, lend particular securities, or accept and/or preference affiliated products as collateral in order to generate additional risk-adjusted

	fees and/or other potential benefits for the Investment Manager and/or its affiliates; (ii) the Investment Manager as securities lending agent may have an incentive to allocate loans to clients that would provide more revenue to the Investment Manager; and (iii) an indemnity is offered to certain clients, including the ICAV, for any collateral shortfall in the event of a borrower's default, so the Investment Manager as securities lending agent may have an incentive to mitigate the possible risk of the Investment Manager incurring losses under the indemnity by preferencing un-indemnified clients over indemnified clients. The Investment Manager seeks to mitigate this conflict by providing its securities lending clients with equal lending opportunities over time in order to approximate pro rata allocation.
Securities Lending Agent	The Investment Manager has been appointed as the lending agent of the Target Fund under the terms of a written agreement. Under the terms of such an agreement, the lending agent is appointed to manage the Target Fund's securities lending activities and is entitled to receive a fee which is in addition to its fee as Investment Manager. The income earned from securities lending will be allocated between the Target Fund and the Investment Manager and paid on a percentage basis to the Investment Manager. Full financial details of the amounts earned, and expenses incurred with respect to securities lending for the Target Fund, including fees paid, will be included in the ICAV's annual reports and audited financial statements and semi-annual reports and unaudited financial statements. The Management Company will, at least annually, review the securities lending arrangements and associated costs.
Taxation Risks	Potential investors' attention is drawn to the taxation risks associated with investment in the ICAV. Changes in taxation legislation may adversely affect the Target Fund. Tax legislation, the tax status of the ICAV and the Target Fund, the taxation of investors of the Target Fund and any tax relief, and the consequences of such tax status and tax relief, may change from time to time. Any change in the taxation legislation in Ireland or in any jurisdiction where the Target Fund is registered, cross-listed, marketed or invested could affect the tax status of the ICAV and the Target Fund, affect the value of the Target Fund's investments in the affected jurisdiction, affect the Target Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective, and/or alter the post-tax returns on shares of the Target Fund held. Where the Target Fund invests in FDI, or participates in security lending, the preceding sentence

	may also extend to the jurisdiction of the governing law of the FDI contract, or securities lending contract and/or the FDI counterparty and/or borrower and/or to the market(s) comprising the underlying exposure(s) of the FDI. The availability and value of any tax relief available to investors of the Target Fund depend on the individual circumstances of investors. Prospective investors of the Target Fund are urged to consult their tax advisors with respect to their particular tax situations and the tax effects of an investment in the Target Fund.
Counterparty Risk	The Target Fund will be exposed to the credit risk of the parties with which it transacts and may also bear the risk of settlement default. Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Target Fund. This would include the counterparties to any derivatives, repurchase or reverse repurchase agreement or securities lending agreement that it enters into. Trading in derivatives which have not been collateralised gives rise to direct counterparty exposure. The Target Fund mitigates much of its credit risk to its derivative counterparties by receiving collateral with a value at least equal to the exposure to each counterparty but, to the extent that any derivative is not fully collateralised, a default by the counterparty may result in a reduction in the value of the Target Fund. A formal review of each new counterparty is completed and all approved counterparties are monitored and reviewed on an ongoing basis. The Target Fund maintains an active oversight of counterparty exposure and the collateral management process.
Counterparty Risk to the Depositary	The assets of the ICAV are entrusted to the Depositary safekeeping. In accordance with the Directive, in safekeeping the assets of the ICAV, the Depositary shall: (a) hold in custody all financial instruments that may be registered in a financial instruments account opened in the Depositary's books and all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to the Depositary; and (b) for other assets, verify the ownership of such assets and maintain a record accordingly. The assets of the ICAV should be identified in the Depositary's books as belonging to the ICAV. Securities held by the Depositary should be segregated from other securities/assets of the Depositary in accordance with applicable law and regulation, which mitigates but does not exclude the risk of non-restitution

	in case of bankruptcy of the Depositary. The investors of the Target Fund are therefore exposed to the risk of the Depositary not being able to fully meet its obligation to restitute all of the assets of the ICAV in the case of bankruptcy of the Depositary. In addition, the Target Fund's cash held with the Depositary may not be segregated from the Depositary's own cash / cash under custody for other clients of the Depositary, and the Target Fund may therefore rank as an unsecured creditor in relation thereto in the case of bankruptcy of the Depositary. The Depositary may not keep all the assets of the ICAV itself but may use a network of sub-custodians which are not always part of the same group of companies as the Depositary. Investors of the Target Fund may be exposed to the risk of bankruptcy of the sub-custodians in circumstances in which the Depositary may have no liability where the loss incurred is as a result of an external event beyond the control of the Depositary, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary. The Target Fund may invest in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems are not fully developed. The assets of the Target Fund that are traded in such markets and which have been entrusted to such sub-custodians may be exposed to risk in circumstances in which the Depositary may have no liability where the loss incurred is as a result of an external event beyond the control of the Depositary, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary.
Fund Liability Risk	The ICAV is structured as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between its funds. As a matter of Irish law, the assets of one fund will not be available to meet the liabilities of another. However, the ICAV is a single legal entity that may operate or have assets held on its behalf or be subject to claims in other jurisdictions that may not necessarily recognise such segregation of liability.
Market Leverage	The Target Fund will not use borrowing to purchase additional investments but may be expected, via derivative positions, to obtain market leverage (gross market exposure, aggregating both long and synthetic short positions, in excess of net asset value). The Investment Manager will seek to make absolute returns

	from relative value decisions between markets ("this market will do better than that market"), as well as from directional views on the absolute return of markets ("this market is going to go up or down"). The extent of market leverage is likely to depend on the degree of correlation between positions. The higher the degree of correlation, the greater is the likelihood and probable extent of market leverage.
Transfer of Collateral	In order to use derivatives, the Target Fund will enter into arrangements with counterparties which may require the payment of collateral or margin out of the Target Fund's assets to act as cover to any exposure by the counterparty to the Target Fund. If the title to any such collateral or margin transferred is transferred to the counterparty, it becomes an asset of such counterparty and may be used by the counterparty as part of its business. Collateral so transferred will not be held in custody by the Depositary for safekeeping, but collateral positions will be overseen and reconciled by the Depositary. Where the collateral is pledged by the Target Fund to the benefit of the relevant counterparty, then such counterparty may not rehypothecate the assets pledged to it as collateral without the Target Fund's consent.
Liquidity Risk	Trading volumes in the underlying investments of the Target Fund may fluctuate significantly depending on market sentiment. There is a risk that investments made by the Target Fund may become less liquid in response to market developments, adverse investor perceptions or regulatory and government intervention (including the possibility of widespread trading suspensions implemented by domestic regulators). In extreme market conditions, there may be no willing buyer for an investment and that investment cannot be readily sold at the desired time or price, and consequently the Target Fund may have to accept a lower price to sell the relevant investment or may not be able to sell the investment at all. An inability to sell a particular investment or portion of the Target Fund's assets can have a negative impact of the value of the Target Fund or prevent the Target Fund from being able to take advantage of other investment opportunities. Investment in equity securities issued by unlisted companies, small and mid-capitalisation companies and companies based in emerging countries are particularly subject to the risk that during certain market conditions, the liquidity of particular issuers, sectors or industries, or

	all securities within a particular investment category, will reduce or disappear suddenly and without warning as a result of adverse economic, market or political events, or adverse market sentiment. Liquidity risk also includes the risk that the Target Fund may be forced to defer redemptions, issue in specie redemptions or suspend dealing because of stressed market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption requests, or other factors beyond the control of the Investment Manager. To meet redemption requests, the Target Fund may be forced to sell investments at an unfavourable time and/or conditions, which may have a negative impact on the value of your investment. Investors in the Target Fund may also experience increased dealing costs as a result of anti-dilution measures taken by the Management Company.
Cybersecurity Risk	The Target Fund or any of the service providers, including the Management Company and the Investment Manager, may be subject to risks resulting from cybersecurity incidents and/or technological malfunctions. A cybersecurity incident is an event that may cause a loss of proprietary information, data corruption or a loss of operational capacity. Cybersecurity incidents can result from deliberate cyber-attacks or unintentional events. Cyber-attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorised access to digital systems (e.g. through hacking or malicious software coding) for the purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, releasing confidential information without authorisation or causing operational disruption. Cyber-attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorised access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites, which may make network services unavailable to intended users. The issuers of securities and counterparties to other financial instruments in which the Target Fund invests may also be subject to cybersecurity incidents. Cybersecurity incidents may cause the Target Fund to suffer financial losses, interfere with the Target Fund's ability to calculate its net asset value, impede trading, disrupt the ability of investors to subscribe for, exchange or redeem their shares of the Target Fund, violate privacy and other laws and incur regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs.

	Cyber-attacks may render records of assets and transactions of the Target Fund, shareholder ownership of shares of the Target Fund, and other data integral to the functioning of the Target Fund inaccessible, inaccurate or incomplete. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cybersecurity incidents in the future which may adversely impact the Target Fund. While the Management Company and the Investment Manager have established business continuity plans and risk management strategies to seek to prevent cybersecurity incidents, there are inherent limitations in such plans and strategies, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified given the evolving nature of the threat of cyber-attacks. Furthermore, the Target Fund, the Management Company or the Investment Manager can control the business continuity plans or cybersecurity strategies put in place by other service providers to the Target Fund or issuers of securities and counterparties to other financial instruments in which the Target Fund invests. Technological malfunctions may occur from factors such as processing errors, human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, failure in systems and technology, changes in personnel, infiltration by unauthorised persons and errors cause by service providers. Whilst the Management Company and the Investment Manager seek to minimise such events through controls and oversight, there may still be failures that could cause losses to the Target Fund. The Investment Manager relies on its third party service providers for many of their day-to-day operations and will be subject to the risk that the protections and policies implemented by those service providers will be ineffective to protect the Investment Manager or the Target Fund from cyber-attack and/or technological malfunction.
ESG Policy Risk	The Target Fund will, in addition to other investment criteria set out in its investment policy, take into account, in accordance with that policy, ESG characteristics when selecting the Target Fund’s investments. Investors of the Target Fund should refer to the Target Fund’s ESG Policy set out in Section 4.6 ESG Policy of the Target Fund.

	The Target Fund's ESG Policy is expected to include the application of ESG-based exclusionary criteria which may result in the Target Fund foregoing opportunities to purchase, or otherwise reducing exposure to or underweighting, certain securities when it might otherwise be advantageous to carry out such purchase or maintain its holding of such securities, and/or selling securities due to their ESG characteristics, when to do so might otherwise be disadvantageous. As such, the use of such criteria may affect the Target Fund's investment performance and the Target Fund may perform differently compared to similar funds that do not apply such criteria. If the Investment Manager's assessment of ESG characteristics of a security changes, guiding the Investment Manager to sell a security already held or to buy a security not held, none of the Target Fund, the ICAV, the Management Company, the Investment Manager nor their affiliates accept liability in relation to that assessment. Furthermore, investors of the Target Fund should note that relevant exclusions might not correspond directly with investor of the Target Fund's own subjective ethical views. In assessing a security, issuer or index based on ESG characteristics, the Investment Manager may be dependent upon information and data from third party ESG research providers, which may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable. It may also seek to rely on its own proprietary models which may similarly rely on information, which is incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable. As a result, there is a risk that the Investment Manager may incorrectly assess a security, issuer or index. There is also a risk that the Investment Manager, or third party ESG research providers on which the Investment Manager may depend, may not interpret or apply the relevant ESG characteristics correctly. None of the Target Fund, the ICAV, the Management Company, the Investment Manager or any of their affiliates makes any representation or warranty, express or implied, with respect to the fairness, correctness, accuracy, reasonableness or completeness of any such ESG assessment.
Sustainability Risks – General	The Investment Manager defines sustainability risk as an investment risk (likelihood of material losses relative to the expected return of an investment) that arises from environmental, social and/or governance issues. In assessing this risk, the Investment Manager focuses on

the investment risks that are financially material to the Target Fund and its investments. The definition of sustainability risk is not intended to capture the risk that the Target Fund with sustainable characteristics or objectives fails to meet its sustainable commitments.

As with other investment risks and opportunities, the financial materiality of sustainability risk may vary by issuer, sector, product, mandate and time horizon. See the BlackRock SFDR Sustainability Risk Statement applicable to the Management Company, as required under Article 3 of SFDR, for further information (which is available at: www.blackrock.com/corporate/sustainability).

The outcome of the sustainability risk assessment outlined below is an assessment at the Target Fund level with no reference to its benchmark or the active objective of the Target Fund (as the case may be). This is designed to give investors an indication of the total level of sustainability risk they may be exposed to when investing in the Target Fund. It is not intended to represent how sustainability risk is managed within the investment processes, as risk is managed within the objective of the Target Fund, and typically assessed relative to the benchmark of the Target Fund.

Whilst the impact of sustainability risk may differ from fund to fund, the Target Fund may be subject to some aspects of sustainability risk, given sustainability risk may manifest itself through existing other risk types (including, but not limited to, market, liquidity, concentration, credit, asset-liability mismatches etc.).

Sustainability risk may be reflected in two ways: (1) the Target Fund's potential exposure to a sustainability risk event and (2) the potential financial impact to the Target Fund's performance should such a sustainability risk event or factor occur. In assessing the potential impact of sustainability risk, these aspects are considered against the Target Fund's characteristics as listed below. Exposure and impact are assessed across a 5 year (or less) time horizon as aligned with the investment horizon of the majority of BlackRock funds.

- **Fund Geographical Focus**: the geographic location of underlying investments may impact the extent to which the Target Fund is exposed to and impacted by a sustainability risk event or factor. Certain conditions in a geographic location such as the local climate, regulatory environment, economic diversification or level of infrastructure may impact the extent to which the Target Fund is exposed to either the physical impacts of climate change, the risks related to the transition to a lower carbon economy or social and governance risks.

- **Fund Liquidity**: Funds with lower liquidity may be less able to exit positions impacted by sustainability risk and may therefore be more exposed to sustainability risk events and more likely to be financially impacted by a sustainability risk event if it occurs.

- **Fund Sector Allocation**: certain sectors are likely to be more exposed to the impacts of sustainability risk. As a result, issuers in such sectors may require significant business model transformation or face decreased demand for their goods or services. These effects could be positive or negative depending on company positioning for the future, current economic activities and ability to manage change. Funds with a higher allocation to such sectors, for example, the energy sector, are expected to have higher exposure to sustainability-related risk and also expect a higher impact on financial performance should a sustainability risk event occur. Funds that have lower exposures to these sectors are expected to have lower exposure to sustainability related risk and are expected to experience a lower impact on financial performance should a sustainability risk event occur.

- **Product design**: Funds with explicit aims to consider environmental or social characteristics, or with explicit sustainability objectives, adopt investment strategies which drive greater exposure to sustainability related themes and therefore have a higher exposure to a sustainability risk event. As the Target Fund have greater exposure to sustainability related themes, they can expect a higher financial

	performance impact should a sustainability risk event occur. The Investment Manager classifies each of the above factors and aggregates the factor assessments to a fund by fund overall classification of material or not material.
Portfolio Concentration Risk	The Target Fund may invest in a limited number of securities compared to other more diversified funds holding a larger number of securities. Where the Target Fund holds a limited number of securities and is considered concentrated, the value of the Target Fund may fluctuate more than that of a diversified fund holding a greater number of securities. The selection of securities in a concentrated portfolio may also result in sectoral and geographical concentration. The value of the Target Fund may be more susceptible to adverse economic, political, policy, foreign exchange, liquidity, tax, sustainability-related, legal or regulatory events affecting the relevant market.
Smaller Capitalisation Companies	The securities of smaller companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than larger, more established companies or the market average in general. These companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or they may be dependent on a limited management group. Full development of those companies takes time. In addition, many small company stocks trade less frequently and in smaller volume and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than stocks of large companies. The securities of small companies may also be more sensitive to market changes than the securities of large companies. These factors may result in above-average fluctuations in the net asset value of the Target Fund.
Model Risk	The Target Fund seek to pursue its investment objective by using proprietary models that incorporate quantitative analysis. Investments selected using these models may perform differently than as forecasted due to the factors incorporated into the models and the weighting of each factor, changes from historical trends, and issues in the construction and implementation of the models (including, but not limited to, software issues and other technological issues). There is no guarantee that the Investment Manager's use of these models will result in effective investment decisions for the Target Fund. The information and data used in the models may be supplied by third

	parties. Inaccurate or incomplete data may limit the effectiveness of the models. In addition, some of the data that the Investment Manager uses may be historical data, which may not accurately predict future market movement. There is a risk that the models will not be successful in selecting investments or in determining the weighting of investment positions that will enable the Target Fund to achieve its investment objective.
Equity Risks	The values of equities fluctuate daily and the Target Fund investing in equities could incur significant losses. The price of equities can be influenced by many factors at the individual company level, as well as by broader economic and political developments, including changes in investment sentiment, trends in economic growth, inflation and interest rates, issuer-specific factors, corporate earnings reports, demographic trends and catastrophic events.
Fixed Income Risks	*General risks* Fixed income securities are subject to both actual and perceived measures of creditworthiness. The “downgrading” of a rated fixed income security or its issuer or adverse publicity and investor perception, which may not be based on fundamental analysis, could decrease the value and liquidity of the security, particularly in a thinly traded market. In certain market environments this may lead to investments in such securities becoming less liquid, making it difficult to dispose of them. The Target Fund may be affected by changes in prevailing interest rates and by credit quality considerations. Changes in market rates of interest will generally affect the Target Fund’s asset values as the prices of fixed rate securities generally increase when interest rates decline and decrease when interest rates rise. Prices of shorter-term securities generally fluctuate less in response to interest rate changes than do longer-term securities. An economic recession may adversely affect an issuer’s financial condition and the market value of high yield fixed income securities issued by such entity. The issuer’s ability to service its debt obligations may be adversely affected by specific issuer developments, or the issuer’s inability to meet specific projected business forecasts, or the unavailability of additional financing. In the event of

bankruptcy of an issuer, the Target Fund may experience losses and incur costs.

Sovereign Debt

Sovereign debt refers to debt obligations (including fixed income securities) issued or guaranteed by governments or their agencies and instrumentalities (each a "governmental entity"). Investments in sovereign debt may involve a degree of risk. The governmental entity that controls the repayment of sovereign debt may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt. A governmental entity's willingness or ability to repay principal and interest due in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow situation, the extent of its foreign reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the governmental entity's policy towards the international monetary bodies, any constraints placed on it by inclusion in a common monetary policy, or any other constraints to which a governmental entity might be subject. Governmental entities may also be dependent on expected disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies and other foreign entities to reduce principal and interest arrears on their debt. The commitment on the part of these governments, agencies and others to make such disbursements may be conditioned on a governmental entity's implementation of economic reforms and/or economic performance and the timely service of such debtor's obligations. Failure to implement such reforms, achieve such levels of economic performance or repay principal or interest when due may result in the cancellation of such third parties' commitments to lend funds to the governmental entity, which may further impair such debtor's ability or willingness to service its debt on a timely basis. Consequently, governmental entities may default on their sovereign debt. Holders of sovereign debt, including the Target Fund, may be requested to participate in the rescheduling of such debt and to extend further loans to governmental entities. Sovereign debt holders may also be affected by additional constraints relating to sovereign issuers which may include (i) the restructuring of such debt (including the reduction of outstanding principal and interest and or rescheduling of repayment terms) without the consent of the Target Fund (e.g. pursuant to legislative actions unilaterally taken by the sovereign issuer and/or decisions made by a qualified majority of the lenders); and (ii) the limited legal recourses available against the sovereign issuer in case of failure of or delay in repayment (for example there may be no bankruptcy proceedings available by which sovereign debt on which a government entity has defaulted may be recovered).

Convertible Bonds

The Target Fund may invest in convertible bonds, which may include corporate notes or preferred stock but are ordinary long-term debt obligations of the issuer convertible at a stated exchange rate into common stock of the issuer. As with all debt securities, the market value of convertible bonds tends to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, to increase as interest rates decline. Convertible bonds generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality. However, when the market price of the common stock underlying a convertible security exceeds the conversion price, the price of the convertible security tends to reflect the value of the underlying common stock. As the market price of the underlying common stock declines, the convertible security tends to trade increasingly on a yield basis and thus may not depreciate to the same extent as the underlying common stock. Convertible bonds generally rank senior to common stocks in an issuer’s capital structure and are consequently of higher quality and entail less risk than the issuer’s common stock.

Bank Corporate Bonds “Bail-in” Risk

Corporate bonds issued by a financial institution in the European Union may be subject to the risk of a write down or conversion (i.e. “bail-in”) by an European Union authority in circumstances where the financial institution is unable to meet its financial obligations. This may result in bonds issued by such financial institution being written down (to zero), converted into equity or alternative instrument of ownership, or the terms of the bond may be varied. ‘Bail-in’ risk refers to the risk of European Union member state authorities exercising powers to rescue troubled banks by writing down or converting rights of their bondholders in order to absorb losses of, or recapitalise, such banks. Investors of the Target Fund should be alerted to the fact that European Union member state authorities are more likely to use a “bail-in” tool to

	rescue troubled banks, instead of relying on public financial support as they have in the past as European Union member state authorities now consider that public financial support should only be used as a last resort after having assessed and exploited, to the maximum extent practicable, other resolution tools, including the "bail-in" tool. A bail-in of a financial institution is likely to result in a reduction in value of some or all of its bonds (and possibly other securities) and the Target Fund holding such securities when a bail-in occurs will also be similarly impacted.
Risks associated with Contingent Convertible Bonds	A contingent convertible bond is a type of complex debt security which may be converted into the issuer's equity or be partly or wholly written off if a pre-specified trigger event occurs. Trigger events may be outside of the issuer's control. Common trigger events include the share price of the issuer falling to a particular level for a certain period of time or the issuer's capital ratio falling to a pre-determined level. Coupon payments on certain contingent convertible bonds may be entirely discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time. Events that trigger the conversion from debt into equity are designed so that conversion occurs when the issuer of the contingent convertible bonds is in financial difficulty, as determined either by regulatory assessment or objective losses (e.g. if the capital ratio of the issuer company falls below a pre-determined level). Investment in contingent convertible bonds may entail the following (non-exhaustive) risks: Contingent convertible bonds' investors may suffer a loss of capital when equity holders do not. Trigger levels differ and determine exposure to conversion risk depending on the distance of the capital ratio to the trigger level. It might be difficult for the Target Fund to anticipate the trigger events that would require the debt to convert into equity. Furthermore, it might be difficult for the Target Fund to assess how the securities will behave upon conversion. In case of conversion into equity, the Target Fund might be forced to sell these new equity shares because the

	investment policy of the Target Fund may not allow equity in its portfolio. Such a forced sale, and the increased availability of these shares might have an effect on market liquidity in so far as there may not be sufficient demand for these shares. Investment in contingent convertible bonds may also lead to an increased industry concentration risk and thus counterparty risk as such securities are issued by a limited number of banks. Contingent convertible bonds are usually subordinated to comparable non-convertible securities and thus are subject to higher risks than other debt securities. In the event that a contingent convertible bond is written off (a “write-down”) as the result of a pre-specified trigger event, the Target Fund may suffer a full, partial or staggered loss of the value of its investment. A write-down may be either temporary or permanent. In addition, most contingent convertible bonds are issued as perpetual instruments which are callable at pre-determined dates. Perpetual contingent convertible bonds may not be called on the pre-defined call date and investors of the Target Fund may not receive return of principal on the call date or at any date.
Derivatives and other complex instrument techniques	**Particular risks of OTC derivative transactions** In general, there is less governmental regulation and supervision of transactions in the OTC markets than organised stock exchanges. Many of the protections afforded to transactions on organised exchanges such as the performance guarantee of an exchange clearing house may not exist for OTC transactions. The risk of counterparty default therefore exists. To mitigate this risk the ICAV will only use preferred counterparties which it believes to be creditworthy and may reduce the exposure incurred in connection with such transactions through the use of letter of credit or collateral. However, there can be no guarantee that counterparty will not default or that the Target Fund will not sustain losses as a result. The Investment Manager will continuously assess the credit or counterparty risk as well as the potential risk, which is for trading activities, the risk resulting from adverse movements in the level of volatility of market prices and will assess the hedging effectiveness on an ongoing basis. It will define specific internal limits applicable to these kinds of operations and monitor the counterparties accepted for transactions.

In addition to the above the OTC market may be illiquid and it may not always be possible to execute a transaction quickly at an attractive price. From time to time the counterparties with which the ICAV effects the transactions might cease making markets or quoting prices in certain of the instruments. In such instances the ICAV might be unable to enter into a desired transaction in currencies, credit default swaps or total return swaps or enter into an offsetting transaction with respect to an open position which might adversely affect its performance. Further in contrast to exchange traded instruments, forward, spot and option contracts on currencies do not provide the Management Company and the Investment Manager with the possibility to offset the ICAV's obligations through an equal and opposite transaction. For this reason, entering into forward, spot or options contracts, the ICAV may be required, and must be able to, perform its obligations under the contracts.

Options

An option is the right (but not the obligation) to buy or sell a particular asset or index at a stated price at some date in the future. In exchange for the rights conferred by the option, the option buyer has to pay the option seller a premium for carrying on the risk that comes with the obligation. The option premium depends on the strike price, volatility of the underlying asset, as well as the time remaining to expiration. Options may be listed or dealt in OTC.

The Target Fund may enter into option transactions as either the buyer or seller of this right and may combine them to form a particular trading strategy as well as use options for reducing an existing risk.

If the Investment Manager or its delegate is incorrect in its expectation of changes in the market prices or determination of the correlation between the particular assets or indices on which the options are written or purchased and the assets in the Target Fund's investment portfolio, the Target Fund may incur losses that it would not otherwise incur.

Credit default swaps, interest rate swaps and total return swaps

The use of credit default swaps may carry a higher risk than investing in bonds directly. A credit default swap allows the transfer of default risk. This allows investors to effectively buy insurance on a bond they hold (hedging the investment) or buy protection on a bond they do not physically own where the investment view is that the stream of coupon payments required will be less than the payments received due to the decline in credit quality. Conversely, where the investment view is that the payments due to decline in credit quality will be less than the coupon payments, protection will be sold by means of entering into a credit default swap. Accordingly, one party, the protection buyer, makes a stream of payments to the seller of protection, and a payment is due to the buyer in the event that there is a "credit event" (a decline in credit quality, which will be pre-defined in the agreement). If the credit event does not occur the buyer pays all the required premiums and the swap terminates on maturity with no further payments. The risk of the buyer is therefore limited to the value of the premiums paid.

The market for credit default swaps may sometimes be more illiquid than bond markets. The Target Fund entering into credit default swaps must at all times be able to meet the redemption requests. Credit default swaps are valued on a regular basis according to verifiable and transparent valuation methods reviewed by the auditors.

Interest rate swaps involve an exchange with another party of respective commitments to pay or receive interest, such as an exchange of fixed rate payments for floating rate payments. Total return swaps involve the exchange of the right to receive the total return, coupons plus capital gains or losses, of a specified reference asset, index or basket of assets against the right to make fixed or floating payments. The Target Fund may enter into swaps as either the payer or receiver of payments under such swaps.

Where the Target Fund enters into interest rate or total return swaps on a net basis, the two payment streams are netted out, with each party receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. Interest rate or total return swaps entered into on a net basis do not involve the physical delivery of investments, other underlying assets or principal. Accordingly, it is intended that the risk of loss with respect to interest rate

	swaps is limited to the net amount of interest payments that the Target Fund is contractually obliged to make (or in the case of total return swaps, the net amount of the difference between the total rate of return of a reference investment, index or basket of investments and the fixed or floating payments). If the other party to an interest rate or total return swap defaults, in normal circumstances the Target Fund's risk of loss consists of the net amount of interest or total return payments that each party is contractually entitled to receive. In contrast, currency swaps usually involve the delivery of the entire principal value of one designated currency in exchange for the other designated currency. Therefore, the entire principal value of a currency swap is subject to the risk that the other party to the swap will default on its contractual delivery obligations. The use of credit default swaps, interest rate swaps and total return swaps is a specialised activity which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. If the Investment Manager is incorrect in its forecasts of market values, the investment performance of the Target Fund would be less favourable than it would have been if these investment techniques were not used. The counterparties of the above transactions will be first class institutions.
Restrictions on Foreign Investment	Some countries prohibit or impose substantial restrictions on investments by foreign entities such as the Target Fund. As illustrations, certain countries require governmental approval prior to investments by foreign persons or limit the amount of investment by foreign persons in a particular company or limit the investment by foreign persons in a company to only a specific class of securities which may have less advantageous terms than securities of the company available for purchase by nationals. Certain countries may restrict investment opportunities in issuers or industries deemed important to national interests. The manner in which foreign investors may invest in companies in certain countries, as well as limitations on such investments, may have an adverse impact on the operations of the Target Fund. For example, the Target Fund may be required in certain of such countries to invest initially through a local broker or other entity and then have the share purchases re-registered in the name of the Target Fund. Re-registration

may in some instances not be able to occur on a timely basis, resulting in a delay during which the Target Fund may be denied certain of its rights as an investor, including rights as to dividends or to be made aware of certain corporate actions. There also may be instances where the Target Fund places a purchase order but is subsequently informed, at the time of re-registration, that the permissible allocation to foreign investors has been filled, depriving the Target Fund of the ability to make its desired investment at the time. Substantial limitations may exist in certain countries with respect to the Target Fund's ability to repatriate investment income, capital or the proceeds of sales of securities by foreign investors. The Target Fund could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant any required governmental approval for repatriation of capital, as well as by the application to the Target Fund of any restriction on investments. A number of countries have authorised the formation of closed-end investment companies to facilitate indirect foreign investment in their capital markets. Shares of certain closed-end investment companies may at times be acquired only at market prices representing premiums to their net asset values. If the Target Fund acquires shares in closed-end investment companies, shareholders would bear both their proportionate share of expenses in the Target Fund (including management fees) and, indirectly, the expenses of such closed end investment companies. In addition, certain countries such as India and the PRC implement quota restrictions on foreign ownership of certain onshore investments. These investments may at times be acquired only at market prices representing premiums to their net asset values and such premiums may ultimately be borne by the Target Fund. The Target Fund may also seek, at its own cost, to create its own investment entities under the laws of certain countries.

India

Potential investors should also consider the following risk warnings which are specific to investing in or exposure to India:

- India is located in a part of the world that has historically been prone to natural disasters such as earthquakes, volcanoes and tsunamis and India is economically sensitive to environmental events. In addition, the agricultural sector is an important component of the Indian economy and adverse weather may have a significant negative effect on the Indian economy.

- India has experienced a process of privatisation of certain entities and industries. If the newly privatised companies are unable to adjust quickly to a competitive environment or to changing regulatory and legal standards, investors in such newly privatised entities could suffer losses and this could adversely affect the performance of the Indian market.
- The Indian economy is dependent on commodity prices and the economies of Asia, mainly Japan and China, and the US as key trading partners. Reduction in spending on Indian products and services by any of these trading partners or a slowdown or recession in any of these economies could adversely affect the Indian economy.
- India has experienced acts of terrorism and has strained international relations with Pakistan, Bangladesh, China, Sri Lanka and other neighbours due to territorial disputes, historical animosities, terrorism and other defence concerns. These situations may cause uncertainty in the Indian market and may adversely affect performance of the Indian economy.
- Disparities of wealth, the pace of economic liberalisation and ethnic, religious and racial disaffection may lead to social turmoil, violence and labour unrest in India. In addition, India continues to experience religious and border disputes as well as separatist movements in certain Indian states. Unanticipated political or social developments may result in investment losses.
- The Indian government has experienced chronic structural public sector deficits. High amounts of debt and public spending may stifle Indian economic growth, cause prolonged periods of recession or lower India's sovereign debt rating.

Licensing in India

In order to invest physically in Indian securities, the Target Fund is required to be registered as a Foreign Portfolio Investor ("FPI") under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations 2014. In order to be registered as a FPI, the Target Fund is required to demonstrate that it satisfies the following broad based criteria: (i) the Target Fund must have a minimum of 20 investors including, both, direct investors and underlying investors in pooling vehicles; (ii) no investor shall hold over 49% of the shares or value of the Target Fund; and (iii) no underlying beneficial owner shall hold over 25% of the shares or value of the Target Fund. Institutional investors who hold over 49% of the shares or value of the Target Fund must themselves comply with broad based criteria. Underlying beneficial owners who hold over 25% of the shares or value of the Target Fund are required to provide their consent to the FPI registration, and to that end have their client information disclosed to the relevant depository participant and Securities and Exchange Board of India. This criteria has been highlighted to investors. To the extent that investors in the Target Fund which invests physically in Indian securities under a FPI licence, do not meet the above criteria or disclosure requirement, the Target Fund may lose its FPI licence and may no longer be able to invest physically in Indian securities.

Emerging Markets/Frontier Markets

Emerging/frontier market regions are subject to special risks associated with investment in an emerging/frontier market including, but not limited to: generally less liquid and less efficient securities markets; generally greater price volatility; exchange rate fluctuations and exchange control; imposition of restrictions on the expatriation of funds or other assets; less publicly available information about issuers; the imposition of taxes (including without limitation jurisdictional capital gains taxes); higher transaction and custody costs; settlement delays and risk of loss; difficulties in enforcing contracts; less liquidity and smaller market capitalisations; less well regulated markets resulting in more volatile stock prices; different accounting and disclosure standards; governmental interference; higher inflation; social, economic and political uncertainties; custodial and/or settlement systems may not be fully developed which may expose the Target Fund to sub-custodial risk; the risk of expropriation of assets and the risk of war. There could be additional impacts on the value of the Target Fund as a result of sustainability risks, in particular those caused by environmental changes related to climate change, social issues (including relating to labour rights) and governance risk (including but are not limited to risks around board independence, ownership & control, or audit & tax management). Additionally, disclosures or third-party data coverage associated with sustainability risks is generally less available or transparent in these markets.

In addition, the following considerations, which apply to some extent to all international investments, are of particular significance in certain smaller emerging and frontier markets. Funds investing in equities may include investments in certain smaller emerging and frontier markets, which are typically those of poorer or less developed countries which exhibit lower levels of economic and/or capital market development, and higher levels of share price and currency volatility. The prospects for economic growth in a number of these markets are considerable and equity returns have the potential to exceed those in mature markets as growth is achieved. However, share price and currency volatility are generally higher in emerging and frontier markets.

Some governments exercise substantial influence over the private economic sector and the political and social uncertainties that exist for many developing countries are particularly significant. Another risk common to most such countries is that the economy is heavily export oriented and, accordingly, is dependent upon international trade. The existence of overburdened infrastructures and obsolete financial systems also presents risks in certain countries, as do environmental problems which may be exacerbated by climate change.

Certain economies also depend to a significant degree upon exports of primary commodities and, therefore, are vulnerable to changes in commodity prices which, in turn, may be affected by a variety of factors.

In adverse social and political circumstances, governments have been involved in policies of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalisation, intervention in the securities market and trade settlement, and imposition of foreign investment restrictions and exchange controls, and these could be repeated in the future. In addition to withholding taxes on investment income, some emerging and frontier markets may impose different capital gains taxes on foreign investors.

Generally accepted accounting, auditing and financial reporting practices in emerging and frontier markets may be significantly different from those in developed markets. Compared to mature markets, some emerging and frontier markets may have a low level of regulation, enforcement of regulations and monitoring of investors' activities. Those activities may include practices such as trading on material non-public information by certain categories of investor.

The securities markets of developing countries are not as large as the more established securities markets and have substantially less trading volume, resulting in a lack of liquidity and high price volatility. There may be a high concentration of market capitalisation and trading volume in a small number of issuers representing a limited number of industries as well as a high concentration of investors and financial intermediaries. These factors may adversely affect the timing and pricing of the Target Fund's acquisition or disposal of securities.

Practices in relation to settlement of securities transactions in emerging and frontier markets involve higher risks than those in developed markets, in part because the Target Fund will need to use brokers and counterparties which are less well capitalised, and custody and registration of assets in some countries may be unreliable.

Delays in settlement could result in investment opportunities being missed if the Target Fund is unable to acquire or dispose of a security.

In certain emerging and frontier markets, registrars are not subject to effective government supervision nor are they always independent from issuers. The possibility of fraud, negligence, undue influence being exerted by the issuer or refusal to recognise ownership exists, which, along with other factors, could result in the registration of a shareholding being completely lost. Investors should therefore be aware that the Target Fund could suffer loss arising from these registration problems, and as a result of archaic legal systems the Target Fund may be unable to make a successful claim for compensation.

While the factors described above may result in a generally higher level of risk with respect to the individual smaller emerging and frontier markets, these may be reduced when there is a low correlation between the

	activities of those markets and/or by the diversification of investments within the Target Fund. The Target Fund that invests in an emerging market may be subject to a greater risk of loss than in respect of investments in a developed market.
Risks related to Investment in the PRC via Stock Connect	**Stock Connect** The Target Fund investing in the PRC may invest in China A Shares of companies incorporated in the PRC and traded on the SSE or SZSE which are quoted in RMB via Stock Connect (a "Stock Connect Fund"). The Stock Connect is a programme that links the SSE and the SZSE with the SEHK. Under the programme, investors can access the SSE or the SZSE via the Hong Kong Central Clearing and Settlement System ("CCASS") maintained by the Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited ("HKSCC") as central securities depositary in Hong Kong. Investing in China A Shares via Stock Connect bypasses the requirement to obtain Renminbi Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor ("RQFII") status which is required for direct access to the SSE or the SZSE. **Quota Limitations** Investing in the PRC via Stock Connect is subject to quota limitations which apply to the Investment Manager. In particular, once the remaining balance of the relevant quota drops to zero or the daily quota is exceeded, buy orders will be rejected (although investors will be permitted to sell their cross-boundary securities regardless of the quota balance). Therefore, quota limitations may restrict the Target Fund's ability to invest in China A Shares through the Stock Connect on a timely basis and therefore may impact on the ability of the Target Fund to track closely the performance of any benchmark. **Legal / Beneficial Ownership** The China A Shares invested in via the Stock Connect will be held by the Depositary/sub-custodian in accounts in the CCASS maintained by the HKSCC as central securities depositary in Hong Kong. HKSCC in turn holds the China A Shares, as the nominee holder, through an omnibus securities account in its name registered with China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited ("CSDCC"). The precise nature and rights of the Target Fund as the beneficial owners of the China A Shares through HKSCC as nominee is not well defined

under PRC law. There is lack of a clear definition of, and distinction between, "legal ownership" and "beneficial ownership" under PRC law and there have been few cases involving a nominee account structure in the PRC courts. Therefore, the exact nature and methods of enforcement of the rights and interests of the Target Fund under PRC law is uncertain. Because of this uncertainty, in the unlikely event that HKSCC becomes subject to winding up proceedings in Hong Kong it is not clear if the China A Shares will be regarded as held for the beneficial ownership of the Target Fund or as part of the general assets of HKSCC available for general distribution to its creditors.

Clearing and Settlement Risk

HKSCC and CSDCC will establish the clearing links and each will become a participant of each other to facilitate clearing and settlement of cross-boundary trades. For cross-boundary trades initiated in a market, the clearing house of that market will on one hand clear and settle with its own clearing participants, and on the other hand undertake to fulfil the clearing and settlement obligations of its clearing participants with the counterparty clearing house. As the national central counterparty of the PRC's securities market, CSDCC operates a comprehensive network of clearing, settlement and stock holding infrastructure. CSDCC has established a risk management framework and measures that are approved and supervised by the China Securities Regulatory Commission of the PRC ("CSRC"). The chances of CSDCC default are considered to be remote. In the remote event of a CSDCC default, HKSCC's liabilities in respect of China A Shares invested in the Stock Connect will be limited under its market contracts with clearing participants to assisting clearing participants in pursuing their claims against CSDCC. HKSCC should in good faith, seek recovery of the outstanding stocks and monies from CSDCC through available legal channels or through CSDCC's liquidation. In that event, the Target Fund may suffer delay in the recovery process or may not fully recover its losses from CSDCC.

Notwithstanding the fact that HKSCC does not claim proprietary interests in the securities held in its omnibus stock account in the CSDCC, the CSDCC as the share registrar for companies listed on the SSE or SZSE will still treat HKSCC as one of the shareholders when it handles corporate actions in respect of such securities. HKSCC monitors the corporate actions affecting such securities and keeps participants of CCASS informed of all such corporate actions that require CCASS participants to take steps in order to participate in them. The Target Fund will therefore depend on HKSCC for both settlement and notification and implementation of corporate actions.

Suspension Risk

While China A Shares must be designated as eligible to be traded under Stock Connect, those China A Shares may also lose such designation, and if this occurs, such China A Shares may be sold but could no longer be purchased through Stock Connect. In addition, it is contemplated that both the SEHK and the SSE would reserve the right to suspend trading if necessary for ensuring an orderly and fair market and that risks are managed prudently. Consent from the relevant regulator will be sought before a suspension is triggered. Where a suspension is effected, the Target Fund's ability to access the PRC market will be adversely affected.

Differences in Trading Day

Stock Connect will only operate on days when both the PRC and Hong Kong markets are open for trading and when banks in both markets are open on the corresponding settlement days. So, it is possible that there are occasions when it is a normal trading day for the PRC market but the Target Fund cannot carry out any China A Shares trading via Stock Connect. The Target Fund may be subject to a risk of price fluctuations in China A Shares during the time when Stock Connect is not trading as a result.

Restrictions on Selling Imposed by Front-end Monitoring

PRC regulations require that before an investor sells any share, there should be sufficient shares in the account; otherwise, the SSE or SZSE will reject the sell order concerned. SEHK will carry out pre-trade checking on China A Share sell orders of its participants (i.e. the stockbrokers) to ensure there is no over-selling.

If the Target Fund intends to sell certain China A Shares it holds, it must transfer those China A Shares to the respective accounts of its broker(s) before the market opens on the day of selling ("trading day"). If it fails to meet this deadline, it will not be able to sell those shares on the trading day. The Target Fund may request its custodian to open a Special Segregated Account ("SPSA") in CCASS to maintain its holdings in SSE and SZSE securities, in which case it will only need to transfer SSE or SZSE securities from its SPSA to its designated broker's account after execution and not before placing the sell order.

To the extent the Target Fund is unable to utilise the SPSA model, it would have to deliver SSE or SZSE securities to its brokers before the market opens on the trading day. Accordingly, if there are insufficient China A Shares in the Target Fund's account before the market opens on the trading day, the sell order will be rejected, which may adversely impact its performance.

Operational Risk

Stock Connect is premised on the functioning of the operational systems of the relevant market participants. Market participants are permitted to participate in this program subject to meeting certain information technology capability, risk management and other requirements as may be specified by the relevant exchange and/or clearing house.

The securities regimes and legal systems of the SEHK, the SZSE and the SSE differ significantly and market participants may need to address issues arising from the differences on an on-going basis. There is no assurance that the systems of the SEHK and market participants will function properly or will continue to be adapted to changes and developments in both markets. In the event that the relevant systems fail to function properly, trading in both markets through the program could be disrupted. The Target Fund's ability to access the China A Share market (and hence to pursue its investment objective) may be adversely affected.

Regulatory Risk

Stock Connect is a novel concept. The current regulations are untested and there is no certainty as to how they will be applied. In addition, the current regulations are subject to change and there can be no assurance that Stock Connect will not be abolished. New regulations may be issued from time to time by the regulators / stock exchanges in the PRC and Hong Kong in connection with

	operations, legal enforcement and cross-border trades under Stock Connect. The Target Fund may be adversely affected as a result of such changes. **No Protection by Investor Compensation Fund** Investment in China A Shares via Stock Connect is conducted through brokers, and is subject to the risk of default by such brokers in their obligations. Investments of the Target Fund are not covered by the Hong Kong's investor compensation fund, which has been established to pay compensation to investors of any nationality who suffer pecuniary losses as a result of default of a licensed intermediary or authorised financial institution in relation to exchange-traded products in Hong Kong. Since default matters in respect of China A Shares invested in via Stock Connect do not involve products listed or traded on the SEHK or Hong Kong Futures Exchange Limited, they will not be covered by the investor compensation fund. Therefore, the Target Fund are exposed to the risks of default of the broker(s) it engages in its trading in China A Shares through Stock Connect. **Taxation Risks** The PRC tax authorities have also made announcements that gains derived from China A Shares investments via Stock Connect would be temporarily exempted from PRC taxation effective from 17 November 2014. This temporary exemption applies to China A Shares generally, including shares in PRC 'land-rich' companies. The duration of the period of temporary exemption has not been stated and may be subject to termination by the PRC tax authorities with or without notice and, in the worst case, retrospectively. If the temporary exemption is withdrawn the Target Fund would be subject to PRC taxation in respect of gains on China-A Shares and the resultant tax liability would eventually be borne by investors of the Target Fund. However, this liability may be mitigated under the terms of an applicable tax treaty, and if so, such benefits will also be passed to investors of the Target Fund.
Operational Risk	The Target Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Management Company seeks to reduce these operational risks through controls and

	procedures and, through its monitoring and oversight of providers of services for the Target Fund and also seeks to ensure that such service providers take appropriate precautions to avoid and mitigate risks that could lead to disruptions and operating errors. However, it is not possible for the Management Company and other service providers to identify and address all of the operational risks that may affect the Target Fund or to develop processes and controls to completely eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects. The Target Fund's operations (including investment management, securities lending, distribution, collateral management, administration and currency hedging) are carried out by several service providers which are selected based on a rigorous due diligence process. Nevertheless, the Management Company and other service providers to the Target Fund may experience disruptions or operating errors such as processing errors or human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, or systems or technology failures, provision or receipt of erroneous or incomplete data, resulting in operational risk which may have a negative effect on the Target Fund's operations and may expose the Target Fund to a risk of loss. This can manifest itself in various ways, including business interruption, poor performance, information systems malfunctions or failures, provision or receipt of erroneous or incomplete data or loss of data, regulatory or contractual breaches, human error, negligent execution, problems in the settlement and accounting process, employee misconduct, fraud or other criminal acts. Investors of the Target Fund could experience delays (for example, delays in the processing of subscriptions, switching and redemption of shares of the Target Fund) or other disruptions. While the Management Company seeks to minimise operational errors as set out above, there may still be failures that could cause losses to the Target Fund and reduce the value of the Target Fund.
Insufficiency of Dilution Adjustment	Where a "swing pricing" mechanism is not applied in the context of a subscription or redemption, the Target Fund may suffer dilution in the value of its underlying assets as a result of the difference between the price at which assets were valued for the purpose of calculating the net asset value of the Target Fund and the price at which

	such assets were bought as a result of a subscription or sold as a result of a redemption. As dilution is directly related to the inflows and outflows in respect of the Target Fund, it is not possible to predict accurately the effect of dilution. In certain market conditions, the difference between the price at which assets are valued for the purpose of calculating the net asset value of the Target Fund and the market price at which such assets were bought, as a result of a subscription, or sold, as a result of a redemption, may be significant. This may result in a significant adjustment to the net asset value of the Target Fund in order to protect the interests of the other shareholders in the Target Fund by mitigating the effects of dilution. This adjustment is calculated by reference to the costs of dealing in the underlying investments of the Target Fund, including any dealing spreads, which can vary with market conditions and thus vary over time. Where "swing pricing" is applied in the context of a subscription or redemption, it will have an impact on the value of an investment.
Subscription and Redemption Collection Accounts	Subscriptions monies received in respect of a Fund in advance of the issue of shares of the Target Fund will be held in the fund cash collection account in the name of the Target Fund. Investors will be unsecured creditors of the Target Fund with respect to the amount subscribed until such shares of the Target Fund are issued, and will not benefit from any appreciation in the net asset value of the Target Fund or any other shareholder rights (including dividend entitlement) until such time as shares of the Target Fund are issued. In the event of an insolvency of the Target Fund or the ICAV, there is no guarantee that the Target Fund or ICAV will have sufficient funds to pay unsecured creditors in full. Payment by the Target Fund of redemption proceeds and dividends is subject to receipt by the Administrator of the account opening form (in the form prescribed by the directors of the Management Company) and all relevant supporting documentation in relation to Anti-Money Laundering ('AML') and Countering the Financing of Terrorism ('CFT') requirements. Notwithstanding this, redeeming shareholders will cease to be shareholders of the Target Fund, with regard to the redeemed shares, from the relevant redemption date. Redeeming shareholders and shareholders entitled to distributions

	will, from the redemption or distribution date, as appropriate, be unsecured creditors of the Target Fund, and will not benefit from any appreciation in the net asset value of the Target Fund or any other shareholder rights (including further dividend entitlement), with respect to the redemption or distribution amount. In the event of an insolvency of the Target Fund or the ICAV during this period, there is no guarantee that the Target Fund or ICAV will have sufficient funds to pay unsecured creditors in full. Redeeming shareholders and shareholders entitled to distributions should therefore ensure that any outstanding documentation and information is provided to the Administrator promptly. Failure to do so is at such shareholder's own risk.
Impact of Natural or Man-Made Disasters and Disease Epidemics	Certain regions are at risk of being affected by natural disasters or catastrophic natural events. Considering that the development of infrastructure, disaster management planning agencies, disaster response and relief sources, organised public funding for natural emergencies, and natural disaster early warning technology may be immature and unbalanced in certain countries, the natural disaster toll on an individual portfolio company or the broader local economic market may be significant. Prolonged periods may pass before essential communications, electricity and other power sources are restored and operations of the portfolio company can be resumed. The Target Fund's investments could also be at risk in the event of such a disaster. The magnitude of future economic repercussions of natural disasters may also be unknown, may delay the Target Fund's ability to invest in certain companies, and may ultimately prevent any such investment entirely. Investments may also be negatively affected by man-made disasters. Publicity of man-made disasters may have a significant negative impact on overall consumer confidence, which in turn may materially and adversely affect the performance of the Target Fund's investments, whether or not such investments are involved in such man-made disaster. Outbreaks of infectious diseases may also have a negative impact on the performance of the Target Fund. For example, an infectious respiratory disease caused by a novel coronavirus known as COVID-19 detected in December 2019 gave rise to a global pandemic. This pandemic adversely affected the economies of many

	nations globally, negatively affecting the performance of individual companies and capital markets. Future epidemics and pandemics could have similar effects, and the extent of their impact cannot be foreseen at the present time. Moreover, the impact of infectious diseases in certain developing or emerging market countries may be more severe due to less established healthcare systems, as was evident with COVID-19. Health crises caused by infectious diseases can exacerbate existing political, social, and economic risks in these countries leading to prolonged recovery periods and greater investment risks in these regions. The long-term effects of such outbreaks may include increased volatility as investors react to uncertainty and rapidly changing conditions and potential losses in the value of investments. Governments and regulatory bodies may implement new policies and regulations in response to health crises, which can impact various industries and investment strategies. These responses can include fiscal stimulus, changes in healthcare policies, and adjustments to trade and travel regulations.
Recent Market Events	Periods of market volatility may occur in response to various political, social and economic events both within and outside of the US. These conditions have resulted in, and in many cases continue to result in, greater price volatility, less liquidity, widening credit spreads and a lack of price transparency, with many securities remaining illiquid and of uncertain value. Such market conditions may adversely affect the Target Fund, including by making valuation of some of the Target Fund's securities uncertain and/or result in sudden and significant valuation increases or declines in the Target Fund's holdings. If there is a significant decline in the value of the Target Fund's portfolio, this may impact the asset coverage levels for any outstanding leverage the Target Fund may have. Risks resulting from any future debt or other economic crisis could also have a detrimental impact on the global economic recovery, the financial condition of financial institutions and the Target Fund's business, financial condition and results of operation. Market and economic disruptions have affected, and may in the future affect, consumer confidence levels and spending, personal bankruptcy rates, levels of incurrence and default on consumer debt and home prices, among other factors. To the extent uncertainty regarding the US or global

	economy negatively impacts consumer confidence and consumer credit factors, the Target Fund's business, financial condition and results of operations could be significantly and adversely affected. Downgrades to the credit ratings of major banks could result in increased borrowing costs for such banks and negatively affect the broader economy. Moreover, Federal Reserve policy, including with respect to certain interest rates, may also adversely affect the value, volatility and liquidity of dividend- and interest-paying securities. Market volatility, rising interest rates and/or unfavourable economic conditions could impair the Target Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Note: The abovementioned risks which Sophisticated Investors should consider before investing into the Fund should not be considered to be an exhaustive list. Sophisticated Investors should be aware that investments in the Fund may expose the Sophisticated Investors to other risks of an exceptional nature from time to time.

Risk Management Strategy

Risk management of the Fund forms an integral part of the investment process. The Fund's portfolio is constructed and managed within pre-determined guidelines including risk returns trade-off, which will be reviewed periodically by the Manager. Assessment of risk is an important part of the asset allocation process. The investment team of the Manager has the discretion to select instruments / securities from the authorised investment list.

In respect of liquidity risk management, the Manager identifies, monitors and mitigates liquidity risks of the Fund on an on-going basis to ensure that the liquidity profile of the Fund's investments is able to comply with the SC's regulator requirement to meet redemption proceeds within a stipulated period. In doing so, the Manager will consider factors which include liquidity of the Fund's holdings, any investor concentration and the Fund's ability to respond to any sizeable redemptions, if any.

The Manager may combine the following liquidity management tools:

- Borrowing of up to 10% of the Fund's NAV from financial institutions. Please refer to Section 7.7 Borrowing / Financing on page 101 for further information.
- Suspension of dealing of units of the Fund (due to exceptional circumstances, where there is good and sufficient reason to do so, considering the interests of Unit Holders) as a last resort after all other liquidity risk management tools have been exhausted. Any redemption request received by us during the suspension period will only be accepted and processed on the next Business Day after the cessation of suspension of the Fund. Please refer to Section 7.7 Temporary Suspension of Determination of NAV and of the Issue, Switching and Redemption of Units on page 99 for further information.

6 FEES, CHARGES AND EXPENSES

Unless stated otherwise, all fees, charges and/or expenses disclosed in the Information Memorandum are exclusive by way of example and not limitation; goods and services tax, value added tax, consumption tax, levies, duties and other taxes as may be imposed by the Government of Malaysia from time to time (collectively known as “Taxes”). If these fees, charges and/or expenses are subject to any Taxes, such Taxes shall be borne and payable by the Unit Holders and/or the Fund (as the case may be) at the prevailing rate, including any increase or decrease to the rate, in addition to the fees, charges and/or expenses stated herein.

6.1 Charges

This table describes the charges that you may **directly** incur when you buy or redeem units of the Fund *(rounded to 2 decimal points)*:

<table>
<tr><td>Entry Charge</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Distribution Channel</th><th>Entry Charge</th></tr>
<tr><td>Direct Sales</td><td>Up to 5.00% of the NAV per unit of the Class(es).</td></tr>
<tr><td>IUTA</td><td>Up to 5.00% of the NAV per unit of the Class(es).</td></tr>
</table>
There will be no entry charge for all employees of AMMB Holdings Berhad and its subsidiaries.
Note: All entry charges will be rounded up to two (2) decimal points. Sophisticated Investors are advised that they may negotiate for lower entry charge prior to the conclusion of sales. The Manager reserves the right to waive or reduce the entry charge from time to time at its absolute discretion.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exit Penalty</td><td>There will be no exit penalty for this Fund.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other Charges</td><td>
Other direct charges that you may incur are as follows:
Transfer Fee
Nil.
Bank Charges or Fees
Bank charges or fees, if any, will be borne by you.
</td></tr>
</table>

	Switching Fee For switches between any of the funds managed by the Manager, Unit Holders will be charged on the differences of entry charge between funds switched, which is up to a maximum of 6.00% of NAV per unit of the fund switched into. No entry charge will be imposed if the fund to be switched into has a lower entry charge. However, the Manager has the discretion to waive or reduce the switching fee.

6.2 Ongoing Fees and Expenses

Due to the multiple Classes in the Fund, the fees and expenses for the Fund are apportioned based on the size of the Class relative to the whole Fund. This means the multi-class ratio ("MCR") is calculated by taking the "Opening Value of a Class" for a particular day and dividing it with the "Opening Value of the Fund" for that same valuation 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 USD100 million and the size of the USD Class is 40%, RM-Hedged Class is 30%, RM Class is 15% and AUD-Hedged Class is 15% of the Fund, the ratio of the apportionment based on the percentage will be 40:30:15:15 (USD:RM-Hedged:RM: AUD-Hedged) i.e. 40% being borne by USD Class, 30% being borne by RM-Hedged Class, 15% being borne by RM Class and AUD-Hedged Class respectively.

"Opening Value of the Fund" refers to the NAV of the Fund before income and expenses.

"Opening Value of a Class" refers to the NAV of a Class before income and expenses.

The fees and expenses that you may **indirectly** incur are as follows.

(a) Annual Management Fee

An annual management fee of up to 1.80% p.a. of the Fund's NAV is charged and then apportioned to each Class based on the MCR. The management fee is calculated on a daily basis and will be paid monthly to us.

As this Fund invests in shares of the Target Fund, any management fee charged by the Target Fund in relation to the Fund's investments in the Target Fund will be payable from the above management fee. Accordingly, there is no double charging of management fee. This means that Unit Holders will incur only one management fee and only at the Fund's level.

An illustration of the calculation and apportionment of the daily management fee is as follows:

Assuming a total fund size of USD100 million and investments have been made in USD Class, RM-Hedged Class, RM Class and AUD-Hedged Class, then the daily accrued management fee for the day would be:

	USD
Investment in the Target Fund	85,000,000.00
Other investments (deposits and money market instruments)	15,000,000.00
NAV (before fees)	100,000,000.00

Management fee for the day:	
[(Investment in the Target Fund + Deposits and money market instruments) x 1.80%] ÷ Number of days in a year	
1. Charged by the Target Fund:	
= (USD85,000,000.00 x 0.90%) ÷ 365	2,095.89
2. Charged by the Fund:	
a. Investment in the Target Fund	
= (USD85,000,000.00 x 0.90%) ÷ 365	2,095.89
b. Deposits and money market instruments	
= (USD15,000,000.00 x 1.80%) ÷ 365	739.73
c. = 2,095.89 + 739.73	2,835.62

Class-level apportionment (assumed ratio: USD:RM-Hedged:RM:AUD-Hedged, 40:30:15:15)	
USD Class	1,134.25
RM-Hedged Class	850.69
RM Class	425.34
AUD-Hedged Class	425.34
Total	**2,835.62**

Note: rounded to 2 decimal points

(b) Annual Trustee Fee

The Trustee is entitled to an annual trustee fee for acting as trustee for the Fund. This fee is calculated daily and paid monthly. The trustee fee is up to 0.05% p.a. of the NAV of the Fund (excluding foreign sub-custodian fee and charges, where applicable). An illustration of the trustee fee per day is as follows:

Assuming the NAV of the Fund is USD100 million and the trustee fee is 0.05% p.a. of the NAV of the Fund, then the daily accrued trustee fee would be:

	USD
Trustee's fee for the day charged to the Fund:	
(NAV of the Fund x Trustee fee) ÷ Number of days in a year	
= (USD100,000,000.00 x 0.05%) ÷ 365*	136.99

Class-level apportionment (assumed ratio: USD:RM-Hedged:RM:AUD-Hedged, 40:30:15:15)	
USD Class	54.79
RM-Hedged Class	41.10
RM Class	20.55
AUD-Hedged Class	20.55
Total	**136.99**

* In the event of a leap year, the trustee fee will be divided by 366 days.
Note: rounded to 2 decimal points

(c) Fund Expenses

The Manager and the Trustee may be reimbursed out of the Fund for any cost reasonably incurred in the administration of the Fund. The Fund's expenses currently include but are not limited to audit fees, tax agent's fees, printing and postages of annual and quarterly reports, bank charges, remuneration and out of pocket expenses of the person(s) or members of the committee undertaking an oversight function of the Fund, lodgement fees for Fund's reports, outsourced fund accounting fee, foreign custodians' charges (if any) in respect of any foreign investments of the Fund, fees paid to brokers or dealers (if any) and other expenses as permitted by the Deed.

THERE ARE FEES AND CHARGES INVOLVED AND SOPHISTICATED INVESTORS ARE ADVISED TO CONSIDER THEM BEFORE INVESTING IN THE FUND. YOU SHOULD NOT MAKE PAYMENT IN CASH TO A UNIT TRUST CONSULTANT OR ISSUE A CHEQUE IN THE NAME OF A UNIT TRUST CONSULTANT.

7 TRANSACTION INFORMATION

7.1 Valuation of Assets

In undertaking any of its investments, the Manager will ensure that all the assets of the Fund are valued at fair value in compliance with the SC Guidelines and relevant laws at all times. Investments of the Fund are valued in accordance to the following:

i. CIS
The value of any investment in unlisted CIS shall be determined by reference to the last published repurchase price.

ii. Deposits
The value of any deposits placed with financial institutions shall be determined on each Business Day, with reference to the principal value of such investments and the accrued income for the relevant period.

iii. Money Market Instruments
Investments in money market instruments such as bankers' acceptance and negotiable certificate of deposits financial institutions are valued each day by reference to the value of such investments and the interests accrued thereon for the relevant period. Investments in instruments such as commercial papers are valued on daily basis using the fair value prices which are obtained from the recognized source i.e., Bond Pricing Agency Malaysia.

iv. Derivatives
The valuation is based on marked to market prices. The methods or bases of valuation will have to be verified by the auditor of the Fund and approved by the Trustee.

7.2 Pricing and Valuation Points

The Fund adopts a single pricing policy i.e. subscription and redemption of units will be carried out at the NAV per unit. The valuation point of the Fund will be on daily basis (e.g. each Business Day).

The Fund also adopts forward pricing which means price for units will be calculated at the next valuation point.

Valuation point refers to such time(s) on a Business Day as may be decided by the Manager wherein the NAV per unit of the relevant Class(es) is calculated. Since the Fund may invest in foreign markets, the valuation of the Class(es) will be carried out on the next Business Day (T+1) by 5.00 p.m. This is to cater for the currency translation of the Target Fund to the Class(es)'s base currency based on the bid exchange rate quoted by Bloomberg/Reuters at 4.00 pm (UK time) which is equivalent to 11.00 pm or 12.00 am midnight (Malaysian time) on the same day, or such other time as stipulated in the Investment Management Standards issued by the FiMM.

A Sophisticated Investor will buy units at the NAV per unit of the relevant Class as at the next valuation point after an instruction for purchase is received plus applicable entry charge of the Class; and redemption will be calculated based on the NAV per unit of the relevant Class as at the next valuation point after an instruction for redemption is received.

Incorrect Pricing

In the event of any incorrect valuation or pricing of units of the Class(es), the Manager shall take immediate remedial action to rectify the incorrect valuation or pricing. Where the incorrect valuation or pricing:

(i) is equal or more than zero point five per centum (0.50%) of the NAV per unit of the relevant Class(es); and
(ii) the total impact on an individual account is more than RM 10.00 or its foreign currency equivalent in absolute amount.

then the Manager shall reimburse the relevant Class and/or the affected Unit Holder in the following manner:

(a) where the error is as a result of over valuation (i.e. the price quoted is higher than the actual price), the Manager shall reimburse:
    (i) the relevant Class (for the difference between the redemption amount paid out by the relevant Class and the amount per the amended valuation); and/or
    (ii) the Unit Holders (for the difference between the value of subscription amount paid by the Unit Holder and the amount per the amended valuation).

(b) where the error is as a result of under valuation (i.e. the price quoted is lower than the actual price), the Manager shall reimburse:
    (i) the relevant Class (for the difference between the value of subscription amount paid by the Unit Holder and the amount per the amended valuation); and/or
    (ii) the Unit Holders (for the difference between the redemption amount paid out by the relevant Class and the amount per the amended valuation).

Subject to any regulatory requirements, the Manager shall have the right to amend, vary or revise the above said limits or threshold from time to time.

Policy on Rounding Adjustment

The NAV per unit for the Fund is rounded to four (4) decimal points. Redemption proceeds, units created, fees and charges are rounded to two (2) decimal points.

NAV per unit of the Class(es)

Due to the multiple Classes in the Fund, the valuation of the Fund will be done in the Fund's base currency i.e. USD. As such, all assets and/or cash that are not denominated in USD will be converted to USD for valuation purposes. The foreign exchange rate used for this purpose shall be based on the bid exchange rate quoted by Bloomberg/Reuters at 4.00 pm (UK time) which is equivalent to 11.00 pm or 12.00 am midnight (Malaysian time) on the same day, or such other time as stipulated in the Investment Management Standards issued by the FiMM.

Illustration:

The following is a hypothetical example of the computation of the NAV per unit in Class currency at each valuation point based on the Multi Class Fund ("MCF") Ratio with the assumption that the investment has been made in RM-Hedged Class and USD Class:

"Opening Value of the Fund" refers to the NAV of the Fund before income and expenses.

"Opening Value of a Class" refers to the NAV of a Class before income and expenses.

		Fund (USD) Total	RM-Hedged Class	USD Class
Valuation 1 – by 4.00pm				
Sales amount received	A		RM24,000,000.00	USD10,000,000.00
NAV per unit	B		RM1.0200	USD1.0000
Units in Circulation	C=A÷B		23,529,411.76	10,000,000.00
Foreign exchange ("FX") translation on Day 1 (FX as per valuation date – as per FIMM FX guidelines)	D		0.25	1.00
Value of the Fund (USD)	E=A×D	USD16,000,000.00	USD6,000,000.00	USD10,000,000.00
Valuation 2				
Opening Value of the Fund (USD)	E	USD16,000,000.00	USD6,000,000.00	USD10,000,000.00
Multi Class Fund (MCF) Ratio^	F	100%	37.5%	62.5%
Add: Income (USD) (Proportionate based on MCF Ratio^)	G	USD15,000.00	USD5,625.00	USD9,375.00
Less: Administration expenses (USD)	H	(USD1,000.00)	(USD375.00)	(USD625.00)

(Proportionate based on MCF Ratio^)				
NAV before management fee and trustee fee for the day	**I=E+G-H**	**USD16,014,000.00**	**USD6,005,250.00**	**USD10,008,750.00**
- investment in Target Fund (85% of NAV)	J=I×85%	USD13,611,900.00		
- investment in deposits and money market instruments (15% of NAV)	K=I×15%	USD2,402,100.00		
<u>Class expenses</u>				
Management fee (% p.a.)				
- charged on investment in Target Fund	L	0.90%		
- charged on deposits and money market instruments	M	1.80%		
Management fee for the day (USD) (Proportionate based on MCF Ratio^)	$N=\frac{(J\times L)+(K\times M)}{365}$	(454.10)	(170.29)	(283.81)
Trustee fee (% p.a.)	P	0.05%		
Trustee fee for the day (USD) (Proportionate based on MCF Ratio^)	$Q=\frac{(I\times P)}{365\times F}$	(21.94)	(8.23)	(13.71)
NAV	S=I-N-Q	**USD16,013,523.96**	**USD6,005,071.48**	**USD10,008,452.48**
Units in Circulation	**C**		**23,529,411.76**	**10,000,000.00**
NAV per unit in Base Currency (USD)	T=S÷C		**USD0.2552**	**USD1.0008**
FX translation on Day 2 (FX as per valuation date – as per FIMM FX guidelines)	U		0.27	1.00
NAV per unit in Class currency	T÷U		**RM0.9452**	**USD1.0008**
Sales/(Redemption) amount received for Day 2	V		RM2,000,000.00	(USD500,000.00)
FX translation on Day 2 (FX as per	W		0.27	1.00

valuation date – as per FIMM FX guidelines)				
Value of the sales/redemption (USD)	X=V×W	USD40,000.00	USD540,000.00	(USD500,000.00)
Value of the Fund (USD)	Y=S+X	USD16,053,523.96	USD6,545,071.48	USD9,508,352.48
Valuation 3				
Opening Value of the Fund (USD)	**Y**	**USD16,053,523.96**	**USD6,545,071.48**	**USD9,508,352.48**

Note: ^ MCF Ratio is apportioned based on the size of the Class relative to the whole Fund. This means the MCF Ratio is calculated by taking the Opening Value of a Class divided by the Opening Value of the Fund. This apportionment is expressed as a ratio and calculated as a percentage.

Making an investment

Assuming that a Sophisticated Investor wants to invest RM10,000 in the RM Class of the Fund and the NAV per unit is RM1.0000 and entry charge is 5.00% of the NAV per unit of the RM Class. The Sophisticated Investor will need to pay the amount as illustrated below to the Manager:

Items		RM / Units	Explanation
(a)	Amount to be invested (investment amount)	RM10,000	
(b)	Units issued to Sophisticated Investor	10,000 units	RM10,000/ RM1.0000 per unit
(c)	Entry charge incurred by Sophisticated Investor	RM500	10,000 units x RM1.0000 x 5.00%
(d)	Amount payable by Sophisticated Investor	RM10,500	RM10,000 + RM500

Redeeming an investment

Assuming that a Sophisticated Investor wishes to redeem 10,000 units from the RM Class of the Fund and the NAV per unit of the RM Class is RM1.0005 with no exit penalty. Hence, the total amount payable to the Sophisticated Investor is RM10,005 as illustrated below:

Items		RM / Units	Explanation
(i)	Units redeemed	10,000 units	

(ii)	Amount payable to Sophisticated Investor	RM10,005	10,000 units x RM1.0005
(iii)	Exit penalty incurred by Sophisticated Investor	RM0	10,000 units x RM1.0005 x 0.00%
(iv)	Amount payable to Sophisticated Investor	RM10,005	RM10,005 – RM0

7.3 Making an Investment

<table>
<tr><td>Minimum Initial Investment</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>RM Class</td><td>RM5,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>RM-Hedged Class</td><td>RM5,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>USD Class</td><td>USD1,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>AUD-Hedged Class</td><td>AUD1,000</td></tr>
</table>
Note: The Manager reserves the right to change the stipulated amount from time to time. You may request for a lower amount subject to the Manager’s discretion to accept.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum Additional Investment</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>RM Class</td><td>RM1,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>RM-Hedged Class</td><td>RM1,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>USD Class</td><td>USD1,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>AUD-Hedged Class</td><td>AUD1,000</td></tr>
</table>
Note: The Manager reserves the right to change the stipulated amount from time to time. You may request for a lower amount subject to the Manager’s discretion to accept.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Step 1
Eligibility</td><td>
Individual Sophisticated Investors
<u>For a single applicant</u>
The applicant must be eighteen (18) years of age and above who are not US Persons.

<u>For joint applicants</u>
The first name applicant must be eighteen (18) years of age and above who are not US Persons. The joint applicant can be of any age.

Non-Individual or Corporate Investors
</td></tr>
</table>

	Companies, co-operatives, societies, sole proprietors, institutions, etc. *Notes:* (1) The Manager has the right to reject any application by a US Person. However, if you are investing through our appointed distributor who operates under a nominee system of ownership, kindly consult the respective distributor accordingly. (2) If a Unit Holder is a US Person or subsequently becomes a US Person and such fact comes to the attention of the Manager: a) The Manager is entitled to act in accordance with FATCA, relevant laws, rules, regulations, notes and circulars issued by the relevant authorities from time to time including but not limited to withholding such amount of the income derived from the units held by such US Person (if any); and b) The Manager shall by a notice in writing to that US Person require him / her to either redeem all the units of the Fund or transfer all the units of the Fund to a non-US Person within thirty (30) days from the date of the notice. Upon expiry of thirty (30) days from the date of such notice, the Manager reserves the right to compulsorily redeem all the units held by such US Person.
Step 2 **Forms To Be Completed and Documents Required**	**For initial investment:** (1) A full set of account opening form; (2) Proof of payment; (3) Suitability assessment form; (4) Personal Data Protection Act consent form (if applicable); (5) FATCA and CRS documentation: a) Self-certification by individual / entity; b) W-8BEN / W-8BEN-E Form (if applicable); and c) W-9 Form (if applicable); and (6) Additional documents requested by the Manager (if applicable). ***Individual investors / joint holders***

	For a single applicant, photocopy of National Registration Identity Card (NRIC) for Malaysian or passport for foreigner. For joint applicant, photocopy of NRIC for Malaysian or passport for foreigner of first named joint applicant and the subsequent named joint applicant. ***Non-individual / corporate investors*** (1) Copy of NRIC / passport of all authorised signatory(ies); (2) Copy of NRIC / passport of directors / shareholders / partners; (3) A certified true copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, business registration documents, certificate of registration or its equivalent; (4) A certified true copy of Form 24 and 49 or its equivalent; (5) An original / extract copy of a board resolution approving investments in the Fund or its equivalent; (6) List of authorised personnel to effect any instructions pertaining to the Fund if the list of authorised personnel is not mentioned in the board resolution or its equivalent; (7) A copy of the latest audited financial statement of accounts; (8) Any other approvals required from relevant authorities; and (9) Any other documents requested by the Manager. **For additional investment:** (1) Transaction form or letter of instruction (for non-individual or corporate investors only); and (2) Proof of payment.
Step 3 **Manner of Payment and Delivery**	Upon clearance based on our "Know-Your-Customer" ("KYC") policy, you can deposit payment into our account upon being advised by us. Your application will be accepted and shall be processed based on the net amount received. If you deposit payment into our account without notifying us, we reserve the right to reject your application and hold such amount until claimed.

	Payments can be made by depositing payment into our account using either cheque, bank draft or telegraphic transfer payable to: "**AmFunds Management Berhad – Trust A/C**" **For individual investors and joint holders:** You are advised to write your name, NRIC / passport number and contact number at the back of the cheque or bank draft. **For non-individual and corporate investors:** You are advised to write your company name, registration number and contact number at the back of the cheque or bank draft. You can submit the application with complete documentation (including the proof of payment) and payment to us or submit the same to any of our appointed distributors. If we do not receive complete documentation with the payment, we reserve the right to reject the application. If you deposit payment into our account and do not notify or provide us with the complete documentation, we shall reject your application and hold such amount until claimed. Sales of units will be processed upon receipt of complete documentation and proof of payment. We reserve the right to vary the manner of payment from time to time and shall be communicated to you. *Note: Where payment is by cheque, the cheque must be issued by the Sophisticated Investor. In the case of bank draft, a copy of the application for the bank draft as approved by the relevant bank must be submitted with the bank draft.* ***Any payment from third party other than the Sophisticated Investor will be rejected.***
Processing an Application / Cut-off Time	• If an application with complete documentation is accepted by the Manager or our appointed distributors **before 4.00 p.m.** on a Business Day, it will be processed at the closing NAV per unit of the same Business Day. • If an application with complete documentation is accepted by the Manager or our appointed distributors **after 4.00 p.m.** on a Business Day or on a non-Business Day, it will be processed at the closing NAV per unit of the next Business Day.

	Notes: • *The Manager reserves the right to reject any application that is unclear, incomplete and/or not accompanied by the required documents or proof of payment. Incomplete applications will not be processed until all the necessary information has been received.* • *You should note that different distributors may have different cut-off times in respect of receiving application request. You are advised to contact the relevant distributors to obtain further information and should check with the relevant distributors on their cut-off time in respect of receiving application request.*
Cooling-off Right	Not applicable for this Fund.
Confirmation of an Application	You shall be issued a transaction advice within two (2) weeks of us processing your application. No certificates are issued. Instead, your details are entered into the register of Unit Holders, which is kept at our head office and can be inspected during business hours.
Miscellaneous Application Information	You will be responsible for all losses and expenses of the Fund in the event of any failure to make payments according to the procedures outlined in this Information Memorandum. Such losses and expenses shall be deducted by the Manager from your account with us. We reserve the right to reject any application. We also reserve the right to change or discontinue any of our application procedures.

SOPHISTICATED INVESTORS ARE ADVISED NOT TO MAKE PAYMENT IN CASH TO ANY INDIVIDUAL AGENT WHEN PURCHASING UNITS OF THE FUND.

7.4 Making Redemptions

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Minimum Redemption / Switching</td><td>RM Class</td><td rowspan="4">1,000 units</td></tr>
<tr><td>RM-Hedged Class</td></tr>
<tr><td>USD Class</td></tr>
<tr><td>AUD-Hedged Class</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Note: The Manager reserves the right to change the stipulated unit from time to time. You may request for a lower amount subject to the Manager’s discretion to accept.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Holding / Balance</td>
<td>
<table>
<tr><td>RM Class</td><td rowspan="4">1,000 units</td></tr>
<tr><td>RM-Hedged Class</td></tr>
<tr><td>USD Class</td></tr>
<tr><td>AUD-Hedged Class</td></tr>
</table>

Note: The Manager reserves the right to change the stipulated unit from time to time. You may request for a lower amount subject to the Manager’s discretion to accept.
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forms To Be Completed</td>
<td>(1) Transaction form signed by individual Unit Holder(s)/ authorised signatory(ies); or
(2) Letter of instruction (for non-individual or corporate investors only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submission of Redemption Request /
Cut-off Time</td>
<td>Redemption request can be made on any Business Day by completing the transaction form or letter of instructions.

• If a redemption request with complete documentation is accepted by the Manager or our appointed distributors before 4.00 p.m. on a Business Day, it will be processed at the closing NAV per unit of the same Business Day.
• If a redemption request with complete documentation is accepted by the Manager or our appointed distributors after 4.00 p.m. on a Business Day or on a non-Business Day, it will be processed at the closing NAV per unit of the next Business Day.

Notes:
• The Manager reserves the right to reject any application that is unclear, incomplete and/or not accompanied by the required documents. Incomplete applications will not be processed until all the necessary information has been received.
• You should note that different distributors may have different cut-off times in respect of receiving redemption request. You are advised to contact the relevant distributors to obtain further information in respect of redemption request.
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment of Redemption Proceeds</td>
<td>Within five (5) Business Days of receiving the redemption proceeds from Target Fund provided that receipt of complete documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manner of Payment</td>
<td>Redemption proceeds will be made in the currencies which the units are denominated and will be paid to a bank account (active account) held in your own name or</td>
</tr>
</table>

	the first named Unit Holder (for joint account) either by telegraphic transfer, cheque or bank draft. *Note: We reserve the right to vary the manner of payment from time to time and shall be communicated to you.*
Miscellaneous Redemption Information and Limitations of the Fund	We reserve the right to defer the calculation of redemption price with the consent of the Trustee (or as permitted by the SC) after receiving the redemption request if in our judgment, an earlier payment would adversely affect the Fund.

No redemption will be paid in cash under any circumstances.

7.5 Distribution Payment

Distribution Policy	Subject to availability of income, distribution (if any) is incidental. *Note: The Manager reserves the right to vary the frequency and/or amount of distribution for each of the Classes.*
Mode of Distribution	(a) <u>Reinvest distribution</u> Distribution will be automatically reinvested into Unit Holder's account with us at no cost, based on the NAV per unit of the relevant Class at the end of the Business Day of the distribution date. (b) <u>Receive distribution</u> Instruct us to deposit the distribution earned into a bank account held in Unit Holder's own name or the first named Unit Holder (for joint account). *Notes:* - *If distribution earned does not exceed three hundred (300) in the currency denomination of the respective Class(es), it will be automatically reinvested.* - *If Unit Holders do not elect the mode of distribution in the account opening form or transaction form and if distribution is paid, such will be automatically reinvested in the form of units at no cost, based on the NAV per unit of each Classes at the end of the Business Day of the distribution date.*

UNIT PRICES AND DISTRIBUTIONS PAYABLE, IF ANY, MAY GO DOWN AS WELL AS UP.

7.6 Unclaimed Moneys

Any moneys payable to you which remains unclaimed (hereinafter referred to as "unclaimed amount") for a period of not less than two (2) years from the date of payment or such other period as may be prescribed by the Unclaimed Moneys Act 1965 (revised 1989) will be paid to Registrar of Unclaimed Moneys in accordance with the requirements of the said Act. Thereafter, all claims need to be made to the Registrar of Unclaimed Moneys.

Unit Holders may claim the unclaimed amount from the Registrar of Unclaimed Moneys.

7.7 Other Relevant Information When Making an Investment

Switching Facility

Switching between funds managed by AFM
Unit Holders are only allowed to switch to other funds where the currency denomination is the same as the Class of the Fund switched out. For switches between any of the funds managed by the Manager, Unit Holders will be charged on the differences of the entry charge between funds switched, which is up to a maximum of 6.00% of NAV per unit of the fund switched into. No entry charge will be imposed if the fund to be switched into has a lower entry charge. However, the Manager has the discretion to waive or reduce the switching fee.

Switching between Class(es) of the Fund
Unit Holders are allowed to switch between Class(es) of the Fund, provided that the Class(es) is denominated in the same currency.

Please note that the price of the Fund to be switched out and the price of another Fund to be switched into may be of different days.

Transfer Facility

Transfer of the Fund's units is allowed except to the US person.

You can transfer all or some of your investments to another Sophisticated Investor by completing a transfer form and signed by both parties (transferor and transferee). A full set of account opening document is also required to be filled by the transferee if he/she is a new investor to the Manager.

We may, at our absolute discretion without giving any reason, refuse to register a transfer.

Temporary Suspension of Determination of NAV and of the Issue, Switching and Redemption of Units

The Manager may suspend the determination of the NAV of units in the Class(es), the issue of units, switching of units and the redemption of units in the following circumstances:

(a) during any period when the market on which a material part of the investments of the Fund is closed, or during which dealings are substantially suspended or restricted;

(b) during the existence of any state of affairs which constitutes an emergency as a result of which disposal of investments of the Fund is not possible;

(c) during any breakdown in the means of communication normally employed in determining the price of the Fund's investments in any market;

(d) when for any other reason the prices of any investments owned by the Fund cannot promptly or accurately be ascertained;

(e) during any period when remittance of monies which will or may be involved in the realization of or in the payment for any of the Fund's investments cannot, in the opinion of the Manager, be carried out at normal rates of exchange;

(f) in the event of the publication of a notice convening a Unit Holders' meeting if the meeting is convened as a result of exceptional circumstances (where the market value or fair value of a material portion of the Fund's assets cannot be determined);

(g) during any period when the dealing in the Target Fund is suspended or payment is deferred; or

(h) if, as a result of exceptional circumstances, including but not limited to severe market dislocation, systemic financial events, or the suspension, deferral or restriction of dealings in a target fund or underlying investment in which the Fund has invested, the valuation or disposal of a material portion of the Fund's assets cannot reasonably be carried out, and the Manager reasonably determines that proceeding with the processing of redemption requests would materially prejudice the interests of the Unit Holders as a whole.

All Unit Holders including those who have requested for subscription and/or switching and/or redemption of their units will be notified in writing of any such suspension of the right to subscribe, to switch or to require redemption of units and will be promptly notified upon cessation of such suspension. Any suspension shall be effected in accordance with the provisions of the Deed.

Any redemption request received by us during the suspension period will only be accepted and processed on the next Business Day after the cessation of suspension of the Fund.

Customer Identification Program / Anti-Money Laundering

We and/or our appointed distributors are required to comply with all applicable laws and regulation in relation to anti-money laundering, counter terrorism financing, anti-restricted activity financing and counter proliferation financing.

As part of these obligations, we may, at the time an application is made or at any time thereafter, request such information and documentation as may be necessary to verify the identity of an investor, beneficial ownership, source of funds and source of wealth, or to comply with ongoing due diligence and regulatory requirements. Failure to provide the required information or documentation may result in the rejection of an application, restrictions being placed on transactions or redemptions, or the termination of the investment.

In circumstances where required information is not provided or where verification cannot be satisfactorily completed, we and/or our appointed distributors reserve the right to refuse to accept a subscription application or to delay or decline the processing of redemption requests. In the case of a subscription application, any monies received will be returned to the account from which the monies were originally debited, without interest or profit. In the case of a redemption request, the relevant units will not be redeemed until the necessary requirements have been satisfied.

Where required under applicable laws and regulations, we shall report suspicious transactions or other matters to the relevant authorities.

We and/or our appointed distributors have established and maintain know-your-customer ("KYC") policies and procedures, which include measures to identify and verify the investors through appropriate documentation, such as identity cards, passports, constituent documents or any other official documents, as applicable.

For corporate investors, the required information may include, without limitation, details of the company's incorporation, principal place of business, nature of business, source of funds and/or assets, information on the ownership and control structure of the company, including the identity of its ultimate beneficial owner(s), as well as identification documents of directors, shareholders, partners or authorised signatories, relevant board resolutions, and details of authorised account operators, in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements.

If you invest in the Fund through a distributor, the distributor may be required to provide additional information to us, including details of ultimate beneficial owners or beneficiaries investing in the Fund. Failure to provide such information may result in the rejection or delay of subscription or redemption requests until the required information is received.

These measures are implemented to safeguard the integrity of the financial system and to prevent the misuse of the Fund for unlawful activities.

Rebates and Soft Commission

The Manager will not retain any rebate from, or otherwise share in any commission with, any broker, dealer in consideration of directing dealings in the assets of the Fund. Any rebate or shared commission received in connection with transactions effected for the Fund will be credited to the account of the Fund and will form part of the Fund's assets, subject to applicable laws, regulations and the requirements of the SC.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Manager may receive and retain soft commissions provided by any broker or dealer in connection with transactions effected for the Fund, provided that:

(i) the soft commissions bring direct benefit or advantage to the management of the Fund and may include research and advisory-related goods and services that assist the Manager in the investment-management and decision-making process;
(ii) any dealing with the broker or dealer is executed on terms that are the most favourable and reasonably available for the Fund;
(iii) the availability of soft commissions is not the sole or primary purpose for performing or arranging transactions with the broker or dealer; and
(iv) the Manager will not enter into unnecessary trades or excessive transactions for the purpose of obtaining or qualifying for soft commissions.

Details of the soft commissions received, where required, will be disclosed in the Fund's annual report.

Borrowing / Financing

The Fund is prohibited from borrowing other assets (including borrowing of securities within the meaning of *Securities Borrowing and Lending Guidelines)* in connection with its activities. However, the Fund may borrow cash for the purpose of meeting repurchase requests for units of the Fund and for short-term bridging requirements. Such borrowings are subject to the following:

(a) the Fund's cash borrowing is only on a temporary basis and that the borrowings are not persistent;

(b) the borrowing period should not exceed one (1) month;

(c) the aggregate borrowings of the Fund should not exceed 10% of the Fund's NAV at the time the borrowing is incurred; and

(d) the Fund only borrows from financial institutions.

8 THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

8.1 Corporate Information of the Manager

The information relating to the Manager is available on our website at: www.aminvest.com/about-us/corporate-profile/amfunds-management-berhad.

8.2 Roles, Duties and Responsibilities of the Manager

The Manager is responsible for setting the investment policies and objective for the Fund. The Manager is also responsible for the promotion and administration of the Fund which include but not limited to issuing units, preparing and issuing Fund's offering document.

8.3 The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors ("Board"), of which at least one-third (1/3) are independent members, exercise ultimate control over the operations of the company. The Board meets once every two (2) months to discuss and decide on business strategies, operational priorities and ways of managing risk within AFM.

The Board acts to ensure that investment risk and operational risk are monitored and managed. It also ensures that AFM's operations comply with regulations issued by the government and regulatory authorities

The list of Board members is available on our website at: www.aminvest.com/about-us/corporate-profile/amfunds-management-berhad.

8.4 Designated Fund Manager

Raymond Lew Wei Chien
The profile of Raymond Lew Wei Chien is available on our website at: www.aminvest.com/about-us/corporate-profile/amfunds-management-berhad.

8.5 Material Litigation

Information on all current material litigation and arbitration, including those pending and threatened which might materially affect the business and financial position of AFM is available on our website at: www.aminvest.com/about-us/corporate-profile/amfunds-management-berhad.

Note: Please refer to our website (www.aminvest.com) for further information on the Manager and other corporate information which may be updated from time to time.

9 THE TRUSTEE

9.1 Trustee

The Trustee is HSBC (Malaysia) Trustee Berhad (Registration No.: 193701000084 (1281-T)), a company incorporated in Malaysia since 1937 and registered as a trust company under the Trust Companies Act 1949 (Revised – 1973), with its registered address at Level 19, Menara IQ, Lingkaran TRX, 55188 Tun Razak Exchange, Kuala Lumpur.

9.2 Experience as Trustee

Since 1993, the Trustee has acquired experience in the administration of trusts and has been appointed as trustee for unit trust funds, exchange traded funds, wholesale funds and funds under private retirement scheme.

9.3 Duties and Responsibilities of the Trustee

The Trustee's main functions are to act as trustee and custodian of the assets of the Fund and to safeguard the interests of Unit Holders. In performing these functions, the Trustee has to exercise all due care, diligence and vigilance and is required to act in accordance with the provisions of the Deed, the CMSA and any applicable guidelines issued by the Securities Commission ("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, the CMSA and the Guidelines. In respect of monies paid by an investor for the application of Units, the Trustee's responsibility arises when the monies are received in the relevant account of the Trustee for the Fund and in respect of redemption, the Trustee's responsibility is discharged once it has paid the redemption amount to the Manager.

9.4 Trustee's Statement of Responsibility

The Trustee has given its willingness to assume the position as trustee of the Fund and all the obligations in accordance with the Deed, all relevant laws and rules of law. The Trustee shall be entitled to be indemnified out of the Fund against all losses, damages or expenses incurred by the Trustee in performing any of its duties or exercising any of its powers under the Deed in relation to the Fund. The right to indemnity shall not extend to loss occasioned by breach of trust, wilful default, negligence, fraud or failure to show the degree of care and diligence required of the Trustee having regard to the provisions of the Deed.

9.5 Trustee's Disclosure of Material Litigation and Arbitration

As at 31 May 2026, the Trustee is not engaged in any material litigation and arbitration, including those pending or threatened, and is not aware of any facts likely to give rise to any proceedings which might materially and adversely affect the business/financial position of the Trustee or any of its delegates.

9.6 Trustee's Delegates

The Trustee has appointed The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited as the custodian of both the local and foreign assets of the Fund. For quoted and unquoted local investments of the Fund, the assets are held through their nominee company, HSBC Nominees (Tempatan) Sdn Bhd and/or HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of HSBC Holdings Plc, the holding company of the HSBC Group. The custodian's comprehensive custody and clearing services cover traditional settlement processing and safekeeping as well as corporate related services including cash and security reporting, income collection and corporate events processing. All investments are registered in the name of the Trustee or to the order of the Trustee. The custodian acts only in accordance with instructions from the Trustee.

The Trustee shall be responsible for the acts and omissions of its delegate as though they were its own acts and omissions.

However, the Trustee is not liable for the acts, omissions or failure of third-party depository including central securities depositories or clearing and/or settlement systems in any circumstances.

Particulars of the Trustee's Delegate-

For foreign assets:
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
6/F, Tower 1,
HSBC Centre,
1 Sham Mong Road, Hong Kong.
Telephone No: (852) 2288 1111

For local assets:
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited (As Custodian) and assets held through HSBC Nominees (Tempatan) Sdn Bhd (Registration No.: 199301004117(258854-D))
Level 21, Menara IQ
Lingkaran TRX
55188 Tun Razak Exchange
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Telephone No: (603) 2075 3000
Fax No: (603) 8894 2588

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited (As Custodian) and assets held through HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad (Registration No.: 198401015221(127776-V))
Level 21, Menara IQ
Lingkaran TRX

55188 Tun Razak Exchange
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Telephone No: (603) 2075 3000
Fax No: (603) 8894 2588

9.7 Related party transactions

As the trustee and service provider for the Fund, there may be related party transactions involving or in connection with the Fund in the following events:

(a) where the Fund invests in instrument(s) offered by the related party of the Trustee (e.g. placement of monies, transferable securities, etc.);
(b) where the Fund is being distributed by the related party of the Trustee as institutional unit trust scheme adviser;
(c) where the assets of the Fund are being custodised by the related party of the Trustee both as sub-custodian and/or global custodian of the Fund (i.e. Trustee's delegate); and
(d) where the Fund obtains financing and/or hedging facilities as permitted under the Guidelines from the related party of the Trustee.

The Trustee has in place policies and procedures to deal with any conflict of interest situation. The Trustee will not make improper use of its position as the owner of the Fund's assets to gain, directly or indirectly, any advantage or cause detriment to the interests of Unit Holders.

Any related party transaction is to be made on terms which are best available to the Fund and which are not less favourable to the Fund than an arms-length transaction between independent parties.

Subject to any local regulations, the Trustee and/or its related group of companies may deal with each other, the Fund or any Unit Holder or enter into any contract or transaction with each other, the Fund or any Unit Holder or retain for its own benefit any profits or benefits derived from any such contract or transaction or act in the same or similar capacity in relation to any other scheme.

9.8 Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorism Financing Provisions

The Trustee has in place policies and procedures across the HSBC Group, which may exceed local regulations. Subject to any local regulations, the Trustee shall not be liable for any loss resulting from compliance of such policies, except in the case of negligence, wilful default or fraud of the Trustee.

9.9 Statement of Disclaimer

The Trustee is not liable for doing or failing to do any act for the purpose of complying with law, regulation or court orders.

9.10 Consent to Disclosure

The Trustee shall be entitled to process, transfer, release and disclose from time to time any information relating to the Fund, Manager and Unit Holders for purposes of performing its duties and obligations in accordance to the Deed, the CMSA, the Guidelines and any other legal and/or regulatory obligations such as conducting financial crime risk management, to the Trustee's parent company, subsidiaries, associate companies, affiliates, delegates, service providers, agents and any governing or regulatory authority, whether within or outside Malaysia (who may also subsequently process, transfer, release and disclose such information for any of the above mentioned purposes) on the basis that the recipients shall continue to maintain the confidentiality of information disclosed, as required by law, regulation or directive, or in relation to any legal action, or to any court, regulatory agency, government body or authority.

10 SALIENT TERMS OF THE DEED

Please note that if an investor invests through a distributor via a nominee system of ownership, the investor will not be deemed a Unit Holder under the Deed.

10.1 Rights and Liabilities of Unit Holders

A Sophisticated Investor is deemed to be a Unit Holder when units are issued upon the Manager accepting completed documentation with payment.

Each unit held in the Fund entitles a Unit Holder to an equal and proportionate beneficial interest in the Fund. However, a Unit Holder does not own or have a right to any particular asset held by the Fund and cannot participate in management decisions except in very limited circumstances as set out in the Deed.

As a Unit Holder, you have the right to:

(a) receive distribution (if any);
(b) have your units redeemed;
(c) transfer your units;
(d) participate in termination or winding up of the Fund;
(e) call, attend and vote at meetings of Unit Holders (the rules governing the holding of meetings are set out in the law and the Deed);
(f) receive statement of investments, annual and quarterly reports of the Fund; and
(g) exercise such other rights and privileges as provided for in the Deed.

The law and the Deed limit a Unit Holder's liability to the value of their investments in the Fund. Accordingly, if the Fund's liabilities exceed its assets, no Unit Holder by reason alone of being a Unit Holder, will be personally liable to indemnify the Trustee or the Manager or any of their respective creditors.

10.2 Fees and Charges Permitted by the Deed

The following are the maximum fees and charges as provided in the Deed:

Entry Charge	Up to 10.00% of the NAV per unit of the Class(es).
Annual Management Fee	Up to 5.00% p.a. of the NAV of the Class(es).
Annual Trustee Fee	Up to 0.10% p.a. of the NAV of the Fund (excluding foreign custodian fees and charges, where applicable).

The increase in the fees and charges can only be made in accordance with the Deed and the relevant laws. Any increase in the fees and/or the charges above the level disclosed in the Information Memorandum may be made provided that the maximum level stated in the Deed shall not be breached. Any increase in the fees or charges above the maximum level disclosed in the Deed shall require Unit Holders' approval at a duly convened Unit Holders' meeting and subsequently a supplemental deed and supplemental information memorandum or replacement information memorandum will be issued.

In the event of any increase in the fees and/or the charges above the level disclosed in the Information Memorandum and within the level disclosed in the Deed, a supplemental information memorandum or replacement information memorandum will be issued.

10.3 Permitted Expenses Payable out of the Fund

Only the expenses (or part thereof) which are directly related and necessary in operating and administering the Fund or each Class of units may be charged to the Fund or each Class of units respectively. As provided in the Deed, these would include (but are not limited to) the following:

(a) commissions / fees paid to brokers / dealers in effecting dealings in the investments of the Fund, shown on the contract notes or confirmation notes;
(b) taxes and other duties charged on the Fund by the government and/or other authorities;
(c) costs, fees and expenses properly incurred by the Auditor and tax agent of the Fund;
(d) fees for the valuation of any investment of the Fund;
(e) costs, fees and expenses incurred for any modification of the Deed save where such modification is for the benefit of the Manager and/or the Trustee;
(f) costs, fees and expenses incurred for any meeting of the Unit Holders save where such meeting is convened for the benefit of the Manager and/or the Trustee;
(g) costs, commissions, fees and expenses of the sale, purchase, insurance and any other dealing of any asset of the Fund;
(h) costs, fees and expenses incurred in engaging any specialist approved by the Trustee for investigating or evaluating any proposed investment of the Fund;
(i) costs, fees and expenses incurred in engaging any valuer, adviser (including but not limited to legal advisors / lawyers) or contractor for the benefit of the Fund;
(j) costs, fees and expenses incurred in the preparation and audit of the taxation, returns and accounts of the Fund;
(k) costs, fees and expenses incurred in the termination of the Fund or a Class of units or the removal or retirement of the Trustee or the Manager and the appointment of a new trustee or management company;
(l) costs, fees and expenses incurred in relation to any arbitration or other proceedings concerning the Fund or any asset of the Fund, including proceedings against the Trustee or the Manager by the other for the benefit of the Fund (save to the extent that legal costs incurred for the defence of either of them are not ordered by the court to be reimbursed by the Fund);
(m) remuneration and out of pocket expenses of the person(s) or members of a committee undertaking the oversight function of the Fund, unless the Manager

decides otherwise;

(n) costs, fees and expenses deemed by the Manager to have been incurred in connection with any change or the need to comply with any change or introduction of any law, regulation or requirement (whether or not having the force of law) of any governmental or regulatory authority;

(o) costs, fees and expenses incurred in relation to printing and postage of annual and quarterly reports;

(p) cost, fees and expenses incurred for the subscription and maintenance of the benchmark index;

(q) any fees as may be imposed by the SC in relation to the Fund;

(r) fees in relation to fund accounting;

(s) (where the custodial function is delegated by the Trustee) charges and fees paid to sub-custodians in respect of the foreign investments of the Fund (if any); and

(t) any tax and/or other indirect or similar tax now or hereafter imposed by law or required to be paid in connection with any costs, fees and expenses incurred under sub-paragraphs (a) to (s) above.

10.4 Retirement, Removal and Replacement of the Trustee

Provided always that the Manager has in place a corporation approved by the relevant authorities to act as the trustee of the Fund, the Trustee may retire upon the expiration of twelve (12) months' notice in writing to the Manager of its desire so to do, or such other period as the Manager and the Trustee may agree upon.

Provided always that the Manager has in place a corporation approved by the relevant authorities to act as the trustee of the Fund, the Trustee may be removed and such corporation may be appointed as trustee of the Fund by Special Resolution of the Unit Holders at a duly convened meeting of which notice has been given to the Unit Holders in accordance with the Deed.

10.5 Retirement, Removal and Replacement of the Manager

Subject to the provisions of any relevant law, the Trustee shall take all reasonable steps to remove the Manager:

(a) if the Manager has failed or neglected to carry out its duties to the satisfaction of the Trustee and the Trustee considers that it would be in the best interests of Unit Holders for the Trustee to do so after the Trustee has given notice to the Manager of that opinion and the reasons for that opinion, and has considered any representations made by the Manager in respect of that opinion, and after consultation with the relevant authorities and with the approval of the Unit Holders by way of a Special Resolution;

(b) unless expressly directed otherwise by the relevant authorities, if the Manager is in breach of any of its obligations or duties under the Deed or the relevant laws, or has ceased to be eligible to be a management company under the relevant laws; or

(c) the Manager has gone into liquidation, except for the purpose of amalgamation or reconstruction or some similar purpose, or has had a receiver appointed to the property and is not removed or withdrawn within thirty (30) days from appointment or has ceased to carry on business; and

the Manager shall not accept any extra payment or benefit in relation to such removal.

Subject to the approval of the relevant authorities, the Manager shall have the power to retire in favour of some other corporation and as necessary under any relevant law upon giving to the Trustee twelve (12) months' notice in writing of its desire so to do, or such other period as the Manager and the Trustee may agree upon and subject to the fulfilment of the conditions stated in the Deed.

10.6 Termination of the Fund

Termination of Trust by the Manager

Subject to the provisions of the relevant laws, the Manager may, without having to obtain the prior consent of the Unit Holders, terminate the trust hereby created and wind up the Fund if such termination:

(a) is required by the relevant authorities;
(b) is in the best interests of Unit Holders and the Manager in consultation with the Trustee deems it to be uneconomical for the Manager to continue managing the Fund; or
(c) is a result of small Fund size, i.e. NAV is less than RM20 million or such other amount as the Manager and the Trustee may jointly deem it to be uneconomical for the Manager to continue managing the Fund.

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

Upon the termination of the trust by the Manager, the Manager shall give to each Unit Holder of the Fund being wound up a notice of such termination in accordance with the relevant laws; and the Manager shall notify the existing Unit Holders in writing of the following options:

(a) to receive the net cash proceeds derived from the sale of all the investment and assets of the Fund less any payment for liabilities of the Fund and any cash produce available for distribution in proportion to the number of units held by them respectively;
(b) to use the net cash proceeds to invest in any other wholesale fund managed by the Manager upon such terms and conditions as shall be set out in the written notification; or
(c) to choose any other alternative as may be proposed by the Manager in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations.

Termination of Trust by the Trustee

In any of the following events:

(a) if the Manager has gone into liquidation, except for the purpose of reconstruction or amalgamation upon terms previously approved in writing by the Trustee and the relevant authorities;
(b) if, in the opinion of the Trustee, the Manager has ceased to carry on business; or
(c) if, in the opinion of the Trustee, the Manager has to the prejudice of Unit Holders failed to comply with the provisions of the Deed or contravened any of the provisions of any relevant law;

the Trustee shall summon a meeting of Unit Holders in accordance with the provisions of the Deed for the purpose of seeking directions from the Unit Holders.

If at any such meeting a Special Resolution to terminate the trust in respect to the Fund and to wind-up the Fund is passed by the Unit Holders, the Trustee shall apply to the court for an order confirming such Special Resolution.

Upon such application by the Trustee, the court may, if it considers it to be in the interests of the Unit Holders, confirm the Special Resolution and make such orders as it thinks necessary or expedient for the termination of the trust in respect of the Fund and the effective winding-up of the Fund.

The termination of the trust and the winding up of the Fund shall not affect the continuity of any other trusts and wholesale funds created and established hereunder.

10.7 Termination of a Class

If the Fund has more than one 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.

Notwithstanding the above and subject to the provisions of any relevant law, the Manager may without having to obtain the prior approval of the Unit Holders, terminate a particular Class of units if the termination of the Class of units is in the best interests of the Unit Holders of the Class of units and the Manager in consultation with the Trustee deems it to be uneconomical for the Manager to continue managing the Class of units.

If at a meeting of Unit Holders to terminate a Class of units, a Special Resolution to terminate the Class of units is passed by the Unit Holders of that class:

(a) the Trustee and the Manager shall notify the relevant authorities in writing of the passing of the Special Resolution; and
(b) the Trustee or the Manager shall as soon as practicable inform all Unit Holders of the Fund of the termination of that Class of units;

The Trustee shall then arrange for a final review and audit of the final accounts of the Fund attributable to that Class of units by the Auditor. Upon the completion of the termination of that Class of units, the Trustee and the Manager shall notify the relevant authorities of the completion of the termination of that Class of units.

10.8 Unit Holders' Meeting

<u>Quorum required for a Unit Holders' meeting</u>

The quorum required for a meeting of the Unit Holders of the Fund or a Class of units, as the case may be, shall be five (5) Unit Holders, whether present in person or by proxy.

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

The Unit Holders may participate in a Unit Holders' meeting by video conference, web-based communication, electronic or such other communication facilities or technologies available from time to time and to vote at the Unit Holders' meeting. For the avoidance of doubt, the chairman of the meeting shall be present at the meeting either virtually or physically at the main venue of the Unit Holders' meeting.

Participation by a Unit Holder in a Unit Holders' meeting by any of the communication facilities referred to above shall be deemed as present at the said Unit Holders' meeting and shall be counted towards the quorum notwithstanding the fact that the Unit Holder is not physically present at the main venue of where the Unit Holders' meeting is to be held.

10.9 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) Unit Holders or one-tenth (1/10), whichever is less, of all the Unit Holders of the Fund or of that Class of units, as the case may be, summon a meeting of the Unit Holders of the Fund or of a particular 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 the Unit Holders of that Class of units, at the Unit Holder's last known address or, in the case of joint holders, to the joint holder whose name stands first in the records of the Manager to the joint holder's last known address;
(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 national daily newspaper and in one other newspaper approved by the relevant authorities; and
(c) specifying in the notice the place and time of the meeting and the terms of the resolutions to be proposed at the meeting.

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;
(d) giving to the Trustee such directions as the meeting thinks proper; or
(e) considering any matter in relation to the Deed;

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

10.10 Meeting Convened by the Manager or the Trustee

<u>Meeting convened by the Manager</u>

The Manager shall convene a Unit Holder's meeting to obtain Unit Holders' approval where the interests of the Unit Holders may be materially prejudiced by any changes to the Fund and/or Deed.

The Manager may summon a meeting of Unit Holders for any purpose whatsoever by:

(a) giving at least fourteen (14) days written notice of the meeting to Unit Holders or the Unit Holders of that Class of units; and
(b) specifying in the notice, the place and time of the meeting and the terms of the resolutions to be proposed at the meeting.

<u>Meeting convened by the Trustee</u>

The Trustee shall summon a Unit Holders' meeting where:

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

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

(a) sending by post at least twenty-one (21) days before the date of the proposed meeting a notice of the proposed meeting to each of the Unit Holders or the Unit Holders of that Class of units, at the Unit Holder's last known address or, in the case of joint holders, to the joint holder whose name stands first in the records of the Manager at the joint holder'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.

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

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

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

(a) giving at least fourteen (14) days written notice of the meeting to Unit Holders or the Unit Holders of that Class of units; and
(b) specifying in the notice, the place and time of the meeting and the terms of the resolutions to be proposed at the meeting.

11 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The Manager has established and maintains policies and procedures to identify, manage and mitigate actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest that may arise in the course of managing the Fund.

Where a conflict of interest arises or may arise between the interests of the Fund and those of any director, shareholder, committee member, or employee of the Manager who performs an oversight or decision-making function in relation to the Fund, such person shall declare the conflict and recuse himself or herself from any deliberation, decision-making process or exercise of discretion relating to the matter, in accordance with the Manager's internal governance policies, to preserve the integrity and impartiality of the Fund's operations.

The Fund may enter into transactions with related parties of the Manager. For the purposes of this Information Memorandum, the related parties of the Manager include AmIslamic Funds Management Sdn. Bhd., AmInvestment Bank Berhad, AmInvestment Group Berhad, AmBank (M) Berhad and AmBank Islamic Berhad.

Such related party transactions may include, but are not limited to:
- dealings in the sale and purchase of investment securities and instruments by the Fund;
- placement of monies in money market deposits or investments; and
- the holding of units in the Fund by related parties in their capacity as investors.

All related party transactions shall be carried out on terms which are fair and reasonable, consistent with prevailing market practices and which are not less favourable to the Fund than those available in comparable arm's-length transactions between independent parties. Such transactions shall be undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the Deed, the Manager's internal policies and applicable regulatory requirements, and shall be subject to appropriate review and oversight.

The Manager may undertake cross trades involving the fund and another fund or private mandate under the Manager's management, where permitted under the respective deeds, respective investment mandates, and applicable regulatory requirements. Any such cross trade shall be undertaken only where the Manager determines that the transaction is in the best interests of the fund and other participating portfolio, and that the terms, including the transaction price, are fair, reasonable and determined on an objective and independently supportable basis.

All cross trades involving the fund shall be subject to the Manager's internal policies and controls, appropriate segregation of duties, documentation and independent review or oversight. Cross trades between the fund and the personal account of any director, committee member or employee of the Manager are strictly prohibited.

Trading in securities by directors, committee members performing an oversight function and employees of the Manager is permitted, subject to strict compliance with the Manager’s policies and guidelines on conflict of interest management and personal account dealing.

In addition, such individuals are required to disclose any directorships and interests held in any company, to ensure transparency and to facilitate the effective identification, monitoring and management of potential conflicts of interest.

Details of related party transactions and cross trades (if any) will be disclosed in the Fund’s reports to Unit Holders in accordance with applicable requirements.

12 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

12.1 Keeping You Informed

When you invest
A transaction advice slip / tax invoice will be sent to you.

Statement of investment
We will send you a monthly statement. It will state the balance of units held by you together with all transactions made since the last statement.

Reports
We will send you:
- the annual report within two (2) months of the Fund's financial year end; and
- quarterly reports within two (2) months of the end of the period covered.

Tax voucher
We will send you tax vouchers (if any) which will set out the information that is needed to complete your tax return form.

Internet
We publish updated information on our website www.aminvest.com.

Please take note that if you have invested through our appointed distributor via a nominee system of ownership, please obtain the above-mentioned information from that distributor.

12.2 Keeping Us Informed

Changing your account details
You will be required to inform us or your personal adviser from our appointed distributor in writing on any changes of your account details. Account details will amongst other things, include the following:
- your address and e-mail address;
- bank account details;
- signing instructions; and
- how distributions are to be paid (if any).

Kindly ensure that you keep us or your personal adviser from our appointed distributor updated on any changes to your account details. This will enable us to keep you informed of the latest development of your investments and to ensure any payment of distribution (if any) is paid successfully to your account or such cheque/ bank draft reaches you successfully at your updated address. Failure to inform us of any changes to your account details may result in us being unable to contact you and failure to make any distribution payment to you, such distribution will become unclaimed moneys and be treated as unclaimed moneys under Section 7.6.

Investor feedback and complaints

We encourage feedback from you in order for us to upgrade our services to meet your needs. Additionally, if you have any complaints, you may direct your complaints to your personal adviser from our appointed distributor. You may also direct your feedback or complaints to us by contacting our customer service representative at (03) 2032 2888 or email enquiries@aminvest.com. If you wish to write to us, please address your letter to:

AmFunds Management Berhad
9th & 10th Floor, Bangunan AmBank Group
No. 55, Jalan Raja Chulan
50200 Kuala Lumpur

13 DIRECTORY

Head Office	AmFunds Management Berhad 9th & 10th Floor, Bangunan AmBank Group No. 55, Jalan Raja Chulan 50200 Kuala Lumpur Tel: (03) 2032 2888 Fax: (03) 2031 5210 Email: enquiries@aminvest.com
Postal Address	AmFunds Management Berhad P.O. Box 13611, 50816 Kuala Lumpur

For enquiries about this Fund and any other funds offered by AmFunds Management Berhad, please call (03) 2032 2888 between 8.45 a.m. to 5.45 p.m. (Monday-Thursday), 8.45 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. (Friday)

03-2032 2888 | aminvest.com

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