



Fullerton Lux Funds

Constituted in Luxembourg

SINGAPORE PROSPECTUS

REGISTERED ON 2 JUNE 2026

This Singapore Prospectus includes and incorporates the attached Luxembourg Prospectus dated 23 January 2026 for Fullerton Lux Funds (the "**Luxembourg Prospectus**"). Fullerton Lux Funds (the "**Company**") is an investment fund constituted in Luxembourg (i.e. outside Singapore).

FULLERTON LUX FUNDS

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

The collective investment schemes offered in this Singapore Prospectus (each, a "**Fund**") are each a recognised scheme under the Securities and Futures Act 2001 ("**SFA**").

A copy of this Singapore Prospectus has been lodged with and registered by the Monetary Authority of Singapore (the "**Authority**"). The Authority assumes no responsibility for the contents of this Singapore Prospectus and the registration of this Singapore Prospectus by the Authority does not imply that the SFA or any other legal or regulatory requirements have been complied with. The Authority has not, in any way, considered the investment merits of the Funds.

This Singapore Prospectus was registered with the Authority on 2 June 2026. It is valid up to and including 1 June 2027 and will expire on 2 June 2027.

This Singapore Prospectus is only valid if attached with the Luxembourg Prospectus (see Schedule). Unless otherwise stated, terms defined in the Luxembourg Prospectus have the same meanings when used in this Singapore Prospectus. The affairs of the Company and the Funds may change over time and this Singapore Prospectus may be updated to reflect material changes. Please check that you have the most updated Singapore Prospectus.

The shares of the Funds (the "**Shares**") are offered in Singapore based only on the information contained in this Singapore Prospectus. No one is authorised to give any other information or to make any other representations concerning the Funds.

The Shares are currently not listed on any securities exchange. There is no ready market for the Shares. You may request the Company to redeem all or part of your holding of Shares in accordance with the provisions in this Singapore Prospectus.

You can exercise your investor rights directly against the Company if the Shares are registered in your own name in the Shareholders' register. If you invest through an intermediary or on behalf of another person, you may not exercise certain Shareholder rights (e.g. participation in general meetings of Shareholders).

The board of directors (the "**Directors**") of the Company is responsible for the accuracy of the information in this Singapore Prospectus and confirm, having made all reasonable enquiries, that to the best of its knowledge and belief, there are no facts the omission of which would make any statement in this Singapore Prospectus misleading.

You must carefully consider the risk factors set out in [paragraph 6](#). Nothing stated in this prospectus constitutes investment advice or recommendations, and this Singapore Prospectus was prepared without regard to your specific objectives, financial situation or needs. You should seek advice from a financial adviser before investing in any Fund. If you choose not to seek advice, please consider the potential implications and risks involved, and determine for yourself the suitability of investing the relevant Fund. You should also determine for yourself: (a) the possible tax consequences; (b) the legal requirements and restrictions; (c) any foreign exchange transaction or exchange control requirement; and (d) the requirements and restrictions under the Central Provident Fund (Investment Schemes) Regulations, and the terms and conditions issued by the CPF Board that may be relevant to your subscription, purchase, holding or disposal of Shares. These issues may arise due to your citizenship, residence, domicile or other factors. You are responsible for observing all the laws and regulations that may apply to you (including those of other jurisdictions).

Derivatives transactions may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging purposes and/or as part of the investment strategy of the Funds.

This Singapore Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation to anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorised, lawful, or if made by a person not qualified to make the offer or solicitation.

Please take note that the personal data and information provided by you when investing in the Company may be collected, used, disclosed, processed and maintained as set out in "**Data Protection**" at the "**Important Information**" section of the Luxembourg Prospectus.

Please direct your enquiries to Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd. (the "**Singapore Representative**").

FULLERTON LUX FUNDS

DIRECTORY

Board of Directors

Mark Yuen Hsien-Chin (Chairman)
Wong Choong Keong
Loh Chui Yen
Thng Chee Chung
Richard Lepere

Registered Office of the Company

60, avenue J.F. Kennedy,
L-1855 Luxembourg
Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg

Management Company

FundSight S.A.
2, rue Henri M. Schnadt,
L-2530 Luxembourg
Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg

Depository Bank, Administrator, Registrar, Transfer Agent and Domiciliary Agent

BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch
60, avenue J.F. Kennedy,
L-1855 Luxembourg
Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg

Investment Manager, Global Distributor and Singapore Representative

Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd.
(Registration No. 200312672W)
3 Fraser Street
#09-28 DUO Tower
Singapore 189352

Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers Assurance, société coopérative
2, rue Gerhard Mercator
L-2182 Luxembourg
Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg

Legal Advisers to the Company as to Singapore Law

Tan Peng Chin LLC
50 Raffles Place
#16-03 Singapore Land Tower
Singapore 048623

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FULLERTON LUX FUNDS

1. STRUCTURE OF THE COMPANY

1.1 Fullerton Lux Funds

The Company is an umbrella-structured open-ended investment company organised as a *société anonyme* under the laws of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg and qualifies as a *société d'investissement à capital variable* ("**SICAV**") under Part I of the Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment, as amended from time to time (the "**2010 Law**").

The Company was constituted on 22 October 2009 and its articles of incorporation (the "**Articles**") have been filed with the "*Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés*" and published in the Mémorial. A copy of the Articles may be inspected at the office of the Singapore Representative during normal Singapore business hours.

The Management Company must make available certain other information to investors in accordance with Luxembourg laws and regulations (e.g. shareholders handling complaint procedures, conflict of interest rules, voting rights policy of the Management Company).

The Company constitutes a single legal entity but operates separate Funds, each of which is represented by one or more share classes (each, a "**Share Class**"). The assets of a Fund will be invested for the exclusive benefit of the holders of Shares (the "**Shareholders**") of that Fund and such assets are solely accountable for the liabilities, commitments and obligations of that Fund.

The assets of the different Share Classes of a Fund will be commonly invested pursuant to the investment policy of that Fund but a specific fee structure, currency of denomination, eligibility requirements or other specific feature may apply to each Share Class. There will be a separate Net Asset Value for each Share Class, which may differ due to these variable factors. For example, Class A Shares may be issued as Accumulation Shares or Distribution Shares, or in different Reference Currencies, or as hedged or unhedged shares. Each such Share Class will be designated accordingly. Distribution Shares are referenced as "Dist" Shares (e.g. C USD Dist) and Accumulation Shares are referenced as "Acc" Shares (e.g. A EUR Acc). Hedged Shares are referenced as "Hedged" Shares.

The Company may in its absolute discretion declare dividends (if any) out of income, capital gains and/or capital. Details on the dividend policy are set out in "**3.3 Dividends**" of the Luxembourg Prospectus. Please note that any dividends made may cause the Net Asset Value of the Fund to fall. Further, dividends paid out of the capital of the Fund may amount to a partial return of your original investment and may result in reduced future returns to you.

The Directors may apply to list certain or all Shares on recognised stock exchange(s).

Shares will be issued in registered form only and are in non-certificated form. Fractional entitlements to registered Shares will be rounded down to two decimal places.

Details of the Company, the Funds and Share Classes are set out "**1. The Company**" and "**Appendix III – Fund Details**" of the Luxembourg Prospectus.

1.2 Funds offered in Singapore

The Funds and Share Classes offered for subscription by investors in Singapore pursuant to this Singapore Prospectus are:

Fund	Fund currency ⁽¹⁾	Classification (EIP ⁽²⁾ or SIP ⁽³⁾)	Share Class	Reference Currency ⁽⁴⁾
Equity Funds				
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia Equities	USD	EIP	A, I, R	SGD
				USD
				EUR
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia Absolute Alpha	USD	EIP	A, R	SGD
				USD
				EUR
Fullerton Lux Funds – China Equities	USD	EIP	A, I, R	SGD
				USD
				EUR
Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Absolute Alpha	USD	EIP	A, C, I-1, R	SGD
				USD
				EUR
Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Focus Equities (formerly Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia ESG Evolution)	USD	EIP	A, I, R	SGD
				USD
				EUR
Bond Funds				
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Currency Bonds	USD	SIP	A, I, R	SGD
				USD
				EUR
				SGD Hedged
Fullerton Lux Funds – Flexible Credit Income	USD	EIP	A, A-1, I, R	SGD
				USD
				EUR
				SGD Hedged
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Bonds	USD	SIP	A, I, R	SGD
				USD
				EUR
				SGD Hedged
				CHF Hedged
				EUR Hedged
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Short Duration Bonds	USD	SIP	A, I, R	SGD
				USD
				EUR
				SGD Hedged
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Investment Grade Bonds	USD	EIP	A, I, R	SGD
				USD
				EUR
				SGD Hedged
Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Macro Fixed Income	USD	SIP	A, R	SGD
				USD
				EUR
				SGD Hedged

You should check with the distributors on the Share Classes and Funds offered through them and on their investor eligibility requirements. Please also note the restrictions (if any) on switching as set out in [paragraph 11](#).

Footnotes:

- (1) **"Fund Currency"** means the reference currency of a Fund.
- (2) **"Excluded Investment Products ("EIP")"** means prescribed capital markets products as specified in the Schedule to the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018. For the purpose of classifying the Shares of a Fund as Excluded Investment Products under the Notice on the Sale of Investment Products, the Fund will be subject to certain provisions regarding its investments, including limits on the use of securities lending, repurchase, derivative, asset backed securities and mortgage backed securities transactions as described at [paragraph 3.3](#).
- (3) **"Specified Investment Products" ("SIP")** means capital markets products other than prescribed capital markets products.
- (4) **"Reference Currency"** means the currency of a Share Class and which, where available, may be offered in EUR, USD, GBP, CHF, JPY, SGD, AUD, RMB, SEK or in any other currency at the Directors' discretion. The Reference Currency will be mentioned or represented as a suffix in the Share Class name.

Notes:

- Class A Shares and Class A-1 Shares are intended for retail and accredited investors.
- Class C Shares are intended for investors using Central Provident Fund ("**CPF**") monies to invest.
- Class I Shares and Class I-1 Shares are intended for institutional investors in Singapore.
- Class R Shares are for retail investors investing through distributors, financial advisors, platforms or other intermediaries (the "**Intermediaries**") in certain circumstances based on a separate agreement or fee arrangement between the investor and the Intermediary, to which the Management Company and the Investment Managers are not a party to or liable under. The initial charge for Class R Shares will not be paid to the Intermediaries. For the avoidance of doubt, Class R Shares may be offered in jurisdictions where the Intermediaries or their nominees do not require commission or are not eligible to receive commission under the adviser charging rules.
- Shares are generally issued as Accumulation Shares and/or Distribution Shares. The Investment Manager may also issue hedged share classes (referenced as "Hedged" in the share class name) of the respective Fund at its discretion. Please check with the Administrator, Global Distributor or your distributor on the availability of Distribution Shares for each Share Class and Fund.

2. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Board of the Directors of the Company

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall administration, control and management of the Company. The Directors are:

Mark Yuen Hsien-Chin (Chairman)

Chief Business Development Officer, Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd.

Wong Choong Keong

Chief Legal & Compliance Officer, Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd.

Loh Chui Yen

Head of Product, Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd.

Thng Chee Chung

Chief Operating Officer, Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd.

Richard Lepere

Independent Non-Executive Director

2.2 The Management Company

The Board of Directors has designated FundSight S.A. (the "**Management Company**") to act as its management company. The Management Company was incorporated in Luxembourg in 1993 and is regulated by the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier* ("**CSSF**"). The Management Company has been managing collective investment schemes and discretionary funds since 2006.

The Management Company has delegated its investment management duties to the Investment Manager, its distribution duties to the Global Distributor and its administrative agency, registrar and transfer agency services to BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch ("**BNP**").

In the event that the Management Company has a receiver appointed over any of its property, becomes insolvent or unable to pay its debts as they fall due, enters into any voluntary arrangement with its creditors or becomes subject to a judicial administration order, or goes into liquidation (except for the purposes of amalgamation or reconstruction), the Company may terminate the relevant Management Company Services Agreement and appoint a new management company.

The directors and key executives of the Management Company are:

Mr Eric May, Board of Directors

Mr May is a Co-founder and Managing Partner of BlackFin Capital Partners.

He started his career in 1987 as a consultant at Arthur Andersen, specialising in the financial services. He rapidly developed a passion for the workings of the securities market and for market access systems. In 1991, he became the Chief Operating Officer for Natixis Securities, a brokerage firm which became the leading provider of trading and back-office services for all online brokers.

In 1999, alongside Laurent Bouyoux and Paul Mizrahi, Mr May founded the ProCapital group, a regulated investment firm and member of Euronext. ProCapital was involved in two businesses, securities services and, through its subsidiary Fortuneo, online brokerage. The founders successfully grew the business to become the French leader in the sector, combining organic growth and a number of targeted acquisitions. They sold ProCapital (including Fortuneo) in 2006 and Mr May oversaw the transition alongside the new management team until May 2008.

A French national, Mr May is a graduate of the Ecole Centrale de Lille and holds an Executive MBA from ESSEC.

Mr Xavier Parain, Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer ("**CEO**") and Conducting Officer

Mr Parain was appointed as CEO of the Management Company on 3 March 2025. He has extensive experience in the banking and asset management sectors and has held executive roles within major international organisations and brings knowledge of the regulatory landscape and the funds ecosystem, as well as expertise in regulatory topics. He has served as the CEO of FundRock and was managing director at the asset management directorate of the Autorité des Marchés Financiers ("**AMF**"), the French financial markets regulator. He served at the AMF for 7 years, developing relationships with European regulators and collaborating with them through numerous working groups. He represented the AMF at several international regulatory bodies such as The European Securities and The Markets Authority and the International Organization of Securities Commissions. Prior to his role at the AMF, he served as the CEO of

FundLogic, Morgan Stanley's funds and hedge funds distribution platform. Mr Parain is also the Conducting Officer in charge of valuation and marketing of UCIs.

Mr Parain holds a degree from the École Polytechnique and from the ENTSA (École Nationale Supérieure des Techniques Avancées) of Paris, France.

Ms. Sabine Mathis, Board of Directors

Ms Mathis is a Partner at BlackFin. She joined the firm in 2011 and was promoted Partner in 2016. She started her career in 2002 at Ernst Young, as a financial auditor and transaction advisor for major industrial companies and investment funds. From 2008 to 2011, Ms Mathis was the Chief Financial Officer of Natixis PE International. A French national, Ms Mathis is a graduate of HEC Paris.

Mr Aloysius Von Mitschke-Collande, Board of Directors

Mr Von Mitschke-Collande is a Managing Director at BlackFin. He joined the firm in 2013. He started his career in 2007 as an M&A analyst at Rothschild Cie in Paris, where he was involved in various transactions for private equity and corporate clients. In 2010, he joined Barclays Capital in London as an associate at the investment banking division. There, he advised Europe, the Middle East and Africa (EMEA) clients on M&A and financing mandates. A Belgian and German national, Mr Von Mitschke-Collande is a graduate of SciencesPo Paris with a master's degree in finance strategy.

Mr Franck Caramelle, Member of the Executive Committee, Conducting Officer

Mr Caramelle holds a master's degree in engineering from the Ecole Nationale d'Ingénieurs of Metz, France and a master's degree in international finance from the Ecole Supérieure de Management of Metz, France.

Mr. Caramelle joined the Management Company in July 2025 from FundRock LIS (APEX Group) where he was Managing Director and Conducting Officer in charge of portfolio management, administration of UCIs, marketing, IT and branches. He is the Conducting Officer in charge of portfolio management.

Prior to this, Mr. Caramelle was Head of Alternative Investments and Conducting Officer for portfolio management and administration of UCIs at FundRock Management Company. He has over 19 years of experience in the financial services sector. Before joining FundRock, Mr. Caramelle held numerous roles in UBS Asset Management in Chicago, including that of Investment Risk Manager for Alternative Investments specialising in the management of Hedge Funds, Funds of Hedge Funds, Real Estate and Infrastructure. Mr. Caramelle was an investment analyst for UBS Global Investment Solutions for two years, covering US Pension Funds. He has also worked in UBS Fund Services and in CACEIS within their pricing departments, valuing complex derivative instruments and other 'exotic products'.

Mr Romain Denis, Member of the Executive Committee, Conducting Officer

Mr Denis holds an engineering degree from ESME Sudria with a specialisation in banking and finance.

He has over 25 years of experience in IT systems, operations, and financial services, including fund management, securities, and insurance services. Romain joined the Management Company in March 2025 as Group Chief Operating Officer.

Prior to this, he held several leadership positions, notably at FundRock Management Company where he served as Executive Director, Managing Director and Conducting Officer (Risk, Internal Audit, IT, Finance).

He also worked as a freelance consultant and held senior roles in project and IT management across various financial institutions.

He is the Conducting Officer in charge of administration of UCIs, information systems and technology, supervision of branches and representation offices, accounting and risk management (as from 1 January 2026 on an interim basis).

Details of the Management Company and the functions it performs are set out in "**3.1 Administration Details, Charges and Expenses**" of the Luxembourg Prospectus. Past performance of the Management Company and its directors is not indicative of their future performance.

2.3 The Investment Manager

The Management Company has appointed Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd. as the investment manager of the Company (the "**Investment Manager**"). The Investment Manager is an active investment specialist, focused on optimising investment outcomes and enhancing investor experience. The Investment Manager helps clients, including government entities, sovereign wealth funds, pension plans, insurance companies, private wealth and retail, from the region and beyond, to achieve their investment objectives through the Investment Manager's suite of solutions. The Investment Manager's expertise encompasses equities, fixed income, multi-asset, alternatives and treasury management, across public and private markets. As an active manager, the Investment Manager places strong emphasis on performance, risk management and investment insights. Incorporated in 2003, the Investment Manager is headquartered in Singapore, and has associated offices in Shanghai, Jakarta and Brunei. The Investment Manager is part of Seviora, an asset management group, owned by Temasek Holdings. Income Insurance Limited, a leading Singapore insurer, is a minority shareholder.

The Investment Manager is regulated by the Authority and licensed under the SFA to carry out fund management activities and to deal in capital markets products that are units in a collective investment scheme. It has been managing collective investment schemes and discretionary funds since 2004.

In the event that the Investment Manager has become insolvent or unable to pay its debts as they fall due, has gone into liquidation (except a voluntary liquidation upon terms previously approved in writing by the Management Company), has a receiver appointed over all or part of its assets, or has received notice of any proposed proceedings for winding up, the Company or the Management Company may terminate the relevant Investment Management Agreement and the Management Company (with the Company's consent) may appoint a new investment manager.

The key executives of the Investment Manager are:

Ms Jenny Sofian

Ms Sofian is the CEO of the Investment Manager. She is responsible for strategic development and management of the firm.

With over two decades of experience in the asset management industry, Ms Sofian has held various leadership roles, including her previous position as CEO and Head of South Asia at Amundi Singapore. There, she oversaw the company's Southeast Asian and Australian operations and served as the Regional Director of Southeast Asia at the Group Level Executive Committee. Jenny's career started in managing insurance funds for the Insurance Corporation of Singapore.

Her active involvement in industry bodies has positively influenced and shaped the asset management industry. As the current Chairman of the Investment Management Association of Singapore and a member of the Monetary Authority of Singapore's Financial Centre Advisory Panel, Ms Sofian has demonstrated her commitment to advancing the industry. She also serves as a director of The Institute of Banking and Finance and was conferred the IBF Fellow award in 2020. In addition, Ms Sofian sits on the advisory board of the Singapore Green Finance Centre, showcasing her dedication to sustainability and the environment.

Ms Sofian's remarkable achievements have been recognised with numerous awards and accolades, including the Lifetime Achievement Award by Asia Asset Management and IBF Distinguished Fellow by The Institute of Banking and Finance Singapore.

She earned her BS in Business Administration with a major in Finance from San Diego University graduating Summa Cum Laude.

Mr Ken Goh, CFA

Mr Goh is the Chief Investment Officer ("**CIO**") of the Investment Manager. He sets the strategic direction for the investment team and is responsible for overseeing the investment performance of all portfolios.

Mr Goh joined the Investment Manager in 2017 as Head of Equities and was additionally appointed Deputy CIO in 2020. He was previously CEO of CIMB Principal Asset Management's Singapore office. He was also concurrently the Regional CIO and Regional Head of Equities. Before he joined CIMB Principal in 2007, he held various senior positions in APS Asset Management, MeesPierson Private Bank, Allianz Dresdner Asset Management and Philip Capital Management. Earlier in his career, he worked at the Government of Singapore Investment Corporation (GIC).

Mr Goh graduated from the National University of Singapore with a First-Class Honours degree in Business Administration. He is also a CFA charterholder.

Mr Angus Hui, CFA

Mr Hui is the Deputy CIO and Head of Fixed Income of the Investment Manager. He works closely with the CIO to manage the investment group and oversee portfolios and is part of the CIO office. As Head of Fixed Income, he leads the team and has oversight of all fixed income portfolios. He also oversees the team's investment process, and its suite of solutions.

Mr Hui was previously Head of Credits, Asia at Schroders. He was a member of the leadership team for the global credit platform and led the investment team in Asian and Global Emerging Market Credits. He was the lead portfolio manager for Asian and Emerging Market Credits and had overall responsibility for RMB credit.

Before assuming his leadership role at Schroders, Mr Hui has managed Asia, Emerging Markets, Global Fixed Income portfolios, and also had credit research responsibilities. Prior to joining Schroders in 2000, he had research roles at HSBC in Hong Kong and Standard and Poor's in Australia.

Mr Hui holds a Bachelor's degree in Commerce (Accounting) and a Master's degree in Commerce (First Class Honours) from the University of Melbourne. He is also a CFA charterholder.

Mr Dennis Lee, CFA

Mr Lee is the Head of Equities of the Investment Manager. He provides investment leadership to the equities team, focusing on enhancing investment processes and strengthening the team's portfolio management capabilities.

He brings with him 28 years of financial and investment experience. Prior to joining Fullerton, Dennis was with Principal Asset Management for 11 years where he was the Head of International Investment. He started his career in portfolio management with the Government of Singapore Investment Corporation in 1995, before moving on to Asia Phoenix Absolute Return Fund in 2008 where he was a portfolio manager. In addition to fund management, Dennis also spent 4 years on the sell-side with Citigroup, Nomura and Deutsche Securities, where he worked with institutional and wealthy clients investing in Asia.

Mr Lee holds a Master of Science from Stanford University and is also a CFA charterholder.

Mr Darren Tay

Mr Tay is the Head of Treasury Management of the Investment Manager, with responsibility for Portfolio Management in Treasury products and liquidity management. He also oversees trade implementations in Equities, Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs), Global Emerging Markets (GEM), listed Derivatives, Fixed Income, Fixed Deposits, Spot & Forward Foreign Exchanges (FX/FFXs), FX Overlays, and Private Equity initiatives. He is also involved in group strategic initiatives, relating to systems, broker management, and business development.

Mr Tay joined the Investment Manager in 2007 and has over 20 years of working experience in the fund management industry. Prior to Fullerton, he was involved in various facets within the asset management division of Deutsche Bank Group; namely Morgan Grenfell and then Deutsche Asset Management. He started his working career as a Management Trainee and held supervisory responsibilities in the Transaction Support Team and the Valuation Reporting Team. In 1999, he joined the investment department and held numerous responsibilities in teams involving Equity Trading, Asset Allocation, Currency Overlay, and Risk Management. He was the Head of Asian Trading in 2006 and managed five teams in the region.

Mr Tay is a CPA holder of the Australia Society of Certified Practising Accountants (ASCPA). He graduated with a Bachelor of Commerce, majoring in Accounting and Finance, from the Murdoch University (Australia). He was awarded a corporate scholarship in 2005 and pursued his Masters of Science in Wealth Management with the Singapore Management University. In 2010, he also received a Masters of Advanced Business Practice from the University of South Australia. He currently serves in committees of Asian financial exchanges.

Details of the Investment Manager are set out in "**3.1 Administration Details, Charges and Expenses**" of the Luxembourg Prospectus. Past performance of the Investment Manager and its key executives is not indicative of their future performance.

2.4 The Sub-Investment Adviser

The Investment Manager has appointed Da Cheng International Asset Management Company Limited as the sub-investment adviser of Fullerton Lux Funds – China Equities (the "**Sub-Investment Adviser**").

The Investment Manager may terminate the sub-investment adviser agreement with immediate effect, in circumstances including where the Sub-Investment Adviser is declared insolvent.

2.5 The Singapore Representative

The Company has appointed Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd. to act as its representative in Singapore (the "**Singapore Representative**") and to accept service of process on its behalf in Singapore. The Singapore Representative provides administrative and other facilities in respect of the Funds, including carrying out and facilitating:

- (a) the subscription, issuance, exchange and redemption of Shares;
- (b) the publication of the Net Asset Value per Share;
- (c) the sending of reports of the Funds to Shareholders;
- (d) the furnishing of such books relating to the subscription and redemption of Shares as the Authority may require;
- (e) the inspection of the Articles;
- (f) either the maintenance in Singapore (i) on behalf of the Company, of a subsidiary register of Shareholders who subscribed for or purchased their Shares in Singapore in each Fund, or (ii) of a facility that enables the inspection or extraction of the equivalent information;

- (g) making available for public inspection and offering for free to Shareholders, copies of the Articles, the latest annual report and semi-annual report of the Funds and such other documents required under the SFA and the Code on Collective Investment Schemes; and
- (h) the furnishing of such information or records of the Funds as the Authority may require.

In the event that the Singapore Representative goes into liquidation (except a voluntary liquidation for the purpose of reconstruction or amalgamation on terms previously approved in writing by the Company) or if a receiver is appointed over all or any part of the assets of the Singapore Representative, the Company may terminate the relevant Singapore Representative Agreement and appoint a new Singapore representative.

2.6 The Depositary Bank, Administrator, Registrar, Transfer Agent and Domiciliary Agent

BNP has been appointed as the depositary bank of the Company (the "**Depositary Bank**") under the terms of a written agreement dated 7 November 2016 (the "**Depositary Agreement**").

BNP is the Luxembourg branch of BNP Paribas. BNP Paribas is a licensed bank incorporated in France as a *Société Anonyme* (public limited company) registered with the *Registre du commerce et des sociétés Paris* (Trade and Companies' Register) under No. 662 042 449, authorised by the *Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution* ("**ACPR**") and supervised by the *Autorité des Marchés Financiers* ("**AMF**"), acting through its Luxembourg Branch, registered with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register under number B23968. BNP is supervised by the CSSF.

The Depositary Bank performs three types of functions, namely (a) the oversight duties (as defined in the 2010 Law), (b) the monitoring of the cash flows of the Company (as set out in the 2010 Law) and (c) the safekeeping of the Company's assets (as set out in the 2010 Law).

Under its oversight duties, the Depositary Bank is required to:

- (a) ensure that the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of Shares effected on behalf of the Company are carried out in accordance with the 2010 Law or the Articles;
- (b) ensure that the value of Shares is calculated in accordance with the 2010 Law and the Articles;
- (c) carry out the instructions of the Company or the Management Company acting on behalf of the Company, unless they conflict with the 2010 Law or the Articles;
- (d) ensure that in transactions involving the Company's assets, the consideration is remitted to the Company within the usual time limits; and
- (e) ensure that the Company's revenues are allocated in accordance with the 2010 Law and the Articles.

The overriding objective of the Depositary Bank is to protect the interests of the Shareholders of the Company, which will always prevail over any commercial interests.

Circumstances under which delegates may be appointed

The Depositary Bank, in its role as depositary of the Company, provides access to securities markets throughout the world through the appointment of delegates (also referred to as sub-custodians). With a few exceptions, there is a limited possibility of direct access by the Depositary Bank to local central securities depositories ("**CSDs**"). The use of a local delegate is almost always necessitated in order to access local clearing and settlement systems (including participation in the local CSD) and to obtain access to local legal recognition of rights associated with "owning" securities in the local market. In some cases, restrictions may be in place requiring participants opening securities accounts with a CSD to be only domestic legal entities. Other factors that may compel the use of a local delegate include the need to have access to local

issuer agents in order to be able to process corporate actions and the need to have access to local tax and regulatory authorities in order to comply with local tax and regulatory obligations. It is also necessary to be able to have access to cash accounts in the local market in order to facilitate delivery versus payment settlement. Indeed, most CSDs provide for settlement of securities transactions in so-called "commercial bank" money, which requires use of a cash account at the national central bank. Typically, foreign banks cannot open such cash accounts, although in some cases use of local agent banks may be possible. In other words, CSD participants almost always must have access to funding through the local central bank or at least be "sponsored" by banking entities with such access. All delegates will, if required, be licensed and regulated in the relevant jurisdictions.

Criteria for the appointment of delegates

The process of appointing such delegates and their continuing oversight follows the highest quality standards, including the management of any potential conflict of interest that should arise from such an appointment. The selection criteria for delegates may be subject to change and may include factors such as the financial strength, reputation in the market, systems capability, operational and technical expertise. Such delegates must be subject to effective prudential regulation (including minimum capital requirements, supervision in the jurisdiction concerned and external periodic audit) for the custody of financial instruments. The Depositary Bank's liability shall not be affected by any such delegation.

A list of these delegates and sub-delegates for the Depositary Bank's safekeeping duties is available on the website <https://securities.cib.bnpparibas/regulatory-publications/>. Such list may be updated from time to time. Updated information on the Depositary Bank's custody duties, a list of delegations and sub-delegations and conflicts of interest that may arise, may be obtained, free of charge and upon request, from the Depositary Bank. Please note the additional disclosures on potential conflicts of interests in relation to the Depositary Bank as set out in [paragraph 17](#).

The Company may release the Depositary Bank from its duties by giving 90 days' written notice to the Depositary Bank. Likewise, the Depositary Bank may resign from its duties by giving 90 days written notice to the Company. In that case, a new depositary must be designated to carry out the duties and assume the responsibilities of the Depositary Bank, as defined in the agreement signed to this effect. The replacement of the Depositary Bank will happen within two months. In the event that the Depositary Bank becomes insolvent, the Company may terminate the relevant Depositary Agreement and appoint a new depositary bank.

BNP has been appointed to act as the Administrator, Registrar, Transfer Agent, Domiciliary Agent and Listing Agent of the Company, over which the Depositary Bank has a supervision responsibility. BNP is also responsible for the processing of the payment of dividends to Shareholders.

Details of BNP's responsibilities are set out in "**3.1 Administration Details, Charges and Expenses**" of the Luxembourg Prospectus.

BNP, being part of a group providing clients with a worldwide network covering different time zones, may entrust parts of its operational processes to other BNP Paribas Group entities and/or third parties, whilst keeping ultimate accountability and responsibility in Luxembourg. The entities involved in the support of internal organisation, banking services, central administration and transfer agency service are listed in the website: <https://securities.cib.bnpparibas/luxembourg/> under our Publication Corner. Further information on BNP's international operating model linked to the Company may be provided upon request by the Company and/or the Management Company.

The Singapore Representative maintains a facility that enables the extraction of information relating to Shareholders who subscribed for Shares in Singapore. Shareholders may access this facility at the office of the Singapore Representative during normal Singapore business hours.

2.7 The Auditor

The auditor of the Company is PricewaterhouseCoopers Assurance, société coopérative.

3. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, FOCUS AND APPROACH

3.1 Investment objective and investment policy

The investment objective and investment policy of each Fund are:

Fund	Investment Objective and Policy
Equity Funds	
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia Equities	<p>The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve competitive risk adjusted returns on a relative basis.</p> <p>The Investment Manager seeks to achieve the objective of the Fund by investing primarily in, but is not limited to, equities, index futures, cash and cash equivalents. Generally, the Investment Manager's bottom up stock selection method aims to generate return throughout market cycles.</p> <p>The investment universe will include, but is not limited to, equities and equities-related securities listed on exchanges in the Asia region, as well as equities and equities-related securities of companies which have operations in, exposure to, or derive part of their revenue from the Asia region, wherever they may be listed. The Investment Manager may also make indirect investments in equities via participatory notes and other eligible access products (where the underlying assets would comprise equities defined above).</p> <p>The Fund's investment in China "A" Shares listed on PRC Stock Exchanges may be made through the Stock Connects and/or any other means as may be permitted by the relevant regulations from time to time, for up to 35% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.</p> <p>The Fund may invest in money market instruments, money market funds, term deposits, bank deposits and other eligible liquid assets for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.</p> <p>The Fund may hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in ancillary liquid assets (bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts).</p>
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia Absolute Alpha	<p>The investment objective of the Fund is to generate long term positive returns, which includes both capital appreciation and income.</p> <p>The Investment Manager seeks to achieve the objective of the Fund by investing primarily in, but is not limited to, equities, stock warrants, index futures, cash and cash equivalents. The investment universe will include, but is not limited to, equities and equities-related securities listed on exchanges in the Asia Pacific region, as well as equities and equities-related securities of companies which have operations in, exposure to, or derive part of their revenue from the Asia Pacific region, wherever they may be listed.</p> <p>The Investment Manager may also make indirect investments in equities via participatory notes and other eligible access products (where the underlying assets would comprise equities defined above).</p> <p>The Fund's investment in China "A" Shares listed on PRC Stock Exchanges may be made through the Stock Connects and/or any other means as may</p>

Fund	Investment Objective and Policy
	<p>be permitted by the relevant regulations from time to time, for up to 35% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.</p> <p>The Fund will typically be comprised of a concentrated portfolio of a relatively small number of high conviction holdings, and will be constructed without reference to any particular benchmark.</p> <p>Financial derivative instruments (FDIs) and cash may be used to actively manage the Fund's market exposure with a view to safeguard the Fund from losses.</p> <p>The Fund may invest in money market instruments, money market funds, term deposits, bank deposits and other eligible liquid assets for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.</p> <p>The Fund may hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in ancillary liquid assets (bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts). Under exceptionally unfavourable market conditions and if justified in the interest of the investors, the Fund may temporarily invest up to 100% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in assets referred in these two last paragraphs of this section.</p>
Fullerton Lux Funds – China Equities	<p>The investment objective of the Fund is to generate long term capital appreciation.</p> <p>The Investment Manager seeks to achieve the objective of the Fund by investing primarily in China "A" Shares listed on PRC Stock Exchanges through the Investment Manager's QFI license and stocks listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.</p> <p>The investment universe will include, but is not limited to, exchange traded funds, listed warrants, index futures, securities investment funds, listed onshore bonds, money market funds, cash and other financial instruments qualifying as QFI Eligible Securities.</p> <p>The Fund may invest in money market instruments, money market funds, term deposits, bank deposits and other eligible liquid assets for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.</p> <p>The Fund may hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in ancillary liquid assets (bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts). Under exceptionally unfavourable market conditions and if justified in the interest of the investors, the Fund may temporarily invest up to 100% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in assets referred in these two last paragraphs of this section.</p>
Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Absolute Alpha	<p>The investment objective of the Fund is to generate long term positive returns, which include both capital appreciation and income.</p> <p>The Investment Manager seeks to achieve the objective of the Fund by investing primarily in equities, preferred shares, stock warrants, convertibles, cash and cash equivalents.</p> <p>The investment universe will include, but is not limited to, equities and equities-related securities listed on exchanges globally.</p> <p>The Fund's investment in China "A" Shares listed on PRC Stock Exchanges may be made through the Stock Connects and/or any other means as may</p>

Fund	Investment Objective and Policy
	<p>be permitted by the relevant regulations from time to time, for up to 35% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.</p> <p>The Investment Manager may also make indirect investments in equities via other eligible access products (where the underlying assets would comprise equities defined above).</p> <p>The Fund may invest in money market instruments, money market funds, term deposits, bank deposits and other eligible liquid assets for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.</p> <p>The Fund may hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in ancillary liquid assets (bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts). Under exceptionally unfavourable market conditions and if justified in the interest of the investors, the Fund may temporarily invest up to 100% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in assets referred in these two last paragraphs of this section.</p>
<p>Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Focus Equities (formerly Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia ESG Evolution)</p>	<p>The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve competitive risk adjusted returns on a relative basis.</p> <p>The Investment Manager seeks to achieve the objective of the Fund by investing primarily in equities, preferred shares, stock warrants, convertibles, cash and cash equivalents.</p> <p>The investment universe will include, but is not limited to, equities and equities-related securities listed on exchanges globally.</p> <p>The Fund's investment in China "A" Shares listed on PRC Stock Exchanges may be made through the Stock Connects and/or any other means as may be permitted by the relevant regulations from time to time, for up to 35% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.</p> <p>The Investment Manager may also make indirect investments in equities via other eligible access products (where the underlying assets would comprise equities defined above).</p> <p>The Fund may invest in money market instruments, money market funds, term deposits, bank deposits and other eligible liquid assets for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.</p> <p>The Fund may hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in ancillary liquid assets (bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts).</p>
Bond Funds	
<p>Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Currency Bonds</p>	<p>The investment objective of the Fund is to generate long term capital appreciation for investors.</p> <p>The Investment Manager seeks to achieve the objective of the Fund by investing in fixed income or debt securities (which may be unrated or rated non-investment grade), including convertibles, denominated primarily in Asian currencies and primarily issued by companies, governments, quasi-governments, government agencies or supranationals in the Asian region.</p> <p>The Fund may also, in aggregate, invest up to 5% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in perpetual bonds and contingent convertible securities.</p> <p>The Fund's investment in onshore RMB (CNY) bonds may include bonds traded in both the CIBM and PRC Stock Exchanges, made through QFI,</p>

Fund	Investment Objective and Policy
	<p>Bond Connect, direct CIBM program, and/or any other means as may be permitted by the relevant regulations from time to time, for up to 35% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.</p> <p>The Asian countries may include but are not limited to China (including Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan), South Korea, India, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam.</p> <p>The Fund may invest in money market instruments, money market funds, term deposits, bank deposits and other eligible liquid assets for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.</p> <p>The Fund may hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in ancillary liquid assets (bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts). Under exceptionally unfavourable market conditions and if justified in the interest of the investors, the Fund may temporarily invest up to 100% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in assets referred in these two last paragraphs of this section.</p>
Fullerton Lux Funds – Flexible Credit Income	<p>The investment objective of the Fund is to generate long term capital appreciation for investors.</p> <p>The Investment Manager seeks to achieve the objective of the Fund by investing primarily in investment grade, unrated or rated non-investment grade fixed income or debt securities, including convertibles, that are denominated in USD and Asian currencies or are issued by companies, governments, quasi-governments, government agencies or supranationals in the Asian region.</p> <p>The Asian countries may include but are not limited to China (including Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan), South Korea, India, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam.</p> <p>The investment universe will include, but is not limited to government and corporate bonds, interest rate futures, credit default swaps (CDS), CDS indices, foreign exchange (FX) derivatives, convertible bonds, UCITS, other eligible UCIs and exchange traded funds (ETFs).</p> <p>The Fund may also invest (i) up to 15% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in contingent convertible securities (including perpetual contingent convertible securities) and/or (ii) up to 15% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in perpetual bonds (excluding perpetual contingent convertible securities).</p> <p>The Fund's investment in onshore RMB (CNY) bonds may include bonds traded in both the CIBM and PRC Stock Exchanges, made through QFI, Bond Connect, direct CIBM program, and/or any other means as may be permitted by the relevant regulations from time to time, for up to 20% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.</p> <p>The Fund may invest in money market instruments, money market funds, term deposits, bank deposits and other eligible liquid assets for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.</p> <p>The Fund may hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in ancillary liquid assets (bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts). Under exceptionally unfavourable market conditions and if justified in the interest of the investors, the Fund may temporarily invest up to 100% of the</p>

Fund	Investment Objective and Policy
	Fund's Net Asset Value in assets referred in these two last paragraphs of this section.
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Bonds	<p>The investment objective of the Fund is to generate long term capital appreciation for investors.</p> <p>The Investment Manager seeks to achieve the objective of the Fund by investing in fixed income or debt securities denominated primarily in USD and Asian currencies, issued by companies, governments, quasi-governments, government agencies or supranationals in the Asian region.</p> <p>The Asian countries include but are not limited to China (including Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan), South Korea, India, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, Pakistan and Vietnam.</p> <p>The Fund may also invest (i) up to 15% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in contingent convertible securities (including perpetual contingent convertible securities) and/or (ii) up to 15% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in perpetual bonds (excluding perpetual contingent convertible securities).</p> <p>The Fund may invest in money market instruments, money market funds, term deposits, bank deposits and other eligible liquid assets for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.</p> <p>The Fund may hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in ancillary liquid assets (bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts). Under exceptionally unfavourable market conditions and if justified in the interest of the investors, the Fund may temporarily invest up to 100% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in assets referred in these two last paragraphs of this section.</p>
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Short Duration Bonds	<p>The investment objective of the Fund is to generate long term capital appreciation and/or income returns for investors.</p> <p>The Investment Manager seeks to achieve the objective of the Fund by investing primarily in short duration fixed income or debt securities issued by companies, governments, quasi-governments, government agencies or supranationals in the Asian region.</p> <p>The Asian countries may include but are not limited to China (including Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan), South Korea, India, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, Pakistan and Vietnam.</p> <p>The Fund may also invest up to 5% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in contingent convertible securities.</p> <p>The Fund may invest in money market instruments, money market funds, term deposits, bank deposits and other eligible liquid assets for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.</p> <p>The Fund may hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in ancillary liquid assets (bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts). Under exceptionally unfavourable market conditions and if justified in the interest of the investors, the Fund may temporarily invest up to 100% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in assets referred in these two last paragraphs of this section.</p>

Fund	Investment Objective and Policy
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Investment Grade Bonds	<p>The investment objective of the Fund is to generate long term capital appreciation for investors.</p> <p>The Investment Manager seeks to achieve the objective of the Fund by investing in fixed income or debt securities denominated primarily in USD and primarily issued by companies, governments, quasi-governments, government agencies or supranationals in the Asian region.</p> <p>The fixed income or debt securities shall primarily be investment grade with a minimum issue credit rating of BBB- by Standard & Poor's, or Baa3 by Moody's or BBB- by Fitch (or their respective equivalents).</p> <p>The Fund may also invest in unrated bonds. Unrated bonds will be subject to the Investment Manager's internal rating process and shall have credit quality similar to bonds that are rated minimum BBB- by Standard & Poor's, or Baa3 by Moody's or BBB- by Fitch.</p> <p>The Fund may also invest (i) up to 15% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in contingent convertible securities (including perpetual contingent convertible securities) and/or (ii) up to 15% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in perpetual bonds (excluding perpetual contingent convertible securities).</p> <p>The Fund's investment in onshore RMB (CNY) bonds may include bonds traded in both the CIBM and PRC Stock Exchanges, made through QFI, Bond Connect, direct CIBM program, and/or any other means as may be permitted by the relevant regulations from time to time, for up to 10% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.</p> <p>The Asian countries may include but are not limited to China (including Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan), South Korea, India, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, Pakistan and Vietnam.</p> <p>The Fund may invest in money market instruments, money market funds, term deposits, bank deposits and other eligible liquid assets for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.</p> <p>The Fund may hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in ancillary liquid assets (bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts). Under exceptionally unfavourable market conditions and if justified in the interest of the investors, the Fund may temporarily invest up to 100% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in assets referred in these two last paragraphs of this section.</p>
Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Macro Fixed Income	<p>The investment objective of the Fund is to generate long term capital appreciation for investors.</p> <p>The Investment Manager seeks to achieve the objective of the Fund by investing across the following fixed income asset classes: (1) government bonds, (2) currencies, (3) credit, and (4) emerging market bonds (the "Fixed Income Asset Classes"). The Fund may hold net long or net short positions in the different Fixed Income Asset Classes.</p> <p>The Investment Manager will seek to invest in the most liquid segments of the Fixed Income Asset Classes, i.e. developed market government bonds and currencies. The Investment Manager will also invest across various strategies that span across different investment time horizons.</p> <p>The investment approach is based on macroeconomic analysis and integrates a multi-scenario approach.</p>

Fund	Investment Objective and Policy
	<p>The risk analysis is fully integrated into the portfolio construction process to achieve the described risk outcome.</p> <p>The Investment Manager will employ the following strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - directional strategy – whereby the Investment Manager expresses a view on the direction of the market by taking direct exposures within each of the Fixed Income Asset Classes. - relative value strategy – whereby the Investment Manager takes advantage of price differentials by simultaneously buying and selling within the following segments in the Fixed Income Asset Classes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o government bonds across regions and along the curve segments o currencies across currency blocks o credit across countries and market sectors o emerging market bonds across countries and market sectors - tactical management strategy – whereby the Investment Manager adjusts the strategic longer term asset allocation of the Fixed Income Asset Classes based on a short term market outlook. <p>The investment universe will include, but is not limited to fixed income or debt securities issued by companies, governments, quasi-governments, government agencies or supnationals globally, interest rate futures, credit default swaps (CDS), CDS indices, foreign exchange (FX), FX spots, FX forwards, non-deliverable forwards (NDFs), options, inflation linked bonds, asset-backed securities (ABS), mortgage-backed securities (MBS), convertible bonds, UCITS, other eligible UCIs and exchange traded funds (ETFs).</p> <p>The Fund may invest in investment grade, non-investment grade and unrated fixed income instruments.</p> <p>The Fund may invest up to 30% of its net assets in non-investment grade fixed income instruments and up to 10% of its net assets in unrated fixed income instruments. The minimum average credit rating for the Fund's (debt securities) portfolio is BB- by Standard & Poor's, Ba3 by Moody's or BB- by Fitch (or their respective equivalents).</p> <p>The Fund may also invest (i) up to 15% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in contingent convertible securities (including perpetual contingent convertible securities) and/or (ii) up to 15% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in perpetual bonds (excluding perpetual contingent convertible securities).</p> <p>The Fund's investment in onshore RMB (CNY) bonds may include bonds traded in both the CIBM and PRC Stock Exchanges, made through QFI, Bond Connect, direct CIBM program, and/or any other means as may be permitted by the relevant regulations from time to time, for up to 35% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.</p> <p>Derivatives will be used extensively for active management to generate investment returns, hedging and EPM purposes.</p> <p>The Fund may invest in money market instruments, money market funds, term deposits, bank deposits and other eligible liquid assets for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.</p> <p>The Fund may hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in ancillary liquid assets (bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts).</p>

Fund	Investment Objective and Policy
	Under exceptionally unfavourable market conditions and if justified in the interest of the investors, the Fund may temporarily invest up to 100% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in assets referred in these two last paragraphs of this section.

"Asia" refers to the region comprising the countries in the Asian continent (which shall, for the avoidance of doubt, include Japan, Australia and New Zealand) unless otherwise stated above. "Asian" will be construed accordingly.

"A" Shares" means shares issued by PRC companies, denominated in RMB (CNY) and traded on the PRC Stock Exchanges.

"China or PRC" means the People's Republic of China (and for the purpose of this Singapore Prospectus, excludes the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Macau Special Administrative Region and Taiwan) and the term "Chinese" shall be construed accordingly.

"High conviction" investing reflects an asset allocation that concentrates on what the Managers view to be the best long-term investment opportunities with the greatest return potential. This might result in a portfolio with a relatively small number of holdings.

The meaning of the terms "PRC Stock Exchanges" and "QFI Eligible Securities" are set out in "Definitions" of the Luxembourg Prospectus.

The meaning of the terms "CIBM" and "Bond Connect" are set out in "Appendix II – Risks of Investment" under "China Interbank Bond Market Risks" of the Luxembourg Prospectus.

The meaning of the term "Stock Connects" is set out in "Appendix II – Risks of Investment" under "The Stock Connects Risks" of the Luxembourg Prospectus.

In respect of **Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Currency Bonds, Fullerton Lux Funds – Flexible Credit Income and Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Macro Fixed Income**, the term "non-investment grade" means a security with a long-term credit rating of below BBB- by Standard & Poor's, Baa3 by Moody's, or BBB- by Fitch (or their respective equivalents).

In respect of **Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Macro Fixed Income**, please note the following:

- The Fund uses alternative investment strategies and the risks inherent in the Fund are not typically encountered in traditional funds.
- The Fund is only suitable for investors who understand the complexity of the alternative strategies employed and are willing to accept those risks, including the risk of capital loss.
- You are advised to consider your own financial circumstances and the suitability of the Fund as part of your investment portfolio.
- You are advised to read this Singapore Prospectus and should obtain professional advice before subscribing to the Fund.

3.2 Investment strategy

The Investment Manager seeks to achieve the investment objective of the Equity Funds by mainly adding value through stock selection. The Investment Manager intends to adopt a bottom-up approach to portfolio construction. The Investment Manager may make indirect investments in equities via participatory notes for certain countries (including but not limited to China, India and Vietnam).

The Investment Manager seeks to achieve the investment objective of **Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Currency Bonds** by using a combination of top-down macro-economic research for effective duration or interest rate management, currency and sector allocation, alongside

bottom-up analysis for credit selection and yield curve positioning. The Investment Manager believes that this combined top down and bottom-up investment approach provides the best opportunities for achieving superior risk-adjusted returns over the long term.

The Investment Manager seeks to achieve the investment objectives of **Fullerton Lux Funds – Flexible Credit Income, Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Bonds, Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Short Duration Bonds and Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Investment Grade Bonds** by using a combination of top-down macro-economic research for effective duration or interest rate management, country and sector allocation, alongside bottom-up analysis for credit selection and yield curve positioning. The Investment Manager believes that this combined top down and bottom-up investment approach provides the best opportunities for achieving superior risk-adjusted returns over the long term.

The Investment Manager seeks to achieve the investment objective of **Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Macro Fixed Income** through an unconstrained top-down fundamental-driven macroeconomic approach. The Investment Manager employs long and short positions across interest rates, currencies, credit, and emerging markets within a defined risk budgeting framework. This approach emphasises risk contribution to drive asset allocation decisions, ensuring a balanced and optimised portfolio.

3.3 Investment restrictions and guidelines

Please refer to "**Appendix I – Investment Restrictions**" of the Luxembourg Prospectus for details on the restrictions relating to the investment of the Company's assets and its activities. In addition:

- (a) Funds, which Shares are EIP, are subject to limits on the use of derivatives, securities lending and repurchase transactions, and they will not be investing in ABS and MBS, as set out in the Schedule to the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018.
- (b) Funds included under the Central Provident Fund Investment Scheme ("**CPFIS**") (as stated in paragraph 7) ("**CPF Funds**") are subject to the CPF Investment Guidelines issued by the CPF Board. The guidelines may be found at the CPF Board website: www.cpf.gov.sg.

3.4 Benchmarks

Information on the benchmark (if any) of a Fund and the role it plays in relation to that Fund is set out in the benchmark disclosures in "**Appendix III – Fund Details**" of the Luxembourg Prospectus.

Please note that the benchmarks currently selected are not sustainability related. Where the Investment Manager promotes environmental or social characteristics into its investment process for a particular Fund, such decisions are based on its own proprietary framework. The sustainable indices currently available from index providers do not adequately capture the considerations applied in the Investment Manager's methodology.

3.5 Financial derivatives

The Funds may employ financial derivatives for the following purposes in accordance with each Fund's risk profile.

Fund	Purposes
All Equity Funds Fullerton Lux Funds – Flexible Credit Income Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Investment Grade Bonds	Hedging and efficient portfolio management

Fund	Purposes
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Currency Bonds Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Bonds Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Short Duration Bonds Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Macro Fixed Income	Hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes

Financial derivatives that the Funds may use include over-the-counter and/or exchange traded options, futures, contracts for difference, warrants, swaps, forward contracts and/or a combination of these instruments. Each of these investments carries its own specific risks and may increase the volatility of the Fund.

Details on the use of financial derivatives and the applicable restrictions are set out in "**Appendix I – Investment Restrictions**" of the Luxembourg Prospectus, under "**3. Financial Derivative Instruments**" and "**4. Use of Techniques and Instruments Relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments**". Notwithstanding the foregoing, CPF Funds may only use financial derivatives for hedging and (subject to the CPF Board's approval) efficient portfolio management.

Details on the risks associated with financial derivatives are set out in "**Appendix II – Risks of Investment**" of the Luxembourg Prospectus.

3.6 Securities lending and repurchase transactions

As at the date of the Luxembourg Prospectus, the Investment Manager does not engage in securities lending or repurchase transactions for any Fund but may do so in the future.

3.7 Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") related information

The Investment Manager believes that ESG factors may influence the risk profile and earning potential of listed companies. As a United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment ("**UN PRI**") signatory, the Investment Manager strives to identify and systematically assess the ESG risks that are material to the Funds' investments. Details on the integration of sustainability risks into the Investment Manager's investment decisions, the impact of sustainability risks on the return of investments and the Investment Manager's actions to address principal adverse sustainability impacts are set out under "**3.10 Regulation (EU) 2019/2088**" of the Luxembourg Prospectus.

4. RISK MANAGEMENT

4.1 Risk management process

Currently, the global exposure of each Fund, save for **Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Macro Fixed Income**, is calculated using the Commitment Approach (as defined in "**Definitions**" of the Luxembourg Prospectus). The Fund calculates all derivatives exposures as if they were direct investments in the underlying positions. This allows the Fund to include the effects of any hedging or offsetting positions as well as positions taken for efficient portfolio management. A Fund using this approach must ensure that its derivative exposure computed based on the Commitment Approach does not exceed 100% of the Net Asset Value.

The global exposure of **Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Macro Fixed Income** is calculated using the Absolute VaR Approach (as defined in "**Definitions**" of the Luxembourg Prospectus). The Fund seeks to estimate the maximum loss it could experience in a month, and requires that 99% of the time, the Fund's worst outcome is no worse than a 20% decline in Net Asset Value. This absolute VaR limit is the regulatory limit prescribed under Luxembourg law.

Details on the risk management process employed by the Company and expected gross leverage for the Fund (where applicable) is set out in "**Appendix I – Investment restrictions**"

under "**5. Risk Management Process**" and "**Appendix III – Fund Details**" of the Luxembourg Prospectus.

The Investment Manager will ensure that the risk management and compliance procedures and controls adopted are adequate and have been or will be implemented. The Investment Manager has the necessary expertise to control and manage the risks relating to the use of financial derivatives.

Upon request of an investor, the Management Company will provide supplementary information relating to the quantitative limits that apply in the risk management of each Fund, to the methods chosen to this end and to the recent evolution of the risks and yields of the main categories of instruments. This supplementary information includes the VaR levels set for the Funds using such risk measure. The risk management framework is available upon request from the Company's registered office and the Singapore Representative.

4.2 Liquidity risk management

The Management Company has a liquidity risk management framework to manage the liquidity risks of the Funds and to facilitate compliance with the obligation to meet redemptions described in the 2010 Law.

(a) Liquidity risk policy

Liquidity on the asset side

The Management Company considers liquidity risk to comprise of 3 dimensions: time to liquidate, size to liquidate and cost of liquidation. Intuitively, the time to liquidate will be longer for a larger portfolio without incurring a higher cost of liquidation. Given the same portfolio, the cost of liquidation will increase if the time required to liquidate the portfolio is reduced. Lastly, a higher cost of liquidation will be incurred to liquidate a larger portion of the portfolio (compared to just a small slice) if the time required to liquidate the portfolio remains unchanged.

Based on the liquidity risk model, these 3 dimensions are modelled as a liquidity surface to represent the liquidity risk of each security where security level bid ask spread and market depth are taken into consideration in the calibration of the surface. This approach can be applied to different asset classes and instruments to quantify asset liquidity risk at the security level, which can be aggregated to the Fund level.

Liquidity risk on the liability side

Historical fund flows are tracked to determine the historical pattern of fund subscription and redemption for assessing the liquidity requirements on the Fund.

(b) Compliance of the liquidity risk policies with the redemption obligation as described in the 2010 law

Based on the metrics described above and the ability of the Fund's Board of Directors to smooth redemption settlement process that is greater than 10%, the Management Company seeks to meet redemption obligations as defined in the 2010 Law (article 84(1) of Directive 2009/65/EC, as amended from time to time).

The process and measures described in sub-paragraph (a) above allow the Management Company's Risk Management unit to control the portfolio liquidation capability at different time horizons and therefore its ability to comply with its redemption obligations as stated with the article 84(1) of Directive 2009/65/EC.

(c) Stress testing description to assess the liquidity risk

Asset side

For equities and bonds, hypothetical and historical asset stress tests are conducted to assess how the liquidity of the Fund may be impacted when such scenarios occur.

Liability side

Liability stress tests are also conducted by assuming a stressed level of redemptions during a liquidity crisis to assess the ability of the Fund to fulfil the stressed redemptions.

The Management Company may also limit the number of Shares of a Fund that can be redeemed on any Dealing Day, suspend dealings or apply swing pricing (as described in paragraphs 10.3, 13 and 20.2 respectively).

Liquidity risk management is an integral part of the Investment Manager's overall risk management programme. They rely on independent risk management teams to identify, monitor and manage the liquidity risks of the portfolios on an on-going basis. They deploy a proprietary risk model to quantify liquidity risk by taking into consideration different determinants of liquidity.

5. FEES AND CHARGES

5.1 Fees and charges payable by Singapore investors

	Classes A, A-1, I and I-1	Classes C and R
Initial Charge (Percentage of the subscription amount)	Current: Up to 5% Maximum: 5%	None
Redemption Charge (Based on the Net Asset Value ¹ per Share)	Current: None Maximum: Up to 2%	

The initial charge will be paid to the distributors (except the Global Distributor) and will not be shared with the Management Company. Please note that the initial charge for Class R Shares will not be paid to the Intermediaries. Distributors may charge different rates ranging from 0% up to the figures stated above. Please check with your distributor on whether it will impose additional fees and charges (that are not disclosed in this Singapore Prospectus) for the other services it provides to you.

The switching procedure is processed as a redemption followed by a subscription on the same Dealing Day. You may be charged the applicable initial charge or redemption charge arising from the switch.

5.2 Fees and charges payable by the Funds

(a) Management Company Fee

Fund	Per annum (payable to the Management Company based on the Net Asset Value ² of the Fund)
All Funds	Up to 0.04%

The Management Company Fee is subject to a minimum fee of EUR 750 per Fund per month applied at the Company level.

¹ Net Asset Value after taking into account any "swing pricing" or dilution adjustments (the "**Swung Price**"). Please see [paragraph 20.2](#) for details on the application of "swing pricing" or dilution adjustments to the Net Asset Value.

² Based on the Swung Price.

(b) Management Fee

Fund	Per annum (payable to the Investment Manager based on the Net Asset Value ³ of the Share Class)					
	Class A	Class A-1	Class C	Class I	Class I-1	Class R
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia Equities	Up to 1.75%	N.A.	N.A.	Up to 1%	N.A.	Up to 1%
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia Absolute Alpha	Up to 1.5%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Up to 1%
Fullerton Lux Funds – China Equities	Up to 1.75%	N.A.	N.A.	Up to 1%	N.A.	Up to 1%
Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Absolute Alpha	Up to 1.5%	N.A.	Up to 1.5%	N.A.	Up to 0.8%	Up to 1%
Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Focus Equities (Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia ESG Evolution)	Up to 1.5%	N.A.	N.A.	Up to 1%	N.A.	Up to 1%
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Currency Bonds	Up to 1%	N.A.	N.A.	Up to 0.6%	N.A.	Up to 0.6%
Fullerton Lux Funds – Flexible Credit Income	Up to 1%	Up to 1%	N.A.	Up to 0.6%	N.A.	Up to 0.6%
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Bonds	Up to 1%	N.A.	N.A.	Up to 0.6%	N.A.	Up to 0.6%
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Short Duration Bonds	Up to 0.7%	N.A.	N.A.	Up to 0.35%	N.A.	Up to 0.4%
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Investment Grade Bonds	Up to 0.7%	N.A.	N.A.	Up to 0.35%	N.A.	Up to 0.35%
Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Macro Fixed Income	Up to 1%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Up to 0.5%

The current trailer fees are as follows:

- (i) Retained by the Investment Manager: 40% to 100% of the Management Fee; and
- (ii) Paid by the Investment Manager to distributors (trailer fee): 0% to 60% of the Management Fee.

The trailer fees range may change without prior notice. Please note that the appointed distributor or agent through whom you subscribe for Shares is required to disclose to you the amount of trailer fees it receives from the Investment Manager.

³ Net Asset Value before applying any "swing pricing" or dilution adjustments (the "**Unswung Price**"). Please see [paragraph 20.2](#) for details on the application of "swing pricing" or dilution adjustments to the Net Asset Value.

The median trailer fee for the CPF Fund, Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Absolute Alpha, is 0.795%. The median is derived from all trailer-bearing Share Classes of the Fund (whether CPFIS-included or otherwise).

(c) Depositary Fee

Fund	Per annum (payable to the Depositary Bank based on the average Net Asset Values ⁴ of the different Funds of the Company)
All Funds	Up to 0.5%

As remuneration for its activity as depositary to the Company, the Depositary Bank will receive a monthly fee from the Company, calculated on the average Net Asset Value of the different Funds of the Company for the month considered, to a maximum percentage as reflected in the table above.

In addition, any reasonable disbursements and expenses incurred by the Depositary Bank within the framework of its mandate, including (without this list being exhaustive) telephone, telex, fax, electronic transmission and postage expenses as well as correspondents' costs, will be borne by the relevant Fund of the Company. The Depositary Bank may charge the Depositary Fee in the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg for services rendered in its capacity as paying agent.

(d) Other fees and expenses

The Funds may incur other fees and expenses (such as fees for administrative, registrar and transfer and domiciliary services and transaction fees), and other charges and expenses arising from the operation of the Company. Please refer to "**3.1 Administration Details, Charges and Expenses**" of the Luxembourg Prospectus for details.

Each of these other fees and expenses may amount to or exceed 0.1% of the Net Asset Value of a Fund. The amount of the fees and charges paid by the Funds for each financial year will be published in the annual report for that financial year, as referred to in paragraph 18.

Please note that fees and charges may increase your cost of investment and reduce the overall return of your investments over time.

(e) Costs of investing in shares or units in UCITS and/or other eligible UCIs

Where a Fund invests in units or shares of a UCITS or UCI that is managed by the Investment Manager, the Investment Manager will fully waive or rebate to the Fund the management fee and performance fee (if applicable) charged by the Investment Manager at the level of such underlying UCITS or UCI.

6. RISK FACTORS

6.1 General risks

Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and Shares should be regarded as a medium to long-term investment. The value of investments and the income generated by them, if any, may fall or rise, and you may not get back all of the amount initially invested.

Please read and consider the risk factors set out in "**Appendix II – Risks of Investment**" and the specific risk considerations in "**Appendix III – Fund Details**" of the Luxembourg Prospectus before investing. Some of the risks include risk related to the Fund's investment objective, regulatory risk, risk of suspension of Share dealings, interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, warrants risk, credit default swaps risk, futures, options and forward transactions risk, credit linked note risk, country risk and currency risk. **Please note that the risks described are not**

⁴ Based on the Unswung Price.

exhaustive. The Funds may be exposed to other risks of an exceptional nature from time to time. You should review the Luxembourg Prospectus and consult with your professional advisers before making an investment.

6.2 Investor profile and volatility

Please refer to "**Equity Funds**" and "**Bond Funds**" of "**Appendix III – Fund Details**" of the Luxembourg Prospectus, which provide an indication of the typical investor profile for each Fund. The following may also help you determine the suitability of each Fund:

Fund	Product Suitability
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia Equities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This Fund is only suitable for investors who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ are seeking long term growth potential offered through investment in equities; and ○ are comfortable with the risks of an equity fund which invests primarily in equities, index futures, cash and cash equivalents.
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia Absolute Alpha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This Fund is only suitable for investors who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ are seeking long term positive returns potential offered through investment in equities; and ○ are comfortable with the risks of an equity fund which invests primarily in equities, stock warrants, index futures, cash and cash equivalents.
Fullerton Lux Funds – China Equities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This Fund is only suitable for investors who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ are seeking long term growth potential offered through investment in equities; and ○ are comfortable with the risks of an equity fund which invests primarily in China "A" Shares listed on PRC Stock Exchanges through the Investment Manager's QFI licence and stocks listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.
Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Absolute Alpha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This Fund is only suitable for investors who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ are seeking long term positive returns potential offered through investment in equities; and ○ are comfortable with the risks of an equity fund which invests primarily in equities, preferred shares, stock warrants, convertibles, cash and cash equivalents.
Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Focus Equities (formerly Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia ESG Evolution)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This Fund is only suitable for investors who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ are seeking long term growth potential offered through investment in equities; and ○ are comfortable with the risks of an equity fund which invests primarily in equities, preferred shares, stock warrants, convertibles, cash and cash equivalents.
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Currency Bonds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This Fund is only suitable for investors who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ are seeking to combine capital growth opportunities in the relative stability of debt markets over the long term; and ○ are comfortable with the risks of a fund that invests in fixed income or debt securities with exposure to the Asian region, and denominated primarily in Asian currencies.

Fund	Product Suitability
Fullerton Lux Funds – Flexible Credit Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This Fund is only suitable for investors who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ are seeking long-term capital gain; ○ are looking for a fixed income fund which provides exposure to the Asian region; and ○ are comfortable with the greater volatility and risks of a fund which invests primarily in investment grade, unrated or non-investment grade fixed income or debt securities denominated primarily in USD and Asian currencies.
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Bonds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This Fund is only suitable for investors who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ are seeking long-term capital gain; ○ are looking for a fixed income fund which provides exposure to the Asian region; and ○ are comfortable with the greater volatility and risks of a fund which invests in fixed income or debt securities denominated primarily in USD and Asian currencies.
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Short Duration Bonds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This Fund is only suitable for investors who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ are seeking long-term capital gain and/or income; ○ are looking for a fixed income fund which provides exposure to the Asian region; and ○ are comfortable with the risks of a fund that invests in short duration fixed income or debt securities.
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Investment Grade Bonds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This Fund is only suitable for investors who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ are seeking long-term capital gain; ○ are looking for a fixed income fund which provides exposure to the Asian region; and ○ are comfortable with the risks of a fund that invests in fixed income or debt securities denominated primarily in USD.
Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Macro Fixed Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This Fund is only suitable for investors who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ are seeking long-term capital gain; and ○ are comfortable with the risks of a leveraged fund that uses financial derivatives extensively and invests in fixed income or debt securities issued by companies, governments, quasi-governments, government agencies or supranationals globally.

Please note that all Funds are likely to have high volatility due to their investment policies or portfolio management techniques.

6.3 Specific risk considerations

Please refer to the specific risk considerations for each Fund as set out in "**Appendix III – Fund Details**" of the Luxembourg Prospectus and sub-paragraphs (a) to (e) below.

(a) Risks relating to investments in China

The relevant Funds may access the China A securities through participatory notes, ETFs, other eligible access products (where the underlying assets would comprise equities listed in China A Shares market) and QFI licence. They may have direct access

to China A securities via the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect, the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect and any other similar programme(s) which may be introduced from time to time. Such investments entail specific risks including political and social risk; economic risk; legal and regulatory risk; dependence upon trading market for "A" Shares and RMB denominated bonds; "A" Share market suspension risk; disclosure of substantial shareholding on aggregate basis; China QFI risks; limits on redemption; counterparty, custody and broker risk; and tax risk.

You should review these risks as described in "**Appendix II – Risks of Investment**" of the Luxembourg Prospectus, under "**China Risks**", "**China QFI Risks**", "**The Stock Connects Risks**", "**CAAPs Risk**", "**China Interbank Bond Market Risks**", "**China Tax Risk**" and "**PRC Tax Risk**", before investing.

(b) Investment in non-investment grade securities

Issuers of non-investment grade fixed income or debt securities face ongoing uncertainties and exposure to adverse business, financial or economic conditions, which could lead to the issuer's inability to make timely interest and principal payments. The market prices of certain non-investment grade securities tend to reflect individual corporate developments to a greater extent than securities of investment grade, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates.

Non-investment grade securities also tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than securities of investment grade. It is likely that a major economic recession or an environment characterised by a shortage of liquidity could severely disrupt the market for such securities and may have an adverse impact on the value of such securities. In addition, it is likely that any such economic downturn or liquidity squeeze could adversely affect the ability of the issuers of such securities to repay the principal and pay interest on such securities, and increase the incidence of default for such securities.

The market for non-investment grade securities is thinner and less active than that for securities of investment-grade, which can adversely affect the prices at which non-investment grade securities can be sold.

(c) Risks relating to exchange rate fluctuations

The currency denomination of each Fund may vary from the currencies of the markets in which the Fund invests. There is the risk of additional loss (or the prospect of additional gain) to the investor greater than the usual risks of investment arising from exchange rate fluctuations. The Investment Manager may hedge the currency in which a Fund is denominated against the currencies in which the underlying assets of the Fund are denominated or the underlying unhedged assets of the UCITS⁵ or other UCIs⁶ in which the Fund invests are denominated. These techniques may reduce, but will not eliminate, the risk of loss due to unfavourable currency fluctuations and they tend to limit any potential gain that might result from favourable currency fluctuations.

The risk of additional loss (or the prospect of additional gain) arising from exchange rate fluctuations also arises where the currency of a Fund or of a Share Class varies from your home currency. An investment by a Singapore investor investing in Singapore dollars may entail risks if the currency denomination of the Fund or of the Share Class is not the Singapore dollar and there are exchange rate fluctuations between that currency and the Singapore dollar. Please note that the Investment Manager currently

⁵ "**UCITS**" means an "undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities" within the meaning of article 1(2) of Council Directive 2009/65/EC of 13 July 2009.

⁶ "**UCI**" means an "other undertaking for collective Investment" which is not subject to the provisions of Council Directive 2009/65/EC of 13 July 2009.

does not intend to hedge against the foreign currency exposure and you will be exposed to exchange rate risks.

For certain Classes referenced as "Hedged" in the Share Class name, the Investment Manager will, to the extent possible, hedge the exposure to the Reference Currency.

Where undertaken, the Net Asset Value and, therefore, the performance of such Share Class will reflect the effects of this hedging. Similarly, such Share Class will bear any expenses arising from such hedging transactions.

Please note that the Investment Manager may enter into these hedging transactions whether the Reference Currency is declining or increasing in value relative to the relevant Fund Currency. Therefore, where such hedging is undertaken, it may substantially protect investors in the relevant Share Class against a decrease in the value of the Fund Currency relative to the Reference Currency, but it may also preclude investors from benefiting from an increase in the value of the Fund Currency.

You should consider other currency related risks described in "**Appendix II – Risks of Investment**" of the Luxembourg Prospectus, under "**Currency Risk**", "**China QFI Risks – Foreign Exchange Controls**", and "**Onshore versus Offshore Renminbi Differences Risk**".

(d) Asset Backed Securities and Mortgage Backed Securities

A Fund may invest its assets in Asset Backed Securities ("**ABS**") including Mortgage Backed Securities ("**MBS**"), which are debt securities based on a pool of assets or collateralised by the cash flows from a specific pool of underlying assets. ABS and MBS assets may be highly illiquid and therefore prone to substantial price volatility. Unless otherwise specifically stated for a Fund, ABS and/or MBS will not represent more than 20% of the Net Asset Value of a Fund.

7. CENTRAL PROVIDENT FUND INVESTMENT SCHEME ("CPFIS")

The CPF Funds are set out in the table below:

CPF Fund	Class(es) for CPF subscription	Included under	CPFIS risk classification
Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Absolute Alpha	C (SGD) Acc	CPFIS – Ordinary Account	Higher Risk – Broadly Diversified

The CPF interest rate for the CPF Ordinary Account is computed based on the 3-month average of major local banks' interest rates, subject to the legislated minimum interest of 2.5% per annum. The interest rate for the CPF Ordinary Account is reviewed quarterly.

The CPF interest rate for the CPF Special Account and CPF Medisave Account is computed based on the 12-month average yield of 10-year Singapore Government Securities (10YSGS) plus 1%, subject to a floor interest rate of 4% per annum. The interest rate is reviewed quarterly.

To enhance the retirement savings of CPF members, the CPF Board pays extra interest on the first S\$60,000 of a CPF member's combined CPF balances (capped at S\$20,000 for the CPF Ordinary Account). CPF members could receive up to 6% on a portion of their CPF balances (depending on their age). Please note that the first S\$20,000 in the CPF Ordinary Account and the first S\$40,000 in the CPF Special Account need to be set aside prior to investing CPF Ordinary Account and CPF Special Account monies. Interest is also earned on CPF Retirement Account.

You should note that the interest rates for each of the CPF accounts described above (including the floor interest rate) may be varied by the CPF Board from time to time. You should confirm

the latest interest rates applicable to your CPF accounts from the CPF Board's website. Please also note that the legislated minimum interest of 2.5% per annum applies to all CPF accounts.

Subscriptions using CPF monies will at all times be subject to the regulations and such directives or requirements imposed by the CPF Board from time to time.

8. SUBSCRIPTION OF SHARES OFFERED PURSUANT TO THIS SINGAPORE PROSPECTUS

8.1 Subscription procedure

You may subscribe for Shares by submitting a completed application form together with the subscription monies to the approved distributors or other appointed agents.

You may pay for the Shares in cash, (for Class A – SGD Shares) using Supplementary Retirement Scheme ("**SRS**") monies or (for Class C of CPF Funds) using CPF monies as indicated at [paragraph 7](#).

Please note that you are required to provide the necessary authorisations to the SRS operator or CPF agent bank (as the case may be) for subscriptions using SRS and CPF monies.

For subscriptions made using SRS or CPF monies, you may be subject to additional Know-Your-Client ("**KYC**") requirements to fulfil applicable anti-money laundering/KYC laws or regulations that the Company is required to comply with. You may be required to provide clarification or additional information before the subscription can be accepted by the Company.

There will be no "cooling off" or cancellation period for the subscription of Shares.

The Directors have the discretion not to accept any application and it may at any time, without notice, close a Fund or Share Class to further subscriptions. In particular, you should note the restrictions on funding of investments into the **Fullerton Lux Funds – China Equities** as set out in [paragraph 10.6](#).

Details on the subscription of Shares are set out in "**2.1 Subscription for Shares**" of the Luxembourg Prospectus.

The Directors may accept subscriptions for Shares against contribution in kind of securities or other assets which could be acquired by the relevant Fund pursuant to its investment policy and restrictions. Details of such subscriptions in kind are set out in "**2.1 Subscription for Shares**" of the Luxembourg Prospectus, under "**Subscriptions in Kind**".

8.2 Minimum initial and additional subscription amount

Currently, the Company does not impose a minimum initial subscription amount (except for **Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Macro Fixed Income** which has a minimum initial subscription amount of USD 25,000 or the approximate equivalent of USD 25,000 for any other relevant dealing currency) and a minimum additional subscription amount.

The Company may at its absolute discretion from time to time waive the minimum initial subscription amount and/or minimum additional subscription amount.

8.3 Initial offer period and initial subscription price

The initial offer period in respect of each Share Class offered pursuant to this Singapore Prospectus, where applicable, will be for such period and at such time, as the Company may determine in its absolute discretion.

Shares will be issued at the initial subscription price of 10 in the respective currency of the Share Class.

The Company reserves the right not to proceed with the launch of any class if the Company is of the view that it is not in the interest of the investors or it is not commercially viable to proceed with the launch.

In the event the Company does not proceed with the launch of any Class, the relevant Share Class will be deemed not to have commenced, and the Company may notify the affected investors and return the subscription monies received (without interest) to such investors no later than 30 Business Days after the close of the initial offer period.

8.4 Pricing and Dealing Deadline

After the initial issue, Shares will be issued on a forward pricing basis at the relevant Net Asset Value per Share determined on the Dealing Day (incorporating any applicable initial charge).

Applications for subscriptions must be received by 5.00 p.m. Singapore time ("**Dealing Deadline**") on a Dealing Day. However, you should confirm with your distributor on whether it has an earlier dealing deadline.

"**Dealing Day**" means:

- (a) for **all Classes save for Class A-1 of Fullerton Lux Funds – Flexible Credit Income**, a Business Day which does not fall within a period of suspension of calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Fund and such other day as the Directors may decide from time to time.
- (b) for **Class A-1 of Fullerton Lux Funds – Flexible Credit Income**, 2nd and 15th of each month (or if the 2nd or the 15th is not a Business Day, then the Business Day immediately following the 2nd or 15th (as the case may be)), where such Business Day does not fall within a period of suspension of calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share of the Fund, and such other day as the Directors may decide from time to time.

"**Business Day**" means a weekday on which banks are normally open for business in Luxembourg and Singapore unless otherwise defined for a Fund. For **Fullerton Lux Funds – China Equities**, a "**Business Day**" means a weekday on which banks are normally open for business in China, Hong Kong, Luxembourg and Singapore.

Applications accepted before the Dealing Deadline on a Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day at the Net Asset Value per Share applicable to that Dealing Day. Applications received and accepted after the Dealing Deadline or on a day that is not a Dealing Day will be processed on the next Dealing Day.

If dealing is suspended in a Fund, the subscription will be processed on the next Dealing Day when dealing is no longer suspended.

The Net Asset Value per Share is determined in accordance with the rules set out in "**2.3 Calculation of Net Asset Value**" of the Luxembourg Prospectus.

8.5 Numerical example of the calculation of Shares allotted

The following is a hypothetical illustration of the number of Shares allotted based on a gross investment amount of USD 1,000.00, at a Net Asset Value per Share of USD 1.000 and an initial charge of 5.00%:

USD 1,000.00 Gross investment amount	-	USD 50.00 Initial charge of 5.00%	=	USD 950.00 Net investment amount
USD 950.00 Net investment amount	÷	USD 1.000 Net Asset Value per Share	=	950.00 Number of Shares allotted

Please note that the actual Net Asset Value per Share, currency denomination and initial charge, if any, will vary according to the Share Class subscribed for.

8.6 Confirmation of purchase

Confirmation of purchase is normally issued within five Business Days following the execution of subscription instructions. You should promptly check these confirmations to ensure that they are correct in every detail. You must fully inform yourself of the terms and conditions on the application form, as you will be bound by them.

9. REGULAR SAVINGS PLAN

The appointed agents or distributors may, at their own discretion, offer regular savings plans ("**RSP**") for Shares in a Fund. Please check with your agent or distributor for details of such RSP (such as the minimum amount of periodic contributions and the timing for deduction of monies from an investor's account and allotment of Shares), if any. Information on such RSP offered by each agent or distributor may vary and may be subject to changes from time to time. You should contact your agent or distributor for details before applying. The Company will not assume any liability for any losses arising from your participation in any RSP.

The Company will not impose any penalty in the event you wish to cease your participation in the RSP (if any). You may at any time cease your participation in the RSP (if any) in respect of a Fund by giving written notice of not less than a specified period to your agent or distributor. Information on the minimum notice period, which may not be longer than the period between your periodic contributions, may be obtained from your agent or distributor.

10. REDEMPTION OF SHARES

10.1 Redemption procedure

Shares may be redeemed on any Dealing Day (as defined in [paragraph 8.4](#)).

If you wish to redeem all or any of your Shares, you may do so by written request through the approved distributors or other appointed agents. The request should state the Share Class and number of Shares to be redeemed, the name of the relevant Fund, and the name in which the Shares are registered.

Details on the redemption of Shares are set out in "**2.2 Redemption and Switching of Shares**" of the Luxembourg Prospectus.

The Directors may permit redemptions in kind as set out in "**2.2 Redemption and Switching of Shares**" under "**Redemptions in Kind**" of the Luxembourg Prospectus.

10.2 Minimum redemption amount and minimum holding amount

There is currently no minimum redemption amount.

The Company will impose a minimum holding amount in respect of any Share Class of a Fund as follows according to the applicable dealing currency: EUR 1,000, USD 1,000, CHF 1,000, SGD 1,000, JPY 100,000, RMB 10,000 or the approximate equivalent of USD 1,000 for any other relevant dealing currency. The Company may, at its discretion, waive or vary such requirements.

The Company may compulsorily redeem any shareholding with a value below the minimum holding amount, if any, or such other amount as the Company at its absolute discretion may determine.

Unless waived by the Company, if, as a result of any switch or redemption request, the amount invested by any Shareholder in a Share Class in any one Fund falls below the minimum holding, if any, for that Share Class, it will be treated as an instruction to redeem or switch, as appropriate, the Shareholder's total holding in the relevant Share Class.

10.3 Pricing and Dealing Deadline

Shares are redeemed on a forward pricing basis at the relevant Net Asset Value per Share determined on the Dealing Day (incorporating any applicable redemption charge).

Applications for redemptions must be received by the Dealing Deadline on a Dealing Day (as defined in [paragraph 8.4](#)). However, you should confirm with your distributor on whether it has an earlier dealing deadline.

Applications accepted before the Dealing Deadline on a Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day at the Net Asset Value per Share applicable to that Dealing Day. Applications received and accepted after the Dealing Deadline or on a day that is not a Dealing Day will be processed on the next Dealing Day.

The Company reserves the right not to accept instructions to redeem or switch on any one Dealing Day more than 10% of the total value of Shares in issue of any Fund. In these circumstances, the Directors may declare that the redemption of part or all Shares in excess of 10% for which a redemption or switch has been requested will be deferred until the next Dealing Day and will be valued at the Net Asset Value per Share prevailing on that Dealing Day. On such Dealing Day, deferred requests will be dealt with in priority to later requests and in the order that requests were initially received by the Administrator.

If dealing is suspended in a Fund, the redemption will be processed on the next Dealing Day when dealing is no longer suspended.

The Net Asset Value per Share is determined in accordance with the rules set out in "**2.3 Calculation of Net Asset Value**" of the Luxembourg Prospectus.

10.4 Numerical example of calculation of redemption proceeds

The following is a hypothetical illustration of the net redemption proceeds payable on a redemption of 1,000 Shares at a Net Asset Value per Share of USD 1.000.

1,000.00 Shares	x	USD 1.000	=	USD 1,000.00
Your redemption request		Net Asset Value per Share		Gross redemption proceeds
USD 1,000.00	-	USD 20.00	=	USD 980.00
Gross redemption proceeds		Redemption charge (2%)		Net redemption proceeds

Please note that the actual Net Asset Value per Share, currency denomination and redemption charge, if any, will vary according to the Share Class being redeemed.

10.5 Payment of redemption proceeds

Redemption proceeds are normally paid within three Business Days from the relevant Dealing Day on which the Administrator receives the redemption instructions in good order and processes them. The Company is not responsible for any delays or charges incurred at any receiving bank or settlement system, nor for delays in settlement resulting from the local processing of payments. Redemption proceeds will normally be paid in the currency of the relevant Share Class. You may request for redemption proceeds, which will be paid by bank transfer, to be paid in freely convertible currencies at your cost and risk.

If you subscribe for Shares with SRS or CPF monies, the redemption proceeds will be credited to your relevant SRS or CPF account in accordance with application regulatory requirements and processes.

The Company reserves the right to extend the period of payment of redemption proceeds to such period, as shall be necessary to repatriate proceeds of the sale of investments in the event of impediments due to exchange control regulations or similar constraints in the markets in

which a substantial part of the assets of a Fund are invested or in exceptional circumstances where the liquidity of a Fund is not sufficient to meet the redemption requests.

10.6 Compulsory redemption

The Directors may impose or relax restrictions on any Shares. The Company can compulsorily redeem Shares to ensure that they are not acquired or held by or on behalf of any person in breach of the law or requirements of any country or government or regulatory authority, or which might have adverse taxation or other pecuniary consequences for the Company (including a requirement to register under the laws and regulations of any country or authority). The Directors may require you to provide such information as necessary to establish whether you are the beneficial owner of the Shares that you hold.

In particular, the Company can compulsorily redeem Shares beneficially owned by any person prohibited from holding Shares as set out in "**2. Share Dealing**" under "**2.1 Subscription for Shares – US Investors**" of the Luxembourg Prospectus.

For **Fullerton Lux Funds – China Equities**, you have the responsibility to ensure that subscriptions are funded from sources outside of the PRC, which excludes the Hong Kong SAR, the Macau Special Administrative Region and Taiwan.

The Company may compulsorily redeem any shareholding with a value below the minimum holding amount as set out in [paragraph 10.2](#).

The redemption charge will be waived if the Company compulsorily redeems Shares.

11. SWITCHING OF SHARES

A switch transaction is a transaction by which your holding is converted either into another Share Class within the same Fund or in different Funds that have similar settlement periods.

Acceptance of switching instructions will be subject to the availability of the new Share Class/Fund and to the compliance with any eligibility requirements and conditions attached to the new Share Class.

Shares bought with cash, SRS or CPF monies can only be converted to other Shares that accept the same type of funding. Please also note that the Shares subscribed in Singapore may only be converted into other Shares offered pursuant to this Singapore Prospectus.

Switching into or out of the below Classes is not allowed:

- Fullerton Lux Funds – Flexible Credit Income Class A-1 (USD) Dist
- Fullerton Lux Funds – Flexible Credit Income Class A-1 (SGD) Hedged Dist

The switching procedure is processed as a redemption followed by a subscription. Any restrictions or limits on redemption on the existing Share Class/Fund would apply in the switch. A switch transaction may only be processed on the first Dealing Day on which both the Net Asset Values of the Funds involved in the transaction are calculated.

You can apply to switch your Shares by submitting a completed switching form to the approved distributors or other appointed agents. Applications for switching must be received by the Dealing Deadline on a Dealing Day (as defined in [paragraph 8.4](#)). You should confirm with your distributor on whether it has an earlier dealing deadline.

Applications accepted before the Dealing Deadline on a Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day at the Net Asset Value per Share applicable to that Dealing Day. Applications received and accepted after the Dealing Deadline or on a day that is not a Dealing Day will be processed on the next Dealing Day.

Details on the switching of Shares are set out in "**2.2 Redemption and Switching of Shares**" of the Luxembourg Prospectus.

12. OBTAINING PRICE INFORMATION

The Net Asset Value per Share is normally available on the website <https://www.fullertonfund.com> within two Business Days of the actual transaction dates. The information may also be available on Bloomberg and SIX Telekurs.

If the information is not available, you may request for the indicative Net Asset Value per Share from the Singapore Representative.

13. SUSPENSION OF DEALINGS

The Company may suspend or defer the calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share and impose such restrictions on the subscription, redemption and switching of Shares. Details are set out in "2.4 Suspensions or Deferrals" of the Luxembourg Prospectus.

14. PERFORMANCE OF THE FUNDS AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

The past performance of the Funds is not indicative of their future performance.

Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia Absolute Alpha	1 Year (% p.a.)	3 Years (% p.a.)	5 Years (% p.a.)	10 Years (% p.a.)	Since Inception (% p.a.)
Class A (SGD) Acc Inception: 25 Jun 2015					
Single NAV (adjusted) ⁽¹⁾	9.36	8.50	-1.08	6.81	6.73
Single NAV (unadjusted) ⁽²⁾	14.82	10.28	-0.11	7.33	7.22
Class A (USD) Acc Inception: 24 Jun 2021					
Single NAV (adjusted) ⁽¹⁾	13.72	9.59	-	-	-2.07
Single NAV (unadjusted) ⁽²⁾	19.41	11.39	-	-	-1.06
Currently, there is no benchmark which would reflect the investment objective and policy of this Fund.					

Fullerton Lux Funds – China Equities	1 Year (% p.a.)	3 Years (% p.a.)	5 Years (% p.a.)	10 Years (% p.a.)	Since Inception (% p.a.)
Class A (USD) Acc Inception: 10 Nov 2014					
Single NAV (adjusted) ⁽¹⁾	0.66	-6.42	-10.39	1.41	3.53
Single NAV (unadjusted) ⁽²⁾	5.69	-4.89	-9.51	1.90	3.97
Class I (USD) Acc Inception: 10 Nov 2014					
Single NAV (adjusted) ⁽¹⁾	1.47	-5.68	-9.68	2.21	4.35
Single NAV (unadjusted) ⁽²⁾	6.54	-4.13	-8.79	2.71	4.80
Class R (USD) Acc Inception: 8 May 2020					
Single NAV (adjusted) ⁽¹⁾	6.71	-3.97	-8.64	-	-1.80
Single NAV (unadjusted) ⁽²⁾	6.71	-3.97	-8.64	-	-1.80

Fullerton Lux Funds – China Equities	1 Year (% p.a.)	3 Years (% p.a.)	5 Years (% p.a.)	10 Years (% p.a.)	Since Inception (% p.a.)
The benchmark from inception was the MSCI China A Net Index. With effect from 1 March 2018, the benchmark was renamed to the MSCI China A Onshore Net Index. From 12 June 2025, the Fund has no benchmark as there is no appropriate reference benchmark which would reflect the investment objective and policy of this Fund.					

Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Absolute Alpha	1 Year (% p.a.)	3 Years (% p.a.)	5 Years (% p.a.)	10 Years (% p.a.)	Since Inception (% p.a.)
Class A (SGD) Acc Inception: 11 Feb 2021					
Single NAV (adjusted) ⁽¹⁾	20.12	21.20	11.87	-	8.64
Single NAV (unadjusted) ⁽²⁾	26.12	23.18	12.96	-	9.68
Class A (USD) Acc Inception: 30 Jul 2021					
Single NAV (adjusted) ⁽¹⁾	24.84	22.46	-	-	11.01
Single NAV (unadjusted) ⁽²⁾	31.08	24.47	-	-	12.18
Class A (SGD) Dist Inception: 14 Oct 2024					
Single NAV (adjusted) ⁽¹⁾	20.12	-	-	-	11.80
Single NAV (unadjusted) ⁽²⁾	26.13	-	-	-	15.60
Currently, there is no benchmark which would reflect the investment objective and policy of this Fund.					

Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Currency Bonds	1 Year (% p.a.)	3 Years (% p.a.)	5 Years (% p.a.)	10 Years (% p.a.)	Since Inception (% p.a.)
Class A (SGD) Dist Inception: 15 Apr 2011					
Single NAV (adjusted) ⁽¹⁾	-8.18	-1.70	-2.69	0.20	1.23
Single NAV (unadjusted) ⁽²⁾	-3.58	-0.09	-1.74	0.69	1.56
Benchmark	-1.33	2.04	0.38	2.05	2.69
Class A (USD) Dist Inception: 16 Oct 2013					
Single NAV (adjusted) ⁽¹⁾	-4.48	-0.72	-1.89	0.63	0.77
Single NAV (unadjusted) ⁽²⁾	0.29	0.91	-0.93	1.12	1.16
Benchmark	2.61	3.06	1.22	2.49	2.43
Class I (EUR) Acc Inception: 6 Oct 2010					
Single NAV (adjusted) ⁽¹⁾	-9.90	-2.00	-1.01	0.98	2.67
Single NAV (unadjusted) ⁽²⁾	-5.40	-0.39	-0.04	1.47	2.99
Benchmark	-3.64	1.29	1.68	2.40	3.77

Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Currency Bonds	1 Year (% p.a.)	3 Years (% p.a.)	5 Years (% p.a.)	10 Years (% p.a.)	Since Inception (% p.a.)
Class I (USD) Acc Inception: 6 Oct 2010					
Single NAV (adjusted) ⁽¹⁾	-4.06	-0.28	-1.45	1.07	1.43
Single NAV (unadjusted) ⁽²⁾	0.74	1.35	-0.49	1.56	1.75
Benchmark	2.61	3.06	1.22	2.49	2.52
The benchmark from inception was the HSBC Asian Local Bond Index. With effect from 1 May 2016, the benchmark was changed to the Markit iBoxx ALBI (USD Unhedged) Index as the previous benchmark was discontinued.					

Fullerton Lux Funds – Flexible Credit Income	1 Year (% p.a.)	3 Years (% p.a.)	5 Years (% p.a.)	10 Years (% p.a.)	Since Inception (% p.a.)
Class A (SGD) Hedged Dist Inception: 23 Jan 2024					
Single NAV (adjusted) ⁽¹⁾	-3.06	-	-	-	1.20
Single NAV (unadjusted) ⁽²⁾	1.78	-	-	-	3.49
Class A (USD) Dist Inception: 23 Jan 2024					
Single NAV (adjusted) ⁽¹⁾	-0.52	-	-	-	3.48
Single NAV (unadjusted) ⁽²⁾	4.45	-	-	-	5.82
Class A-1 (USD) Dist Inception: 17 Mar 2025					
Single NAV (adjusted) ⁽¹⁾	-0.56	-	-	-	-1.04
Single NAV (unadjusted) ⁽²⁾	4.41	-	-	-	3.72
Currently, there is no benchmark which would reflect the investment objective and policy of this Fund.					

Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Bonds	1 Year (% p.a.)	3 Years (% p.a.)	5 Years (% p.a.)	10 Years (% p.a.)	Since Inception (% p.a.)
Class A (EUR) Hedged Acc Inception: 22 Jul 2015					
Single NAV (adjusted) ⁽¹⁾	-2.85	0.91	-2.83	-0.30	-0.08
Single NAV (unadjusted) ⁽²⁾	2.01	2.56	-1.87	0.19	0.38
Benchmark	3.12	3.43	0.00	1.12	1.38
Class A (SGD) Hedged Dist Inception: 16 Oct 2012					
Single NAV (adjusted) ⁽¹⁾	-3.14	0.86	-2.20	0.87	1.64
Single NAV (unadjusted) ⁽²⁾	1.70	2.51	-1.24	1.36	2.01
Benchmark	2.68	3.31	0.57	2.28	2.70
Class A (USD) Acc Inception: 16 Oct 2012					
Single NAV (adjusted) ⁽¹⁾	-0.89	2.83	-1.00	1.71	2.20

Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Bonds	1 Year (% p.a.)	3 Years (% p.a.)	5 Years (% p.a.)	10 Years (% p.a.)	Since Inception (% p.a.)
Single NAV (unadjusted) ⁽²⁾	4.06	4.52	-0.03	2.21	2.57
Benchmark	5.41	5.44	1.90	3.14	3.26
Class A (USD) Dist Inception: 25 Sep 2012					
Single NAV (adjusted) ⁽¹⁾	-0.90	2.83	-1.00	1.71	2.29
Single NAV (unadjusted) ⁽²⁾	4.05	4.51	-0.03	2.21	2.66
Benchmark	5.41	5.44	1.90	3.14	3.34
Class I (SGD) Hedged Acc Inception: 30 Nov 2017					
Single NAV (adjusted) ⁽¹⁾	-2.73	1.35	-1.76	-	0.59
Single NAV (unadjusted) ⁽²⁾	2.13	3.01	-0.79	-	1.18
Benchmark	2.68	3.31	0.57	-	2.04
Class I (USD) Acc Inception: 16 Oct 2013					
Single NAV (adjusted) ⁽¹⁾	-0.45	3.29	-0.57	2.16	2.85
Single NAV (unadjusted) ⁽²⁾	4.53	4.98	0.41	2.66	3.25
Benchmark	5.41	5.44	1.90	3.14	3.75
Class I (USD) Dist Inception: 22 Jun 2012					
Single NAV (adjusted) ⁽¹⁾	-0.46	3.29	-0.56	2.16	3.09
Single NAV (unadjusted) ⁽²⁾	4.52	4.99	0.41	2.66	3.45
Benchmark	5.41	5.44	1.90	3.14	3.61
Class R (SGD) Hedged Dist Inception: 21 Feb 2019					
Single NAV (adjusted) ⁽¹⁾	2.11	2.99	-0.72	-	1.33
Single NAV (unadjusted) ⁽²⁾	2.11	2.99	-0.72	-	1.33
Benchmark	2.68	3.31	0.57	-	2.20
The benchmark is the JACI Investment Grade Total Return Index except for the SGD Hedged Share Class and EUR Hedged Share Class which are benchmarked against the JACI Investment Grade SGD Hedged Total Index and JACI Investment Grade EUR Hedged Total Index respectively.					

Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Short Duration Bonds	1 Year (% p.a.)	3 Years (% p.a.)	5 Years (% p.a.)	10 Years (% p.a.)	Since Inception (% p.a.)
Class A (SGD) Hedged Acc Inception: 10 Jun 2014					
Single NAV (adjusted) ⁽¹⁾	-2.98	0.92	-2.21	0.39	0.80
Single NAV (unadjusted) ⁽²⁾	1.87	2.58	-1.25	0.89	1.22
Class A (SGD) Hedged Dist Inception: 18 Oct 2013					
Single NAV (adjusted) ⁽¹⁾	-2.96	0.97	-2.19	0.41	1.08
Single NAV (unadjusted) ⁽²⁾	1.89	2.62	-1.23	0.90	1.48

Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Short Duration Bonds	1 Year (% p.a.)	3 Years (% p.a.)	5 Years (% p.a.)	10 Years (% p.a.)	Since Inception (% p.a.)
Class A (USD) Acc Inception: 18 Oct 2013					
Single NAV (adjusted) ⁽¹⁾	-0.60	2.86	-1.06	1.22	1.66
Single NAV (unadjusted) ⁽²⁾	4.37	4.54	-0.09	1.71	2.06
Class A (USD) Dist Inception: 8 Jan 2014					
Single NAV (adjusted) ⁽¹⁾	-0.60	2.86	-1.06	1.22	1.62
Single NAV (unadjusted) ⁽²⁾	4.37	4.55	-0.09	1.71	2.03
Class I (USD) Acc Inception: 18 Oct 2013					
Single NAV (adjusted) ⁽¹⁾	-0.21	3.26	-0.67	1.61	2.06
Single NAV (unadjusted) ⁽²⁾	4.78	4.95	0.30	2.11	2.46
Currently, there is no benchmark which would reflect the investment objective and policy of this Fund.					

Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Investment Grade Bonds	1 Year (% p.a.)	3 Years (% p.a.)	5 Years (% p.a.)	10 Years (% p.a.)	Since Inception (% p.a.)
Class I (SGD) Hedged Acc Inception: 14 Aug 2020					
Single NAV (adjusted) ⁽¹⁾	-2.00	2.88	0.25	-	0.39
Single NAV (unadjusted) ⁽²⁾	2.90	4.56	1.24	-	1.27
Benchmark	2.68	3.31	0.57	-	0.37
Class I (USD) Acc Inception: 11 Aug 2020					
Single NAV (adjusted) ⁽¹⁾	0.34	4.73	1.40	-	1.35
Single NAV (unadjusted) ⁽²⁾	5.36	6.44	2.39	-	2.23
Benchmark	5.41	5.44	1.90	-	1.49
The benchmark is the JACI Investment Grade Total Return Index.					

Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Macro Fixed Income	1 Year (% p.a.)	3 Years (% p.a.)	5 Years (% p.a.)	10 Years (% p.a.)	Since Inception (% p.a.)
Class A (USD) Acc Inception: 15 Apr 2024					
Single NAV (adjusted) ⁽¹⁾	-0.99	-	-	-	0.95
Single NAV (unadjusted) ⁽²⁾	3.96	-	-	-	3.49
Benchmark	5.15	-	-	-	5.55
The benchmark is the SOFR + 1% p.a..					

Footnotes:

- (1) The "**Single NAV (adjusted)**" performance figures are calculated in the Reference Currency on a bid-to-bid basis (taking into account the initial charge and the redemption charge, if any), with net dividends (if any) reinvested.
- (2) The "**Single NAV (unadjusted)**" performance figures are calculated in the class currency on a bid-to-bid basis (without any adjustment), with net dividends (if any) reinvested.

Notes:

- Source: Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd.
- The performance figure for the one year performance return shows the percentage change, while the figures for performance returns in respect of more than one year show the average annual compounded return.
- The performance of the Funds/Share Classes are measured against the benchmark (if any) indicated above. The performance figures of the benchmarks are calculated in the Reference Currency.
- To counter the impact of significant dealing and other costs, the Company may apply "partial swing pricing" or make dilution adjustments in the calculations of the Net Asset Values per Share. Performance figures are calculated based on the Swung Price. This may increase the variability of a Fund's returns, as the level of subscription/redemption activity may result in the application of swing pricing which would affect the value of the Fund in addition to changes in the value of the underlying investments of the Fund. Please see [paragraph 20.2](#) for details on the application of "swing pricing" or dilution adjustments to the Net Asset Value.
- Where the performance figures of certain Funds or Share Classes are not stated above, this means that, as at 31 March 2026, they have not been inceptioned, or have been inceptioned for less than a year and a track record of at least one year is not available or have been fully redeemed.

The following Share Classes have been fully redeemed:

- Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Bonds Class R (USD) Dist was inceptioned on 16 February 2021 and fully redeemed on 27 August 2021.
- Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Short Duration Bonds Class R (USD) Acc was inceptioned on 9 September 2020 and fully redeemed on 27 July 2023.
- Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Short Duration Bonds Class R (USD) Dist was inceptioned on 5 February 2020 and fully redeemed on 10 November 2023.

The following Share Class has been inceptioned for less than a year and a track record of at least one year is not available:

- Fullerton Lux Funds – Flexible Credit Income Class A-1 (SGD) Hedged Dist was inceptioned on 2 July 2025.
- Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia Equities Class A (SGD) Acc, Class A (USD) Acc, Class I (EUR) Acc, Class I (SGD) Acc and Class I (USD) Acc were inceptioned on 30 June 2025, and issued in exchange for previously existing Share Classes of the same name due to a substantial change in the Fund's investment policy.
- Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Absolute Alpha Class C (SGD) Acc was inceptioned on 2 April 2026 and Class I-1 (USD) Acc was inceptioned on 1 April 2026.

- Fullerton Lux Funds – China Equities Class A (SGD) Acc was incepted on 25 August 2025.
 - Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Focus Equities (formerly Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia ESG Evolution) Class A (SGD) Acc and Class A (USD) Acc were incepted on 2 March 2026, and issued in exchange for previously existing Share Classes of the same name due to a substantial change in the Fund's investment policy.
- The benchmark for Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia Equities is MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Net Index.
- Prior to 2 March 2026, there was no benchmark which would reflect the investment objective and policy of Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Focus Equities (formerly Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia ESG Evolution). From 2 March 2026, the benchmark is the MSCI All Country World Index Net as the Fund is actively managed with reference to the benchmark for performance comparison purposes.

15. EXPENSE RATIOS AND TURNOVER RATIOS

The expense and turnover ratios of each Fund for the year ended 31 March 2025 are:

Fund	Share Class	Expense Ratio (%) ⁽¹⁾	Turnover Ratio (%) ⁽²⁾
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia Absolute Alpha	A (SGD) Acc	1.68	276.86
	A (USD) Acc	1.67	
Fullerton Lux Funds – China Equities	A (USD) Acc	2.38	191.85
	I (USD) Acc	1.59	
	R (USD) Acc	1.44	
Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Absolute Alpha	A (SGD) Acc	1.64	180.72
	A (USD) Acc	1.64	
	A (SGD) Dist	1.64	
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Currency Bonds	A (SGD) Dist	1.39	35.52
	A (USD) Dist	1.33	
	I (EUR) Acc	0.89	
	I (USD) Acc	0.89	
Fullerton Lux Funds – Flexible Credit Income	A (SGD) Hedged Dist	1.29	249.75
	A (USD) Dist	1.29	
	A-1 (USD) Dist	1.65	
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Bonds	A (EUR) Hedged Acc	1.22	51.54
	A (SGD) Hedged Dist	1.23	
	A (USD) Acc	1.22	
	A (USD) Dist	1.22	
	I (SGD) Hedged Acc	0.79	
	I (USD) Acc	0.79	
	I (USD) Dist	0.78	
R (SGD) Hedged Dist	0.82		
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Short Duration Bonds	A (SGD) Hedged Acc	1.05	192.98
	A (SGD) Hedged Dist	1.04	

Fund	Share Class	Expense Ratio (%) ⁽¹⁾	Turnover Ratio (%) ⁽²⁾
	A (USD) Acc	1.02	
	A (USD) Dist	1.03	
	I (USD) Acc	0.66	
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Investment Grade Bonds	I (SGD) Hedged Acc	0.48	92.59
	I (USD) Acc	0.48	
Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Macro Fixed Income	A (USD) Acc	1.20	18.81

Footnotes:

- (1) Expense ratios are calculated in accordance with the Investment Management Association of Singapore ("IMAS") guidelines for the disclosure of expense ratios and based on figures in the Fund's latest audited accounts. The following expenses (where applicable) are excluded from the calculation of the expense ratios:
- (a) interest expense;
 - (b) brokerage and other transaction costs associated with the purchase and sales of investments (such as registrar charges and remittance fees);
 - (c) foreign exchange gains and losses of the Fund, whether realised or unrealised;
 - (d) tax deducted at source or arising on income received including withholding tax;
 - (e) front-end loads, back-end loads and other costs arising on the purchase or sale of a foreign unit trust or mutual fund (if any); and
 - (f) dividends and other distributions paid to Shareholders.
- (2) Turnover ratios are calculated based on the lesser of purchases or sales of underlying investments of the Fund expressed as a percentage of average daily Net Asset Value.
- (3) As at 31 March 2025, no expense ratios and turnover ratio is available for Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia Equities Class A (SGD) Acc, Class A (USD) Acc, Class I (EUR) Acc, Class I (SGD) Acc and Class I (USD) Acc. These Share Classes were incepted on 30 June 2025, and issued in exchange for previously existing Share Classes of the same name due to a substantial change in the Fund's investment policy.
- (4) As at 31 March 2025, no expense ratios and turnover ratio is available for Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Focus Equities (formerly Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia ESG Evolution) Class A (SGD) Acc and Class A (USD) Acc. These Share Classes were incepted on 2 March 2026, and issued in exchange for previously existing Share Classes of the same name due to a substantial change in the Fund's investment policy.

Notes:

- When a Share Class has been in existence for less than a year as at 31 March 2025, the expense ratio is annualised in accordance with the IMAS Guidelines.
- Where the expense or turnover ratio of certain Funds or Share Classes is not stated in the table above, this means that the ratio is not available as at 31 March 2025. The Fund or Share Class (as the case may be) has not been incepted as at that date, or there are no audited figures available for the purpose of computing the ratio.

16. SOFT DOLLAR COMMISSIONS

The Investment Manager may enter into soft commission arrangements only in the following circumstances:

- (a) where there is a direct and identifiable benefit to the clients of the Investment Manager, including the Company; and
- (b) where the Investment Manager is satisfied that the transactions generating the soft commissions are made in good faith, in strict compliance with applicable regulatory requirements and in the best interests of the Company.

Such arrangements are made on terms commensurate with best market practice.

The Investment Manager may receive soft-dollar commissions for research and advisory services, economic and political analyses, portfolio analyses (including valuation and performance measurements), market analyses, data and quotation services, computer hardware and software or any other information facilities to the extent that they are used to support the investment decision making process, the giving of advice, or the conduct of research or analysis in relation to investments managed for its clients.

Soft-dollar commissions/arrangements will not include travel, accommodation, entertainment, general administrative goods and services, general office equipment or premises, membership fees, employees' salaries or direct money payment.

17. POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The Investment Manager may effect transactions in which it has, directly or indirectly, an interest that may potentially conflict with its duty to the Company. The Investment Manager will not be liable to account to the Company for any profit, commission or remuneration (whether made or received from or by reason of such transactions or any connected transactions) and the Investment Manager's fees, unless otherwise stated, will not be reduced.

The Investment Manager may invest monies of any Fund in the securities of any of its related corporations⁷. The Investment Manager may also invest monies of any Fund in other collective investment schemes managed by it or its related corporations. As such, the Investment Manager or its related corporations, including fund managers who will be managing the Funds for the Investment Manager (together the "**Parties**" and each a "**Party**") may have to deal with competing or conflicting interests between the Funds and the other collective investment schemes managed by the Investment Manager. In addition, certain related companies of the Investment Manager may invest in similar investments made for the Funds. If a conflict of interest arises, the Parties will endeavour to resolve the conflict fairly and in the interest of the Shareholders.

The Investment Manager is of the view that there are no conflict of interests in managing the Funds and the other collective investment schemes managed by it. As a member of IMAS, the Investment Manager adopts the principles and standards of investment conduct, which includes ensuring fair allocation, as set out in the IMAS Code of Ethics and Standards of Professional Conduct. Additionally, when determining if there are any potential conflicts of interest, the Investment Manager will take into account factors that include the assets (including cash) of the Funds as well as the assets of the other collective investment schemes managed it. In particular:

- (a) the Investment Manager will conduct all transactions at arm's length and enter into transactions which are consistent with the investment objective and approach of the Funds and the other collective investment schemes managed by it;
- (b) the Investment Manager will use reasonable endeavours at all times to act fairly and in the interests of the Funds. In particular, after taking into account the availability of cash

⁷ As defined in Section 4(1) of the Companies Act 1967.

and the relevant investment guidelines of each Fund, it will endeavour to ensure that securities bought and sold will be allocated proportionately as far as possible among each Fund; and

- (c) to the extent that another collective investment scheme managed by it intends to purchase substantially similar assets, the Investment Manager will ensure that the assets are allocated fairly and proportionately and that the interests of all investors are treated equally between the Funds and the other collective investment schemes.

The Investment Manager may have dealings in the assets of the Funds provided that any such transactions are effected on normal commercial terms negotiated at arm's length and provided that each such transaction complies with any of the following:

- (a) a certified valuation of such transaction is provided by a person approved by the Directors as independent and competent;
- (b) the transaction has been executed on best terms under the rules of an organised investment exchange; or
- (c) where neither (a) nor (b) is practical, the Directors are satisfied that the transaction has been executed on normal commercial terms negotiated at arm's length.

The Directors, the Management Company, the Investment Manager, their related entities and each of their employees may hold Shares in any of the Funds.

Potential conflicts of interest relating to the Depositary Bank

Conflicts of interest may arise if and when the Management Company or the Company maintains other business relationships with BNP in parallel with an appointment of BNP to act as Depositary Bank.

Details on the potential conflicts of interest and how the Depositary Bank deals with them are set out in "**3.1 Administration Details, Charges and Expenses**" of the Luxembourg Prospectus.

18. REPORTS

The financial year of the Company ends on 31 March of each year.

The annual report of the Company will be available within four months after the end of the financial year and the semi-annual report will be available within two months after the end of the period to which it relates. Shareholders may request a copy of these reports from the Singapore Representative during normal Singapore business hours.

19. SINGAPORE TAX CONSIDERATIONS

19.1 Enhanced-Tier Fund Tax Incentive Scheme ("ETF Tax Scheme")

The following is a summary of certain tax consequences in Singapore in relation to the Company. This is a general summary based on the existing provisions of relevant tax law and the regulations thereunder, the circulars issued by the Authority and practices in effect as at the date hereof, all of which are subject to change and differing interpretations, either on a prospective or retroactive basis. The summary does not purport to be comprehensive and is not legal or tax advice.

The summary is not a complete analysis of all the tax considerations relating to participation in the Company. Please consult your own tax advisers concerning the tax consequences of an investment in the Company in the light of your particular situation, including the tax consequences arising under the laws of any other tax jurisdiction, which may apply to your particular circumstances.

It is emphasised that neither the Investment Manager, Directors nor any persons involved in advising the Company accepts responsibility for any tax effects or liabilities resulting from subscription for holding or disposal of issued securities in the Company.

The Authority has approved the Company as an approved person for the ETF Tax Scheme under Section 13U of the Income Tax Act 1947 ("**ITA**").

A. Income tax

Singapore income tax is imposed on income accruing in or derived from Singapore and on foreign-sourced income received in Singapore, subject to certain exceptions. Currently, the corporate income tax rate in Singapore is 17%.

B. Gains on disposal of investments

Singapore does not impose tax on capital gains (other than in respect of gains on sale of foreign assets under section 10L below). The determination of whether the gains from disposal of investments are income or capital in nature is based on a consideration of the facts and circumstances of each case.

Generally, gains on disposal of investments are considered income in nature if they arise from or are otherwise connected with the activities of a trade or business carried on in Singapore.

The Fund may be construed to be carrying on activities of a trade or business in Singapore. Accordingly, the income derived by the Fund may be considered income accruing in or derived from Singapore and subject to Singapore income tax, unless the income is specifically exempted from tax. The Fund may rely on tax exemption under Section 13U of the Income Tax Act 1947 ("**ITA**"), as discussed below.

In addition, in respect of investment in any movable or immovable property situated outside Singapore (collectively "**foreign assets**"), Singapore has introduced new law under section 10L of the ITA. This section provides that gains from the sale or disposal of foreign assets that are received in Singapore by an entity of a relevant group⁸ that does not have economic substance in Singapore will be treated as income chargeable to Singapore income tax, subject to certain exceptions. This section applies to gains from the sale or disposal of foreign assets that occurs on or after 1 January 2024. Where an entity outsources some or all of its economic activities to another party (e.g., outsourcing of investment management to an investment manager), the economic substance requirement may be satisfied taking into account resources of the outsourced entity in Singapore where certain conditions are met⁹.

C. The Tax Exemption Scheme

Under Section 13U of the Income Tax Act 1947 ("**ITA**") and the Income Tax (Exemption of Income Arising from Funds Managed by Fund Manager in Singapore) Regulations 2010 (collectively referred to as the "**Tax Exemption Scheme**"), "specified income" derived from "designated investments" by an "approved person" will be exempt from tax in Singapore, if the "approved person" is managed by a fund manager in Singapore and certain prescribed conditions are met. Unless otherwise exempt from income tax, any income or gains that do not

⁸ A relevant entity is a member of a multinational group whose assets, liabilities, income, expenses and cash flows are included in consolidated financial statements of the parent entity of the group prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards. An entity excluded from the consolidated financial statements of the parent entity solely on size, or materiality grounds or on the grounds that the entity is held for sale would still be considered as relevant entity for this purpose.

⁹ In the MAS circular titled "Guidance for funds on the tax treatment of gains or losses from the sale of foreign assets" (Circular No.: FDD Cir 04/2024) dated 4 April 2024, the MAS has clarified that a fund that is approved and meets all the conditions of the tax incentive scheme under section 13U of the ITA, and submits its 13U annual declaration to the MAS confirming the same, will automatically be regarded as having met the economic substance requirement for that basis period in the annual declaration.

fall within the definition of "specified income" derived from "designated investments" will generally be subject to tax in the hands of the Trustee at the prevailing corporate tax rate (currently, 17%).

The sunset clause to apply for the Tax Exemption Scheme has been extended to 31 December 2029. Funds that are approved on the Tax Exemption Scheme before 31 December 2029 will continue to enjoy the income tax exemption for the life of the fund subject to them meeting all the conditions of the scheme.

To be approved as an "**approved person**" under the Tax Exemption Scheme, the Fund must undertake to meet the following conditions:

- (a) the Fund must have a minimum fund size of S\$50 million (Note 1);
- (b) the Fund must be managed or advised directly throughout each basis period relating to any YA by a fund management company in Singapore, where the fund management company:
 - (i) must hold a CMS licence for the regulated activity of fund management under the SFA or is exempt from the requirement to hold such a licence under the SFA, or as otherwise approved by the Minister or such other persons as he may appoint; and
 - (ii) must employ at least three investment professionals ("**investment professionals**" refer to Singapore tax residents who are earning more than S\$3,500 per month and must be engaging substantially in the qualifying activity, i.e. portfolio managers, research analysts and traders);
- (c) the Fund must incur at least S\$200,000 (Note 1) local business spending (according to accounting principles and includes, but is not limited to, the following expenses paid to Singapore entities: remuneration, management fees and other operating costs) in Singapore in each basis period relating to any year of assessment;
- (d) the Fund must not change its investment objective/strategy after being approved for the Tax Exemption Scheme unless such change is for bona fide commercial purposes and the change is approved by the MAS before the effective date of change in strategy (Note 2);
- (e) the Fund does not concurrently enjoy other tax incentive schemes; and
- (f) other conditions in the MAS' letter of approval are met.

Note 1: The MAS has issued Circular No.: FDD Cir 10/2024 dated 1 October 2024 providing details of changes in paragraphs (a) and (c) above. Funds approved on the Tax Exemption Scheme with commencement date prior to 1 January 2025 will be granted a grace period so that the funds will only need to meet the revised conditions with effect from financial year ending in 2027. The revised conditions are as follows:

- In respect of condition (a), the Fund must have a minimum AUM of S\$50 million in "designated investments" at the point of application and as at the end of each financial year thereafter.
- In respect of condition (c), the Fund must meet a minimum local business spending (LBS) annually based on its AUM in "designated investments" as at the end of the financial year (referred to as "AUM in DI"). The LBS is as follows:
 - S\$200,000, if AUM in DI is below S\$250 million;
 - S\$300,000, if AUM in DI is at least S\$250 million and below S\$2 billion; and
 - S\$500,000, if AUM in DI at least S\$2 billion.

In addition, with effect from 1 January 2025, the minimum AUM of a fund shall be computed using the value of investments held by the fund that qualify as "designated investments" instead of net asset value of the fund.

Note 2: Based on the MAS circular (FDD Cir 10/2024), the condition in paragraph (d) above will be removed from 1 January 2025. However, the Fund's investment objective or strategy should be within the scope of what it is mandated to do under its offering document or investment management agreement (or its equivalent). The Fund should continue to update the MAS of any change in its investment strategy.

The conditions will have to be fulfilled by the "approved person" throughout its life. In the event that the "approved person" fails to satisfy the specific conditions for any basis period, it will not enjoy the tax exemption on "specified income" derived from "designated investments" for that basis period. The "approved person" can, however, enjoy the tax exemption in any subsequent period if it is able to satisfy the specified conditions in that subsequent period.

In relation to income derived on or after 19 February 2022, "**specified income**"¹⁰ is defined as:

Any income or gains derived from "designated investments" (see below), except the following:

- (a) distributions made by a trustee of a real estate investment trust¹¹ that is listed on the Singapore Exchange;
- (b) distributions made by a trustee of a trust who is a resident of Singapore or a permanent establishment in Singapore, other than a trust that enjoys tax exemption under Sections 13D, 13F, 13L or 13U of the ITA;
- (c) income or gain derived or deemed to be derived from Singapore from a publicly-traded partnership and/or non-publicly traded partnership, where tax is paid or payable in Singapore on such income of the partnership by deduction or otherwise; and
- (d) income or gain derived or deemed to be derived from Singapore from a limited liability company, where tax is paid or payable in Singapore on such income of the limited liability company by deduction otherwise.

On or after 19 February 2022, "**designated investments**"¹² means:

- (a) stocks and shares of any company, other than an unlisted company that is in the business of trading or holding of Singapore immovable properties (other than one that is in the business of property development);
- (b) debt securities (i.e. bonds, notes, commercial papers, treasury bills and certificates of deposits), other than non-qualifying debt securities¹³ issued by an unlisted company that is in the business of trading or holding of Singapore immovable properties (other than one that is in the business of property development);
- (c) units in real estate investment trusts and exchange traded funds constituted in the form of trusts and other securities (not already covered in other items of the designated

¹⁰ The list is based on the Circular No.: FDD Cir 05/2022 issued by the MAS on 19 September 2022. The changes have not been legislated at this juncture.

¹¹ As defined in section 43(10) of the ITA, which is a trust constituted as a collective investment scheme authorised under section 286 of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 and listed on the Singapore Exchange, and that invests or proposes to invest in immovable property and immovable property-related assets.

¹² The list is based on the Circular No.: FDD Cir 05/2022 issued by the MAS on 19 September 2022. The changes have not been legislated at this juncture.

¹³ "Non-qualifying debt securities" will refer to debt securities that do not enjoy the "Qualifying Debt Securities" tax status as defined under Section 13(16) of the ITA.

investments list) but excludes any securities issued by any unlisted company that is in the business of trading or holding of Singapore immovable properties (other than one that is in the business of property development);

- (d) futures contracts held in any futures exchanges;
- (e) immovable property situated outside Singapore;
- (f) deposits held with any financial institution;
- (g) foreign exchange transactions;
- (h) interest rate or currency contracts on a forward basis, interest rate or currency options, interest rate or currency swaps, and financial derivatives¹⁴ relating to any designated investment specified in this list or financial index;
- (i) units in any unit trust, except:
 - (i) a unit trust that invests in Singapore immovable properties;
 - (ii) a unit trust that holds stock, shares, debt or any other securities, that are issued by any unlisted company that is in the business of trading or holding of Singapore immovable properties (other than one that is in the business of property development); and
 - (iii) a unit trust that grants loans that are excluded from (j);
- (j) loans¹⁵, except:
 - (i) loans granted to any unlisted company that is in the business of trading or holding of Singapore immovable properties (other than one that is in the business of property development);
 - (ii) loans to finance / re-finance the acquisition of Singapore immovable properties; or
 - (iii) loans that are used to acquire stocks, shares, debt, or any other securities, that are issued by an unlisted company that is in the business of trading or holding of Singapore immovable properties (other than one that is in the business of property development);
- (k) commodity derivatives¹⁶;
- (l) physical commodities other than the physical investment precious metals mentioned in (z), if:
 - (i) the trading of those physical commodities by the prescribed person, approved company or approved person in the basis period for any YA is done in connection with and is incidental to its trading of commodity derivatives (referred to in this paragraph as related commodity derivatives) in that basis period; and

¹⁴ Financial derivatives mean derivatives the payoffs of which are linked, whether in whole or in part, to the payoffs or performance of any financial assets, securities, financial instruments or indices, but excludes derivatives the payoffs of which are wholly linked to the payoffs or performance of commodities. In FDD Cir 09/2019, the list of designated investments only mentions "financial derivatives". To clarify, "financial derivatives" within the list of designated investments should only refer to "financial derivatives relating to any designated investment or financial index".

¹⁵ This includes secondary loans, credit facilities and advances.

¹⁶ Commodity derivatives means derivatives the payoffs of which are wholly linked to the payoffs or performance of the underlying commodity.

- (ii) the trade volume of those physical commodities traded by the prescribed person, approved company or approved person in that basis period does not exceed 15% of the total trade volume of those physical commodities and related commodity derivatives traded in that basis period;
- (m) units in a registered business trust¹⁷;
- (n) emission derivatives¹⁸ and emission allowances;
- (o) liquidation claims¹⁹;
- (p) structured products²⁰;
- (q) Islamic financial products²¹ and investments in prescribed Islamic financing arrangements under Section 34B of the ITA that are commercial equivalents of any of the other designated investments specified in this list;
- (r) private trusts that invest wholly in designated investments specified in this list;
- (s) freight derivatives²²;
- (t) publicly-traded partnerships that do not carry on a trade, business, profession or vocation in Singapore²³;
- (u) interests in limited liability companies that do not carry on any trade, business, profession or vocation in Singapore;
- (v) bankers' acceptances issued by financial institutions;
- (w) accounts receivables and letters of credits;
- (x) interests in Tokumei Kumiai ("**TK**")²⁴ and Tokutei Mokuteki Kaisha ("**TMK**")²⁵;
- (y) Non-publicly-traded partnerships that:

¹⁷ Registered business trust means a business trust that is registered by the Authority under section 4(1) of the Business Trusts Act 2004.

¹⁸ Emission derivatives means derivatives, the payoffs of which are wholly linked to the payoffs or performance of the underlying emission allowances.

¹⁹ Liquidation claims means claims or other causes of actions (including interests, rights and demands) of creditors or equity holders of any person against such person, however arising, on cash or other tangible or intangible assets, from a person upon and in connection with any insolvency proceeding of that person.

²⁰ Structured product has the same meaning as in section 13(16) of the ITA.

²¹ Recognised by a Shariah council, whether in Singapore or overseas.

²² Freight derivatives means derivatives, the payoffs of which are wholly linked to the payoffs or performance of the underlying freight rates.

²³ The allocation of profits from such partnerships to the fund vehicle will be considered as specified income. However, the fund vehicle would not be entitled to a refund of any taxes that was imposed on the partnership profits. This would relate to the publicly-traded partnerships' profits which are derived or deemed to be derived from Singapore, and examples of such income are payments that fall within section 12(6) and (7) of the ITA.

²⁴ A TK is a contractual arrangement under which one or more silent investors (the TK investor) makes a contribution to a Japanese operating company (the TK operator) in return for a share in the profit / loss of a specified business conducted by the TK operator (the TK business).

²⁵ A TMK is generally a type of corporation formed under Japanese law. It is a structure/ entity used for securitisation purposes in Japan.

- i. Do not carry on a trade, business, profession or vocation in Singapore²⁶; and
 - ii. Invest wholly in designated investments specified in this list; and
- (z) Physical investment precious metals, if the investment in those physical investment precious metals does not exceed 5% of the total investment portfolio, calculated in accordance with the formula $A \leq 5\% \text{ of } B$, where –
- i. A is the average month-end value of the total investment portfolio in physical IPMs over the basis period; and
 - ii. B is the value of the total investment portfolio as at the last day of the basis period.
- (za) Equity interest²⁷ in real estate investment funds constituted in any form, including real estate investment funds that are not legal entities²⁸ (not already covered in other subparagraphs of the list of designated investments), other than real estate investment funds that — (i) invest in Singapore immovable properties; or (ii) hold stock, shares, debt or any other securities, that are issued by any unlisted company that is in the business of trading or holding of Singapore immovable properties (other than one that is in the business of property development).

A "fund manager" for the purpose of this Tax Exemption Scheme means a company holding a CMS licence under the SFA for fund management or one that is exempt under the SFA from holding such a licence. The Manager is a "fund manager" for this purpose as it holds a CMS licence for fund management.

D. Taxation of investors in the Fund under the Tax Exemption Scheme

Distributions paid by the Fund will be exempt from Singapore tax in the hands of its investors, subject to the Fund being approved on and meeting all the conditions of the Tax Exemption Scheme.

E. Reporting obligations

Under the Tax Exemption Scheme, the approved person will be required to submit annual tax returns to the IRAS and annual declarations to the MAS. The annual declaration should be submitted within 4 months of the end of the approved person's financial year end.

F. Implementation of Pillar Two Top-Up Taxes in Singapore

In Singapore Budget 2024, the Minister for Finance announced that Singapore will proceed to implement two components of the Global Anti-Base Erosion Pillar Two Rules – being the Income Inclusion Rule (IIR) and Domestic Top-up Tax (DTT) - for in-scope businesses from their financial years starting on or after 1 January 2025. Very broadly, Pillar Two is part of an initiative of the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework, comprising about 140 jurisdictions, to curb base erosion and profit shifting arrangements arising from a diverse international tax landscape. It does so by calling for the introduction of a top-up tax that would ensure that large multinational enterprises (MNEs) - those with consolidated annual revenues of EUR 750 million or more - pay

²⁶ The MAS provided clarification in FDD Cir 10/2024 dated 1 October 2024 that a partnership carrying on only investment activities through a Singapore fund manager is not considered to be carrying on a trade, business, profession or vocation in Singapore.

²⁷ "Equity interest" in a real estate fund refers to a right or interest to a share in the profits of the fund, and may include units, shares, or securities in the fund.

²⁸ Paragraph (za) was not included in the Circular No.: FDD Cir 05/2022 issued by the MAS on 19 September 2022. Based on the Circular No.: FDD Cir 10/2024 issued by the MAS on 1 October 2024, paragraph (za) is added for clarity.

tax at an effective rate of at least 15% on profits (as defined) earned in the jurisdictions in which they operate.

The draft legislation to implement the IIR and DTT has been proposed and read in Parliament on 9 September 2024. The IIR applies to in-scope MNE groups parented in Singapore in respect of any low-taxed profits of their group entities that are operating outside Singapore; whereas the DTT applies to in-scope MNE groups in respect of any low-taxed profits of their group entities that are operating in Singapore. The Fund will be an investment fund managed by the Manager in Singapore and is expected to fall outside the scope of the DTT.

G. Goods and Services Tax

For Singapore Goods and Services Tax (GST) purposes, each Sub-Fund is treated as a separate "person". Hence, the GST obligations are to be assessed at each sub-fund level.

The Sub-Fund should not be required to register for GST if:

- it does not make or does not expect to make taxable supplies (i.e. standard-rated and zero-rated supplies) that exceeded S\$1 million in the relevant 12-month period; or
- it does not procure imported services that are within the scope of reverse charge and import of low-value goods that exceeds or is expected to exceed S\$1 million in the relevant 12-month period.

The Sub-Fund may incur GST at the current standard rate of 9% on expenses it pays to GST registered service providers. Where the Sub-Fund is registered for GST, it is required to account for GST on imported services (and import of low-value goods).

The Sub-Fund may recover a portion of GST incurred on qualifying expenses by way of a GST remission provided that the Sub-Fund meets all the conditions of the 13U Scheme as at the last day of the preceding financial year and other conditions under the GST remission. Supporting documents (e.g. tax invoices) must be maintained and submitted to the IRAS when required.

The sunset clause for the GST remission has been extended to 31 December 2029.

The GST is recoverable at a fixed recovery rate under GST remission. The fixed recovery rates are determined by the IRAS annually.

If the Sub-Fund does not meet the qualifying conditions, any GST incurred will become an **additional** cost to the Sub-Fund.

As this discussion does not purport to deal with the Singapore tax consequences applicable to investors, prospective investors in the Sub-Funds should consult their own advisors regarding the Singapore tax consequences of their investment in the Sub-Funds.

20. VALUATION

20.1 Calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share

The Net Asset Value per Share of each Share Class will be calculated, in the relevant Reference Currency, on each Business Day (as defined in [paragraph 8.4](#)) which does not fall within a period of suspension of calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Fund and such other day as the Directors may decide from time to time).

It will be calculated by dividing the Net Asset Value attributable to each Share Class, being the proportionate value of its assets less its liabilities, by the number of Shares of such Share Class then in issue. Unless otherwise specified below, the resulting sum will be rounded down to the nearest three decimal places.

For **Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Short Duration Bonds**, the Net Asset Value per Share will be rounded down to the nearest four decimal places.

For **Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia Absolute Alpha, Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Absolute Alpha and Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Macro Fixed Income**, the Net Asset Value per Share will be rounded down to the nearest six decimal places.

20.2 Dilution

The Funds are single priced and may suffer a reduction in value as a result of the transaction costs incurred in the purchase and sale of its underlying investments (such costs could include, but are not limited to, dealing spreads, broker commissions, custody transaction costs, stamp duties or sales taxes) caused by subscriptions, switches and/or redemptions in and out of a Fund. This is known as "dilution". In order to counter this and to protect Shareholders' interests, the Company may apply a technique known as swing pricing or dilution adjustment as part of its valuation policy in respect of any or all of the Funds. This will mean that in certain circumstances, the Company will make adjustments in the calculations of the Net Asset Values per Share to counter the impact of dealing and other costs on occasions when these are deemed to be significant. Dilution adjustment only reduces the effect of dilution and does not eliminate it entirely.

The Company adopts a "partial swing pricing" method in respect of the Funds. The need to make a dilution adjustment will depend upon the net value of subscriptions, switches and redemptions received by a Fund on each Dealing Day. The Company therefore reserves the right to make a dilution adjustment where a Fund experiences a net cash movement which exceeds a threshold, set by the Directors (or their delegates from time to time) from time to time, of the Dealing Day's Net Asset Value. Please note that dilution adjustment will not be applied if the net transaction on each Dealing Day does not exceed the threshold. The use of a threshold means that dilution arising from a net transaction that is below the threshold may not be reduced.

The Company has the discretion to determine and vary the threshold from time to time. The threshold may be applied on all or certain Funds only and may also vary for different Funds due to differences between each Fund's characteristics.

The Company may also make a discretionary dilution adjustment if, in its opinion, it is in the interest of existing Shareholders to do so (such as during times of stress in the markets).

Where a dilution adjustment is made, it will typically increase the Net Asset Value per Share when there are net inflows into a Fund and decrease the Net Asset Value per Share when there are net outflows. The Net Asset Value per Share of each Share Class in a Fund will be calculated separately but any dilution adjustment will, in percentage terms, affect the Net Asset Value per Share of each Share Class identically.

The amount of the dilution adjustment can vary over time but normally will not exceed 2% of the relevant Net Asset Value. The Company or Directors reserve the right to increase or vary the dilution adjustment without notice to Shareholders.

In particular, please refer to paragraphs 5 and 14 for the application of dilution adjustment on the Net Asset Value.

20.3 Further information

Details on the calculation of Net Asset Value, the method of valuation adopted for the assets of the Funds and the application of dilution adjustment are set out in "**2.3 Calculation of Net Asset Value**" of the Luxembourg Prospectus.

21. QUERIES AND COMPLAINTS

If you have any questions on your investment, please contact the Singapore Representative at telephone number (65) 6808 4688 during normal Singapore business hours.

22. OTHER MATERIAL INFORMATION

22.1 Liquidation of the Company

The Company has been established for an unlimited period. However, the Company may be liquidated at any time by a resolution adopted by an extraordinary general meeting of Shareholders, at which meeting one or several liquidators will be named and their powers defined. Liquidation will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Luxembourg law. The liquidators will distribute the net proceeds of liquidation corresponding to each Fund to the Shareholders of the relevant Fund in proportion to the value of their holding of Shares.

If and when (a) the net assets of all Share Classes in a Fund are less than USD 10,000,000 or its equivalent in another currency, (b) a compelling reason arises out of any economic or political situation, or (c) it would be in the interest of the Shareholders of the relevant Fund, the Directors may decide to redeem all the Shares of that Fund. In any such event, Shareholders will be notified by a redemption notice published (or notified as the case may be) by the Company in accordance with the applicable Luxembourg laws and regulations prior to the compulsory redemption, and will be paid the Net Asset Value of the Shares of the relevant Share Class held as at the redemption date.

The decision to liquidate a Fund may also be made at a meeting of Shareholders of the particular Fund concerned.

Provisions on the dissolution/merger of the Company, the Fund and/or Share Classes are set out in "**3.6 Details of Shares**" of the Luxembourg Prospectus.

22.2 The Investment Manager's Voting Policy

The Investment Manager has adopted the following policy on proxy voting in respect of the following asset classes:

(a) Equities

The Investment Manager intends to exercise its voting rights on all proxies. Decisions on all corporate actions are assessed based on merit and are made on a case-by-case basis. One factor the Investment Manager considers is the ESG-related impact of the proposed corporate actions. Please refer to the Responsible Investment Policy on the Investment Manager's website: <https://www.fullertonfund.com> for more information. In addition, the Investment Manager receives guidance on proxy voting from Glass Lewis & Co (an independent proxy advisory service company). Where regulations or rulings by regulators or stock exchanges require the Investment Manager to vote or abstain from voting, the Investment Manager is obliged to abide by these regulations and rulings.

(b) Fixed income

Voting decisions are made on a case-by-case basis, and are based on the Investment Manager's assessment of the relevant circumstances and investment considerations for a particular transaction. Voting and consent rights will be exercised in the best interests of the relevant Fund.

(c) Underlying funds (including private market funds and funds managed by the Investment Manager)

Voting decisions are made on a case-by-case basis, based on the Investment Manager's assessment of the relevant circumstances and investment considerations. Voting rights will be exercised in the best interests of the relevant Fund.

Please note that the Investment Manager may, at its discretion, change the above policy.

22.3 Other information

Please read carefully the other provisions set out in the Luxembourg Prospectus as you will be bound by them. They include provisions on market timing, investment restrictions, Shareholders meeting, pooling, co-management and the Luxembourg tax laws and practices affecting the Funds.

FULLERTON LUX FUNDS

SINGAPORE PROSPECTUS REQUIRED

PURSUANT TO THE SECURITIES AND FUTURES ACT 2001

Signed:



LOH CHUI YEN

For and on behalf of

MARK YUEN HSIEN-CHIN

Director



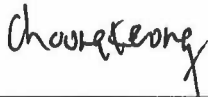
LOH CHUI YEN

Director



WONG CHOONG KEONG

Director



WONG CHOONG KEONG

For and on behalf of

THNG CHEE CHUNG

Director



WONG CHOONG KEONG

For and on behalf of

RICHARD LEPERE

Director

FULLERTON LUX FUNDS

SCHEDULE

LUXEMBOURG PROSPECTUS



FULLERTON LUX FUNDS

(a Luxembourg *société d'investissement à capital variable*)

PROSPECTUS

23 January 2026



IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This Prospectus should be read in its entirety before making any application for Shares. If you are in any doubt about the contents of this Prospectus, you should consult your financial or other professional adviser.

Shares are offered on the basis of the information contained in this Prospectus and the documents referred to herein, in particular the Key Investor Information Documents (KIIDs) referred to below under "Definitions".

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 Shares other than those contained in this Prospectus and, if issued, given or made, such advertisement, information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Company. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor the offer, placement, subscription or issue of any of the Shares shall under any circumstances create any implication or constitute a representation that the information given in this Prospectus is correct as of any time subsequent to the date hereof.

The Directors, whose names appear below, have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the information contained in this Prospectus is, to the best of their knowledge and belief, in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything material to such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

The distribution of this Prospectus and supplementary documentation and the offering of Shares may be restricted in certain countries. Investors wishing to apply for Shares should inform themselves as to the requirements within their own country for transactions in Shares, any applicable exchange control regulations and the tax consequences of any transaction in Shares. Accordingly, no person receiving a copy of this Prospectus and/or an application form or subscription agreement in any territory may treat the same as constituting an invitation to him to purchase or subscribe for Shares nor should he in any event use such an application form or subscription agreement unless in the relevant territory such an invitation could lawfully be made without compliance with any registration or other legal requirement.

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any country in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful or authorised, or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

Investors should note that not all of the protections provided under their relevant regulatory regime may apply and there may be no right to compensation under such regulatory regime, if such scheme exists.

Data Protection

(i) Processing of personal data collected in Singapore:

Subject to the provisions in (ii) below, personal data or information provided by investors to the Investment Manager, Global Distributor, Distributors (whether directly or through their appointed delegates, agents or distributors) in connection with an investment in the Company (the "**Data**") may be held by such parties and/or their related corporations (as defined under Section 6 of the Companies Act 1967 of Singapore) (the "**Recipient**") and/or any third party engaged by the Recipient to provide administrative, computer or other services. Each of the foregoing persons may collect, use, disclose, process and maintain such Data for the purposes which may include but not limited to (i) maintaining Shareholder lists, (ii) processing applications for subscriptions, redemptions and switching of Shares and payments to Shareholders, (iii) monitoring late trading and market timing practices, (iv) complying with applicable anti-money laundering rules and regulations, (v) complying with any legal, governmental or regulatory requirements of any relevant jurisdiction (including any disclosure or notification requirements), (vi) complying with the requirements or directions of any regulatory authority, and (vii) providing client-related services, including customer support and dissemination of notices and reports. Subject to applicable laws and regulations, such Data may be transferred to other countries or territories outside Singapore. All such Data may be retained after Shares held by the relevant Shareholder have been redeemed. All individual investors have the right to access their Data and submit requests for the correction of any Data that are inaccurate or incomplete. Any investor wishing to access their Data or request a correction should contact the Investment Manager.

Investors may refuse to consent to the collection, use, and disclosure of the Data. Where such refusal is made, the Directors are entitled to reject any application to subscribe to Shares submitted by the investor concerned.

Investors may, after consenting to the collection, use and disclosure of their Data, withdraw their consent by giving notice in writing to the Investment Manager. Investors should note that a notice of withdrawal of consent submitted by a Shareholder shall (1) also be deemed to be a request for redemption of all Shares held by such Shareholder and (2) not prevent the continued use or disclosure of Data for the purposes of compliance with any legal, governmental or regulatory requirements of any relevant jurisdiction.

Please note that any notice for withdrawal of consent or objection to use given to the Investment Manager's agents or distributors is not deemed effective notice to the Investment Manager.

(ii) Processing of personal Data under the General Data Protection Regulation:

Personal data related to identified or identifiable natural persons provided to, collected or otherwise obtained by or on behalf of the Company (the "**Controller**") will be processed by the Controller in accordance with the Privacy Notice referred to in the Prospectus, a current version of which is available upon request addressed to thirdparty.funds@fundsight.com. Investors and any person contacting, or otherwise dealing directly or indirectly with, any of the Controller are invited to read and carefully consider the Privacy Notice, prior to contacting or otherwise so dealing, and in any event prior to providing or causing the provision of any Data directly or indirectly to the Controller.

The distribution of this Prospectus in certain countries may require that this Prospectus be translated into the languages specified by the regulatory authorities of those countries. Should any inconsistency arise between the translated and the English version of this Prospectus, the English version shall always prevail.

The price of Shares in the Company and the income from them may go down as well as up and an Investor may not get back the amount invested.

Copies of this Prospectus and the KIIDs can be obtained from and enquiries regarding the Company should be addressed to the registered office of the Company.

The Company draws the investors' attention to the fact that any investor will only be able to fully exercise his investor rights directly against the Company, notably the right to participate in general meetings of Shareholders if the investor is registered himself and in his own name in the Shareholders' register of the Company. In cases where an investor invests in the Company through an intermediary investing into the Company in its own name but on behalf of the investor, (i) it may not always be possible for the investor to exercise certain Shareholder rights directly against the Company and (ii) investors' rights to indemnification in the event of errors/non-compliance within the meaning of CSSF Circular 24/856 may be impacted. In this case, the Company would have compensated the relevant intermediary and the investor who invested through the intermediary should seek compensation from the intermediary and not from the Company directly. Investors are advised to take advice on their rights.

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DEFINITIONS

"2010 Law"

Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment, as may be amended from time to time

"A" Shares

shares issued by PRC companies, denominated in RMB (CNY) and traded on the PRC Stock Exchanges

"Absolute VaR approach"

a method of calculation of global exposure as detailed in applicable laws and regulations, including, but not limited to CSSF Circular 11/512

"Accumulation Shares"

shares which accumulate their income so that the income is included in the price of the shares

"Administrator"

BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch, acting as fund administrator, registrar and transfer agent and domiciliary agent

"Articles"

the articles of incorporation of the Company as amended from time to time

"Asia"

refers to the region comprising the countries in the Asian continent (which shall, for the avoidance of doubt, include Japan, Australia and New Zealand) unless otherwise specified in this Prospectus

"Asian" shall be construed accordingly

"AUD"

Australian Dollars

"Business Day"

a week day on which banks are normally open for business in Luxembourg and Singapore unless otherwise defined for a Fund

"CAAP"

Chinese A-Share Access Product

"CHF"

Swiss Franc

"China" or "PRC"

the People's Republic of China (for the purpose of this Prospectus excluding the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Macau Special Administrative Region and Taiwan) and the term "Chinese" shall be construed accordingly

"CNH"

offshore RMB

"CNY"

onshore RMB

"Commitment Approach"

a method of calculation of global exposure as detailed in applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to CSSF Circular 11/512

"Company"

Fullerton Lux Funds

"Central Provident Fund" or "CPF"

Singapore's mandatory social security savings scheme.

"CSRC"

the China Securities Regulatory Commission

"CSSF"

Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier

"Dealing Day"

unless provided for in the Fund's details in Appendix III, a dealing day is a Business Day which does not fall within a period of suspension of calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Fund and such other day as the Directors may decide from time to time

"Depository Bank"

BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch, acting as depository bank

"Directors"

the Board of Directors of the Company

"Distributor"

a person or entity duly appointed from time to time to distribute or arrange for the distribution of Shares (including the Global Distributor)

"Distribution Period"

the period from one date on which dividends are paid by the Company to the next. This may be annual or shorter where dividends are paid more regularly

"Distribution Shares"

shares which distribute their income

"Eligible Market"

an official stock exchange or another Regulated Market

"Eligible State"

includes any Member State, any member state of OECD, and any other state which the Directors deem appropriate with regard to the investment objective of each Fund

"ESG"

Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance

"EU"

European Union

"EUR"

the European currency unit (also referred to as the Euro)

"Fund"

a separate portfolio of assets for which a specific investment policy applies and to which specific liabilities, income and expenditure will be applied. The assets of a Fund are exclusively available to satisfy the rights of shareholders in relation to that Fund and the rights of creditors whose claims have arisen in connection with the creation, operation or liquidation of that Fund

"Fund Currency"

the reference currency of a Fund as detailed under "Appendix III – Fund Details" for each Fund

"GBP"

British Pound

"Global Distributor"

Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd.

"Group of Twenty"

the informal group of twenty finance ministers and central bank governors from twenty major economies: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, USA and the EU

"Hong Kong Stock Exchange"

Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited

"Investment Manager"

Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd.

"Investor"

a subscriber for Shares

"JPY"

Japanese Yen

"Key Investor Information Document" or "KIID"

the key investor information, a pre-contractual document containing information on each Share Class of the Company

Information on Share Classes (including the KIID) will be available on the website <https://www.fullertonfund.com>

The Company draws the attention of the Investors to the fact that before any subscription for Shares, the Investors

may consult the KIID on Share Classes available on the website <https://www.fullertonfund.com>. The KIID may also be obtained as a paper copy at the registered office of the Company or of the Global Distributor, free of charge

For the avoidance of any doubt and where relevant, the references to KIID in this Prospectus shall be understood as references to the packaged retail and insurance-based investment products key information document (as defined in Regulation 1286/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 November 2014 on key information documents for packaged retail and insurance-based investment products)

"Management Company"

FundSight S.A.

"Member State"

as defined in the 2010 Law

"MiFID"

Directive 2014/65/EU on markets in financial instruments and Regulation EU 600/2014 on markets in financial instruments and any EU or Luxembourg implementing laws and regulations

"Net Asset Value"

Net Asset Value per Share multiplied by the number of Shares

"Net Asset Value per Share"

the value per Share of any Share Class determined in accordance with the relevant provisions described under "Calculation of Net Asset Value"

"OECD"

the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

"PRC Broker"

Brokers in PRC appointed by a QFI

"PRC Custodian"

Custodians in PRC appointed by a QFI

"PRC Stock Exchanges"

the Shanghai Stock Exchange, the Shenzhen Stock Exchange and any other stock exchange that may open in the PRC in the future

"Pre-contractual disclosures"

Pre-contractual disclosures for each Fund referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

"QFI"

a qualified foreign investor pursuant to the relevant PRC laws and regulations

"QFI Eligible Securities"

securities and investments permitted to be held or made by QFI Regulations

"QFI Regulations"

the laws and regulations governing the establishment and the operation of the qualified foreign investors regime in the PRC, as may be promulgated and/or amended from time to time

"Reference Currency"

the currency of a Share Class and which, where available, may be offered in EUR, USD, GBP, CHF, JPY, SGD, AUD, RMB and SEK or in any other currency at the Directors' discretion. The Reference Currency will be mentioned or represented as a suffix in the Share Class name

"Regulated Market"

A regulated market as defined in MiFID, namely a market which appears on the list of the regulated markets drawn up by each Member State, which functions regularly, is characterized by the fact that regulations issued or approved by the competent authorities define the conditions for the operation of the market, the conditions for access to the market and the conditions that must be satisfied by a financial instrument before it can effectively be dealt in on the market, requiring compliance with all the reporting and transparency requirements laid down by MiFID and any other market which is regulated, operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public in an Eligible State

"Relative VaR Approach"

a method of calculation of global exposure as detailed in applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to CSSF Circular 11/512

"RMB"

Renminbi, the official currency of the People's Republic of China, is used to denote the Chinese currency traded in the onshore and the offshore markets (primarily in Hong Kong SAR) - to be read as a reference to onshore Renminbi (CNY) and/or offshore Renminbi (CNH) as the context requires. For clarification purposes, all references to RMB in the name of a Share Class or in the Reference Currency must be understood as a reference to offshore RMB (CNH)

"SAFE"

means the PRC State Administration of Foreign Exchange

"SEK"

Swedish Krona

"SFDR"

Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector

"SGD"

Singapore Dollars

"Share Class"

a class of Shares with a specific fee structure or other distinctive features

"Share"

a share of no par value in any one Share Class in the capital of the Company

"Shareholder"

a holder of Shares

"Taxonomy Regulation"

Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, as may be amended from time to time

"UCITS"

an "undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities" within the meaning of article 1(2) of Council Directive 2009/65/EC of 13 July 2009

"UCI"

an "other undertaking for collective Investment" which is not subject to the provisions of Council Directive 2009/65/EC of 13 July 2009

"UK"

United Kingdom

"USA" or "US"

United States of America (including the States and the District of Columbia), its territories, its possessions and any other areas subject to its jurisdiction

"USD"

United States Dollar

All references herein to time are to Central European Time (CET) unless otherwise indicated.

Words importing the singular shall, where the context permits, include the plural and vice versa.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- Mark Yuen Hsien-Chin (Chairman), Chief Business Development Officer, Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd., 3 Fraser Street #09-28 DUO Tower Singapore 189352.
- Wong Choong Keong, Chief Legal & Compliance Officer, Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd., 3 Fraser Street #09-28 DUO Tower Singapore 189352.
- Loh Chui Yen, Head of Product, Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd., 3 Fraser Street #09-28 DUO Tower Singapore 189352.
- Thng Chee Chung, Chief Operating Officer, Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd., 3 Fraser Street #09-28 DUO Tower Singapore 189352.
- Richard Lepere, Independent Non-Executive Director, Partner at European Governance Partners GIE, 17 rue Beaumont, L-1219 Luxembourg, Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg

Elvinger Hoss Prussen, *société anonyme*, 2 Place Winston Churchill, BP 425, L-1340 Luxembourg, Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg

ADMINISTRATION

Registered Office of the Company:

60, avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg

Management Company

FundSight S.A., 106, route d'Arlon L-8210 Mamer, Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg

Depository Bank

BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch, 60, avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg

Administrator, Registrar and Transfer Agent, Domiciliary Agent

BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch, 60, avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg

Investment Manager and Global Distributor

Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd., 3 Fraser Street #09-28 DUO Tower, Singapore 189352

Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers Assurance, *société coopérative*, 2, rue Gerhard Mercator, L-2182 Luxembourg, Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg

Legal Advisers in Luxembourg

1. THE COMPANY

1.1 STRUCTURE

The Company is an open-ended investment company organised as a *société anonyme* under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and qualifies as a *société d'investissement à capital variable* ("**SICAV**"). The Company operates separate Funds, each of which is represented by one or more Share Classes. The Funds are distinguished by their specific investment policy or any other specific features.

The Company constitutes a single legal entity, but the assets of each Fund shall be invested for the exclusive benefit of the Shareholders of the corresponding Fund and the assets of a specific Fund are solely accountable for the liabilities, commitments and obligations of that Fund.

Certain Shares may be listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. The Directors may decide to make an application to list certain Shares, as well as list all such shares on any recognised stock exchange.

The Directors may at any time resolve to set up new Funds and/or create within each Fund one or more Share Classes and this Prospectus will be updated accordingly. The Directors may also at any time resolve to close a Fund, or one or more Share Classes within a Fund to further subscriptions.

1.2 INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The exclusive objective of the Company is to place the funds available to it in transferable securities and other permitted assets of any kind, including financial derivative instruments, with the purpose of spreading investment risks and affording its Shareholders the results of the management of its portfolios.

The specific investment objective and policy of each Fund is described in Appendix III.

The investments of each Fund shall at any time comply with the restrictions set out in Appendix I, and Investors should, prior to any investment being made, take due account of the risks of investments set out in Appendix II.

1.3 SHARE CLASSES

The Directors may decide to create within each Fund different Share Classes whose assets will be commonly invested pursuant to the specific investment policy of the relevant Fund, but where a specific fee structure, currency of denomination, eligibility requirements or other specific feature may apply to each Share Class. A separate Net Asset Value per Share, which may differ as

a consequence of these variable factors, will be calculated for each Share Class.

Shares are generally issued as Accumulation Shares. Distribution Shares will only be issued within a Fund at the Directors' discretion. Investors may enquire at the Administrator, Global Distributor or their Distributor whether any Distribution Shares are available within each Share Class and Fund. Distribution Shares will be referenced as "Dist" Shares (reading for example: C USD Dist) and Accumulation Shares are referenced as "Acc" Shares (reading for example: A EUR Acc).

Investors are informed that not all Distributors offer all Share Classes or Funds. A list of all the available Share Classes can be obtained free of charge from the registered office of the Company, the Investment Manager or the Distributor.

The particular features of each Share Class are as follows:

Initial Charges

A Shares

Up to 5% of the subscription amount (equivalent to a maximum of 5.26315% of the Net Asset Value per Share)

C Shares

None

D Shares

Up to 5% of the subscription amount (equivalent to a maximum of 5.26315% of the Net Asset Value per Share)

I Shares

Up to 5% of the subscription amount (equivalent to a maximum of 5.26315% of the Net Asset Value per Share)

J Shares

None

R Shares

None

Z Shares

None

The Global Distributor and the Distributors are entitled to the initial charge, which can be partly or fully waived at their discretion.

Minimum Initial Subscription Amount, Minimum Additional Subscription Amount and Minimum Holding Amount (as indicated or equivalent in any freely convertible currencies)

The Company will impose a Minimum Holding Amount in respect of any Share Class of a Fund as follows according to the applicable dealing currency: EUR 1,000,

USD 1,000, CHF 1,000, SGD 1,000, JPY 100,000, RMB 10,000 or the approximate equivalent of USD 1,000 for any other relevant dealing currency. The Company may, at its discretion, waive or vary such requirements.

Currently the Company does not impose a Minimum Initial Subscription Amount (except for Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Macro Fixed Income which has a Minimum Initial Subscription Amount of USD 25,000 or the approximate equivalent of USD 25,000 for any other relevant dealing currency) and a Minimum Additional Subscription Amount.

The Company may at its absolute discretion from time to time (i) waive the Minimum Initial Subscription Amount, Minimum Additional Subscription Amount and/or Minimum Holding Amount, if any, or (ii) compulsorily redeem any shareholding with a value below the Minimum Holding Amount, if any, or such other amount as the Company at its absolute discretion may determine.

Specific features of certain Share Classes

A Shares are available to all investors, including retail investors. Separate Classes of A Shares may be issued (referenced for example: A-1, A-2, etc.). Each Class of A Shares may be reserved for specific investors.

C Shares are only available to investors from Singapore utilising their CPF monies to invest into certain Funds from time to time.

D Shares are available to all investors, including retail investors. D Shares are reserved for clients of specific distributors or business partners selected by the Distributor in specific countries. Separate Classes of D Shares may be issued (referenced for example: D-1, D-2, etc.). Each Class of D Shares may be reserved for clients of a specific distributor or business partner.

I Shares are only available to institutional investors within the meaning of article 174 of the 2010 Law. Separate Classes of I Shares may be issued (referenced for example: I-1, I-2, etc.). Each Class of I Shares may be reserved for specific institutional investors.

J Shares are only available to institutional investors within the meaning of article 174 of the 2010 Law or investment funds qualifying as a fund of funds in accordance with the rules and regulations governing such fund of funds. Separate Classes of J Shares may be issued (referenced for example: J-1, J-2, etc.). Each Class of J Shares may be reserved for a specific institutional investor or investment fund.

R Shares are meant to comply with the restrictions on the payment of commissions set out under the Retail Distribution Review (RDR) introduced by the UK Financial Conduct Authority (FCA). Class R Shares are

available to retail investors in certain circumstances when investing through distributors, financial advisors, platforms or other intermediaries (together the "Intermediaries") on the basis of a separate agreement or fee arrangement between the investor and an Intermediary. For the avoidance of doubt, R Shares may be offered in jurisdictions where the intermediaries, platforms or nominees do not require commission or are not eligible to receive commission under the adviser charging rules.

Z Shares are available only to institutional investors.

Z Shares are only available to investors that have entered into a suitable discretionary investment management agreement with the Investment Manager or one of its affiliates.

For the avoidance of doubt, initial charges for Class R shares shall not be paid to Distributors.

2. SHARE DEALING

2.1 SUBSCRIPTION FOR SHARES

How to subscribe

Investors subscribing for Shares for the first time have to complete an application form and send it with applicable identification documents by post to the Administrator. Application forms may be accepted by facsimile transmission or other means approved by the Administrator, provided that the original is immediately forwarded by post. If completed application forms and cleared funds are received by the Administrator on any Dealing Day before 1.00 p.m. Shares will normally be issued at the relevant Net Asset Value per Share, as defined below under "Calculation of Net Asset Value", determined on the Dealing Day (incorporating any applicable initial charge). For completed applications received after 1.00 p.m., Shares will normally be issued at the relevant Net Asset Value per Share on the immediately following Dealing Day (incorporating any applicable initial charge).

However, the Directors may permit, if they deem it appropriate, different dealing cut-off times to be determined in justified circumstances, such as distribution to Investors in jurisdictions with a different time zone. Such different cut-off times may either be specifically agreed upon with Distributors or may be published in any supplement to the Prospectus or other marketing document used in the jurisdiction concerned. In such circumstances, the applicable dealing cut-off time applied to Shareholders must be no later than 1.00 p.m.

Subsequent subscription for Shares does not require completion of a second application form. However,

Investors shall provide written instructions as agreed with the Administrator to ensure smooth processing of subsequent subscriptions. Instructions may also be made by letter, facsimile transmission, in each case duly signed, or such other means approved by the Administrator.

In cases where dealing is suspended in a Fund into which a subscription has been requested, the processing of the subscription will be held over until the next Dealing Day where dealing is no longer suspended.

With regard to registered Shares, confirmations of transactions will normally be dispatched on the Business Day following the execution of subscription instructions. Shareholders should promptly check these confirmations to ensure that they are correct in every detail. Investors are advised to refer to the terms and conditions on the application form to inform themselves fully of the terms and conditions to which they are subscribing.

Different subscription procedures may apply if applications for Shares are made through Distributors.

All applications to subscribe for Shares shall be dealt with on an unknown Net Asset Value basis before the determination of the Net Asset Value per Share for that Dealing Day.

How to pay

Payment should be made by electronic bank transfer net of all bank charges (i.e. at the Investor's expense). Further settlement details are available on the application form.

Shares are normally issued once settlement in cleared funds is received. In the case of applications from approved financial intermediaries or other investors authorised by the Company, the settlement of the subscription has to be made within a previously agreed period not exceeding three Business Days from the relevant Dealing Day. If, on the settlement date, banks are not open for business in the country of the currency of settlement, then settlement will be on the next Business Day on which those banks are open. If timely settlement is not made, an application may lapse and be cancelled at the cost of the applicant or his/her financial intermediary. Failure to make good settlement by the settlement date may result in the Company bringing an action against the defaulting Investor or his/her financial intermediary or deducting any costs or losses incurred by the Company against any existing holding of the applicant in the Company. In all cases, any confirmation of transaction and any money returnable to the Investor will be held by the Depositary Bank without payment of interest pending receipt of the remittance.

Payment should normally be made in the currency of the relevant Share Class. However, a currency exchange service for subscriptions is provided by the Administrator on behalf of, and at the cost and risk of, the Investor. Further information is available from the Administrator or any Distributor on request.

Different settlement procedures may apply if applications for Shares are made through Distributors.

Price Information

The Net Asset Value per Share of all Share Classes are available from the registered office of the Company. Such prices may, at the Company's discretion, be published in other media as they deem appropriate. Neither the Company nor the Distributors accept responsibility for any error in publication or for non-publication of the Net Asset Value per Share.

Types of Shares

Shares will be issued in registered form only. Registered Shares are in non-certificated form. Fractional entitlements to registered Shares will be rounded down to two decimal places. Shares may also be held and transferred through accounts maintained with clearing systems.

General

Instructions to subscribe, once given, are irrevocable, except in the case of a suspension or deferral of dealing. The Company in its absolute discretion reserves the right to reject any application in whole or in part. If an application is rejected, any subscription money received will be refunded at the cost and risk of the Investor without interest. Prospective Investors should inform themselves as to the relevant legal, tax and exchange control regulations in force in the countries of their respective citizenship, residence or domicile.

The Global Distributor may have agreements with certain Distributors pursuant to which they agree to act as or appoint nominees for Investors subscribing for Shares through their facilities. In such capacity, the Distributor may effect subscriptions, switches and redemptions of Shares in nominee name on behalf of individual Investors and request the registration of such operations on the register of Shareholders of the Company in nominee name. The Distributor or nominee maintains its own records and provides the Investor with individualised information as to its holdings of Shares. Except where local law or custom proscribes the practice, Investors may invest directly in the Company and not avail themselves of a nominee service. Unless otherwise provided by local law, any Shareholder holding shares in a nominee

account with a Distributor has the right to claim, at any time, direct title to such Shares.

Subscriptions in Kind

The Directors may from time to time accept subscriptions for Shares against contribution in kind of securities or other assets which could be acquired by the relevant Fund pursuant to its investment policy and restrictions. Any such subscriptions in kind will be made at the Net Asset Value of the assets contributed calculated in accordance with the rules set out under "Calculation of Net Asset Value" and will be, to the extent required by applicable laws and regulations, subject of a report drawn up by the approved statutory auditor of the Company in accordance with the requirements of Luxembourg law. The costs for such subscription in kind, in particular the cost of the report drawn up by the approved statutory auditor of the Company will be borne by the investor unless the Directors consider that the contribution is in the interest of the Company or made to protect its own interests.

Should the Company not receive good title on the assets contributed this may result in the Company bringing an action against the defaulting Investor or his/her financial intermediary or deducting any costs or losses incurred by the Company or Management Company or the Administrator against any existing holding of the applicant in the Company.

Anti-Money Laundering Procedures

Pursuant to international rules and Luxembourg laws and regulations (comprising but not limited to the law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and financing of terrorism, as amended) as well as circulars of the CSSF, obligations have been imposed on all professionals of the financial sector to prevent the use of undertakings for collective investment for money laundering and financing of terrorism purposes. As a result of such provisions, the registrar and transfer agent of a Luxembourg undertaking for collective investment must in principle ascertain the identity of the subscriber in accordance with Luxembourg laws and regulations. The registrar and transfer agent may require subscribers to provide any document it deems necessary to effect such identification. In any case, the registrar and transfer agent may require, at any time, additional documentation to comply with applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

In case of delay or failure by an applicant to provide the documents required, the application for subscription (or, if applicable, for redemption) will not be accepted. Neither the undertakings for collective investment nor the registrar and transfer agent have any liability for delays or failure to process deals as a result of the applicant providing no or only incomplete documentation.

Shareholders may be requested to provide additional or updated identification documents from time to time pursuant to ongoing client due diligence requirements under relevant laws and regulations (including without limitation Singapore laws and regulations as may be applicable to the Company and/or the Investment Manager).

Data Protection

The Company (the "**Controller**") processes information relating to several categories of identified or identifiable natural persons (including, in particular but not limited to, prospective or existing investors, their beneficial owners and other natural persons related to prospective or existing investors) who are hereby referred to as the "Data Subjects". This information has been, is and/or will be provided to, obtained by, or collected by or on behalf of, the Controller directly from the Data Subjects or from other sources (including prospective or existing investors, intermediaries such as distributors, wealth managers and financial advisers, as well as public sources) and is hereby referred to as the "Data".

Detailed and up-to-date information regarding the processing of Data by the Controller is contained in a privacy notice (the "**Privacy Notice**"). Investors and any persons contacting, or otherwise dealing directly or indirectly with the Controller or its service providers in relation to the Company are invited to obtain and take the time to carefully consider and read the Privacy Notice.

Any question, enquiry or solicitation regarding the Privacy Notice and the processing of Data by the Controller in general may be addressed to thirdparty.funds@fundsight.com.

Obtaining and accessing the Privacy Notice

The Privacy Notice is available upon request addressed to thirdparty.funds@fundsight.com.

The Privacy Notice notably sets out and describes in more detail:

- the legal basis for processing the Data; and where applicable the categories of Data processed, from which source the Data originate, and the existence of automated decision-making, including profiling (if any);
- that Data will be disclosed to several categories of recipients; that certain of these recipients (the "**Processors**") are processing the Data on behalf of the Controller; that the Processors include most of the service providers of the Controller; and that the Processors will act as processors on behalf of the Controller and may also process Data as controllers for their own purposes;

- that Data will be processed by the Controller and the Processors for several purposes (the "**Purposes**") and that these Purposes include (i) the general holding, maintenance, management and administration of prospective and existing investment and interest in the Company, (ii) enabling the Controller and the Processors to perform their services for the Company, and (iii) enabling the Controller and the Processors to comply with legal, regulatory and/or tax (including FATCA/CRS) obligations;
- that Data may, and where appropriate will, be transferred outside of the European Economic Area, including to countries whose legislation does not ensure an adequate level of protection as regards the processing of personal data;
- that any communication (including telephone conversations) (i) may be recorded by the Controller and the Processors and (ii) will be retained for a period of 10 years from the date of the recording;
- that Data will not be retained for longer than necessary with regard to the Purposes, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, subject always to applicable legal minimum retention periods;
- that failure to provide certain Data may result in the inability to deal with, invest or maintain an investment or interest in the Company;
- that Data Subjects have certain rights in relation to the Data relating to them, including the right to request access to such Data, or have such Data rectified or deleted, the right to ask for the processing of such Data to be restricted or to object thereto, the right to portability, the right to lodge a complaint with the relevant data protection supervisory authority, or the right to withdraw any consent after it was given.

All persons contacting, or otherwise dealing directly or indirectly with the Controller or its service providers in relation to the Company, will likely be requested to formally acknowledge, agree, accept, represent, warrant and/or undertake (where applicable) that they have obtained and/or have been able to access the Privacy Notice; that the Privacy Notice may be amended at the sole discretion of the Controller; that they may be notified of any change to or update of the Privacy Notice by any means that the Controller deems appropriate, including by public announcement; that they have authority to provide, or to cause or allow the provision, to the Controller any Data relating to third-party natural persons that they provide, or cause or allow the provision, to the Controller; that, if necessary and appropriate, they are required to obtain the (explicit) consent of the relevant third-party natural persons to such processing; that these third-party natural persons have been informed of the processing by the Controller of the Data as described herein and their related rights; that these third-party natural persons have been informed of, and provided

with, easy access to the Privacy Notice; that when notified of a change or update of the Privacy Notice they will continue this change or update to these third-party natural persons; that they and each of these third-party natural persons shall abide by any limitation of liability provision contained in the Privacy Notice; and that they shall indemnify and hold the Controllers harmless from and against adverse consequences arising from any breach of the foregoing.

Restrictions applying to certain investors **General**

Shares may not be held by any person in breach of the law or requirements of any country or governmental authority including, without limitation, exchange control regulations. Each investor must represent and warrant to the Company that, amongst other things, he is able to acquire Shares without violating applicable laws. Power is reserved in the Articles to compulsorily redeem any Shares held directly or beneficially in contravention of these prohibitions or held by any person in circumstances which in the opinion of the Directors might result in the Company incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any pecuniary disadvantage which the Company might not otherwise have incurred or suffered.

With respect to the Fullerton Lux Funds – China Equities, Investors have the responsibility to ensure that subscriptions must be funded from sources outside of the PRC, which excludes the Hong Kong SAR, the Macau Special Administrative Region of the PRC and Taiwan.

US Investors

The Shares may only be purchased by (i) non-US Persons (as defined below) that are not subject to US federal or state income taxation on their worldwide income, and, (ii) US Persons that are exempt from United States federal income tax upon the prior written consent of the Directors. All investors that are not US Persons must be Non-United States persons as defined in Rule 4.7 of the CFTC (as defined below) and Rule 902(k) of Regulation S under the Securities Act (each as defined below), unless such requirement is waived in writing by the Directors.

The Shares have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "**Securities Act**") and an offering of the Shares in the United States (including the States, the District of Columbia, its territories, its possessions and any other areas subject to its jurisdiction) or to US Persons (as defined in Rule 902(k) of Regulation S under the Securities Act) may only be made to US Persons that qualify as Accredited Investors (as that term is defined in the Securities Act). In addition, unless waived by the Directors, all investors that are US Persons must be

"qualified purchasers" or "knowledgeable employees" within the meaning of the US Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "**Investment Company Act**"), so that the Company may qualify for an exemption from registration under Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act. In the event that the Directors choose to waive the requirement that each investor be a qualified purchaser or knowledgeable employee, the Company will rely on the exemption from registration under Section 3(c)(1) of the Investment Company Act, which limits to 100 the number of US Persons (excluding knowledgeable employees) that may invest in the Company. The Investment Manager and the Company have not been registered under the United States Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "**Advisers Act**"). The Company reserves the right to reject any subscriptions of, and transfers of Shares to, investment companies, nominees or other investors whose investment might otherwise jeopardize the Company's exemption from registration under the Investment Company Act and the Investment Manager's and Company's exemptions from registration under the Advisers Act and/or equivalent state laws and regulations. The Company also reserves the right to reject any subscriptions from, and transfers of shares to, pension funds or other investors whose investment might otherwise jeopardize the Company's exemption from the definition of a "plan asset" under United States Employment Retirement Income Security Act ("**ERISA**"). The Company reserves the right to require a Shareholder to surrender for redemption all or a portion of its Shares in order to preserve the foregoing exemptions.

The Company and Investment Manager are not subject to the regulatory jurisdiction of the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "**CFTC**") as it relates to the registration and regulation of commodity pool operators ("**CPOs**") and commodity trading advisors under the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act and related CFTC regulations. Therefore, neither the Company nor the Investment Manager is registered with the CFTC as a CPO or CTA.

No general solicitation has been or will be conducted in the US and no offer and no offering literature or advertising in whatever form has been or may be employed in the US in the offering of Shares.

An investor considering an investment in the Company is cautioned to review this Prospectus carefully. Each prospective investor should consult its own tax adviser as to tax matters and related matters concerning its investment.

To the extent an investor or prospective investor believes that it will directly, or indirectly (by acting on behalf of one or more US Persons), jeopardize the Company's or the Investment Manager's reliance on any of the foregoing

US law exemptions, it should promptly identify itself to the Company.

2.2 REDEMPTION AND SWITCHING OF SHARES

Redemption Procedure

Redemption instructions accepted by the Administrator on any Dealing Day before 1.00 p.m. will normally be executed at the relevant Net Asset Value per Share calculated on the Dealing Day (less any applicable redemption charge). Instructions accepted by the Administrator after 1.00 p.m. will normally be executed on the following Dealing Day.

The Directors may permit, if they deem it appropriate, different dealing cut-off times to be determined in justified circumstances, such as distribution to Investors in jurisdictions with a different time zone. Such different cut-off times may either be specifically agreed upon with Distributors or may be published in any supplement to the Prospectus or other marketing document used in the jurisdiction concerned. In such circumstances, the applicable dealing cut-off time applied to Shareholders must be no later than 1.00 p.m.

In cases where dealing is suspended in a Fund from which a redemption has been requested, the processing of the redemption will be held over until the next Dealing Day where dealing is no longer suspended. Redemptions can only be executed when any previously related transaction has been completed and/or if all relevant information, including but not limited to client due diligence and anti-money laundering documentation has been provided.

Instructions to redeem shares may be given to the Administrator by completing the form requesting redemption of Shares or by letter, facsimile transmission or other means approved by the Administrator where the account reference and full details of the redemption must be provided. All instructions must be signed by the registered Shareholders, except where sole signatory authority has been chosen in the case of a joint account holding or where a representative has been appointed following receipt of a completed power of attorney. The power of attorney's form acceptable to the Administrator is available on request.

Redemption Proceeds

Redemption proceeds are normally paid by bank transfer or electronic transfer, within three Business Days from the relevant Dealing Day and will be instructed to be made at no cost to the Shareholder, provided the Administrator is in receipt of all documents required. The Company is not responsible for any delays or charges incurred at any receiving bank or settlement system nor for delays in settlement resulting from the local processing of

payments. Redemption proceeds will normally be paid in the currency of the relevant Share Class. On request, redemption proceeds paid by bank transfer may be paid in freely convertible currencies on behalf of, at the cost and risk of, the Shareholder.

If, in exceptional circumstances and for whatever reason, redemption proceeds cannot be paid within three Business Days from the relevant Dealing Day, for example when the liquidity of the relevant Fund does not permit, then payment will be made as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter at the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on the relevant Dealing Day.

If, on the settlement date, banks are not open for business in the country of the settlement currency of the relevant Share Class, then settlement will be on the next Business Day on which those banks are open.

Redemption requests will be considered binding and irrevocable by the Company and will, at the discretion of the Company, only be executed where the relevant Shares have been duly issued.

Different settlement procedures may apply if instructions to redeem Shares are communicated via Distributors.

Redemptions in Kind

The Directors may from time to time permit redemptions in kind. To the extent required by applicable laws and regulations, the value of the redemption in kind will be certified by a report drawn up by the approved statutory auditor of the Company and in accordance with the requirements of Luxembourg law. In case of a redemption in kind, Shareholders having accepted a redemption in kind will have to bear costs incurred by the redemption in kind (mainly costs resulting from drawing-up of the approved statutory auditor's report) unless the Company considers that the redemption in kind is in its own interest or made to protect its own interests.

Switching Procedure

A switch transaction is a transaction by which the holding of a Shareholder is converted either into another Share Class within the same Fund or in different Funds within the Company provided they have similar settlement periods.

Acceptance by the Administrator of switching instructions will be subject to the availability of the new Share Class/Fund and to the compliance with any eligibility requirements and/or other specific conditions attached to the new Share Class (such as minimum initial subscription and holding amounts, if any). The switching procedure is processed as a redemption followed by a new subscription. A switch transaction may only be

processed on the first Dealing Day on which both the Net Asset Values of the Funds involved in the said transaction are calculated.

Within one Share Class, Shareholders may request at any time the conversion of all or part of their holdings into shares of another Fund or Share Class.

Switch requests should be sent to the Administrator by letter or facsimile transmission, and by indicating the name of the Fund into which the shares are to be converted and specifying the Share Class to be converted, the Share Class of the new Fund to be issued. If this information is not given, the switch will be made into shares of the same Class within the other Fund (where relevant).

Provided the application together with the required documentation is received prior to 1.00 p.m., on the Dealing Day, the shares will be converted based on the Net Asset Value per Share applicable on the applicable Dealing Day.

Subject to a suspension of the calculation of the Net Asset Value, shares may be converted on any Dealing Day.

The rate at which all or part of the holding of a given Fund (the "**original Fund**") is converted into shares of another Fund (the "**new Fund**") is determined as precisely as possible in accordance with the following formula:

$$A = \frac{((B \times C) - F) \times E}{D}$$

A being the number of shares of the new Fund to be attributed;

B being the number of shares of the original Fund to be converted;

C being the prevailing Net Asset Value per share of the original Fund on the day in question;

D being the prevailing Net Asset Value per share of the new Fund on the day in question; and

E being the exchange rate applicable at the time of the transaction between the currency of the Fund/Class to be converted and the currency of the Fund/Class to be attributed;

F being a conversion fee payable to the original Fund, if any.

Shareholders should seek advice from their local tax advisers to be informed on the local tax consequences of such transaction.

General

The value of Shares held by any Shareholder in any one Share Class after any switch or redemption should generally exceed the minimum investment, if any, set forth under 1.3 "Share Classes" for each Share Class.

Unless waived by the Company, if, as a result of any switch or redemption request, the amount invested by any Shareholder in a Share Class in any one Fund falls below the minimum holding, if any, for that Share Class, it will be treated as an instruction to redeem or switch, as appropriate, the Shareholder's total holding in the relevant Share Class.

Confirmations of transactions will normally be dispatched by the Administrator on the next Business Day after Shares are switched or redeemed. Shareholders should promptly check these confirmations to ensure that they are correct in every detail. Delay in providing the relevant documents may cause the instruction to be delayed or lapse and be cancelled. Due to the settlement period necessary for redemptions, switch transactions will not normally be completed until the proceeds from the redemption are available.

Switch requests will be considered binding and irrevocable by the Company and will, at the discretion of the Company, only be executed where the relevant Shares have been duly issued.

Different redemption and switching procedures may apply if instructions to switch or redeem Shares are communicated via Distributors.

All instructions to redeem or switch Shares shall be dealt with on an unknown Net Asset Value basis before the determination of the Net Asset Value per Share for that Dealing Day.

2.3 CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

Calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share

- (A) The Net Asset Value per Share of each Share Class will be calculated on each Dealing Day in the currency of the relevant Share Class. It will be calculated by dividing the net asset value attributable to each Share Class, being the proportionate value of its assets less its liabilities, by the number of Shares of such Share Class then in issue. Unless provided for in the Fund's details in Appendix III, the resulting sum shall be rounded down to the nearest three decimal places.
- (B) If on any Dealing Day the aggregate transactions in Shares of a Fund result in a net increase or decrease of Shares which exceeds a threshold set by the Directors from time to time for that Fund (relating to the cost of market dealing for that Fund), the Net Asset Value of the Fund may be adjusted by an amount (not exceeding 2% of that Net Asset Value) which reflects both the estimated fiscal charges and dealing costs that may be incurred by the Fund and the estimated bid/offer spread of the

assets in which the Fund invests. The adjustment will be an addition when the net movement results in an increase of all Shares of the Fund and a deduction when it results in a decrease. Please see "Dilution" and "Dilution Adjustment" below for more details.

- (C) The Directors reserve the right to allow the Net Asset Value per Share of each Share Class to be calculated more frequently than once daily, or to otherwise alter dealing arrangements on a permanent or a temporary basis, for example, where the Directors consider that a material change to the market value of the investments in one or more Funds so demands. The Prospectus will be amended, following any such permanent alteration, and Shareholders will be informed accordingly.
- (D) In valuing total assets, the following rules will apply:
- (1) The value of any cash in hand or on deposit, bills and demand notes and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash dividends and interest declared or accrued as aforesaid and not yet received shall be deemed to be the full amount thereof, unless in any case the same is unlikely to be paid or received in full, in which case the value thereof shall be arrived at after making such discount as the Company may consider appropriate in such case to reflect the true value thereof.
 - (2) The value of such securities, financial derivative instruments and assets will be determined on the basis of the closing or last available price on the stock exchange or any other Regulated Market as aforesaid on which these securities or assets are traded or admitted for trading. Where such securities or other assets are quoted or dealt in one or more than one stock exchange or any other Regulated Market, the Directors shall make regulations for the order of priority in which stock exchanges or other Regulated Markets shall be used for the provisions of prices of securities or assets.
 - (3) If a security is not traded or admitted on any official stock exchange or any Regulated Market, or in the case of securities so traded or admitted the last available price of which does not reflect their true value, the Directors are required to proceed on the basis of their expected sales price, which shall be valued with prudence and in good faith.
 - (4) The financial derivative instruments which are not listed on any official stock exchange or traded on any other organised market are

subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the Company's initiative. The reference to fair value shall be understood as a reference to the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability be settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The reference to reliable and verifiable valuation shall be understood as a reference to a valuation, which does not rely only on market quotations of the counterparty and which fulfils the following criteria:

- (a) The basis of the valuation is either a reliable up-to-market value of the instrument, or, if such value is not available, a pricing model using an adequate recognised methodology.
- (b) Verification of the valuation is carried out by one of the following:
 - (i) an appropriate third party which is independent from the counterparty of the OTC derivative, at an adequate frequency and in such a way that the Company is able to check it;
 - (ii) a unit within the Company which is independent from the department in charge of managing the assets and which is adequately equipped for such purpose.
- (5) Units or shares in undertakings for collective investment shall be valued on the basis of their last available net asset value as reported by such undertakings.
- (6) Liquid assets and money market instruments may be valued at nominal value plus any accrued interest or on an amortised cost basis. All other assets, where practice allows, may be valued in the same manner.
- (7) If any of the aforesaid valuation principles do not reflect the valuation method commonly used in specific markets or if any such valuation principles do not seem accurate for the purpose of determining the value of the Company's assets, the Directors may fix different valuation principles in good faith and in accordance with generally accepted valuation principles and procedures.
- (8) Any assets or liabilities in currencies other than the base currency of the Funds will be

converted using the relevant spot rate quoted by a bank or other recognised financial institution.

Dilution

The Funds are single priced and may suffer a reduction in value as a result of the transaction costs incurred in the purchase and sale of their underlying investments and the spread between the buying and selling prices of such investments caused by subscriptions, switches and/or redemptions in and out of a Fund. This is known as "dilution". In order to counter this and to protect Shareholders' interests, the Company may apply a technique known as swing pricing or dilution adjustment as part of its valuation policy. This will mean that in certain circumstances the Company will make adjustments in the calculations of the Net Asset Values per Share, to counter the impact of dealing and other costs on occasions when these are deemed to be significant.

Funds charging performance fees will not be subject to dilution adjustment.

Dilution Adjustment

The need to make a dilution adjustment will depend upon the net value of subscriptions, switches and redemptions received by a Fund on each Dealing Day. The Company therefore reserves the right to make a dilution adjustment where a Fund experiences a net cash movement which exceeds a threshold, set by the Directors (or their delegates from time to time), from time to time, of the Dealing Day's Net Asset Value.

The Company has the discretion to determine and vary the threshold from time to time. The threshold may be applied on all or certain Funds only and may also vary for different Funds due to differences between each Fund's characteristics.

The Company may also make a discretionary dilution adjustment if, in its opinion, it is in the interest of existing Shareholders to do so.

Where a dilution adjustment is made, it will typically increase the Net Asset Value per Share when there are net inflows into a Fund and decrease the Net Asset Value per Share when there are net outflows. The Net Asset Value per Share of each Share Class in a Fund will be calculated separately but any dilution adjustment will, in percentage terms, affect the Net Asset Value per Share of each Share Class identically.

As dilution is related to the inflows and outflows of money from a Fund it is not possible to accurately predict whether dilution will occur at any future point in time. Consequently it is also not possible to accurately predict

how frequently the Company will need to make such dilution adjustments.

Because the dilution adjustment for each Fund will be calculated by reference to the costs of dealing in the underlying investments of that Fund, including any dealing spreads, which can vary with market conditions, this means that the amount of the dilution adjustment can vary over time but normally will not exceed 2% of the relevant Net Asset Value. The Company or Directors reserve the right to increase or vary the dilution adjustment without notice to Shareholders.

The Directors are authorised to apply other appropriate valuation principles for the assets of the Funds and/or the assets of a given Share Class if the aforesaid valuation methods appear impossible or inappropriate due to extraordinary circumstances or events.

2.4 SUSPENSIONS OR DEFERRALS

(A) The Company reserves the right not to accept instructions to redeem or switch on any one Dealing Day more than 10% of the total value of Shares in issue of any Fund. In these circumstances, the Directors may declare that the redemption of part or all Shares in excess of 10% for which a redemption or switch has been requested will be deferred until the next Dealing Day and will be valued at the Net Asset Value per Share prevailing on that Dealing Day. On such Dealing Day, deferred requests will be dealt with in priority to later requests and in the order that requests were initially received by the Administrator.

(B) The Company reserves the right to extend the period of payment of redemption proceeds to such period, as shall be necessary to repatriate proceeds of the sale of investments in the event of impediments due to exchange control regulations or similar constraints in the markets in which a substantial part of the assets of a Fund are invested or in exceptional circumstances where the liquidity of a Fund is not sufficient to meet the redemption requests.

(C) The Company may suspend or defer the calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share of any Share Class in any Fund and/or the issue and/or redemption of any Share Class in such Fund, and/or the right to switch Shares of any Share Class in any Fund into Shares of the same Share Class of the same Fund or any other Fund:

(a) during any period when any of the principal stock exchanges or any other Regulated Market on which any substantial portion of the Company's investments of the relevant

Share Class for the time being are quoted, is closed, or during which dealings are restricted or suspended; or

(b) during the existence of any state of affairs which constitutes an emergency as a result of which disposal or valuation of investments of the relevant Fund by the Company is impracticable; or

(c) during any breakdown in the means of communication normally employed in determining the price or value of any of the Company's investments or the current prices or values on any market or stock exchange; or

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

(e) in the event of the publication (i) of the convening notice to a general meeting of Shareholders at which a resolution to wind up the Company or a Fund is to be proposed, or of the decision of the Directors to wind up one or more Funds, or (ii) to the extent that such a suspension is justified for the protection of the Shareholders, of the notice of a general meeting of Shareholders at which the merger of the Company or of one or more Funds is to be proposed, or of the decision of the Directors to merge one or more Funds; or

(f) if the Directors have determined that there has been a material change in the valuations of a substantial proportion of the investments of the Company attributable to a particular Share Class in the preparation or use of a valuation or the carrying out of a later or subsequent valuation; or

(g) during any other circumstance or circumstances where a failure to do so might result in the Company or its Shareholders incurring any liability to taxation or suffering other pecuniary disadvantages or other detriment which the Company or its shareholders might so otherwise have suffered;

- (h) during any period when the determination of the net asset value of and/or the redemptions (including Funds of the Company) representing a material part of the assets of the relevant Fund is suspended.

(D) The suspension of the calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share of any Fund or Share Class shall not affect the valuation of other Funds or Share Classes, unless these Funds or Share Classes are also affected.

(E) During a period of suspension or deferral, a Shareholder may withdraw his request in respect of any Shares not redeemed or switched, by notice in writing received by the Administrator before the end of such period.

In accordance with the 2010 Law, the issue and redemption of Shares shall be prohibited:

- (i) during the period where the Company has no depositary bank; and
- (ii) where the Depositary Bank is put into liquidation or declared bankrupt or seeks an arrangement with the creditors, a suspension of payment or a controlled management or is the subject of similar proceedings.

Shareholders will be informed of any suspension or deferral as appropriate.

2.5 MARKET TIMING AND FREQUENT TRADING POLICY

The Company does not knowingly allow dealing activity which is associated with market timing or frequent trading practices, as such practices may adversely affect the interests of all Shareholders.

For the purposes of this section, market timing is held to mean subscriptions into, switches between or redemptions from the various Share Classes (whether such acts are performed singly or severally at any time by one or several persons) that seek or could reasonably be considered to appear to seek profits through arbitrage or market timing opportunities. Frequent trading is held to mean subscriptions into, switches between or redemptions from the various Share Classes (whether such acts are performed singly or severally at any time by one or several persons) that by virtue of their frequency or size cause any Fund's expenses to increase to an extent that could reasonably be considered detrimental to the interests of the Fund's other Shareholders.

Accordingly, the Directors may, whenever they deem it appropriate, implement either one, or both, of the following measures:

- The Company may combine Shares which are under common ownership or control for the purposes of ascertaining whether an individual or a group of individuals can be deemed to be involved in market timing practices. Accordingly, the Directors reserve the right to cause the Company to reject any application for switching and/or subscription of Shares from Investors whom the former considers market timers or frequent traders.
- If a Fund is primarily invested in markets which are closed for business other than ordinary holidays at the time the Fund is valued, the Directors may, during periods of market volatility, and by derogation from the provisions above, under "Calculation of Net Asset Value", cause the Company to allow for the Net Asset Value per Share to be adjusted to reflect more accurately the fair value of the Fund's investments at the point of valuation.

In practice, the securities of Funds investing in non-European markets are usually valued on the basis of the last available price at the time when the Net Asset Value per Share is calculated. The time difference between the close of the markets in which a Fund invests and the point of valuation can be significant. For example, in the case of US traded securities the last available price may be as much as 15 hours old. Developments that could affect the value of these securities, which occur between the close of the markets and the point of valuation, will not, therefore, normally be reflected in the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Fund.

As a result, where the Directors believe that a significant event has occurred between the close of the markets in which a Fund invests and the point of valuation, and that such event will materially affect the value of that Fund's portfolio, they may cause the Company to adjust the Net Asset Value per Share so as to reflect what is believed to be the fair value of the portfolio as at the point of valuation.

The level of adjustment will be based upon the movement in a chosen surrogate up until the point of valuation, provided that such movement exceeds the threshold as determined by the Directors for the relevant Fund. The surrogate will usually be in the form of a futures index, but might also be a basket of securities, which the Directors believe is strongly correlated to, and representative of, the performance of the Fund.

Where an adjustment is made as per the foregoing, it will be applied consistently to all Share Classes in the same Fund.

3. GENERAL INFORMATION

3.1 ADMINISTRATION DETAILS, CHARGES AND EXPENSES

Directors

Each of the Directors of the Company is entitled to remuneration for their services at a rate determined by the Company in the general meeting from time to time. In addition, each Director may be paid reasonable expenses incurred while attending meetings of the Directors or general meetings of the Company.

Management Company

The Board of Directors of the Fund has designated FundSight S.A. to act as its management company under the terms of the Management Company Services Agreement entered into as of 7 November 2016 for an indefinite period of time.

The Management Company is a company incorporated under Luxembourg laws with registered office at 106, Route d'Arlon – L-8210 Mamer, registered with the Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés under number B-44.870. The Management Company was incorporated for an indeterminate period on 1st September 1993, under a former name, in the form of a joint stock company (société anonyme).

The articles of incorporation of the Management Company were published in the Mémorial, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations for the first time on 5th October 1993.

The latest amendments to the articles of incorporation reflecting the change of name of the Management Company became effective on 16 June 2025 and were published in the Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations on 26 June 2025.

The subscribed and fully paid-up capital of the Management Company as at 28th February 2025 amounts to EUR 3,196,700.00 and is in accordance with the provisions of the 2010 Law.

The Management Company is authorised as a management company in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 15 of the 2010 Law and is supervised by the CSSF. It is registered on the official list of Luxembourg management companies governed by Chapter 15 of the 2010 Law.

Under the supervision of the Board of Directors of the Fund, the Management Company is responsible on a day-to-day basis for providing investment management,

administration and marketing services in respect of all Sub-Funds of the Fund.

Subject to the requirements set forth by the 2010 Law, the Management Company is authorised to delegate under its responsibility and supervision part or all of its functions and duties to third parties.

Other funds managed by Management Company

As of the date of the Prospectus, the Management Company manages in addition to the Fund other undertakings for collective investment, including alternative investment funds, the list of which is available at the registered office of the Management Company.

Remuneration Policy

The Management Company applies a remuneration policy and practice that is consistent with, and promotes, sound and effective risk management and does not encourage risk-taking which is inconsistent with the risk profile and articles of incorporation.

Furthermore, the remuneration policy is in line with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of the Management Company and the UCITS that it manages and of the investors in such UCITS and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interest.

The remuneration policy reflects the Management Company's objectives for good corporate governance as well as sustainable and long-term value creation for investors. Fixed and variable components of total remuneration are appropriately balanced, and the fixed remuneration component represents a sufficiently high proportion of the total remuneration to allow the operation of a fully flexible policy on variable remuneration components, including the possibility to pay no variable remuneration component.

Where, and to the extent applicable, the assessment of performance is set in a multi-year framework appropriate to the holding period recommended to the investors of the Fund in order to ensure that the assessment process is based on the longer-term performance of the Fund and its investment risks and that the actual payment of performance-based components of remuneration is spread over the same period.

The Management Company complies with the remuneration principles described above in a way and to the extent that is appropriate to its size, internal organisation and the nature, scope and complexity of its activities.

The principles of the remuneration policy are reviewed on a regular basis and adapted to the evolving regulatory framework.

Further information on the remuneration policy of the Management Company is available at <https://www.fundsight.com/corporate-governance> which includes in particular a description of the calculation methods of remuneration and benefits for specific employee categories as well as the identification of the persons responsible for the allocation, including if applicable the members of the remuneration committee. Upon request, the Management Company will provide such information free of charge in paper form to Shareholders of the Fund.

Conflict of Interest Policy

The Management Company has established, implemented an effective conflict of interest policy which is maintained and available on its website <https://www.fundsight.com/corporate-governance>

Investment Manager

With the consent of the Directors, the Management Company has appointed Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd. as the Investment Manager of the Company. Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd. is a public limited company incorporated in Singapore on 11 December 2003. The Investment Manager is an Asian specialist and provides product and advisory solutions to investors seeking exposure to the Asian markets.

The fund management industry in Singapore is regulated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) and no person can act as a fund manager in Singapore unless he is licenced or registered with MAS. The Investment Manager currently holds a capital markets services licence for fund management.

The Investment Manager may on a discretionary basis acquire and dispose of securities of the Funds for which they have been appointed as investment adviser and manager, subject to and in accordance with instructions received from the Management Company and/or the Company from time to time, and in accordance with stated investment objectives and restrictions. The Investment Manager is entitled to receive as remuneration for their services management fees, as more fully described below. Such fees are calculated and accrued on each Dealing Day by reference to the Net Asset Values of the Funds and paid monthly in arrears.

Depositary Bank

BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch has been appointed Depositary Bank of the Company under the terms of a written agreement (the "**Depositary Bank**") dated 7 November 2016.

BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch is a branch of BNP Paribas. BNP Paribas is a licensed bank incorporated in

France as a *Société Anonyme* (public limited company) registered with the *Registre du commerce et des sociétés Paris* (Trade and Companies' Register) under number No. 662 042 449, authorised by the *Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution* (ACPR) and supervised by the *Autorité des Marchés Financiers* (AMF), with its registered address at 16 Boulevard des Italiens, 75009 Paris, France, acting through its Luxembourg Branch, whose office is at 60, avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, registered with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies' Register under number B23968 and supervised by the CSSF.

The Depositary Bank performs three types of functions, namely (i) the oversight duties (as defined in article 34.1 of the 2010 Law), (ii) the monitoring of the cash flows of the Company (as set out in article 34.2 of the 2010 Law) and (iii) the safekeeping of the Company's assets (as set out in article 34.3 of the 2010 Law).

The Depositary Bank has a supervision responsibility and the Registrar and Transfer Agent is responsible for the processing of the payment of dividends to Shareholders.

Under its oversight duties, the Depositary Bank is required to:

- (1) ensure that the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of Shares effected on behalf of the Company are carried out in accordance with the 2010 Law or with the Company's Articles;
- (2) ensure that the value of Shares is calculated in accordance with the 2010 Law and the Company's Articles;
- (3) carry out the instructions of the Company or the Management Company acting on behalf of the Company, unless they conflict with the 2010 Law or the Company's Articles;
- (4) ensure that in transactions involving the Company's assets, the consideration is remitted to the Company within the usual time limits; and
- (5) ensure that the Company's revenues are allocated in accordance with the 2010 Law and its Articles.

The overriding objective of the Depositary Bank is to protect the interests of the Shareholders of the Company, which always prevail over any commercial interests.

Conflicts of interest may arise if and when the Management Company or the Company maintains other business relationships with BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch in parallel with an appointment of BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch acting as Depositary Bank.

Such other business may cover services in relation to:

- Outsourcing/delegation of middle or back office functions (e.g. trade processing, position

keeping, post trade investment compliance monitoring, collateral management, OTC valuation, fund administration inclusive of net asset value calculation, transfer agency, fund dealing services) where BNP Paribas or its affiliates act as agent of the Company or the Management Company, or selection of BNP Paribas or its affiliates as counterparty or ancillary service provider for matters such as foreign exchange execution or bridge financing.

- The Depository Bank is required to ensure that any transaction relating to such business relationships between the Depository Bank and an entity within the same group as the Depository Bank is conducted at arm's length and is in the best interests of shareholders.

In order to address any situations of conflicts of interest, the Depository Bank has implemented and maintains a management of conflicts of interest policy, aiming namely at:

- Identifying and analysing potential situations of conflicts of interest;
- Recording, managing and monitoring the conflict of interest situations either in:
 - o Relying on the permanent measures in place to address conflicts of interest such as segregation of duties, separation of reporting lines, insider lists for staff members;
 - o Implementing a case-by-case management to (i) take the appropriate preventive measures such as drawing up a new watch list, implementing a new Chinese wall (i.e. by separating functionally and hierarchically the performance of its depositary duties from other activities), making sure that operations are carried out at arm's length and/or informing the concerned Shareholders of the Company, or (ii) refuse to carry out the activity giving rise to the conflict of interest;
 - o Implementing a deontological policy;
 - o Recording of a cartography of conflict of interests permitting to create an inventory of the permanent measures put in place to protect the Company's interests; or
 - o Setting up internal procedures in relation to, for instance (i) the appointment of service providers which may generate conflicts of interests, (ii) new products/activities of the Depository Bank in order to assess any situation entailing a conflict of interest.

In the event that such conflicts of interest do arise, the Depository Bank will undertake to use its reasonable endeavours to resolve any such conflicts of interest fairly (having regard to its respective obligations and duties) and to ensure that the Company and the Shareholders are fairly treated.

The Depository Bank may delegate to third parties the safe-keeping of the Company's assets subject to the conditions laid down in the applicable laws and regulations and the provisions of the Depository Bank Agreement. The process of appointing such delegates and their continuing oversight follows the highest quality standards, including the management of any potential conflict of interest that should arise from such an appointment. Such delegates must be subject to effective prudential regulation (including minimum capital requirements, supervision in the jurisdiction concerned and external periodic audit) for the custody of financial instruments. The Depository Bank's liability shall not be affected by any such delegation.

A potential risk of conflicts of interest may occur in situations where the delegates may enter into or have a separate commercial and/or business relationships with the Depository Bank in parallel to the custody delegation relationship.

In order to prevent such potential conflicts of interest from crystalizing, the Depository Bank has implemented and maintains an internal organisation whereby such separate commercial and / or business relationships have no bearings on the choice of the delegate or the monitoring of the delegates' performance under the delegation agreement.

A list of these delegates and sub-delegates (hereafter the "**Sub-Custodians**") for its safekeeping duties is available on the website:

<https://securities.cib.bnpparibas/regulatory-publications/>

Such list may be updated from time to time. Updated information on the Depository Bank's custody duties, a list of delegations and sub-delegations and conflicts of interest that may arise, may be obtained, free of charge and upon request, from the Depository Bank.

As remuneration for its activity as depositary to the Company, the Depository Bank shall receive a monthly fee from the Company, calculated on the average Net Asset Values of the different Funds of the Company for the month considered, to a maximum of 0.5% per annum.

In addition, any reasonable disbursements and expenses incurred by the Depository Bank within the framework of its mandate, including (without this list being exhaustive) telephone, telex, fax, electronic transmission and postage expenses as well as correspondents' costs, shall be

borne by the relevant Fund of the Company. The Depositary Bank may charge the depositary fee in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg for services rendered in its capacity as paying agent.

Updated information on the Depositary Bank's duties and the conflict of interests that may arise are available to investors upon request.

The Company may release the Depositary Bank from its duties with ninety (90) days written notice to the Depositary Bank. Likewise, the Depositary Bank may resign from its duties with ninety (90) days written notice to the Company. In that case, a new depositary must be designated to carry out the duties and assume the responsibilities of the Depositary Bank, as defined in the agreement signed to this effect. The replacement of the Depositary Bank shall happen within two months.

BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch, being part of a group providing clients with a worldwide network covering different time zones, may entrust parts of its operational processes to other BNP Paribas Group entities and/or third parties, whilst keeping ultimate accountability and responsibility in Luxembourg. The entities involved in the support of internal organisation, banking services, central administration and transfer agency service are listed in the [website: https://securities.cib.bnpparibas/luxembourg/](https://securities.cib.bnpparibas/luxembourg/) under our Publication Corner.

Further information on BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch international operating model linked to the Company may be provided upon request by the Company and/or the Management Company.

Administrator, Registrar and Transfer Agent, Domiciliary Agent and Listing Agent

With the consent of the Company, the Management Company has appointed BNP Paribas Luxembourg Branch as the Registrar and Transfer Agent of the Company.

The Directors have appointed BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch as the Domiciliary Agent of the Company.

As the Administrator, BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch, will assume all administrative duties that arise in connection with the administration of the Company. In particular, BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch is notably responsible for (i) the registrar function, (ii) the Net Asset Value calculation and accounting function, and (iii) the client communication function, as further detailed hereafter.

The Administrator will be responsible for the administrative duties in accordance with the terms of the

administrative agreement entered into on 7 November 2016 between Fullerton Lux Funds, FundSight S.A. and BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch, and in particular for the bookkeeping and the calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share of any class of Shares within each Fund, in compliance with the provisions of, and as more fully described in, the agreement mentioned hereinafter.

The Registrar and Transfer Agent will be responsible for handling the processing of subscriptions for Shares, dealing with requests for redemptions and switches and accepting transfers of funds, for the safekeeping of the register of shareholders of the Company, the delivery of Share certificates, if requested, the safekeeping of all non-issued Share certificates of the Company, for accepting Share certificates tendered for replacement, redemption or conversion, in compliance with the provisions of, and as more fully described in, the agreement mentioned hereinafter.

In its capacity of Domiciliary Agent, BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch will be responsible for the corporate agency duties in accordance with the terms of the domicile and listing agency agreement entered into on 22 October 2009 between Fullerton Lux Funds and BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch, and in particular for providing and supervising the mailing of statements, reports, notices and other documents to the Shareholders, in compliance with the provisions of, and as more fully described in, the agreement mentioned hereinafter.

The Domiciliary Agent has also been appointed to act as listing agent for the Company in relation to the listing of its Shares *inter alia* on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and will receive customary fees for the performance of its duties as such.

BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch may receive a fee in relation to its administrative, registrar and transfer and domiciliary services, which is set at a rate of up to 0.05% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Company.

BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch will receive from the Company such fees as are in accordance with usual practice in Luxembourg. The administrative, registrar and transfer and domiciliary services are paid on a monthly basis and calculated and accrued on the end of the month considered.

Administrative, registrar and transfer fees may be subject to review by BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch, the Company and the Management Company from time to time.

The domiciliary fees may be subject to review by BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch and the Company from time to time.

Management Fees (per annum)

Funds	Class A, C, D ²
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia Equities	up to 1.75%
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia Absolute Alpha	up to 1.5%
Fullerton Lux Funds – China Equities	up to 1.75%
Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Absolute Alpha	up to 1.5%
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia ESG Evolution (to be renamed as “Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Focus Equities” from 2 March 2026)	up to 1.5%
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Currency Bonds	up to 1%
Fullerton Lux Funds – Flexible Credit Income	up to 1%
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Bonds	up to 1%
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Short Duration Bonds	up to 0.7%
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Investment Grade Bonds	up to 0.7%
Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Macro Fixed Income	up to 1%

Funds	Class I,J ³	Class Z ⁵	Class R ⁴
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia Equities	up to 1%	none	up to 1%
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia Absolute Alpha	up to 1%	none	up to 1%
Fullerton Lux Funds – China Equities	up to 1%	none	up to 1%
Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Absolute Alpha	up to 1%	none	up to 1%
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia ESG Evolution (to be renamed as “Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Focus Equities” from 2 March 2026)	up to 1%	none	up to 1%
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Currency Bonds	up to 0.6%	none	up to 0.6%
Fullerton Lux Funds – Flexible Credit Income	up to 0.6%	none	up to 0.6%
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Bonds	up to 0.6%	none	up to 0.6%
Fullerton Lux Funds Asian Short Duration Bonds	up to 0.35%	none	up to 0.4%
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Investment Grade Bonds	up to 0.35%	none	up to 0.35%
Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Macro Fixed Income	up to 0.5%	none	up to 0.5%

² D Shares are reserved for clients of specific distributors or business partners selected by the Distributor in specific countries. Separate Classes of D Shares may be issued. Each Class of D Shares may be reserved for clients of a specific distributor or business partner. Each such Class of D Shares is subject to a maximum management fee as indicated in the table above of the net assets attributable to each such Class. Each Class of D Shares will bear their

pro-rata share of the fees payable to the Depositary Bank and the Management Company, as well as of other charges and expenses.

³ J Shares are only available to institutional investors within the meaning of article 174 of the 2010 Law or investment funds qualifying as a fund of funds in accordance with the rules and regulations governing such fund of funds. Separate Classes of J Shares may be issued. Each Class of J Shares may be reserved for a specific institutional investor or investment fund. Each Class of J Shares is subject to a maximum management fee as indicated in the table above of the net assets attributable to such Class. Each Class of J Shares will bear their pro-rata share of the fees payable to the Depositary Bank and the Management Company, as well as of other charges and expenses.

⁴ R Shares are only available to retail investors in certain limited circumstances when investing through distributors, financial advisors, platforms or other intermediaries (together the "**Intermediaries**"), approved by the Global Distributor on the basis of a separate agreement or fee arrangement between the investor and an Intermediary. For the avoidance of doubt, R Shares may be offered in jurisdictions where the intermediaries, platforms or nominees do not require commission or are not eligible to receive commission under the adviser charging rules. Each such Class of R Shares is subject to a maximum management fee as indicated in the table above of the net assets attributable to each such Class. Each Class of R Shares will bear their pro-rata share of the fees payable to the Depositary Bank and the Management Company, as well as of other charges and expenses. For the avoidance of doubt, initial charges for Class R shares shall not be paid to Distributors.

⁵ As Z Shares are, *inter alia*, designed to accommodate an alternative charging structure whereby the Investor is a client of the Investment Manager and is charged management fees directly by the Investment Manager, no management fees will be payable in respect of Z Shares out of the net assets of the relevant Fund. Z Shares will bear their pro-rata share of the fees payable to the Depositary Bank and the Management Company, as well as of other charges and expenses.

In certain countries, investors may be charged with additional amounts in connection with the duties and services of local paying agents, correspondent banks or similar entities.

Performance fee

Definitions:

Terms used to describe how the performance fee is calculated are explained below:

Crystallisation	The point at which any performance fee becomes payable to the Investment Manager.
GAV per Share	Gross Net Asset Value per Share net of all costs, which equates to the Net Asset Value per Share before accrual of the performance fee.
High Water Mark	For the first Performance Period, the High Water Mark will be the initial subscription price per Share. For subsequent Performance Periods, the High Water Mark will be set to the higher of the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) initial subscription price per Share and (ii) Net Asset Value per Share at the end of the previous Performance Period in respect of which a performance fee has been charged. <p>The High Water Mark will remain unchanged if the Net Asset Value at the end of the Performance Period has fallen below the High Water Mark.</p>
Hurdle Adjusted High Water Mark	For the first Performance Period, the Hurdle Adjusted High Water Mark will start at the initial subscription price per Share and will thereafter be calculated on each Valuation Day culminating in a figure equal to a 6% p.a. for Fullerton Lux Funds - Asia Absolute Alpha and Fullerton Lux Funds - Global Absolute Alpha, and Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) + 1% p.a. for Fullerton Lux Funds - Global Macro Fixed Income increase over the initial subscription price per Share at the end of the first Performance Period.

	<p>For subsequent Performance Periods, the Hurdle Adjusted High Water Mark will be calculated on each Valuation Day on the High Water Mark to derive the Hurdle Adjusted High Water Mark which will eventually culminate in a figure equal to a 6% p.a. for Fullerton Lux Funds - Asia Absolute Alpha, Fullerton Lux Funds - Global Absolute Alpha, and SOFR + 1% p.a. for Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Macro Fixed Income increase over the High Water Mark at the end of each subsequent Performance Period.</p> <p>For the avoidance of doubt, the latest available SOFR at the point of the calculation of the Net Asset Value will be used.</p>
Hurdle	<p>The rate of return applied to the High Water Mark to calculate the Hurdle Adjusted High Water Mark which a Fund has to exceed before the performance fee may be accrued. The Hurdle is set at 6% p.a. for Fullerton Lux Funds - Asia Absolute Alpha and Fullerton Lux Funds - Global Absolute Alpha, and SOFR + 1% p.a. for Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Macro Fixed Income.</p> <p>For the avoidance of doubt, the hurdle is non-cumulative across consecutive Performance Periods.</p> <p>The latest available SOFR at the point of the calculation of the Net Asset Value will be used.</p>
Performance Period	<p>The Performance Period generally runs from 1st April to 31 March of the following year at the end of which any performance fee payable is crystallised, except as noted below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The first Performance Period will commence from the Fund Inception date till 31 March of the following year (provided that the Performance Period is at least 12 months from the date the Fund was incepted); - For new Share Class created during the Performance

	<p>Period, the Performance Period will run from the Dealing Day on which the relevant subscription is executed to 31 March of the following year (provided that the Performance Period is at least 12 months from the date the new Share Class was created);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For Shares redeemed or switched during the Performance Period, the latter will end on the Dealing Day on which the redemption or switch is executed.
Performance Reference Period	<p>The Performance Reference Period is not shorter than the whole life of the relevant Share Class I of the relevant Fund and cannot be reset.</p>
Rate of Performance Fee	<p>The performance fee is set at 15%.</p>

Note: Please refer to the KIID of the relevant Share Class for details of the amount and the rate of performance fee charged for the most recent business year (if any).

How does the performance fee work?

Summary:

For the management of the Funds, Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia Absolute Alpha, Fullerton Lux Funds - Global Absolute Alpha and Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Macro Fixed Income, the Investment Manager is entitled to receive a performance fee in relation to Share Class I only on a Share-by-Share basis as detailed below.

Detailed information on the performance fee is available at the registered office of the Administrator.

Calculation method:

The performance fee is chargeable only when the GAV per Share exceeds the Hurdle Adjusted High Water Mark.

The amount of the performance fee chargeable is 15% of the amount by which the GAV per Share exceeds the Hurdle Adjusted High Water Mark on each Valuation Day during the relevant Performance Period, multiplied by the number of Shares in issue on the relevant Valuation Day.

There is no maximum cap to the amount of performance fee that may be charged.

New subscriptions are not taken into account when calculating the performance of a Fund.

Performance fee accrual:

The performance fee will be accrued in respect of each Share on each Valuation Day to the extent that the GAV per Share, exceeds the Hurdle Adjusted High Water Mark.

If, on a Valuation Day, the GAV per Share is less than or equal to the Hurdle Adjusted High Water Mark, all previous performance fee accruals will be reversed to the Fund. No further performance fee will be accrued until the GAV per Share exceeds the Hurdle Adjusted High Water Mark on a Valuation Day.

Crystallisation and payment of performance fee:

The performance fee (if any) accrued at the end of each Performance Period will be payable in arrears to the Investment Manager within 30 calendar days following the end of the relevant Performance Period.

For Shares redeemed or switched before the end of the relevant Performance Period, the performance fee (if any) accrued in respect of said Shares shall crystallise and be paid to the Investment Manager within 30 calendar days following the Dealing Day on which the redemption or switch has been executed.

In case of closure/merger of a Fund, the performance fee, if any, is crystallised in due proportions on the date of the closure/merger.

In case of merger of a Fund, the crystallisation of the performance fee of the merging fund should be authorised subject to the best interest of investors of both the merging and the receiving Fund.

Such crystallisation of performance fee shall be paid to the Investment Manager within 30 calendar days following the closure/merger.

Once the performance fee has crystallised, no refund will be made.

The performance fee is calculated by the Administrator.

Equalisation/contingent redemptions:

The performance fee is calculated on a Share-by-Share basis so that each Share is charged a performance fee which equates precisely with that Share’s performance. This method of calculation is intended to ensure as far as possible that (i) any performance fee paid to the Investment Manager is charged only to those Shares which have appreciated in value in excess of the Hurdle Adjusted High Water Mark applied to those Shares, (ii) all Shareholders have the same amount per Share at risk in

the Fund, and (iii) all Shares have the same Net Asset Value per Share.

Numerical illustration of the performance fee calculation:

The numerical illustration of the performance fee below assumes a hurdle rate of 6% p.a., and the numbers are rounded to 2 decimal places.

Performance Period	Is the Performance Fee Payable?
1	<p>GAV per Share at the end of Performance Period 1 is USD 12.00.</p> <p>High Water Mark is the initial subscription price per Share, i.e. USD 10.00.</p> <p>Hurdle Adjusted High Water Mark (applying a 6% hurdle) = USD 10.60</p> <p>Yes, Performance Fee is payable as GAV per Share at the end of Performance Period 1 exceeded the Hurdle Adjusted High Water Mark.</p> <p>Performance Fee per Share = (USD 12.00 – USD 10.60) x 15% = USD 0.21</p> <p>Net Asset Value per share at the end of Performance Period 1 (after deduction of performance fee) = USD 12.00 – USD 0.21 = USD 11.79</p> <p>Net Asset Value per share at the end of Performance Period 1 (i.e. USD 11.79) will be the High Water Mark for Performance Period 2.</p>
2	<p>GAV per Share at the end of Performance Period 2 is USD 12.30.</p> <p>High Water Mark is USD 11.79.</p> <p>Hurdle Adjusted High Water Mark (applying a 6% hurdle) = USD12.50</p> <p>No, Performance Fee is not payable as GAV per Share at the end of Performance Period 2 exceeded High Water Mark but not the Hurdle Adjusted High Water Mark.</p>

	No reset of High Water Mark for Performance Period 2, i.e. High Water Mark remains at USD 11.79.
3	<p>GAV per Share at the end of Performance Period 3 is USD 13.50.</p> <p>High Water Mark is USD 11.79.</p> <p>Hurdle Adjusted High Water Mark (applying a 6% hurdle) = USD12.50</p> <p>Yes, Performance Fee is payable as GAV per Share at the end of Performance Period 3 exceeded the Hurdle Adjusted High Water Mark.</p> <p>Performance Fee per Share = (USD 13.50 – USD 12.50) x 15% = USD 0.15</p> <p>Net Asset Value per share at the end of Performance Period 3 (after deduction of performance fee) = USD 13.50 – USD 0.15 = USD 13.35</p> <p>Net Asset Value per share at the end of Performance Period 3 (i.e. USD 13.35) will be the High Water Mark for Performance Period 4.</p>

Redemption charge

The Company may levy a redemption charge of up to 2% based on the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Share Classes of the relevant Fund in favour of the Fund.

Marketing of the Shares and terms applying to Distributors

With the consent of the Company, the Management Company has appointed the Global Distributor. According to the Distribution Agreement, the Global Distributor may appoint one or more Distributors of Shares in any country as the Global Distributor may from time to time deem desirable. Distributors may receive all or part of any charges payable to the Investment Manager and Global Distributor.

Distributors shall abide by and enforce all the terms of this Prospectus including, where applicable, the terms of any mandatory provisions of Luxembourg laws and regulations relating to the distribution of the Shares. Distributors shall also abide by the terms of any laws and regulations applicable to them in the country where their

activity takes place, including, in particular, any relevant requirements to identify and know their clients.

Distributors must not act in any way that would be damaging or onerous on the Company in particular by submitting the Company to regulatory, fiscal or reporting information it would otherwise not have been subject to. Distributors must not hold themselves out as representing the Company.

Other Charges and Expenses

The Company will pay all charges and expenses incurred in the operation of the Company including, without limitation, taxes, expenses for legal and auditing services, brokerage, governmental duties and charges, stock exchange listing expenses and fees due to supervisory authorities in various countries, including the costs incurred in obtaining and maintaining registrations so that the Shares of the Company may be marketed in different countries; expenses incurred in the issue, switch and redemption of Shares and payment of dividends, registration fees, insurance, interest and the costs of computation and publication of Share prices and postage, telephone, facsimile transmission and the use of other electronic communication; costs of printing proxies, statements, Share certificates or confirmations of transactions, Shareholders' reports, prospectuses and supplementary documentation, explanatory brochures and any other periodical information or documentation.

In addition to standard banking and brokerage charges paid by the Company, the Investment Manager providing services to the Company may receive payment for these services. The Investment Manager may enter into soft commission arrangements only where there is a direct and identifiable benefit to the clients of the Investment Manager, including the Company, and where the Investment Manager is satisfied that the transactions generating the soft commissions are made in good faith, in strict compliance with applicable regulatory requirements and in the best interests of the Company. Any such arrangements must be made by the Investment Manager on terms commensurate with best market practice.

If they consider such measure to be in the best interests of all shareholders, the Directors may, at their entire discretion, decide to allocate the charges, liabilities or expenses incurred by a specific Share Class within a Fund to that Fund or to the Company.

All expenses incurred in the formation of a Fund shall be paid by that Fund and amortised over a period not exceeding five (5) years.

Costs of Investing in Shares or Units in UCITS and/or other eligible UCIs:

Where a Fund invests in units or shares of a UCITS or UCI that is managed by the Investment Manager, the Investment Manager will fully waive or rebate to the Fund the management fee and performance fee (if applicable) charged by the Investment Manager at the level of such underlying UCITS or UCI.

Authorisation of and Indemnification for Instructions

By giving any instructions by telephone, facsimile, or any other communication medium acceptable to the Administrator, Shareholders irrevocably authorise the Management Company and the Administrator to act upon such instructions and shall fully indemnify the Company, Management Company and Administrator on demand against any liability of any nature whatsoever arising to any of them as a result of them acting on such instructions.

The Management Company and the Administrator may rely conclusively upon and shall incur no liability in respect of any action taken upon any notice, consent, request, instruction or other instrument believed, in good faith, to be genuine or to be signed by properly authorised persons.

3.2 COMPANY INFORMATION

(A) The Company is an umbrella structured open-ended investment company with limited liability, organised as a *société anonyme* and qualifies as a *société d'investissement à capital variable* ("**SICAV**") under part I of the 2010 Law. The Company was incorporated on 22 October 2009 and its Articles were published in the *Mémorial* on 9 November 2009. The Articles were last amended on 23 December 2015 by a notarial deed which was published in the *Mémorial* on 13 January 2016.

The Company is registered under Number B 148 899 with the "*Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés*", where the Articles of the Company have been filed and are available for inspection. The Company exists for an indefinite period.

(B) The minimum capital of the Company required by Luxembourg law is EUR 1,250,000. The share capital of the Company is represented by fully paid Shares of no par value and is at any time equal to its net asset value. Should the capital of the Company fall below two thirds of the minimum capital, an extraordinary general meeting of Shareholders must be convened to consider the dissolution of the Company. Any decision to liquidate the Company must be taken by a majority votes cast. Where the

share capital falls below one quarter of the minimum capital, the Directors must convene an extraordinary general meeting of Shareholders to decide upon the liquidation of the Company. At that Meeting, the decision to liquidate the Company may be taken by Shareholders holding together one quarter of the votes cast.

(C) The following material contracts, not being contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, have been entered into:

- Investment Management Agreement with Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd.
- Depositary Bank Agreement with BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch
- Administration Agreement with BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch
- Domicile and Listing Agency Agreement with BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch
- Management Company Agreement with FundSight S.A.
- Global Distribution Agreement with Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd.

The material contracts listed above may be amended from time to time by agreement between the parties thereto.

Documents of the Company

Copies of the Articles, Prospectus, KIID and financial reports may be obtained free of charge and upon request, from the registered office of the Company. The material contracts referred to above are available for inspection during normal business hours, at the registered office of the Company.

Additional information is made available by the Management Company at its registered office, upon request, in accordance with the provisions of Luxembourg laws and regulations. This additional information includes the procedures relating to complaints handling, the strategy followed for the exercise of voting rights of the Company, the policy for placing order to deal on behalf of the Company with other entities, the best execution policy as well as the arrangements relating to the fee, commission or non-monetary benefit in relation with the investment management and administration of the Company.

Launch dates and initial subscription prices

The initial launch date or offering period of each newly created or activated Fund or Share Class together with the initial subscription prices are available on the website <https://www.fullertonfund.com>.

Queries and Complaints

Any person who would like to receive further information regarding the Company or who wishes to make a complaint about the operation of the Company should register a complaint with the Global Distributor who shall, as soon as practicable, inform the Management Company thereof, or register such complaint directly with the Management Company.

Historical Performance of the Funds

Past performance information for each Fund, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, is carried in the corresponding KIID, which is available on the website <https://www.fullertonfund.com> and at the registered office of the Company or of the Global Distributor, free of charge.

3.3 DIVIDENDS

Dividend Policy

It is intended that the Company will distribute dividends to holders of Distribution Shares in the form of cash in the relevant Fund's currency. Annual dividends are declared separately in respect of Distribution Shares at the annual general meeting of Shareholders. In addition, the Directors may declare interim dividends in respect of Distribution Shares.

Income equalisation arrangements are applied in the case of all distributing Share Classes. These arrangements are intended to ensure that the income per Share which is distributed in respect of a Distribution Period is not affected by changes in the number of Shares in issue during that period.

The Directors may decide that dividends be automatically reinvested by the purchase of further Shares. However, no dividends will be distributed if their amount is below the amount of EUR 50 or its equivalent. Such amount will automatically be reinvested in new Shares of the same Share Class.

Dividends to be reinvested will be reinvested on behalf of the Shareholders in additional Shares of the same Share Class. Such Shares will be issued on the payment date at the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Share Class in non-certificated form. Fractional entitlements to registered Shares will be rounded down to two decimal places.

Dividends remaining unclaimed five years after the dividend record date will be forfeited and will accrue for the benefit of the relevant Fund.

3.4 TAXATION

The following summary is based on the law and practice currently in force in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. It is therefore subject to any future changes.

Taxation of the Company

The Company is not subject to any taxes in Luxembourg on income or capital gains. The only tax to which the Company in Luxembourg is subject is the "*taxe d'abonnement*" to a rate of 0.05% per annum based on the Net Asset Value of each Fund at the end of the relevant quarter, calculated and paid quarterly. In respect of any Share Class which comprises only institutional investors (within the meaning of article 174 of the 2010 Law), the tax levied will be at the rate of 0.01% per annum.

The Company or any individual Fund thereof, may benefit from reduced subscription tax rates depending on the value of the relevant Fund's net assets invested in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable within the meaning of Article 3 of the Taxonomy Regulation (the "**Qualifying Activities**"), except for the proportion of net assets of the Company or the relevant Fund invested in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities.

The reduced subscription tax rates would be of:

- 0.04% if at least 5% of the total net assets of the Company, or of the relevant Fund, are invested in Qualifying Activities;
- 0.03% if at least 20% of the total net assets of the Company, or of the relevant Fund, are invested in Qualifying Activities;
- 0.02% if at least 35% of the total net assets of the Company, or of the relevant Fund, are invested in Qualifying Activities; and
- 0.01% if at least 50% of the total net assets of the Company, or of the relevant Fund, are invested in Qualifying Activities.

The subscription tax rates mentioned above would only apply to the net assets invested in Qualifying Activities.

Interest and dividend income received by the Company may be subject to non-recoverable withholding tax in the countries of origin. The Company may further be subject to tax on the realised or unrealised capital appreciation of its assets in the countries of origin.

Taxation of Shareholders

Shareholders are not normally subject to any capital gains, income, withholding, gift, estate, inheritance or other taxes in Luxembourg except for Shareholders

domiciled, resident or having a permanent establishment in Luxembourg.

Shareholders should consult their tax advisers for a more detailed analysis of tax issues arising for them from investing in the Company.

Automatic Exchange of Information

The OECD has developed a common reporting standard ("**CRS**") to achieve a comprehensive and multilateral automatic exchange of information ("**AEOI**") on a global basis. On 9 December 2014, Council Directive 2014/107/EU, amending the Council Directive 2011/16/EU as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation (the "**Euro-CRS Directive**") was adopted in order to implement the CRS among the EU Member States.

The Euro-CRS Directive was implemented into Luxembourg law by the Law of 18 December 2015 on the automatic exchange of financial account information in the field of taxation, as amended ("**CRS Law**"). Under the CRS Law, the first exchange of information between the Luxembourg tax authorities (*Administration des Contributions Directes*) and the competent foreign authorities will apply by 30 September 2017 for the data relating to calendar year 2016, and the reporting deadline for the Luxembourg reporting financial institution has been fixed on 30 June of each year and for the first time as of 30 June 2017.

The CRS Law requires Luxembourg financial institutions to identify financial asset holders and establish if they are fiscally resident in countries with which Luxembourg has a tax information sharing agreement.

Accordingly, the Company may require its Investors to provide information on the identity and fiscal residence of financial account holders (including certain entities and their controlling persons) in order to ascertain their CRS status. Responding to CRS-related questions is mandatory. The personal data obtained will *inter alia* be used for the purpose of the CRS Law. Information regarding an Investor and his/her/its account will be reported to the Luxembourg tax authorities (*Administration des Contributions Directes*), which will thereafter automatically transfer this information to the competent foreign tax authorities on a yearly basis, if such an account is deemed a CRS reportable account under the CRS Law. The Company is responsible for the treatment of the personal data provided for in the CRS Law. The investors have a right of access to and rectification of the data communicated to the Luxembourg tax authorities (*Administration des Contributions Directes*). **The Company reserves the right to refuse any application for Shares if the information provided**

does not satisfy the requirements under the CRS Law.

In addition, Luxembourg has signed the OECD's multilateral competent authority agreement ("**Multilateral Agreement**") to automatically exchange information under the CRS. The Multilateral Agreement aims to provide a framework to implement the CRS among non-Member States; it requires agreements on a country-by-country basis.

Investors should consult their professional advisors on the possible tax and other consequences with respect to the implementation of the CRS.

US Tax Withholding and Reporting under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA")

Luxembourg and the United States entered into an Intergovernmental Agreement ("**IGA**") on 28 March 2014, as implemented into Luxembourg Law by the law of 24 July 2015 relating to FATCA (the "**FATCA Law**"). The Company shall comply with the provisions of IGA as implemented by the FATCA Law. Pursuant to the FATCA Law and the IGA, the Company shall report specific information on certain accounts owned directly or indirectly by Specified US persons for FATCA purposes ("**FATCA reportable account**") to the Luxembourg tax authority. The Luxembourg tax authority shall then report to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in the United States. Pursuant to the FATCA Law and the IGA, Luxembourg resident financial institutions complying with the FATCA Law and the IGA will be treated as compliant with FATCA and thus will not be subject to withholding tax under FATCA.

To ensure the Company's compliance with FATCA, the FATCA Law and the IGA in accordance with the foregoing, the Company may:

- a. request information or documentation, including but not limited to W-8 tax forms, a Global Intermediary Identification Number, if applicable, a self-certification form of tax status or any other valid evidence of a Shareholder's FATCA registration with the IRS or a corresponding exemption, in order to ascertain such Shareholder's FATCA status;
- b. report information concerning a Shareholder and his account holding in the Company to the Luxembourg tax authorities if such account is deemed a FATCA reportable account under the FATCA Law and the IGA;
- c. report information to the Luxembourg tax authorities concerning payments to Shareholders with FATCA status of a non-participating foreign financial institution;

- d. deduct applicable US withholding taxes from certain payments made to a Shareholder by or on behalf of the Company in accordance with FATCA and the FATCA Law and the IGA; and
- e. divulge any such personal information to any immediate payor of certain U.S. source income as may be required for withholding and reporting to occur with respect to the payment of such income.

Additional intergovernmental agreements similar to the IGA have been entered into or are under discussion by other jurisdictions with the United States.

The Company is responsible for the treatment of the personal data provided for in the FATCA Law. The personal data obtained will *inter alia* be used for the purposes of the FATCA Law, and may be communicated to the Luxembourg tax authorities. Responding to FATCA-related questions is mandatory. The Investors have a right of access to and rectification of the data communicated to the Luxembourg tax authorities and may contact the Company at its registered office to exercise their right.

The Company may require additional information from the investors in order to comply with its obligations under FATCA or under an applicable IGA. **The Company reserves the right to reject any application for Shares if the information provided by the applicant does not satisfy the requirements under FATCA, the FATCA Law and the IGA.**

German Investment Tax Act

With effect from 1 January 2018 a new version of the German Investment Tax Act ("**German ITA**") will apply to the taxation at fund level as well as to the taxation at investor level. One of the major new elements, will be the "partial tax exemption" (as defined in section 20 German ITA), which provides for tiered rates of German tax relief at shareholder level on taxable income derived from German or foreign funds. The scope of relief depends on both the investor category (e.g. private individual investor or corporate investor) as well as the category of fund. In order to be considered an "equity fund" (as defined in section 2 sub-section 6 German ITA) or "mixed fund" (as defined in section 2 sub-section 7 German ITA) - and therefore to enable the shareholder to benefit from partial tax relief on taxable income derived from their investment into the funds, - a UCITS must comply with certain minimum investment ratios in "equity participations" (as defined in section 2 sub-section 8 of the German ITA) on a permanent basis.

- To qualify for "equity fund" status, a UCITS must invest at least 51% of its net assets in "equity participations" on a permanent basis.

- To qualify for "mixed fund" status a UCITS must invest at least 25% of its net assets in such "equity participations" on a permanent basis.

The list below displays Funds which will in addition to their investment policy and conditions as set out in this Prospectus and appendices meet the requirements as "equity fund" or "mixed fund" (as defined above). The respective status applies to certain Share Class(es) of the listed Funds below.

Equity fund

1. Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia Equities

Mixed fund

Nil

The above is only applicable to Funds and/or Share Classes of Funds which are registered in Germany and included under German Investment Tax Act.

General

The foregoing is based on the Directors' understanding of the law and practice in force at the date of this document and applies to Investors acquiring Shares in the Company as an investment. Investors should, however, consult their financial or other professional advisers on the possible tax or other consequences of buying, holding, transferring, switching, redeeming or otherwise dealing in the Company's Shares under the laws of their countries of citizenship, residence and domicile.

3.5 MEETINGS AND REPORTS

Meetings

The annual general meeting of Shareholders of the Company is held in Luxembourg on the third Wednesday of September in each year at 10 a.m. or, if such day is not a Luxembourg bank business day, on the next Luxembourg bank business day. For all general meetings of Shareholders notices are sent to registered Shareholders by post at least 8 days prior to the meeting. Notices will be published in the *Recueil électronique des Sociétés et Associations* and in a Luxembourg newspaper(s) (if legally required) and in such other newspapers as the Directors may decide. Such notices will include the agenda and specify the place of the meeting. The legal requirements as to notice, quorum and voting at all general and Fund or Share Class meetings are included in the Articles. Meetings of Shareholders of any given Fund or Share Class shall decide upon matters relating to that Fund or Share Class only.

In addition, the notice of any general meeting of Shareholders may provide that the quorum and the majority at this general meeting shall be determined according to the shares issued and outstanding at

midnight on the fifth day preceding the general meeting (the "**Record Date**"), whereas the right of a shareholder to attend a general meeting of shareholders and to exercise the voting rights attaching to his/its/her shares shall be determined by reference to the shares held by this shareholder as at the Record Date.

Reports

The financial year of the Company ends on 31 March each year. The Company will prepare audited annual and unaudited semi-annual reports. Such reports form an integral part of this Prospectus. Copies of the annual, semi-annual and financial reports may be obtained free of charge from the registered office of the Company.

3.6 DETAILS OF SHARES

Shareholder rights

(A) The Shares issued by the Company are freely transferable and entitled to participate equally in the profits, and, in case of Distribution Shares, dividends of the Share Classes to which they relate, and in the net assets of such Share Class upon liquidation. The Shares carry no preferential and pre-emptive rights.

(B) Voting:

At general meetings, each Shareholder has the right to one vote for each whole Share held.

A Shareholder of any particular Fund or Share Class will be entitled at any separate meeting of the Shareholders of that Fund or Share Class to one vote for each whole Share of that Fund or Share Class held.

In the case of a joint holding, only the first named Shareholder may vote.

(C) Compulsory redemption:

The Directors may impose or relax restrictions on any Shares and, if necessary, require redemption of Shares to ensure that Shares are neither acquired nor held by or on behalf of any person in breach of the law or requirements of any country or government or regulatory authority or which might have adverse taxation or other pecuniary consequences for the Company including a requirement to register under the laws and regulations of any country or authority. The Directors may in this connection require a Shareholder to provide such information as they may consider necessary to establish whether the

Shareholder is the beneficial owner of the Shares which they hold.

If it shall come to the attention of the Directors at any time that Shares are beneficially owned by any person prohibited from holding shares pursuant to section "US Investors" above, the Company will have the right compulsorily to redeem such Shares.

Transfers

The transfer of registered Shares may be effected by delivery to the Administrator of a duly signed stock transfer form in appropriate form together with, if issued, the relevant certificate to be cancelled.

Rights on a winding-up

The Company has been established for an unlimited period. However, the Company may be liquidated at any time by a resolution adopted by an extraordinary general meeting of Shareholders, at which meeting one or several liquidators will be named and their powers defined. Liquidation will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Luxembourg law. The net proceeds of liquidation corresponding to each Fund shall be distributed by the liquidators to the Shareholders of the relevant Fund in proportion to the value of their holding of Shares.

If and when the net assets of all Share Classes in a Fund are less than USD 10,000,000 or its equivalent in another currency, or if any economic or political situation would constitute a compelling reason therefore, or if required in the interest of the Shareholders of the relevant Fund, the Directors may decide to redeem all the Shares of that Fund. In any such event Shareholders will be notified by a redemption notice published (or notified as the case may be) by the Company in accordance with applicable Luxembourg laws and regulations prior to compulsory redemption, and will be paid the Net Asset Value of the Shares of the relevant Share Class held as at the redemption date.

The decision to liquidate a Fund may also be made at a meeting of Shareholders of the particular Fund concerned.

Merger

Any merger of a Fund with another Fund of the Company or with another UCITS (whether subject to Luxembourg law or not) shall be decided by the Directors unless the Directors decide to submit the decision for the merger to the meeting of Shareholders of the Fund concerned. In the latter case, no quorum is required for this meeting and the decision for the merger is taken by a simple majority of the votes cast. In the case of a merger of a Fund where,

as a result, the Company ceases to exist, the merger shall, notwithstanding the foregoing, be decided by a meeting of Shareholders resolving in accordance with the quorum and majority requirements for the amendment of the Articles.

Publication or notification of the decision, including details of the merger, will be made at least 30 days prior to the last day on which Shareholders may request redemption of their Shares free of charge.

Any liquidation proceeds remaining unclaimed at the close of liquidation will be deposited in escrow at the "*Caisse de Consignations*". Amounts not claimed from escrow within the period fixed by law may be liable to be forfeited in accordance with the provisions of Luxembourg law.

3.7 POOLING

For the purpose of effective management, and subject to the provisions of the Articles and to applicable laws and regulations, the Investment Manager may invest and manage all or any part of the portfolio of assets established for two or more Funds (for the purposes hereof "Participating Funds") on a pooled basis. Any such asset pool shall be formed by transferring to it cash or other assets (subject to such assets being appropriate with respect to the investment policy of the pool concerned) from each of the Participating Funds. Thereafter, the Investment Manager may from time to time make further transfers to each asset pool. Assets may also be transferred back to a Participating Fund up to the amount of the participation of the Share Class concerned. The share of a Participating Fund in an asset pool shall be measured by reference to notional units of equal value in the asset pool. On formation of an asset pool, the Investment Manager shall, in its discretion, determine the initial value of notional units (which shall be expressed in such currency as the Investment Manager consider appropriate) and shall allocate to each Participating Fund units having an aggregate value equal to the amount of cash (or to the value of other assets) contributed. Thereafter, the value of the notional unit shall be determined by dividing the net asset value of the asset pool by the number of notional units subsisting.

When additional cash or assets are contributed to or withdrawn from an asset pool, the allocation of units of the Participating Fund concerned will be increased or reduced, as the case may be, by a number of units determined by dividing the amount of cash or the value of assets contributed or withdrawn by the current value of a unit. Where a contribution is made in cash, it will be treated for the purpose of this calculation as reduced by an amount which the Investment Manager considers appropriate to reflect fiscal charges and dealing and purchase costs which may be incurred in investing the cash concerned; in the case of cash withdrawal, a

corresponding addition will be made to reflect costs which may be incurred in realising securities or other assets of the asset pool.

Dividends, interest and other distributions of an income nature received in respect of the assets in an asset pool will be immediately credited to the Participating Funds in proportion to their respective participation in the asset pool at the time of receipt. Upon the dissolution of the Company, the assets in an asset pool will be allocated to the Participating Funds in proportion to their respective participation in the asset pool.

3.8 CO-MANAGEMENT

In order to reduce operational and administrative charges while allowing a wider diversification of the investments, the Company may decide that part or all of the assets of one or more Funds will be co-managed with assets belonging to other Luxembourg collective investment schemes. In the following paragraphs, the words "co-managed entities" shall refer globally to the Funds and all entities with and between which there would exist any given co-management arrangement and the words "co-managed Assets" shall refer to the entire assets of these co-managed entities and co-managed pursuant to the same co-management arrangement.

Under the co-management arrangement, the Investment Manager, if appointed and granted the day-to-day management will be entitled to take, on a consolidated basis for the relevant co-managed entities, investment, disinvestment and portfolio readjustment decisions which will influence the composition of the relevant Fund's portfolio. Each co-managed entity shall hold a portion of the co-managed Assets corresponding to the proportion of its net assets to the total value of the co-managed Assets. This proportional holding shall be applicable to each and every line of investment held or acquired under co-management. In case of investment and/or disinvestment decisions these proportions shall not be affected and additional investments shall be allotted to the co-managed entities pursuant to the same proportion and assets sold shall be levied proportionately on the co-managed Assets held by each co-managed entity.

In case of new subscriptions in one of the co-managed entities, the subscription proceeds shall be allotted to the co-managed entities pursuant to the modified proportions resulting from the net asset increase of the co-managed entity which has benefited from the subscriptions and all lines of investment shall be modified by a transfer of assets from one co-managed entity to the other in order to be adjusted to the modified proportions. In a similar manner, in case of redemptions in one of the co-managed entities, the cash required may be levied on the cash held by the co-managed entities pursuant to the modified proportions resulting from the net asset reduction of the

co-managed entity which has suffered from the redemptions and, in such case, all lines of investment shall be adjusted to the modified proportions. Shareholders should be aware that, in the absence of any specific action by the Company or any of the Management Company's appointed agents, the co-management arrangement may cause the composition of assets of the relevant Fund to be influenced by events attributable to other co-managed entities such as subscriptions and redemptions. Thus, all other things being equal, subscriptions received in one entity with which the Fund is co-managed will lead to an increase of the Fund's reserve of cash.

Conversely, redemptions made in one entity with which any Fund is co-managed will lead to a reduction of the Fund's reserve of cash. Subscriptions and redemptions may however be kept in the specific account opened for each co-managed entity outside the co-management arrangement and through which subscriptions and redemptions must pass. The possibility to allocate substantial subscriptions and redemptions to these specific accounts together with the possibility for the Company or any of the Management Company's appointed agents to decide at any time to terminate its participation in the co-management arrangement permit the relevant Fund to avoid the readjustments of its portfolio if these readjustments are likely to affect the interest of its Shareholders.

If a modification of the composition of the relevant Fund's portfolio resulting from redemptions or payments of charges and expenses peculiar to another co-managed entity (i.e. not attributable to the Fund) is likely to result in a breach of the investment restrictions applicable to the relevant Fund, the relevant assets shall be excluded from the co-management arrangement before the implementation of the modification in order for it not to be affected by the ensuing adjustments.

Co-managed Assets of the Funds shall, as the case may be, only be co-managed with assets intended to be invested pursuant to investment objectives identical to those applicable to the co-managed Assets in order to assure that investment decisions are fully compatible with the investment policy of the relevant Fund. Co-managed Assets shall only be co-managed with assets for which the Depositary Bank is also acting as depository in order to assure that the Depositary Bank is able, with respect to the Company and its Funds, to fully carry out its functions and responsibilities pursuant to the 2010 Law. The Depositary Bank shall at all times keep the Company's assets segregated from the assets of other co-managed entities, and shall therefore be able at all time to identify the assets of the Company and of each Fund. Since co-managed entities may have investment policies which are not strictly identical to the investment policy of the relevant Funds, it is possible that as a result

the common policy implemented may be more restrictive than that of the Funds concerned.

A co-management agreement shall be signed between the Company, the Depositary Bank and the Investment Managers in order to define each of the parties' rights and obligations. The Directors may decide at any time and without notice to terminate the co-management arrangement.

Shareholders may at all times contact the registered office of the Company to be informed of the percentage of assets which are co-managed and of the entities with which there is such a co-management arrangement at the time of their request. Audited annual and half-yearly reports shall state the co-managed Assets' composition and percentages.

3.9 LUXEMBOURG REGISTER OF BENEFICIAL OWNERS

The Luxembourg Law of 13 January 2019 creating a Register of Beneficial Owners (the "Law of 13 January 2019") entered into force on the 1 March 2019. The Law of 13 January 2019 requires all companies registered on the Luxembourg company register, including the Company, to obtain and hold information on their beneficial owners ("Beneficial Owners") at their registered office. The Company must register Beneficial Owner-related information with the Luxembourg Register of beneficial owners, which is established under the authority of the Luxembourg Ministry of Justice.

The Law of 13 January 2019 broadly defines a Beneficial Owner, in the case of corporate entities such as the Company, as any natural person(s) who ultimately owns or controls the Company through direct or indirect ownership of a sufficient percentage of the shares or voting rights or ownership interest in the Company, including through bearer shareholders, or through control via other means, other than a company listed on a regulated market that is subject to disclosure requirements consistent with EU law or subject to equivalent international standards which ensure adequate transparency of ownership information.

A shareholding of 25% plus one share or an ownership interest of more than 25% in the Company held by a natural person shall be an indication of direct ownership. A shareholding of 25% plus one share or an ownership interest of more than 25% in the Company held by a corporate entity, which is under the control of a natural person(s), or by multiple corporate entities, which are under the control of the same natural person(s), shall be an indication of indirect ownership.

In case the aforementioned Beneficial Owner criteria are fulfilled by a Shareholder with regard to the Company, this

Shareholder is obliged by law to inform the Company in due course and to provide the required supporting documentation and information which is necessary for the Company to fulfil its obligation under the Law of 13 January 2019. Failure by the Company and the relevant Beneficial Owners to comply with their respective obligations deriving from the Law of 13 January 2019 will be subject to criminal fines. Should an investor be unable to verify whether they qualify as a Beneficial Owner, the investor may approach the Company for clarification.

For both purposes the Company's registered office address may be used.

3.10 REGULATION (EU) 2019/2088

Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector ("**SFDR**"), which is part of a broader legislative package under the European Commission's Sustainable Action Plan, came into effect on 10 March 2021. To meet the SFDR disclosure requirements, the Management Company has updated its risk management process to integrate sustainability risks.

Integration of sustainability risks into the Investment Manager's investment decisions

Sustainability risks (as described in Appendix II – Risks of Investment) may have an impact on long-term risk adjusted returns for investors. Assessment of sustainability risks is complex and may be based on ESG data which is difficult to obtain and incomplete, estimated, out of date or otherwise materially inaccurate. Even when identified, there can be no guarantee that these data will be correctly assessed.

The Investment Manager believes that ESG factors may influence the risk profile and earning potential of listed companies. As a United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment ("**UN PRI**") signatory, the Investment Manager strives to identify and systematically assess the ESG risks that are material to the Funds' investments. These ESG risks include, but are not limited to, climate change, biodiversity loss, human rights and labour rights, corruption, health and safety, community relations and corporate governance.

As part of the fundamental research process, the Investment Manager's investment team assesses companies' exposure to material ESG risks and opportunities. The investment team assigns each investee company an ESG rating that reflects the degree to which these ESG risks and opportunities are managed by the investee company. To rate listed companies and sovereign instruments (such as sovereign bonds and treasuries) from an ESG perspective, the Investment Manager utilises ESG research, analysis and ratings from

third-party vendors for its in-house ESG rating framework, which is continually being enhanced.

The Investment Manager implements portfolio construction rules based on the ESG ratings of companies and sovereign instruments provided by its investment analysts. These rules are designed to manage the exposure of each Fund to companies and sovereign instruments with high levels of ESG risk. The ESG ratings assigned by the Investment Manager's analysts are independently validated by another team of dedicated sustainability specialists ("**Sustainability Team**"). In the event of any difference in opinion, the view of the Sustainability Team prevails.

The principal adverse impacts (PAIs) of the Investment Manager's investment decisions on sustainability factors are considered as part of the initial assessment and on-going monitoring of investments for article 8 Funds within the meaning of the SFDR. The Funds' underlying investments will be assessed, *inter alia*, using the PAI indicators given in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 Table 1 of Annex 1.

For avoidance of any doubt, as at the date of this Prospectus, all other Funds (within the meaning of article 6 of the SFDR) do not consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors as the investment policies of those Funds do not promote any environmental and/or social characteristics (within the meaning of the SFDR). The situation may however be reviewed going forward.

Actions to address principal adverse sustainability impacts

The Investment Manager seeks to address adverse sustainability impacts by engaging with investee companies. These impacts include, but are not limited to, greenhouse gas ("**GHG**") emissions, waste, water and other emissions, labour rights, human rights and bribery and corruption. The goal of the Investment Manager's engagements is to request investee companies to disclose relevant information on (i) their exposure to material ESG risks and opportunities and (ii) their approach in managing these risks and opportunities.

For example, the Investment Manager may engage investee companies on climate and carbon risk and request them to identify, manage and disclose both transition and physical risk and report against the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures guidelines. In particular, with a focus on high-emitting subindustries where the potential for improvements is more material, the Investment Manager expects investee companies to assess their carbon footprint and set a GHG emissions reduction target. For more information on the Investment Manager's active ownership approach,

please refer to <https://www.fullertonfund.com/about-fullerton/sustainability/>.

If an investee company responds constructively to the Investment Manager's request, and the Investment Manager believes that the measure implemented and disclosed by the investee company would lower the overall risk profile of the investee company, the Investment Manager will adjust the ESG rating of the investee company accordingly. As a consequence, the investee company's position in a relevant Fund's portfolio may be adjusted in accordance with the Investment Manager's portfolio construction rules.

Impact of sustainability risks on the return of investments

The Investment Manager recognises that the materialisation of sustainability risks may impact the return of a Fund's investments. In particular, the materialisation of both transition risks (e.g., carbon regulation, technology disruption, consumer expectations) and physical risks (e.g., more intense and frequent extreme weather events) related to climate change may increase the volatility of a Fund's investments and adversely impact the Fund's performance.

APPENDIX I – INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Directors have adopted the following restrictions relating to the investment of the Company's assets and its activities. These restrictions and policies may be amended from time to time by the Directors if and when they shall deem it to be in the best interests of the Company in which case this Prospectus will be updated.

The investment restrictions imposed by Luxembourg law must be complied with by each Fund. The restrictions in section 1(D) below are applicable to the Company as a whole.

1. INVESTMENT IN TRANSFERABLE SECURITIES AND LIQUID ASSETS

(A) The Company will invest in:

- (i) transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to an official listing on a stock exchange in an Eligible State; and/or
- (ii) transferable securities and money market instruments dealt in on another Regulated Market; and/or
- (iii) recently issued transferable securities and money market instruments, provided that the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made for admission to official listing on an Eligible Market and such admission is achieved within one year of the issue.
- (iv) units or shares of UCITS and/or of other UCI whether situated in an EU member state or not, provided that:
 - such other UCIs have been authorised under laws which provide that they are subject to supervision considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to that laid down in EU Law, and that cooperation between authorities is sufficiently ensured,
 - the level of protection for Shareholders in such other UCIs is equivalent to that provided for Shareholders in a UCITS, and in particular that the rules on assets segregation, borrowing, lending, and uncovered sales of transferable securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of directive 2009/65/EC,

- the business of such other UCIs is reported in half-yearly and annual reports to enable an assessment of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period,

- no more than 10% of the assets of the UCITS or of the other UCIs, whose acquisition is contemplated, can, according to their constitutional documents, in aggregate be invested in units or shares of other UCITS or other UCIs; and/or

(v) deposits with credit institutions which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than 12 months, provided that the credit institution has its registered office in a country which is a Member State or, if the registered office of the credit institution is situated in a third country, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those laid down in EU Law; and/or

(vi) financial derivative instruments, including equivalent cash-settled instruments, dealt in on a Regulated Market and/or financial derivative instruments dealt in over-the-counter ("**OTC derivatives**"), provided that:

- the underlying consists of securities covered by this section 1(A), financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies, in which the Funds may invest according to their investment objective;

- the counterparties to OTC derivative transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision, and belonging to the categories approved by the Luxembourg supervisory authority;

- the OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the Company's initiative.

and/or

(vii) money market instruments other than those dealt in on a Regulated Market, if the issuer or the issuer of such instruments are themselves regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings, and provided that such instruments are:

- issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or by a central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the EU or the European Investment Bank, a non-EU member state or, in case of a Federal State, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more Member States belong, or
- issued by an undertaking any securities of which are dealt in on Regulated Markets, or
- issued or guaranteed by an establishment subject to prudential supervision, in accordance with criteria defined in EU Law, or
- issued by other bodies belonging to categories approved by the Luxembourg supervisory authority provided that investments in such instruments are subject to investor protection equivalent to that laid down in the first, the second or the third indent and provided that the issuer is a company whose capital and reserves amount to at least ten million euro (EUR 10,000,000) and which presents and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with the fourth Directive 78/660/EEC, is an entity which, within a group of companies which includes one or several listed companies, is dedicated to the financing of the group or is an entity which is dedicated to the financing of securitisation vehicles which benefit from a banking liquidity line.

In addition, the Company may invest a maximum of 10% of the Net Asset Value of any Fund in transferable securities and money market instruments other than those referred to under (i) to (vii) above.

- (B) Each Fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in ancillary liquid assets (i.e. bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts) for ancillary liquidity purposes in normal market conditions. Under exceptional market conditions and on a temporary basis, this limit may be increased up to 100% of its net assets.
- (C) (i) Each Fund may invest no more than 10% of its Net Asset Value in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same issuing body (and in the case of structured financial instruments embedding derivative instruments, both the issuer of the structured

financial instruments and the issuer of the underlying securities). Each Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in deposits made with the same body. The risk exposure to a counterparty of a Fund in an OTC derivative transaction may not exceed 10% of its net assets when the counterparty is a credit institution referred to in paragraph 1(A)(v) above or 5% of its net assets in other cases.

- (ii) Furthermore, where any Fund holds investments in transferable securities and money market instruments of any issuing body which individually exceed 5% of the Net Asset Value of such Fund, the total value of all such investments must not account for more than 40% of the Net Asset Value of such Fund.

This limitation does not apply to deposits and OTC derivative transactions made with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision.

Notwithstanding the individual limits laid down in paragraph (C)(i), a Fund may not combine:

- investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by,
- deposits made with, and/or
- exposures arising from OTC derivative transactions undertaken with

a single body in excess of 20% of its net assets.

- (iii) The limit of 10% laid down in paragraph (C)(i) above shall be 35% in respect of transferable securities or money market instruments which are issued or guaranteed by a Member State, its local authorities or by an Eligible State or by public international bodies of which one or more Member States are members.
- (iv) The limit of 10% laid down in paragraph (C)(i) above shall be 25% in respect of debt securities which are issued by highly rated credit institutions having their registered office in a Member State and which are subject by law to a special public supervision for the purpose of protecting the holders of such debt securities, provided that the amount resulting from the issue of such debt securities are invested, pursuant to applicable provisions of the law, in assets which are sufficient to cover the liabilities arising from such debt securities during the whole period of validity thereof and which are assigned to the preferential

repayment of capital and accrued interest in the case of a default by such issuer.

If a Fund invests more than 5% of its assets in the debt securities referred to in the sub-paragraph above and issued by one issuer, the total value of such investments may not exceed 80% of the value of the assets of such Fund.

- (v) The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in paragraphs (C)(iii) and (C)(iv) are not included in the calculation of the limit of 40% referred to in paragraph (C)(ii).

The limits set out in paragraphs (C)(i), (C)(ii), (C)(iii) and (C)(iv) above may not be aggregated and, accordingly, the value of investments in transferable securities and money market instruments issued by the same body, in deposits or financial derivative instruments made with this body, effected in accordance with paragraphs (C)(i), (C)(ii), (C)(iii) and (C)(iv) may not, in any event, exceed a total of 35% of each Fund's Net Asset Value.

Companies which are included in the same group for the purposes of consolidated accounts, as defined in accordance with directive 83/349/EEC or in accordance with recognised international accounting rules, are regarded as a single body for the purpose of calculating the limits contained in this paragraph (C).

A Fund may cumulatively invest up to 20% of its net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group.

- (vi) Without prejudice to the limits laid down in paragraph (D), the limits laid down in this paragraph (C) shall be 20% for investments in shares and/or bonds issued by the same body when the aim of a Fund's investment policy is to replicate the composition of a certain stock or bond index which is recognised by the Luxembourg supervisory authority, provided
- the composition of the index is sufficiently diversified,
 - the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers,
 - it is published in an appropriate manner.

The limit laid down in the sub-paragraph above is raised to 35% where it proves to be justified by exceptional market conditions in particular in Regulated Markets where certain transferable securities or money market instruments are highly dominant provided that investment up to 35% is only permitted for a single issuer.

- (vii) Where any Fund has invested in accordance with the principle of risk spreading in transferable securities or money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, by its local authorities, by another member state of the OECD, Singapore or any member state of the Group of Twenty, or by public international bodies of which one or more Member States are members, the Company may invest 100% of the Net Asset Value of any Fund in such securities provided that such Fund must hold securities from at least six different issues and the value of securities from any one issue must not account for more than 30% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.**

Subject to having due regard to the principle of risk spreading, a Fund need not comply with the limits set out in this paragraph (C) for a period of 6 months following the date of its launch.

- (D) (i) The Company may not normally acquire shares carrying voting rights which would enable the Company to exercise significant influence over the management of the issuing body.
- (ii) The Company may acquire no more than (a) 10% of the non-voting shares of any single issuing body, (b) 10% of the value of debt securities of any single issuing body and/or (c) 10% of the money market instruments of the same issuing body. However, the limits laid down in (b) and (c) 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 securities in issue cannot be calculated.

The limits set out in paragraph (D)(i) and (ii) above shall not apply to:

- (i) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EU member state or its local authorities;

- (ii) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any other Eligible State;
 - (iii) transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more Member States are members; or
 - (iv) shares held 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 office in that state where, under the legislation of that state, such holding represents the only way in which such Fund's assets may invest in the securities of the issuing bodies of that state, provided, however, that such company in its investment policy complies with the limits laid down in articles 43, 46 and 48 (1) and (2) of the 2010 Law.
- (E) The following applies generally to investment in units or shares of UCITS or other UCIs.
- (i) The Company may acquire units or shares of the UCITS and/or other UCIs referred to in paragraph 1. (A) (iv), provided that no more than 10% of a Fund's net assets be invested in units or shares of UCITS or other UCIs, unless otherwise provided for in Appendix III for a Fund.
- In the event that a Fund is authorised to invest more than 10% of its net assets in units or shares of UCITS or other UCIs, such Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in units or shares of a single UCITS or other UCI.
- For the purpose of the application of the investment limit, each compartment of a UCI with multiple compartments is to be considered as a separate issuer provided that the principle of segregation of the obligations of the various compartments vis-à-vis third parties is ensured.
- (ii) Investments made in units of UCIs other than UCITS may not in aggregate exceed 30% of the net assets of a Fund.
 - (iii) A Fund (the "**Investing Fund**") may subscribe, acquire and/or hold securities to be issued or issued by one or more Funds (each, a "**Target Fund**"), under the condition however that:
 - the Target Fund does not, in turn, invest in the Investing Fund invested in this Target Fund; and
 - no more than 10% of the assets of the Target Fund whose acquisition is contemplated may according to its investment policy, be invested in units of other UCITS or other UCIs; and
 - the Investing Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in units of a single Target Fund, and
 - there is no duplication of management/subscription or repurchase fees between those at the level of the Investing Fund having invested in the Target Fund, and this Target Fund.
- (iv) Under the conditions and within the limits laid down by the 2010 Law, the Company may, to the widest extent permitted by Luxembourg laws and regulations (i) create any Fund qualifying either as a feeder UCITS (a "**Feeder UCITS**") or as a master UCITS (a "**Master UCITS**"), (ii) convert any existing Fund into a Feeder UCITS, or (iii) change the Master UCITS of any of its Feeder UCITS.
- A Feeder UCITS shall invest at least 85% of its assets in the units of another Master UCITS. A Feeder UCITS may hold up to 15% of its assets in one or more of the following:
- (i) ancillary liquid assets referred to in paragraph 1. (B) above;
 - (ii) financial derivative instruments, which may be used only for hedging purposes;
- For the purposes of compliance with section 3 below, the Feeder UCITS shall calculate its global exposure related to financial derivative instruments by combining its own direct exposure under (ii) above with either:
- the Master UCITS actual exposure to financial derivative instruments in proportion to the Feeder UCITS investment into the Master UCITS; or
 - the Master UCITS potential maximum global exposure to financial derivative instruments provided for in the Master UCITS management regulations or instruments of incorporation in proportion to the Feeder UCITS investment into the Master UCITS.

A Master UCITS may not hold units of a Feeder UCITS.

In addition, the following limits shall apply:

- (i) When a Fund invests in the units or shares of other UCITS and/or other UCIs linked to the Company by common management or control, or by a direct or indirect holding of more than 10% of the capital or the voting rights, or managed by a management company linked to the Investment Manager, no subscription or redemption fees may be charged to the Company on account of its investment in the units or shares of such other UCITS and/or UCIs.

In respect of a Fund's investments in UCITS and other UCIs linked to the Company as described in the preceding paragraph, there shall be no management fee charged to that portion of the assets of the relevant Fund. The Company will indicate in its annual report the total management fees charged both to the relevant Fund and to the UCITS and other UCIs in which such Fund has invested during the relevant period.

- (ii) The Company may acquire no more than 25% of the units or shares of the same UCITS and/or other UCI. This limit may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of the units or shares in issue cannot be calculated. In case of a UCITS or other UCI with multiple sub-funds, this restriction is applicable by reference to all units or shares issued by the UCITS/UCI concerned, all sub-funds combined.
- (iii) The underlying investments held by the UCITS or other UCIs in which the Funds invest do not have to be considered for the purpose of the investment restrictions set forth under section 1(C) above.

2. INVESTMENT IN OTHER ASSETS

- (A) The Company will neither make investments in precious metals, commodities or certificates representing these. In addition, the Company will not enter into financial derivative instruments on precious metals or commodities. This does not prevent the Company from gaining exposure to precious metals or commodities by investing into financial instruments backed by precious metals or commodities or financial instruments whose performance is linked to precious metals or commodities.

- (B) The Company will not purchase or sell real estate or any option, right or interest therein, provided the Company may invest in securities secured by real estate or interests therein or issued by companies which invest in real estate or interests therein.

- (C) The Company may not carry out uncovered sales of transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments referred to in sections 1(A)(iv), (vi) and (vii).

- (D) The Company may not borrow for the account of any Fund, other than amounts which do not in aggregate exceed 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund, and then only as a temporary measure. For the purpose of this restriction back to back loans are not considered to be borrowings.

- (E) The Company will not mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or otherwise encumber as security for indebtedness any securities held for the account of any Fund, except as may be necessary in connection with the borrowings mentioned in paragraph (D) above, and then such mortgaging, pledging, or hypothecating may not exceed 10% of the Net Asset Value of each Fund. In connection with swap transactions, option and forward exchange or futures transactions the deposit of securities or other assets in a separate account shall not be considered a mortgage, pledge or hypothecation for this purpose.

- (F) The Company will not underwrite or sub-underwrite securities of other issuers.

- (G) The Company will on a Fund by Fund basis comply with such further restrictions as may be required by the regulatory authorities in any country in which the Shares are marketed.

- (H) The Company will not invest in units or shares of undertakings for collective investment which are not UCITS or UCIs complying with the conditions laid down under section 1(A)(iv) above.

3. FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

As specified in section 1(A)(vi) above, the Company may in respect of each Fund invest in financial derivative instruments.

The Company shall ensure that the global exposure of each Fund relating to financial derivative instruments does not exceed the total net assets of that Fund.

The global exposure relating to financial derivative instruments is calculated taking into account the current value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, foreseeable market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions. This shall also apply to the following sub-paragraphs.

Each Fund may invest, as a part of its investment policy and within the limits laid down in section 1(A)(vi) and section 1(C)(v), in financial derivative instruments provided that the exposure to the underlying assets does not exceed in aggregate the investment limits laid down in sections 1(C)(i) to (vii). When a Fund invests in index-based financial derivative instruments compliant with the provisions of sections 1(C)(i) to (vii), these investments do not have to be combined with the limits laid down in section 1(C). When a transferable security or money market instrument embeds a financial derivative instrument, the latter must be taken into account when complying with the requirements of these instrument restrictions. The Funds may use financial derivative instruments for investment purposes and for hedging purposes, within the limits of the 2010 Law. Under no circumstances shall the use of these instruments and techniques cause a Fund to diverge from its investment policy or objective. The risks against which the Funds could be hedged may be, for instance, market risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rates risk, credit risk, volatility or inflation risks.

4. USE OF TECHNIQUES AND INSTRUMENTS RELATING TO TRANSFERABLE SECURITIES AND MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS

(A) General

The Company may, on behalf of each Fund and subject to the conditions and within the limits laid down in the 2010 Law as well as any present or future related Luxembourg laws or implementing regulations, circulars and CSSF's positions, employ techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments provided that such techniques and instruments are used for efficient portfolio management purposes or to provide protection against exchange risk. Such techniques and instruments may include, but are not limited to, engaging in transactions in financial derivative instruments such as futures, forwards, options, swaps and swaptions. New techniques and instruments may be developed which may be suitable for use by the Company and the Company (subject as aforesaid) may employ such techniques and instruments in accordance with the Regulations.

The risk exposure to a counterparty generated through efficient portfolio management techniques and OTC financial derivatives must be combined when calculating counterparty risk limits referred to in investment

restriction Section 1. "Investment in transferable securities and liquid assets", (C) of Appendix I. The risk exposure to a counterparty of a Fund in an OTC financial derivative transaction will not exceed the 5% or 10% limits referred to in investment restriction Section 1. "Investment in transferable securities and liquid assets" (C) of Appendix I.

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

In particular, fees and cost may be paid to agents of the Company and other intermediaries providing services in connection with efficient portfolio management techniques as normal compensation of their services. Such fees may be calculated as a percentage of gross revenues earned by the Funds through the use of such techniques. Information on direct and indirect operational costs and fees that may be incurred in this respect as well as the identity of the entities to which such costs and fees are paid will be available in the annual report of the Company.

(B) Optional or non-optional repurchase transactions

As of the date of the Prospectus, the Company does not, on behalf of the Funds, enter in optional or non-optional repurchase transactions.

Eligible collateral

Collateral received by the relevant Fund may be used to reduce its counterparty risk exposure if it complies with the criteria set out in applicable laws, regulations and circulars issued by the CSSF from time to time notably in terms of liquidity, valuation, issuer credit quality, correlation, risks linked to the management of collateral and enforceability. In particular, collateral should generally comply with the following conditions:

- any collateral received other than cash should be liquid with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to pre-sale valuation;
- it should be valued on at least a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place;
- it 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;

- it should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers with a maximum exposure of 20% of the Fund's net asset value to any single issuer on an aggregate basis, taking into account all collateral received. By way of derogation, a Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a EU Member State, one or more of its local authorities, a third country, or a public international body to which one or more EU Member States belong. In such event, the relevant 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 Fund's net asset value;
- it should be capable of being fully enforced by the relevant Fund at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty;
- where there is a title transfer, the collateral received will be held by the Depositary in accordance with the Depositary's safekeeping duties under the Depositary Agreement. For other types of collateral arrangements, 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;
- collateral received shall have a quality of credit of investment grade.

Collateral will be valued on each Valuation Day, using the last available market prices as per ISDA guidelines and taking into account appropriate discounts determined for each asset class based on the applicable haircut policy. The Collateral will be marked to market daily and depending on the current market exposure and collateral balance, the collateral may be subject to variation margin movement when and if certain predetermined thresholds are crossed.

Haircut

Haircut levels are agreed on a counterparty by counterparty basis and reflected in the Credit Support Annex ("CSA") to ISDA guidelines. Haircut levels are monitored and reconciled on an ongoing basis to identify any variation of the agreed applicable haircut policy, if applicable. Application of different (non-agreed) haircut level impacting collateral valuation is escalated with the relevant counterparty. Haircut levels may additionally be amended due to a change in creditworthiness of a given counterparty. This Prospectus will be updated accordingly should the Company decide to apply haircut policy to collateral received.

Reinvestment of collateral

Non-cash collateral received by the Funds may not be sold, re-invested or pledged.

As of the date of this Prospectus, shareholders should note that the Company is not authorised to engage into any securities financing transactions and to invest in total return swaps.

Should the Company decide to provide for such possibility, the Prospectus, including this Appendix I, will be updated prior to the entry into force of such decision in order for the Company to comply with the disclosure requirements of Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.

5. RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS

The Company will employ a risk management process which enables it with the Investment Manager to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of each Fund. The Company or the Investment Manager will employ, if applicable, a process for accurate and independent assessment of the value of any OTC derivative instruments.

Upon request of an Investor, the Management Company will provide supplementary information relating to the quantitative limits that apply in the risk management of each Fund, to the methods chosen to this end and to the recent evolution of the risks and yields of the main categories of instruments. This supplementary information includes the VaR levels set for the Funds using such risk measure.

The risk management framework is available upon request from the Company's registered office.

The method used to calculate each Fund's global exposure is disclosed in Appendix III in relation to each Fund.

Management and Monitoring of Global Risk Exposure

The Management Company chooses which approach each Fund will use, based on the Fund's investment strategy. Where a Fund's use of derivatives is mostly for hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes, the commitment method is usually used. Where a Fund may use derivatives extensively, Absolute VaR is usually used, unless the Fund is managed with respect to a benchmark, in which case Relative VaR is used. The Directors can require a Fund to change the approach if it

believes the current method no longer adequately expresses the Fund's overall market exposure.

Commitment Approach: The Fund calculates all derivatives exposures as if they were direct investments in the underlying positions. This allows the Fund to include the effects of any hedging or offsetting positions as well as positions taken for efficient portfolio management. A Fund using this approach must ensure that its derivative exposure computed based on the Commitment Approach does not exceed 100% of the net asset value.

Absolute VaR Approach: The Fund seeks to estimate the maximum loss it could experience in a month, and requires that 99% of the time, the Fund's worst outcome is no worse than a 20% decline in net asset value.

Relative VaR Approach: The Fund seeks to estimate the maximum loss it could experience beyond the estimated maximum loss of a benchmark (typically an appropriate market index or combination of indices). The Fund calculates the amount that, with 99% certainty, is the limit for how much the Fund could underperform the benchmark over a month. The relative VaR of the Fund cannot exceed twice that of the benchmark.

Expected Gross Leverage: Any Fund that uses the Absolute VaR or Relative VaR approaches must also calculate its expected gross leverage, which is disclosed in Appendix III in relation to each Fund. A Fund's expected level of leverage is an indicative level, not a regulatory limit, and the actual level of leverage may exceed the expected level from time to time. However, a Fund's use of derivatives will remain consistent with its investment objective, investment policies and risk profile, and will comply with its VaR limit. This percentage of leverage might not reflect adequately the risk profile of the Funds and should be read in conjunction with the investment policy and objectives of the Funds.

Gross leverage is a measure of total derivative usage and is calculated as the sum of the notional exposure of the derivatives used, without any netting that would allow opposite positions to be considered as cancelling each other out. As the calculation neither takes into account whether a particular derivative increases or decreases investment risk, nor takes into account the varying sensitivities of the notional exposure of the derivatives to market movements, this may not be representative of the actual level of investment risk within a Fund. The mix of derivatives and the purposes of any derivative's use may vary with market conditions.

Derivatives contracts carry significant counterparty risk. Although the Funds use various techniques to mitigate exposure to counterparty risk, this risk is still present and could affect investment results.

6. MISCELLANEOUS

- (A) The Company may not make loans to other persons or act as a guarantor on behalf of third parties provided that for the purpose of this restriction the making of bank deposits and the acquisition of such securities referred to in paragraphs 1(A)(i), (ii) and (iii) or of ancillary liquid assets shall not be deemed to be the making of a loan and that the Company shall not be prevented from acquiring such securities above which are not fully paid.
- (B) The Company need not comply with the investment limit percentages when exercising subscription rights attached to securities which form part of its assets.
- (C) The Management Company, the Investment Managers, the Distributors, Depository Bank and any authorised agents or their associates may have dealings in the assets of the Company provided that any such transactions are effected on normal commercial terms negotiated at arm's length and provided that each such transaction complies with any of the following:
 - i) a certified valuation of such transaction is provided by a person approved by the Directors as independent and competent;
 - ii) the transaction has been executed on best terms, on and under the rules of an organised investment exchange; or
 - iii) where neither i) or ii) is practical; where the Directors are satisfied that the transaction has been executed on normal commercial terms negotiated at arm's length.

APPENDIX II – RISKS OF INVESTMENT

General

The following statements are intended to inform Investors of the uncertainties and risks associated with investments and transactions in transferable securities, money market instruments, structured financial instruments and other financial derivative instruments.

Investment in the Funds carries different risks including, but not limited to, the risks referred to below. No assurance can be given that Shareholders will realise a profit on their investment. The risks referred to below do not purport to be exhaustive. Potential investors should review this Prospectus carefully, in its entirety, and consult with their professional advisers before making an application for Shares.

Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and Shares should be regarded as a medium to long-term investment. The value of investments and the income generated by them, if any, may go down as well as up and Shareholders may not get back some or all of the amount initially invested.

Where the currency of the relevant Fund varies from the Investor's home currency, or where the currency of the relevant Fund varies from the currencies of the markets in which the Fund invests, there is the prospect of additional loss (or the prospect of additional gain) to the Investor greater than the usual risks of investment.

Asset Backed Securities and Mortgage Backed Securities Risk

A Fund may invest its assets in Asset Backed Securities (ABS) including Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS), which are debt securities based on a pool of assets or collateralised by the cash flows from a specific pool of underlying assets. ABS and MBS assets may be highly illiquid and therefore prone to substantial price volatility. Unless otherwise specifically stated for a Fund, ABS and/or MBS will not represent more than 20% of the Net Asset Value of a Fund.

Investment Objective Risk

Investment objectives express an intended result but there is no guarantee that such a result will be achieved. Depending on market conditions and the macroeconomic environment, investment objectives may become more difficult or even impossible to achieve. There is no express or implied assurance as to the likelihood of achieving the investment objective for a Fund.

Regulatory Risk

The Company is domiciled in Luxembourg and Investors should note that all the regulatory protections provided by their local regulatory authorities may not apply. Additionally, Funds may be registered in non-EU jurisdictions. As a result of such registrations these Funds may be subject to more restrictive regulatory regimes. In such cases these Funds will abide by these more restrictive requirements.

This may prevent these Funds from making the fullest possible use of the investment limits.

Risk of Suspension of Share dealings

Investors are reminded that in certain circumstances their right to redeem or switch Shares may be suspended (see Section 2.4, "Suspensions or Deferrals").

Interest Rate Risk

The values of bonds and other debt instruments usually rise and fall in response to changes in interest rates. Declining interest rates generally increase the values of existing debt instruments, and rising interest rates generally reduce the value of existing debt instruments. Interest rate risk is generally greater for investments with long durations or maturities. Some investments give the issuer the option to call or redeem an investment before its maturity date. If an issuer calls or redeems an investment during a time of declining interest rates, a Fund might have to reinvest the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield, and therefore might not benefit from any increase in value as a result of declining interest rates.

Credit Risk

The ability, or perceived ability, of an issuer of a debt security to make timely payments of interest and principal on the security will affect the value of the security. It is possible that the ability of the issuer to meet its obligation will decline substantially during the period when a Fund owns securities of that issuer, or that the issuer will default on its obligations. An actual or perceived deterioration in the ability of an issuer to meet its obligations will likely have an adverse effect on the value of the issuer's securities.

If a security has been rated by more than one nationally recognised statistical rating organisation the Fund's Investment Manager may consider, among other criteria, the weakest credit rating for the purposes of determining whether the security is investment grade. A Fund will not necessarily dispose of a security held by it if its rating falls below investment grade, although the Fund's Investment Manager will consider whether the security continues to be an appropriate investment for the Fund. Some of the

Funds will invest in securities which will not be rated by a nationally recognised statistical rating organisation, but the credit quality will be determined by the Investment Manager.

Credit risk is generally greater for investments issued at less than their face values and required to make interest payments only at maturity rather than at intervals during the life of the investment. Credit rating agencies base their ratings largely on the issuer's historical financial condition and the rating agencies' investment analysis at the time of rating. The rating assigned to any particular investment does not necessarily reflect the issuer's current financial condition, and does not reflect an assessment of an investment's volatility and liquidity. Although investment grade investments generally have lower credit risk than investments rated below investment grade, they may share some of the risks of lower-rated investments, including the possibility that the issuers may be unable to make timely payments of interest and principal and thus default.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. A Fund's investment in illiquid securities may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price. Investments in foreign securities, derivatives or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk. Illiquid securities may be highly volatile and difficult to value.

Concentration Risk

Some of the Funds may invest only in a specific country/region/sector and they may not be well diversified in terms of the number of holdings and the number of issuers of securities that the Fund invests in. Such funds could be more volatile than a fund which is more diversified in its portfolio composition.

Financial Derivative Instrument Risk

For Funds that use financial derivative instruments to meet their specific investment objectives, there is no guarantee that the performance of the financial derivative instruments will result in a positive effect for the Fund and its Shareholders.

Warrants Risk

Warrants are considered as financial derivative instruments. When the Company invests in warrants, the values of these warrants are likely to fluctuate more than the prices of the underlying securities because of the greater volatility of warrant prices.

Credit Default Swaps Risk

A credit default swap allows the transfer of default risk. This allows a Fund to effectively buy insurance on a reference obligation it holds (hedging the investment), or buy protection on a reference obligation it does not physically own in the expectation that the credit will decline in quality. One party, the protection buyer, makes a stream of payments to the seller of the protection, and a payment is due to the buyer if there is a credit event (a decline in credit quality, which will be predefined in the agreement between the parties). 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. In addition, if there is a credit event and the Fund does not hold the underlying reference obligation, there may be a market risk as the Fund may need time to obtain the reference obligation and deliver it to the counterparty. Furthermore, if the counterparty becomes insolvent, the Fund may not recover the full amount due to it from the counterparty. The market for credit default swaps may sometimes be more illiquid than the bond markets. The Company will mitigate this risk by monitoring in an appropriate manner the use of this type of transaction.

Futures, Options and Forward Transactions Risk

The Funds may use options, futures and forward contracts on currencies securities, indices, volatility, inflation and interest rates for hedging and investment purposes.

Transactions in futures may carry a high degree of risk. The amount of the initial margin is small relative to the value of the futures contract so that transactions are "leveraged" or "geared". A relatively small market movement will have a proportionately larger impact which may work for or against the Fund. The placing of certain orders which are intended to limit losses to certain amounts may not be effective because market conditions may make it impossible to execute such orders. Consequently a substantial level of leverage could lead to higher volatility in a Fund's Net Asset Value.

Transactions in options may also carry a high degree of risk. Selling ("**writing**" or "**granting**") an option generally entails considerably greater risk than purchasing options. Although the premium received by the Fund is fixed, the Fund may sustain a loss well in excess of that amount. The Fund will also be exposed to the risk of the purchaser exercising the option and the Fund will be obliged either to settle the option in cash or to acquire or deliver the underlying investment. If the option is "covered" by the Fund holding a corresponding position in the underlying investment or a future on another option, the risk may be reduced.

Forward transactions, in particular those traded over-the-counter, have an increased counterparty risk. If a counterparty defaults, the Fund may not get the expected payment or delivery of assets. This may result in the loss of the unrealised profit.

Contingent Convertible Risk

Contingent convertible securities (“CoCos”) are complex hybrid debt-equity instruments that combine both debt and equity characteristics and absorb losses when the capital of the issuing financial institution falls below a certain level. At the start of their tenor, these securities resemble regular fixed income securities through their payment of regular interest payments. However, the occurrence of specified trigger events may lead the issuer to either: (i) write down some or all of such securities on a permanent basis and re-pay only a fraction of the investment principal or (ii) convert such securities into equity, depending on the pre-defined terms of the specific security. Once a CoCo is converted into equity, the market value of the equity received will likely deteriorate further after conversion as a result of the trigger event. Additional liquidity risk may also result. Any subsequent regular interest payments may be either reduced or eliminated. As it is difficult to predict when a trigger event will occur, Investors are exposed to the risk of uncertainty as to when (and whether) the CoCo will be converted into equity or suffer a principal write-down and the extent of loss that may suffer in the event of such conversion or write-down. All CoCos are exposed to trigger level risk. Trigger levels vary depending on the specific terms of issuance. The risk of conversion will depend on the distance of the issuer’s capital ratio to the trigger level and/or the point at which the regulator deems the issuer no longer viable.

Some CoCos are issued as perpetual instruments, callable at pre-determined levels only with the approval of the competent authority. Investors are exposed to the risk that these CoCos may not be called on call date and Investors may not receive return of principal on call date. Additionally, coupon payments for these CoCos may be discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time. Cancelled coupon payments do not accumulate and are instead written off.

Credit Linked Note Risk

There are particular risks associated with investments in credit linked notes. Firstly, a credit linked note is a debt instrument which assumes both credit risk of the relevant reference entity (or entities) and the issuer of the credit linked note. There is also a risk associated with the coupon payment: if a reference entity in a basket of credit linked notes suffers a credit event, the coupon will be re-set and is paid on the reduced nominal amount. Both the

residual capital and coupon are exposed to further credit events. In extreme cases, the entire capital may be lost. There is also the risk that a note issuer may default.

Equity Linked Note Risk

The return component of an equity linked note (ELN) is based on the performance of a single security, a basket of securities or an equity index (collectively referred to as “**securities**”). Investment in ELNs may result in capital losses if the value of any underlying security decreases. In extreme cases the entire invested capital may be lost.

ELNs may not be listed and are subject to the terms and conditions imposed by their issuer. These terms may lead to delays in implementing the Investment Manager’s investment strategy due to restrictions on the issuer acquiring or disposing of the securities underlying the ELNs. Investment in ELNs can be illiquid as there is no active market in ELNs. In order to meet realisation requests, the Funds rely upon the counterparty issuing the ELNs to quote a price to unwind any part of the ELNs. This price will reflect market liquidity conditions and the size of the transaction.

By seeking exposure to investments in certain listed securities through ELNs, the Funds are taking on the credit risk of the issuer of the ELNs. There is a risk that the issuer will not settle a transaction due to a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Funds to suffer a loss. The Funds are exposed to the risk of default by the respective issuer of the ELN and they stand as unsecured creditors in the event of such default. While the Investment Manager will endeavour to manage counterparty risks by investing in ELNs issued by at least two to three counterparties, there is no guarantee that the Funds’ exposure to such counterparties will be equally diversified as not all issuers may be able to provide access to specific securities given the investment and market restrictions.

An investment in an ELN entitles the holder to certain cash payments calculated by reference to the securities to which the ELN is linked. It is not an investment directly in the securities themselves. An investment in the ELN does not entitle the ELN holder to the beneficial interest in the securities nor to make any claim against the issuer of the securities.

Due to the comparatively higher costs of investing in an ELN, investment through ELNs may lead to a dilution of performance of the Funds when compared to funds investing directly in similar assets. In addition, when a Fund intends to invest in particular securities through an ELN, there is no guarantee that application monies for shares in the Fund can be immediately invested in such securities through ELNs as this depends on the availability of ELNs linked to such securities. This may impact the performance of the Fund.

Participatory Notes Risk

Participatory notes are financial instruments that may be used by some Funds to obtain exposure to an equity investment, including common stocks and warrants, in a local market where direct ownership is not allowed. Investment in participatory notes may involve an OTC transaction with a third party. Therefore Funds investing in participatory notes may be exposed not only to movements in the value of the underlying equity, but also to the risk of counterparty default, which may in the event of counterparty default, result in the loss of the full market value of the equity.

OTC Derivative Transactions Risk

Securities traded in OTC markets may trade in smaller volumes, and their prices may be more volatile than securities principally traded on securities exchanges. Such securities may be less liquid than more widely traded securities. In addition, the prices of such securities may include an undisclosed dealer mark-up which a Fund may pay as part of the purchase price.

Counterparty Risk

The Company conducts transactions through or with brokers, clearing houses, market counterparties and other agents. The Company will be subject to the risk of the inability of any such counterparty to perform its obligations, whether due to insolvency, bankruptcy or other causes.

A Fund may invest into instruments such as notes, bonds or warrants the performance of which is linked to a market or investment to which the Fund seeks to be exposed. Such instruments are issued by a range of counterparties and through its investment the Fund will be subject to the counterparty risk of the issuer, in addition to the investment exposure it seeks.

The Funds will only enter into OTC derivatives transactions with first class institutions which are subject to prudential supervision and specialising in these types of transactions. In principle, the counterparty risk for such derivative transactions entered into with first class institutions should not exceed 10% of the relevant Fund's net assets when the counterparty is a credit institution or 5% of its net assets in other cases. However, if a counterparty defaults, the actual losses may exceed these limitations.

Custody Risk

Investors may enjoy a degree of protection when investing money with custodians in their home territory. This level of protection may be higher than that enjoyed by the Company.

A Fund may invest in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems are not fully developed. The assets of the Fund that are traded in such markets and which have been entrusted to such sub-custodians may be exposed to risk in circumstances where the Depository Bank will have no liability. A Fund's cash account will usually be maintained on the Depository Bank's records, but the balances may be held by a sub-custodian and therefore exposed to the risk of default of both the Depository Bank and the sub-custodian.

In the event of any default of the Depository Bank/PRC Custodian (directly or through its delegate) and/or sub-custodian in the execution or settlement of any transaction or in the transfer of any funds or securities, the Funds may encounter delays in recovering their assets which may in turn adversely impact the net asset value of the Funds.

Small Capitalisation Companies Risk

A Fund which invests in smaller companies may fluctuate in value more than other Funds. Smaller companies may offer greater opportunities for capital appreciation than larger companies but may also involve certain special risks. They are more likely than larger companies to have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or to depend on a small, inexperienced management group. Securities of smaller companies may, especially during periods where markets are falling, become less liquid and experience short-term price volatility and wide spreads between dealing prices. They may also trade in the OTC market or on a regional exchange, or may otherwise have limited liquidity. Consequently investments in smaller companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than those in larger companies and the Fund may have more difficulty establishing or closing out its securities positions in smaller companies at prevailing market prices. Also, there may be less publicly available information about smaller companies or less market interest in the securities, and it may take longer for the prices of the securities to reflect the full value of the issuers' earning potential or assets.

Debt Securities Risk – Lower Rated, Higher Yielding Instruments

A Fund may invest in lower rated, higher yielding debt securities, which are subject to greater market and credit risks than higher rated securities. Generally, lower rated securities pay higher yields than more highly rated securities to compensate Investors for the higher risk. The lower ratings of such securities reflect the greater possibility that adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, or rising interest rates, may impair the ability of the issuer to make payments to holders of the securities. Accordingly, an investment in such Fund is accompanied by a higher degree of credit risk than is

present with investments in higher rated, lower yielding securities.

IPO Securities Risk

Some Funds may invest in initial public offering ("IPO") securities. IPO securities risk is the risk that the prices of IPO securities may experience higher volatility and subject to more unpredictable changes than securities which are already listed. Furthermore, the liquidity and volatility risks associated with such investments may be difficult to assess, due to factors such as the lack of trading history. As a result, investments in IPO securities could have a significant impact on a Fund's performance.

Country Risk – Emerging and Less Developed Markets

In emerging and less developed markets, in which some of the Funds will invest, the legal, judicial and regulatory infrastructure is still developing but there is much legal uncertainty both for local market participants and their overseas counterparts.

Emerging markets may be subject to political instability which could affect the value of securities in emerging markets to a significant extent. As emerging markets tend to be more volatile than developed markets, any holdings of securities in emerging markets could be exposed to greater losses. In addition, the trading volume in emerging markets may be substantially lower than in developed markets, and this could affect the liquidation of securities and valuation of assets in such markets.

Investing in emerging markets are also subject to risks such as market suspension, restriction on foreign investment and repatriation of capital. There are also possibilities of nationalism, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, foreign exchange controls, political changes, government regulation or social instability which could affect adversely the Funds' investments.

Some markets may carry higher risks for investors who should therefore ensure that, before investing, they understand the risks involved and are satisfied that an investment is suitable as part of their portfolio. Investments in emerging and less developed markets should be made only by sophisticated investors or professionals who have independent knowledge of the relevant markets, are able to consider and weigh the various risks presented by such investments, and have the financial resources necessary to bear the substantial risk of loss of investment in such investments.

Countries with emerging and less developed markets include, but are not limited to (A) countries that have an emerging stock market in a developing economy as defined by the International Finance Corporation, (B)

countries that have low or middle income economies according to the World Bank, and (C) countries listed in World Bank publication as developing. The list of emerging and less developed markets countries is subject to continuous change; broadly they include any country other than Austria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong SAR, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Political and Economic Risk

Economic and/or political instability in countries a Fund invests in could lead to legal, fiscal and regulatory changes or the reversal of legal / fiscal / regulatory / market reforms, which could have an adverse impact on the Fund's investments. Such changes include, but are not limited to (A) the compulsory acquisition of assets without adequate compensation (B) interest rate hikes which could adversely affect the valuation of securities and the profitability of the companies the Fund invests in, and (C) sudden imposition of taxes or exchange controls.

A country may be heavily dependent on its commodity and natural resource imports/exports and is therefore vulnerable to weaknesses in world prices for these products.

Countries the Fund invests in may be subject to inflation/deflation risks. Inflation is the risk that a Fund's assets or income from a Fund's investments may be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of a Fund's portfolio could decline. Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy may decline over time. Deflation may have an adverse effect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer default more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of a Fund's portfolio.

LIBOR Risk

The London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR, is currently being reviewed by various government agencies around the world. As at the date of this Prospectus, the key aspects of the discontinuation of the various forms of LIBOR (if applicable), and their replacement(s), are not known with certainty. It is possible that any proposed replacement rate will have to run in parallel with LIBOR for several years in order to help determine a fair compensating credit spread between LIBOR and the replacement rate for those financial assets that will need to change their reference interest rate to the new index.

There is a possibility that, depending on the manner of transition away from LIBOR and the mechanics of that

transition, any discontinuation and replacement of LIBOR may have a material adverse impact on the Company's portfolio and performance, especially the financial contracts entered into by or on behalf of the Company that have a maturity beyond the applicable deadline for such discontinuation and/or replacement. Given the current uncertainty in this area, it is difficult for the Investment Manager to quantify or speculate on any likely impact of such a discontinuation and/or replacement on the Company. The Investment Manager will monitor the situation and may bring any material developments in this area to the attention of the relevant parties.

Where a benchmark rate which is:

(a) formally designated, nominated or recommended as the replacement for LIBOR by:

- (i) the administrator of LIBOR; or
- (ii) any applicable central bank, regulator or other supervisory authority or a group of them, or any working group or committee sponsored or chaired by, or constituted at the request of, any of them ("**Competent Authority**"),

and if replacements have, at the relevant time, been formally designated, nominated or recommended under both paragraphs, the "Replacement Benchmark" will be the replacement under paragraph (ii) above;

(b) in the opinion of the Investment Manager, generally accepted in the international or any relevant domestic markets as the appropriate successor to LIBOR; or

(c) in the opinion of the Investment Manager, an appropriate successor to LIBOR

(the "**Replacement Benchmark**"),

the Investment Manager may (subject to applicable laws, regulations and the guidance of any competent authority), without notice to Shareholders and any relevant parties, and without seeking the consent, approval or instructions of the Shareholders and any relevant parties, determine that any or all references to LIBOR in this Prospectus shall be replaced by the Replacement Benchmark with effect from a date and time to be selected by the Investment Manager in its sole and absolute discretion.

For this purpose, the Investment Manager shall have full power and discretion to take any action (including obtaining any necessary approvals, authorisations and consents) and/or provide any instruction at the cost and expense of the Company, and subject to the Investment Manager being indemnified to its satisfaction by the Company in order to (without limitation):

(A) align any provision of this Prospectus with the use of that Replacement Benchmark;

(B) enable the Replacement Benchmark to be used for the calculation or determination of interest under this Prospectus (including, without limitation, any consequential changes required to enable the Replacement Benchmark to be used for the purposes of this Prospectus);

(C) implement market conventions applicable to the Replacement Benchmark;

(D) provide for appropriate fallback (and market disruption) provisions for the Replacement Benchmark; or

(E) adjust the net asset value of the Share Class to reduce or eliminate, to the extent reasonably practicable, any transfer of economic value as a result of the application of the Replacement Benchmark (and if any adjustment or method for calculating any adjustment has been formally designated, nominated or recommended by a competent authority, the adjustment shall be determined on the basis of that designation, nomination or recommendation).

Accounting Practices Risk

The accounting, auditing and financial reporting system(s) in the countries/markets the Fund invests in may not accord with international standards. Even when reports have been brought into line with international standards, they may not always contain correct information. In addition, obligations on companies to publish financial information may also be limited.

Market and Settlement Risk

The securities markets in some countries lack the liquidity, efficiency and regulatory controls of more developed markets. Lack of liquidity may adversely affect the ease of disposal of assets. The absence of reliable pricing information in a particular security held by a Fund may make it difficult to assess reliably the market value of assets.

The share register of some markets may not be properly maintained and the ownership or interest may not be (or remain) fully protected. Registration of securities may be subject to delay and during the period of delay it may be difficult to prove beneficial ownership of the securities. The provision for custody of assets may be less developed than in other more mature markets and thus provides an additional level of risk for the Funds. Settlement procedures may be less developed and still be in physical as well as in dematerialised form.

Limitations may exist with respect to the Funds ability to repatriate investment income, capital or the proceeds from the sale of securities by foreign investors. The Fund can be adversely affected by delays in, or refusal to grant, any required governmental approval for such repatriation.

Currency Risk

Conversion into foreign currency or transfer from some markets of proceeds received from the sale of securities cannot be guaranteed, and this would affect the Funds' ability to repatriate investment income, capital or proceeds from sale of securities.

The value of the currency in some markets, in relation to other currencies, may decline such that the value of the investment is adversely affected.

Exchange rate fluctuations may also occur between the trade date for a transaction and the date on which the currency is acquired to meet settlement obligations.

A Fund may engage in foreign currency transactions in order to hedge against currency exchange risk, however there is no guarantee that hedging or protection will be achieved. This strategy may also limit a Fund from benefiting from the performance of its securities if the currency in which the securities held by the Fund are denominated rises against the Fund Currency. In case of a hedged class, (denominated in a currency different from the Fund Currency), this risk applies systematically. All gains / losses or applicable expenses arising from hedging transactions are borne separately by the Shareholders of the respective hedged Share Class. The Company will ensure appropriate procedures are in place to minimize contagion risk to other Share Classes.

Taxation Risk

Investors should note in particular that the proceeds from the sale of securities in some markets or the receipt of any dividends and other income may be or may become subject to tax, levies, duties or other fees or charges imposed by the authorities in that market, including taxation levied by withholding at source. Tax law and practice in certain countries into which the Company invests or may invest in the future (in particular emerging markets) is not 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. As a result the Company could become subject to additional taxation in such countries that is not anticipated either at the date of this Prospectus or when investments are made, valued or disposed of.

Nomineeship Risk

The legislative framework in some markets is only beginning to develop the concept of legal/formal ownership and of beneficial ownership or interest in securities. Consequently the courts in such markets may consider that any nominee or custodian as registered holder of securities would have full ownership thereof and that a beneficial owner may have no rights whatsoever in respect thereof.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

The Investment Manager may effect transactions in which the Investment Manager has, directly or indirectly, an interest which may involve a potential conflict with the Investment Manager duty to the Company. The Investment Manager shall not be liable to account to the Company for any profit, commission or remuneration made or received from or by reason of such transactions or any connected transactions nor will the Investment Managers' fees, unless otherwise provided, be abated.

Sustainability risks

Sustainability risk means an environmental, social, or governance (ESG) event or condition, that, if it occurs, could potentially or actually cause a material negative impact on the value of a Fund's investment.

Sustainability risks may have an impact on long-term risk adjusted returns for investors. Assessment of sustainability risks is complex and may be based on ESG data which is difficult to obtain and incomplete, estimated, out of date or otherwise materially inaccurate. Even when identified, there can be no guarantee that these data will be correctly assessed.

The Investment Manager recognises that the materialisation of sustainability risks may impact the return of a Fund's investments. In particular, the materialisation of both transition risks (e.g., carbon regulation, technology disruption, consumer expectations) and physical risks (e.g., more intense and frequent extreme weather events) related to climate change may increase the volatility of a Fund's investments and adversely impact the Fund's performance.

China Risks

1) Political and Social Risk

Investments in China will be sensitive to any political, social and diplomatic developments which may take place in or in relation to China. Investors should note that any change in the policies of China may adversely impact

on the securities markets in China as well as the performance of the Funds concerned.

2) Economic Risk

The economy of China differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including with respect to government involvement in its economy, level of development, growth rate and control of foreign exchange. The regulatory and legal framework for capital markets and companies in China is not well developed when compared with those of developed countries.

The economy in China has experienced rapid growth in recent years. However, such growth may or may not continue, and may not apply evenly across different sectors of China's economy. All these may have an adverse impact on the performance of the Funds concerned.

3) Legal and Regulatory Risk

The legal system of China is based on written laws and regulations. However, many of these laws and regulations are still untested and the enforceability of such laws and regulations remains unclear. In particular, regulations which govern currency exchange in China are relatively new and their application is uncertain. Such regulations also empower the CSRC and the SAFE to exercise discretion in their respective interpretation of the regulations, which may result in increased uncertainties in their application.

4) Dependence Upon Trading Market for "A" Shares and RMB Denominated Bonds

The existence of a liquid trading market for the "A" Shares or RMB denominated bonds may depend on whether there is supply of, and demand for, "A" Shares or RMB denominated bonds respectively.

Investors should note that the PRC Stock Exchanges on which "A" Shares are traded are undergoing development and the market capitalisation of, and trading volumes on, those exchanges could be lower than those in more developed financial markets. Market volatility and settlement difficulties in the "A" Share markets may result in significant fluctuation in the prices of the securities traded on such markets and thereby changes in the net asset value of the Funds concerned.

There is no guarantee that the trading markets for RMB denominated bonds will be liquid. In the absence of an active China interbank bond market or PRC Stock Exchange, the relevant Funds may need to hold the RMB fixed income instruments until their maturity date. Further, the bid and offer spread of the price of RMB fixed income instruments may be high (for both China interbank bond market and PRC Stock Exchanges), and the relevant

Funds may therefore incur significant trading costs and may even suffer losses when selling such investments.

If sizeable redemption requests are received in the absence of a liquid trading market for "A" Shares or RMB denominated bonds, the relevant Funds may need to liquidate their investments at a substantial discount in order to satisfy such requests and the Funds may suffer losses in trading such instruments.

5) "A" Share Market Suspension Risk

"A" Shares may only be bought from, or sold to, the relevant Funds from time to time where the relevant "A" Shares may be sold or purchased on the PRC Stock Exchanges. Given that the "A" Share market is considered volatile and unstable (with the risk of suspension of a particular stock or government intervention), the subscription and redemption of Shares may also be disrupted.

6) Disclosure of Substantial Shareholding

Under China's disclosure of interest requirements, the Funds investing in "A" Shares via the Investment Manager's QFI license may be deemed to be acting in concert with other funds managed within the Investment Manager's group or a substantial shareholder of the Investment Manager and therefore may be subject to the risk that the relevant Funds' holdings may have to be reported in aggregate with the holdings of such other funds mentioned above should the aggregate holding triggers the reporting threshold under China law, currently being 5% of the total issued shares of the relevant China listed company. This may expose the relevant Funds' holdings to the public and may adversely impact the performance of the Funds concerned.

In addition, subject to the interpretation of Chinese courts and regulators, certain provisions contained in the China laws and regulations may be applicable to the relevant Funds' investments with the result that where the holdings of the relevant Fund(s) (possibly with the holdings of other investors deemed as concert parties of the relevant Fund(s)) exceed 5% of the total issued shares of a China listed company, the relevant Fund(s) may not reduce its/their holdings in such company within six months of the last purchase of shares of such company. If the relevant Fund(s) violate(s) the rule and sells any of its/their holdings in such company in the six month period, it/they may be required by the listed company to return any profits realized from such trading to the listed company.

Moreover, under China's civil procedures, the relevant Fund(s)' assets may be frozen to the extent of the claims made by such company.

China QFI Risks

1) Investment through Investment manager Third Party's QFI license

Under the prevailing regulations in China, foreign investors may invest in securities and investments permitted to be held or made by QFI under the relevant QFI Regulations (the "**QFI Eligible Securities**") through institutions that have obtained QFI status in China.

As of the date hereof, owing to the current QFI Regulations and that the Funds themselves are not QFI, the relevant Funds may invest in QFI Eligible Securities indirectly through equity linked products, including but not limited to equity linked notes and participatory notes issued by institutions that have obtained QFI status (collectively referred to as "**CAAPs**"). The relevant Funds may also invest directly in QFI Eligible Securities via the QFI status of the Investment Manager.

There are rules and restrictions under current QFI Regulations including rules on investment restrictions, which are applicable to the QFI as a whole and not only to the investments made by the relevant Funds. Investments in QFI Eligible Securities made through institutions with QFI status are generally subject to compliance with investment and market access restrictions applicable to each QFI. Such rules and restrictions imposed by the Chinese government on QFI may have an adverse effect on the Funds' liquidity and performance.

Investors should be aware that violations of the QFI Regulations on investments arising out of activities of the QFI could result in the revocation of licenses or other regulatory actions against, including investment in QFI Eligible Securities or through CAAPs issued by the said QFI made in the benefit of the relevant Funds.

2) Limits on Redemption

Where the relevant Funds are invested in China's securities market by investing through the Investment Manager's QFI license, repatriation of funds from China may be subject to the QFI Regulations in effect from time to time. Accordingly, the investment regulations and/or the approach adopted by SAFE in relation to the repatriation may change from time to time. PRC custodian(s) (the "**PRC Custodian(s)**") may handle the capital and/or repatriation profit for the Investment Manager acting as QFI with written application or instructions as well as a tax payment commitment letter issued by the relevant Fund.

3) Custody and Broker Risk

The QFI Eligible Securities acquired by the relevant Funds through the Investment Manager's QFI status will

be maintained by the PRC Custodian(s) in electronic form via a securities account with the China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited ("**CSDCC**") or such other central clearing and settlement institutions and a cash account with the PRC Custodian(s).

The Investment Manager also selects the PRC Brokers to execute transactions for the relevant Funds in the PRC markets. The Investment Manager can appoint up to the maximum number of PRC Brokers per market (e.g. the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange) as permitted by the QFI Regulations. Should, for any reason, the relevant Funds' ability to use the relevant PRC Broker be affected, this could disrupt the operations of the relevant Funds. The relevant Funds may also incur losses due to the acts or omissions of either the relevant PRC Broker(s) or the PRC Custodian(s) in the execution or settlement of any transaction or in the transfer of any funds or securities. Further, in the event of an irreconcilable shortfall in the assets in the securities accounts maintained by CSDCC which may arise due to a fault in the CSDCC or bankruptcy of CSDCC, the relevant Funds may suffer losses. It is possible that, in circumstances where only a single PRC Broker is appointed where it is considered appropriate to do so by the Investment Manager, the relevant Fund(s) may not necessarily pay the lowest commission or spread available.

Subject to the applicable laws and regulations in China, the Depository Bank will make arrangements to ensure that the PRC Custodians have appropriate procedures to properly safe-keep the Funds' assets.

According to the QFI Regulations and market practice, the securities and cash accounts for the investment funds in China are to be maintained in the name of "the full name of the QFI investment manager – the name of the fund" or "the full name of the QFI investment manager – client account". Notwithstanding these arrangements with third party custodians, the QFI Regulations are subject to the interpretation of the relevant authorities in China.

Moreover, given that pursuant to the QFI Regulations, the Investment Manager as QFI will be the party entitled to the securities (albeit that this entitlement does not constitute an ownership interest), such QFI Eligible Securities of the relevant Funds may be vulnerable to a claim by a liquidator of the Investment Manager and may not be as well protected as if they were registered solely in the name of the Funds concerned. In particular, there is a risk that creditors of the Investment Manager may incorrectly assume that the relevant Fund's assets belong to the Investment Manager and such creditors may seek to gain control of the relevant Fund's assets to meet the Investment Manager's liabilities owed to such creditors.

Investors should note that cash deposited in the cash account of the relevant Funds with the PRC Custodian(s) will not be segregated but will be a debt owing from the PRC Custodian(s) to the relevant Funds as a depositor. Such cash will be co-mingled with cash belonging to other clients of the PRC Custodian(s). In the event of bankruptcy or liquidation of the PRC Custodian(s), the Funds concerned will not have any proprietary rights to the cash deposited in such cash account, and the Funds concerned will become an unsecured creditor, ranking *pari passu* with all other unsecured creditors, of the PRC Custodian. The Funds concerned may face difficulty and/or encounter delays in recovering such debt, or may not be able to recover it in full or at all, in which case the Funds concerned will suffer losses.

The Investment Manager as QFI shall entrust its PRC Custodian(s) to complete relevant registration formalities or submit relevant applications to the People's Bank of China ("PBOC") and SAFE as described in the Administrative Provisions on Domestic Securities and Futures Investment Capital of Foreign Institutional Investors (PBOC & SAFE Circular [2020] No. 2) (the "Administrative Provisions"). The Investment Manager shall cooperate with its PRC Custodian(s) in fulfilling obligations regarding review of authenticity and compliance, anti-money laundering, anti-terrorist financing, etc.

4) Foreign Exchange Controls

RMB is currently not a freely convertible currency and is subject to exchange controls imposed by the Chinese government. As the relevant Funds invest in China, such controls could affect the repatriation of funds or assets out of the country, thus limiting the ability of the relevant Funds to satisfy redemption obligations.

Although the Investment Manager may choose the currency and timing of capital inward remittances, inward remittance and repatriation made by the Investment Manager for its domestic securities investments shall be in the same currency and no cross-currency arbitrage between RMB and other foreign currencies shall be allowed. The Investment Manager is allowed to convert between foreign currencies according to their actual needs.

5) Onshore Versus Offshore Renminbi Differences Risk

While both the CNY and CNH are the same currency, they are traded in different and separated markets. The CNY and CNH are traded at different rates and their movement may not be in the same direction. Although there has been a growing amount of the RMB held offshore (i.e. outside China), the CNH cannot be freely remitted into China and is subject to certain restrictions, and vice versa. Investors should note that subscriptions

and redemptions in the relevant Funds investing in the QFI Eligible Securities through the Investment Manager's QFI license will be in USD and/or reference currency of the relevant share class and will be converted to/from the CNH and the investors will bear the forex expenses associated with such conversion and the risk of a potential difference between the CNY and CNH rates. The liquidity and trading price of the Funds concerned may also be adversely affected by the rate and liquidity of the RMB outside China.

The Stock Connects Risks

Certain Funds, subject to their investment objectives, strategies and restrictions as set out in the relevant Appendix, may invest and have direct access to certain eligible China "A" shares via the Stock Connects (as defined below).

The Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect is a securities trading and clearing links programme developed by Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited ("HKEx"), Shanghai Stock Exchange ("SSE") and CSDCC. The Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect is a securities trading and clearing links programme developed by HKEx, Shenzhen Stock Exchange ("SZSE") and CSDCC (the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect and any other similar programme(s) which may be introduced from time to time, being collectively referred to as the "Stock Connects"). The aim of the Stock Connects is to achieve mutual stock market access between the PRC and Hong Kong.

The Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect comprises a Northbound Shanghai Trading Link and a Southbound Hong Kong Trading Link. Under the Northbound Shanghai Trading Link, Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the Funds), through their Hong Kong brokers and a securities trading service company established by the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("SEHK"), may be able to trade eligible "A" Shares listed on SSE by routing orders to SSE.

The Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect comprises a Northbound Shenzhen Trading Link and a Southbound Hong Kong Trading Link. Under the Northbound Shenzhen Trading Link, Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the Funds), through their Hong Kong brokers and a securities trading service company established by SEHK, may be able to trade eligible "A" Shares listed on the SZSE by routing orders to SZSE.

Eligible Securities

(i) Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect

Under the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect, Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the Funds) are able to trade selective stocks listed on the SSE market (i.e. "SSE Securities"). These include all the constituent

stocks from time to time of the SSE 180 Index and SSE 380 Index, and all the SSE-listed "A" Shares that are not included as constituent stocks of the relevant indices but which have corresponding H Shares listed on SEHK, except the following:

- SSE-listed shares which are not traded in RMB; and
- SSE-listed shares which are included in the "risk alert".

(ii) Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect

Under the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect, Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the Funds) are able to trade selective stocks listed on the SZSE market (i.e. "**SZSE Securities**"). These include all the constituent stocks of the SZSE Component Index and SZSE Small/Mid Cap Innovation Index which has a market capitalisation of not less than RMB 6 billion, and all the SZSE-listed "A" Shares which have corresponding H Shares listed on SEHK, except the following:

- SZSE-listed shares which are not traded in RMB; and
- SZSE-listed shares which are included in the "risk alert" or under delisting arrangement.

It is expected that both lists of SSE Securities and SZSE Securities will be subject to review and approval by the relevant regulatory bodies from time to time.

Further information about the Stock Connects is available online at the website:
<http://www.hkex.com.hk/mutualmarket>

Where a Fund invests through the Stock Connects, such Fund will be subject to the following risks associated with the Stock Connects:

Quota limitations risk – The Stock Connects are subject to quota limitations. Trading under the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect will be subject to a daily quota respectively ("Daily Quota"). The Daily Quota will apply on a "net buy" basis. In particular, once the remaining balance of the Northbound Daily Quota drops to zero or the Northbound Daily Quota is exceeded during the opening call auction session, new buy orders will be rejected (though investors will be allowed to sell their cross-boundary securities regardless of the quota balance). Therefore, quota limitations may restrict the Fund's ability to invest in China "A" Shares through the Stock Connects on a timely basis, and the Fund may not be able to effectively pursue its investment strategies.

Suspension risk – Each of the SEHK, SSE and SZSE reserves the right to suspend Northbound and/or

Southbound trading if necessary for ensuring an orderly and fair market and that risks are managed prudently. Consent from the relevant regulator would be sought before a suspension is triggered. Where a suspension in the Northbound trading through the Stock Connects is effected, the Fund's ability to access the PRC market will be adversely affected.

Differences in trading days – The Stock Connects only operate on days when both the PRC and Hong Kong Stock Exchanges are open for trading and when banks in both markets are open on the corresponding settlement days. Therefore it is possible that there are occasions when it is a normal trading day for the PRC Stock Exchanges but Hong Kong Stock Exchanges or banks are closed and overseas investors (such as the Fund) cannot carry out any "A" Shares trading. Due to the differences in trading days, the Fund may be subject to a risk of price fluctuations in "A" Shares on a day that the PRC Stock Exchanges are open for trading but the Hong Kong Stock Exchanges is closed.

Operational risk – The Stock Connects provide a channel for investors from Hong Kong and overseas to access the PRC Stock Exchanges directly.

The Stock Connects are premised on the functioning of the operational systems of the relevant market participants. Market participants are able to participate in these programmes subject to meeting certain information technology capability, risk management and other requirements as may be specified by the relevant exchange and/or clearing house.

Market participants generally have configured and adapted their operational and technical systems for the purpose of trading "A" Shares through the Stock Connects. However, it should be appreciated that the securities regimes and legal systems of the two markets differ significantly and in order for the programmes to operate, market participants may need to address issues arising from the differences on an on-going basis.

Further, the "connectivity" in the Stock Connects requires routing of orders across the border. SEHK has set up an order routing system ("**China Stock Connect System**") to capture, consolidate and route the cross-boundary orders input by exchange participants. 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 failed to function properly, trading in both markets through the programme could be disrupted. The Fund's ability to access the "A" Shares market (and hence to pursue its investment strategy) will be adversely affected.

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 SSE or SZSE will reject the sell order concerned. SEHK will carry out pre-trade checking on "A" Shares sell orders of its participants (i.e. the stock brokers) to ensure there is no over-selling.

Generally, if the Fund desires to sell certain "A" Shares it holds, it must transfer those "A" Shares to the respective accounts of its brokers before the market opens on the day of selling ("**Trading Day**") unless its brokers can otherwise confirm that the Fund has sufficient China "A" shares in the accounts. If it fails to meet this deadline, it will not be able to sell those shares on the Trading Day. Because of this requirement, the Fund may not be able to dispose of holdings of "A" Shares in a timely manner.

However, the Fund may request a custodian to open a special segregated account ("**SPSA**") in CCASS (the Central Clearing and Settlement System operated by HKSCC for the clearing securities listed or traded on SEHK) to maintain its holdings in "A" Shares under the enhanced pre-trade checking model. Each SPSA will be assigned a unique "Investor ID" by CCASS for the purpose of facilitating China Stock Connect System to verify the holdings of an investor such as the Fund. Provided that there is sufficient holding in the SPSA when a broker inputs the Fund's sell order, the Fund will be able to dispose of its holdings of "A" Shares (as opposed to the practice of transferring "A" Shares to the broker's account under the current pre-trade checking model for non-SPSA accounts). Opening of the SPSA accounts for the Fund will enable it to dispose of its holdings of "A" Shares in a timely manner.

Recalling of eligible stocks – When a stock is recalled from the scope of eligible stocks for trading via the Stock Connects, the stock can only be sold but restricted from being bought. This may affect the investment portfolio or strategies of the Fund, for example, when the Investment Manager wishes to purchase a stock which is recalled from the scope of eligible stocks.

Custody, clearing and settlement risk – The Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited ("**HKSCC**"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of HKEx, will be responsible for the clearing, settlement and the provision of depository, nominee and other related services of the trades executed by Hong Kong market participants and investors. The "A" Shares traded through Stock Connects are issued in scripless form, so Investors will not hold any physical "A" Shares. Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the Funds) who have acquired SSE Securities or SZSE Securities through Northbound trading should maintain the SSE Securities or SZSE Securities with their brokers' or custodians' stock accounts with CCASS.

HKSCC and CSDCC have established the clearing links and each is 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.

Should the remote event of CSDCC default occur and CSDCC be declared as a defaulter, HKSCC's liabilities in Northbound trades under its market contracts with clearing participants will be limited to assisting clearing participants in pursuing their claims against CSDCC. HKSCC will 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 Fund may suffer delay in the recovery process or may not be able to fully recover its losses from CSDCC.

Participation in corporate actions and shareholders' meetings – Notwithstanding the fact that HKSCC does not claim proprietary interests in the SSE Securities and SZSE Securities held in its omnibus stock account in CSDCC, CSDCC as the share registrar for SSE/SZSE listed companies will still treat HKSCC as one of the shareholders when it handles corporate actions in respect of such SSE Securities or SZSE Securities (as the case may be).

HKSCC will monitor the corporate actions affecting SSE Securities and SZSE Securities and keep the relevant brokers or custodians participating in CCASS ("**CCASS participants**") informed of all such corporate actions that require CCASS participants to take steps in order to participate in them. The HKSCC will keep CCASS participants informed of corporate actions of SSE Securities and SZSE Securities. Where the articles of association of a listed company do not prohibit the appointment of proxy/multiple proxies by its shareholder, HKSCC will make arrangements to appoint one or more investors as its proxies or representatives to attend shareholders' meetings when instructed. Further, investors (with holdings reaching the thresholds required under the PRC regulations and the articles of associations of listed companies) may, through their CCASS participants, pass on proposed resolutions to listed companies via HKSCC under the CCASS rules. HKSCC will pass on such resolutions to the companies as shareholder on record if so permitted under the relevant regulations and requirements. Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the Funds) are holding SSE Securities and SZSE Securities traded via the Stock Connects through their brokers or custodians, and they will need to comply with the arrangement and deadline specified by their respective brokers or custodians (i.e.

CCASS participants). The time for them to take actions for some types of corporate actions of SSE Securities and SZSE Securities may be very short. Therefore, it is possible that the Fund may not be able to participate in some corporate actions in a timely manner.

Nominee arrangements in holding "A" Shares – HKSCC is the nominee holder of the SSE Securities and SZSE Securities acquired by Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the Funds) through the Stock Connects. The current Stock Connects rules expressly provide for the concept of a "nominee holder" and there are other laws and regulations in the PRC which recognise the concepts of "beneficial owner" and "nominee holder". Although there is reasonable ground to believe that an investor may be able to take legal action in its own name to enforce its rights in the courts in the PRC if it can provide evidence to show that it is the beneficial owner of SSE Securities/SZSE Securities and that it has a direct interest in the matter, Investors should note that some of the relevant PRC rules related to nominee holder are only departmental regulations and are generally untested in the PRC. There is no assurance that the Fund will not encounter difficulties or delays in terms of enforcing its rights in relation to "A" Shares acquired through the Stock Connects. However, regardless of whether a beneficial owner of SSE Securities under Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect or SZSE Securities under Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect is legally entitled to bring legal action directly in the PRC courts against a listed company to enforce its rights, HKSCC is prepared to provide assistance to the beneficial owners of SSE Securities and SZSE Securities where necessary.

Currency risk – Where the Fund is denominated in US dollars or other foreign currency, the performance of the Fund may be affected by movements in the exchange rate between RMB (i.e. the currency in which SSE Securities and SZSE Securities are traded and settled) and USD or other foreign currency. The Fund may, but is not obliged to, seek to hedge foreign currency risks. However, even if undertaken, such hedging may be ineffective. On the other hand, failure to hedge foreign currency risks may result in the Fund suffering from exchange rate fluctuations. For further details on exchange risk, please see risk factor "Currency Risk" above.

No Protection by Investor Compensation Fund – Investments through the Stock Connects are conducted through brokers, and are subject to the risks of default by such brokers' in their obligations.

The Fund's investments through Northbound trading under the Stock Connects are not covered by the Hong Kong's Investor Compensation Fund, which is 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. Therefore the Fund is exposed to the risks of default of the broker(s) it engages in its trading in "A" Shares through the Stock Connects. Further, since the Fund is carrying out Northbound trading through securities brokers in Hong Kong but not PRC brokers, it is not protected by the China Securities Investor Protection Fund in the PRC.

Regulatory risk – The Stock Connects are novel in nature, and the Stock Connects will be subject to regulations promulgated by regulatory authorities and implementation rules made by the stock exchanges in the PRC and Hong Kong. Further, new regulations may be promulgated from time to time by the regulators in connection with operations and cross-border legal enforcement in connection with cross-border trades under the Stock Connects.

It should be noted that the regulations are untested and there is no certainty as to how they will be applied. Moreover, the current regulations are subject to change. There can be no assurance that the Stock Connects will not be abolished. The Fund, which may invest in the PRC Stock Exchanges through the Stock Connects, may be adversely affected as a result of such changes.

Risks associated with the Small and Medium Enterprise Board of the SZSE ("SME Board") and/or ChiNext Board of the SZSE ("ChiNext Board")

A Fund may have exposure to stocks listed on SME Board and/or ChiNext Board of SZSE.

Higher fluctuation on stock prices - Listed companies on the SME Board and/or ChiNext Board are usually of emerging nature with smaller operating scale. Hence, they are subject to higher fluctuation in stock prices and liquidity and have higher risks and turnover ratios than companies listed on the Main Board of the SZSE ("**Main Board**").

Over-valuation risk - Stocks listed on SME Board and/or ChiNext Board may be overvalued and such exceptionally high valuation may not be sustainable. Stock price may be more susceptible to manipulation due to fewer circulating shares.

Differences in regulation - The rules and regulations regarding companies listed on ChiNext Board are less stringent in terms of profitability and share capital than those in the Main Board and SME Board.

Delisting risk - It may be more common and faster for companies listed on the SME Board and/or ChiNext

Board to delist. This may have an adverse impact on the Fund if the companies that it invests in are delisted.

Investments in the SME Board and/or ChiNext Board may result in significant losses for the Fund and its Investors.

CAAPs Risk

The Funds may invest in CAAPs. Issuers of CAAPs may deduct various charges, expenses or potential liabilities from the prices of the CAAPs (including but not limited to any actual or potential tax liabilities determined by the CAAP issuer at its discretion) and such deduction is not refundable.

A CAAP may not be listed and is subject to the terms and conditions imposed by its issuer. These terms may lead to delays in implementing the Investment Manager's investment strategy. Investment in CAAPs can be illiquid as there may not be an active market in the CAAPs. In order to liquidate investments, the Funds rely upon the counterparty issuing the CAAPs to quote a price to unwind any part of the CAAPs.

An investment in a CAAP is not an investment directly in the underlying investments (such as shares) themselves. An investment in the CAAP does not entitle the holder of such instrument to the beneficial interest in the shares nor to make any claim against the company issuing the shares.

The Funds will be subject to credit risk of the issuers of the CAAPs invested by the Funds. The Funds may suffer a loss if the issuer of the CAAPs invested by the Funds becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties.

China Interbank Bond Market Risks

The China bond market is made up of the interbank bond market and the exchange listed bond market. The China interbank bond market (the "**CIBM**") is an OTC market established in 1997. Currently, more than 90% of CNY bond trading activity takes place in the CIBM, and the main products traded in this market include government bonds, central bank papers, policy bank bonds and corporate bonds.

The CIBM is in a stage of development and the market capitalisation and trading volume may be lower than those of the more developed markets. Market volatility and potential lack of liquidity due to low trading volume may result in prices of debt securities traded on such market fluctuating significantly. The relevant Funds investing in such market are therefore subject to liquidity and volatility risks and may suffer losses in trading PRC bonds. The bid and offer spreads of the prices of the PRC bonds may be large, and the relevant Funds may

therefore incur significant trading and realisation costs and may even suffer losses when selling such investments.

To the extent that a Fund transacts in the China interbank bond market in the PRC, the Fund may also be exposed to risks associated with settlement procedures and default of counterparties. The counterparty which has entered into a transaction with the Fund may default in its obligation to settle the transaction by delivery of the relevant security or by payment for value.

The CIBM is also subject to regulatory risks. Due to irregularities in the CIBM trading activities, the China Government Securities Depository Trust & Clearing Co., Ltd. (the central clearing entity) may suspend new account opening on the CIBM for specific types of products. If accounts are suspended, or cannot be opened, the relevant Funds' ability to invest in the CIBM will be limited and they may suffer substantial losses as a result.

Investment in CIBM via Northbound Trading Link under Bond Connect

Bond Connect is a new initiative launched in July 2017 for mutual bond market access between Hong Kong and China ("**Bond Connect**") established by China Foreign Exchange Trade System & National Interbank Funding Centre ("**CFETS**"), China Central Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd, Shanghai Clearing House, and Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and Central Moneymarkets Unit.

Bond Connect is governed by rules and regulations as promulgated by the Chinese authorities. Such rules and regulations may be amended from time to time and include (but are not limited to):

(i) the "Interim Measures for the Administration of Mutual Bond Market Access between China and Hong Kong (Decree No.1 [2017])" (內地與香港債券市場互聯互通合作管理暫行辦法(中國人民銀行令[2017]第 1 號)) issued by the People's Bank of China ("**PBOC**") on 21 June 2017;

(ii) the "Guide on Registration of Overseas Investors for Northbound Trading in Bond Connect" (中國人民銀行上海總部"債券通"北向通境外投資者准入備案業務指引) issued by the Shanghai Head Office of PBOC on 22 June 2017; and

(iii) any other applicable regulations promulgated by the relevant authorities.

Under the prevailing regulations in China, eligible foreign investors will be allowed to invest in the bonds circulated in the CIBM through the northbound trading of Bond Connect ("**Northbound Trading Link**"). There will be no investment quota for Northbound Trading Link.

Under the Northbound Trading Link, eligible foreign investors are required to appoint the CFETS or other institutions recognised by the PBOC as registration agents to apply for registration with the PBOC.

Pursuant to the prevailing regulations in China, an offshore custody agent recognised by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (currently, the Central Money Markets Unit) shall open omnibus nominee accounts with the onshore custody agent recognised by the PBOC (currently, the China Securities Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd and Interbank Clearing Company Limited). All bonds traded by eligible foreign investors will be registered in the name of Central Money Markets Unit, which will hold such bonds as a nominee owner.

Market volatility and potential lack of liquidity due to low trading volume of certain debt securities in the CIBM may result in prices of certain debt securities traded on such market fluctuating significantly. The Fund investing in such market is therefore subject to liquidity and volatility risks. The bid and offer spreads of the prices of such securities may be large, and the Fund may therefore incur significant trading and realisation costs and may even suffer losses when selling such investments.

To the extent that the Fund transacts in the CIBM, the Fund may also be exposed to risks associated with settlement procedures and default of counterparties. The counterparty which has entered into a transaction with the Fund may default in its obligation to settle the transaction by delivery of the relevant security or by payment for value.

For investments via the Bond Connect, the relevant filings, registration with PBOC and account opening have to be carried out via an onshore settlement agent, offshore custody agent, registration agent or other third parties (as the case may be). As such, the Fund is subject to the risks of default or errors on the part of such third parties.

Investing in the CIBM via Bond Connect is also subject to regulatory risks. The relevant rules and regulations on these regimes are subject to change which may have potential retrospective effect. In the event that the relevant Chinese authorities suspend account opening or trading on the CIBM, the Fund's ability to invest in the CIBM will be adversely affected. In such event, the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective will be negatively affected.

China Tax Risk

- QFI

As a result of investing indirectly or directly in QFI Eligible Securities, the Funds may be subject to indirect or direct withholding and other taxes imposed by China. Investors should be aware that any changes or clarifications in the China taxation legislation may be retrospective in nature and could affect the amount of income which may be derived and the amount of capital returned, from the investments of the Funds. Laws governing taxation may continue to change and may contain conflicts and ambiguities.

Under current China tax law and regulations, there are uncertainties in the taxation rules of the QFI. The tax treatment for a QFI investing in QFI Eligible Securities is governed by the general taxing provisions of the Corporate Income Tax Law of China ("**CIT Law**") effective on 1 January 2008. This is on the basis that the QFI would be managed and operated such that it would not be considered a tax resident enterprise in China and would not be considered to have a permanent establishment in China. Under CIT Law, a 10% withholding income tax ("**WHT**") shall be imposed on China-sourced income (including but not limited to cash dividends, distributions, interests and gains from transfers of QFI Eligible Securities) for a foreign enterprise that does not have any establishment or place of business in China, or that has an establishment or place of business in China but whose income is not effectively connected with such establishment or place of business. The Investment Manager intends to operate the relevant Funds in a manner that will prevent them from being treated as tax residents of China and from having a permanent establishment in China, although this cannot be guaranteed.

The China Ministry of Finance ("**MOF**") and China State Taxation Administration ("**STA**") jointly released Caishui [2016] No.36 ("**Circular 36**") on 23 March 2016 which provided implementation guidance on the further rollout of the Value-Added Tax ("**VAT**"). Circular 36 takes effect from 1 May 2016 and VAT will replace business tax. According to Circular 36 which took effect on 1 May 2016, VAT at 6% shall be levied on the difference between the selling and buying prices of those marketable securities, e.g. China "A" Shares, unless there is specific exemption. Circular 36 and Caishui [2016] No. 70 ("**Circular 70**") also provide that gains derived by QFIs from trading of marketable securities are exempt from VAT effective on 1 May 2016. However, the term "marketable securities" is not defined under tax laws and regulations and it is unclear whether investment funds, index futures and warrants would fall within the definition. In addition, urban maintenance and construction tax (currently at rates ranging from 1% to 7%), educational surcharge (currently

at the rate of 3%) and local educational surcharge (currently at the rate of 2%) (collectively the "**Surtaxes**") are imposed based on VAT liabilities, so if the QFI was liable for VAT they would also be required to pay the applicable Surtaxes.

The State Taxation Administration ("**STA**") has issued a circular Guoshuihan 2009 No. 47 on 23 January 2009 clarifying that QFI are subject to 10% China withholding tax on dividends and interest income that are sourced in China. Under the China CIT Law and its Detailed Implementation Rules, interest derived from the government bonds issued by the in-charge finance department of the State Council shall be exempt from PRC income tax.

The MOF, the STA and the China Securities Regulatory Commission ("**CSRC**") issued the Notice on temporary exemption of Corporate Income Tax on capital gains derived from the transfer of PRC equity investment assets such as PRC domestic stocks by QFI Caishui [2014] No.79 on 14 November 2014 ("**Notice 79**"). Notice 79 states that PRC corporate income tax will be imposed on capital gains obtained by QFI from the transfer of PRC equity investment assets (including PRC domestic stocks) realised prior to 17 November 2014 in accordance with laws.

Notice 79 also states that QFI (without an establishment or place of business in China or having an establishment or place in China but the income so derived in China is not effectively connected with such establishment or place) will be temporarily exempt from corporate income tax on gains realised from the trading of "A" Shares effective from 17 November 2014. It is also noted that Notice 79 states that the corporate income tax exemption on gains realised from the trading of the "A" shares effective from 17 November 2014 is temporary. As such, as and when the PRC authorities announce the expiry date of the exemption, the relevant Funds may in future need to make provision to reflect taxes payable, which may have a substantial negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the relevant Funds.

Aside from the above-mentioned rules, the PRC tax authorities have not clarified whether income tax and other tax categories are payable on gains arising from the trading in securities that do not constitute shares or other equity investments, such as bonds and other fixed income securities, of QFI. In the absence of specific rules in this regard, the general tax provisions under the PRC CIT Law should apply – such general tax provisions stipulate that a non-resident enterprise without permanent establishment in the PRC would generally be subject to WHT at the rate of 10% on its PRC-sourced gains from the trading of PRC securities, unless exempt under the PRC tax laws and regulations or applicable double tax treaty or arrangement, if any. Pursuant to

Article 7 of the Detailed Implementation Regulations of PRC CIT Law, where the property concerned is a movable property, the source shall be determined according to the location of the enterprise, establishment or place which transfers the property. In practice, the PRC tax authorities have not enforced the collection of PRC WHT in respect of gains derived by non-PRC tax resident enterprises from the trading of bonds/ fixed income securities issued by PRC tax resident enterprises. However, there is no written confirmation issued by the PRC tax authorities to confirm that the gains derived by foreign investors on the trading of bonds/ fixed income securities issued by the PRC tax resident enterprises are non-PRC sourced. It is therefore possible that the relevant tax authorities may, in the future, clarify the tax position and impose an income tax or withholding tax on realised gains by QFI from dealing in PRC fixed income securities.

According to CSRC Public Notice [2020] No. 63, the QFI would be permitted to invest in additional asset classes such as depository receipts, bond repos, shares traded on National Equities Exchanges and Quotations, financial futures, options, foreign exchange derivatives, private investment funds, etc., effective from 1 November 2020. There are no specific rules and regulations governing the PRC WHT and VAT on capital gains derived by QFIs from the trading of the new permissible asset classes. It is uncertain whether the capital gains derived by the QFI from trading of the new permissible asset classes would be subject to WHT at 10%. Although the capital gains derived by the QFI from trading of market securities are exempt from VAT, the term "marketable securities" is not defined under tax laws and regulations and it is unclear whether new permissible asset classes would fall within the definition. Therefore, it is uncertain whether the capital gains derived by the QFI from trading of the new permissible asset classes would be subject to VAT. If VAT is payable, there are also other surtaxes (which include Urban Construction and Maintenance Tax, Education Surcharge and Local Education Surcharge) that would also be charged at an amount as high as 12% of the 6% VAT payable.

When such tax is collected by China authorities, the tax liability will be payable by the QFI. In such event, any tax levied on and payable by the QFI will be passed on to and borne by the Funds to the extent that such tax is indirectly or directly attributable to the Funds through their holdings of CAAPs, QFI Eligible Securities, or. The Directors may at their discretion, provide indemnities on behalf of the Funds to the QFI in respect of possible capital tax gains imposed by the China tax authorities.

In light of the above, some or all of the QFI may withhold certain amounts in anticipation of China withholding tax on the Funds' capital gains attributed to the QFI. The

amount withheld by the QFI may be held by them for a specified period of time or indefinitely.

The Directors are of the opinion that a reserve may be warranted and may establish such a reserve in respect of the relevant Funds ("**Reserve**"). This Reserve is intended to cover potential indirect or direct PRC tax liabilities which may arise from realised gains relating to indirect or direct investments in equity investments in the QFI Eligible Securities being equities prior to 17 November 2014, and realised and/or unrealised gains relating to indirect or direct investments in the QFI Eligible Securities other than equities by the relevant Funds. In respect of potential tax liabilities relating to indirect investments in QFI Eligible Securities, this would also cover liabilities which are not otherwise covered by amounts withheld by the QFI.

Upon the clarification by the China tax authorities of the tax liability to the advantage of the QFI and/or the Funds, all or part of the Reserve may be rebated to and retained by the Funds. In the event that the China tax authorities' clarification results in a disadvantageous outcome for the QFI and/or the Funds, there is no guarantee that the Reserve or withheld amounts by the QFI (the "**withheld amounts**") will be enough to cover such indirect or direct China tax liabilities. If the withheld amounts or Reserve is insufficient to satisfy the indirect or direct China tax liabilities, the Funds may be required to make payment to satisfy such tax liabilities.

Investors should note that as and when the China tax authorities provide clarity on the position, treatment and implications of taxation of QFI, such implications may have a retrospective effect such that the Net Asset Value of the relevant Funds may be lower or higher than what was calculated at the relevant time. In addition, before published guidance is issued and is well established in the administrative practice of the China tax authorities, the practices with respect to investments in QFI Eligible Securities may differ from, or be applied in a manner inconsistent with the practices with respect to the analogous investments described herein or any new guidance that may be issued. In this regard, investors who had redeemed their Shares in a Fund prior to any credit made into that Fund as a result of China tax authorities' clarification on the tax position of QFI shall not have any right or claim to any amount so credited.

In the event a Fund is terminated or ceases to exist before the China tax authorities provide clarity, the Reserve may either be retained by or transferred to the Investment Manager on behalf of the Fund. In this situation, the investors will not have any claim on such amount.

PRC Tax risk

(i) Dividends

Pursuant to the "Notice about the tax policies related to the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect" (Caishui [2014] No. 81) ("**Notice No. 81**") promulgated by the MOF, the STA and the CSRC on 14 November 2014, the Fund is subject to a withholding income tax at 10 per cent on dividends received from "A" Shares traded via Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and the company distributing the dividend has the withholding obligation, unless reduced under a double tax treaty with the PRC upon application to and obtaining approval from the competent PRC authority.

Pursuant to the "Notice on the tax policies related to the Pilot program of Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect" (Caishui [2016] No.127) ("**Notice No. 127**") promulgated by the MOF, the STA and the CSRC on 5 November 2016, the Fund is subject to a withholding tax at 10 per cent on dividends received from "A" Shares traded via Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect.

(ii) Capital gains

Pursuant to Notice No. 81 and Notice No. 127, PRC corporate income tax will be temporarily exempted on capital gains derived by Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the relevant Funds) on the trading of "A" Shares through the Stock Connects. It is noted that Notice No. 81 and Notice No. 127 both state that the corporate income tax exemption effective from 17 November 2014 and from 5 December 2016 respectively is temporary. As such, as and when the PRC authorities announce the expiry date of the exemption, the relevant Funds may in future need to make provision to reflect taxes payable, which may have a substantial negative impact on the Net Asset Value of such Funds.

*(iii) China Interbank Bond Market ("**CIBM**")*

The MOF and the STA jointly released Caishui [2016] No. 36 ("**Circular 36**") on 23 March 2016 which provided implementation guidance on the further rollout of the Value-Added Tax ("**VAT**"). Circular 36 takes effect from 1 May 2016 and VAT will replace business tax. Circular 36 states that interest from provision of loan, including interest income is subjected to VAT at the prevailing rate of 6% plus applicable surcharge of up to 12% of the VAT payable. As such, the relevant Funds will be liable for VAT on interest income received effective 1 May 2016.

There are no specific rules and regulations governing the PRC taxes on capital gains derived by foreign investors from the trading of PRC Eligible Bonds. As a matter of practice, such 10% PRC WHT on capital gains realized by non-PRC tax resident enterprises from the trading of these securities via Bond Connect has not been strictly

enforced by the PRC tax authorities. However, such treatment is not explicitly clarified under the current PRC tax regulations.

Pursuant to Circular 36, capital gains derived from trading securities in China would be subject to 6% VAT, unless specifically exempted under the prevailing laws and regulations. Under Circular 36 and Circular 70, VAT exemption is available for the capital gains derived by foreign institutional investors from the trading of Chinese bonds in the China Interbank Bond Market.

Interest received from government bonds issued by the in-charge Finance Bureau of the State Council and/or local governments bonds approved by the State Council would be exempted from PRC Corporate Income Tax ("CIT") and VAT under the prevailing PRC CIT and VAT Law/regulations.

Interest received from non-government bonds (including corporate bonds) issued by PRC tax resident enterprise should be subject to 10% WHT, 6% VAT and other local surtaxes that could amount to as high as 12% of the VAT payable. Having said that, pursuant to the newly issued Urban Maintenance and Construction Tax ("UMCT") law, effective from 1 September 2021, no UMCT would be levied on the VAT paid for the sale of services by foreign parties to Mainland Chinese parties. Furthermore, Public Notice [2021] No.28 stipulates that the taxation basis of Education Surcharge ("ES") and Local Education Surcharge ("LES") are the same as that of the UMCT. In other words, if UMCT is exempted, the relevant ES and LES would also be exempted. However, the implementation of the exemption may vary depending on the local practice.

Pursuant to Caishui [2018] No. 108 (Circular 108) promulgated by the MOF and STA on 22 November 2018, overseas investors (including the relevant Funds) will be exempted from China WHT and VAT in respect of bond interest income received from 7 November 2018 to 6 November 2021 from investments in the China bond market. This WHT and VAT exemption treatment on bond interest income received by overseas investors was further extended to 31 December 2025 according to Public Notice [2021] No.34 ("PN34"). As such, upon the expiry date of the exemption, the relevant Funds may in future need to make provision to reflect taxes payable, which may have a substantial negative impact on the Net Asset Value of such Funds.

Investors should note that Circular 108 and PN34 did not provide specific written guidance by the mainland China tax authorities on the tax treatment of bond interest tax before the effective date of Circular 108, Circular 36 and other tax categories payable in respect of trading in the CIBM by eligible foreign institutional investors.

It is possible that the relevant tax authorities may, in the future, clarify the tax position and impose an income tax or withholding tax on realised gains on PRC fixed income securities.

In light of the above, the Funds may withhold certain amounts in anticipation of China withholding tax on the Funds' capital gains for a specified period of time or indefinitely.

The Directors are of the opinion that a reserve may be warranted and may establish such a reserve in respect of the relevant Funds ("**Reserve**"). This Reserve is intended to cover potential indirect or direct PRC tax liabilities which may arise from realised gains relating to indirect or direct investments on PRC fixed income securities.

Upon the clarification by the China tax authorities of the tax liability to the advantage of the Funds, all or part of the Reserve may be rebated to and retained by the Funds. In the event that the China tax authorities' clarification results in a disadvantageous outcome for the Funds, there is no guarantee that the Reserve or withheld amounts (the "**withheld amounts**") will be enough to cover such indirect or direct China tax liabilities. If the withheld amounts or Reserve is insufficient to satisfy the indirect or direct China tax liabilities, the Funds may be required to make payment to satisfy such tax liabilities.

Investors should note that as and when the China tax authorities provide clarity on the position, treatment and implications of taxation such implications may have a retrospective effect such that the Net Asset Value of the relevant Funds may be lower or higher than what was calculated at the relevant time. In addition, before published guidance is issued and is well established in the administrative practice of the China tax authorities, the practices with respect to investments may differ from, or be applied in a manner inconsistent with the practices with respect to the analogous investments described herein or any new guidance that may be issued. In this regard, investors who had redeemed their Shares in a Fund prior to any credit made into that Fund as a result of China tax authorities' clarification on the tax position shall not have any right or claim to any amount so credited.

In the event a Fund is terminated or ceases to exist before the China tax authorities provide clarity, the Reserve may either be retained by or transferred to the Investment Manager on behalf of the Fund. In this situation, the investors will not have any claim on such amount.

APPENDIX III – FUND DETAILS

The Company is designed to give Investors the flexibility to choose between investment portfolios with differing investment objectives and levels of risk.

The Funds bearing an asterisk (*) next to their name are not available for subscription at the time of issue of this Prospectus. Such Funds will be launched at the Directors' discretion, at which time the corresponding KIID(s) will be updated accordingly.

All the Funds may offer A, C, D, J, I, R and Z Shares unless otherwise specified.

These Share Classes, where available, may also be offered in the Reference Currency. Where offered in a currency other than the Fund Currency, a Share Class will be designated as such.

For certain Classes referenced as "Hedged" in the Share Class name, the Investment Manager will, to the extent possible, hedge the exposure to the Reference Currency.

Where undertaken, the effects of this hedging will be reflected in the Net Asset Value and, therefore, in the performance of such additional Share Class. Similarly, any expenses arising from such hedging transactions will be borne by the Share Class in relation to which they have been incurred.

It should be noted that these hedging transactions may be entered into whether the Reference Currency is declining or increasing in value relative to the relevant Fund Currency and so, where such hedging is undertaken it may substantially protect investors in the relevant Share Class against a decrease in the value of the Fund Currency relative to the Reference Currency, but it may also preclude investors from benefiting from an increase in the value of the Fund Currency.

In addition the Investment Manager may hedge the Fund Currency against the currencies in which the underlying assets of the Fund are denominated or the underlying unhedged assets of the UCITS or other UCIs in which the Fund invests are denominated.

There can be no assurance that the currency hedging employed will fully eliminate the currency exposure to the Reference Currency.

The specific investment objectives and policies of the different Funds are the following:

EQUITY FUNDS

Profile of the typical investor

The Equity Funds may be suitable for investors who are seeking long term growth potential offered through investment in equities.

Use of financial derivative instruments

Each Equity Fund may employ financial derivative instruments for hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes in accordance with its risk profile as disclosed below. Such financial derivative instruments include over-the-counter and/or exchange traded options, futures, contracts for difference, warrants, swaps, forward contracts and/or a combination of the above.

Specific Risk Considerations

The use of financial derivative instruments for investment purposes may increase the Share price volatility, which may result in higher losses for the investor. For full details of the risks applicable to investing in these Funds, please refer to Appendix II, "Risks of Investment".

Fund Name:

Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia Equities

Investment Objective:

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve competitive risk adjusted returns on a relative basis.

Investment Policy:

The Investment Manager seeks to achieve the objective of the Fund by investing primarily in, but is not limited to, equities, index futures, cash and cash equivalents. Generally, the Investment Manager's bottom up stock selection method aims to generate return throughout market cycles.

The investment universe will include, but is not limited to, equities and equities-related securities listed on exchanges in the Asia region, as well as equities and equities-related securities of companies which have operations in, exposure to, or derive part of their revenue from the Asia region, wherever they may be listed. The Investment Manager may also make indirect investments in equities via participatory notes and other eligible access products (where the underlying assets would comprise equities defined above).

The Fund's investment in China "A" Shares listed on PRC Stock Exchanges may be made through the Stock Connects and/or any other means as may be permitted by the relevant regulations from time to time, for up to 35% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

The Fund may invest in money market instruments, money market funds, term deposits, bank deposits and other eligible liquid assets for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Fund may hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in ancillary liquid assets (bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts).

Benchmark:

The Fund is actively managed with reference to the benchmark, “**MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Net Index**”, for performance comparison purposes.

The Fund does not try to replicate this benchmark and freely selects the securities that it invests in. The deviation from this benchmark can be material.

During periods of market volatility, the Investment Manager will have the discretion to manage the Fund in closer alignment with the benchmark as it varies the risk it takes against the index.

Investment Manager:

Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd.

Fund Currency:

USD

Risk Measurement Approach:

The global exposure of the Fund is calculated using the Commitment Approach.

SFDR Classification:

Article 8 fund.

The Fund promotes ESG characteristics within the meaning of article 8 of the SFDR and integrates ESG and sustainability risks in the investment process.

Complementary information relating to the ESG characteristics is available in the standard pre-contractual disclosure document, which is in Appendix IV of this Prospectus.

Fund Name:

Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia Absolute Alpha

Investment Objective:

The investment objective of the Fund is to generate long term positive returns, which includes both capital appreciation and income.

Investment Policy:

The Investment Manager seeks to achieve the objective of the Fund by investing primarily in, but is not limited to,

equities, stock warrants, index futures, cash and cash equivalents.

The investment universe will include, but is not limited to, equities and equities-related securities listed on exchanges in the Asia Pacific region, as well as equities and equities-related securities of companies which have operations in, exposure to, or derive part of their revenue from the Asia Pacific region, wherever they may be listed.

The Investment Manager may also make indirect investments in equities via participatory notes and other eligible access products (where the underlying assets would comprise equities defined above).

The Fund's investment in China "A" Shares listed on PRC Stock Exchanges may be made through the Stock Connects and/or any other means as may be permitted by the relevant regulations from time to time, for up to 35% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

The Fund will typically be comprised of a concentrated portfolio of a relatively small number of high conviction holdings, and will be constructed without reference to any particular benchmark.

Financial derivative instruments (FDIs) and cash may be used to actively manage the Fund's market exposure with a view to safeguard the Fund from losses.

The Fund may invest in money market instruments, money market funds, term deposits, bank deposits and other eligible liquid assets for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Fund may hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in ancillary liquid assets (bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts). Under exceptionally unfavourable market conditions and if justified in the interest of the investors, the Fund may temporarily invest up to 100% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in assets referred in these two last paragraphs of this section.

Benchmark:

The Fund is actively managed without reference to a benchmark.

Calculation of Net Asset Value per Share:

The Net Asset Value per Share of each Share Class of the Fund shall be rounded down to the nearest six decimal places.

Investment Manager:

Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd.

Fund Currency:

USD

Risk Measurement Approach:

The global exposure of the Fund is calculated using the Commitment Approach.

SFDR Classification:

Article 8 fund.

The Fund promotes ESG characteristics within the meaning of article 8 of the SFDR and integrates ESG and sustainability risks in the investment process.

Complementary information relating to the ESG characteristics is available in the standard pre-contractual disclosure document, which is in Appendix IV of this Prospectus.

Fund Name:

Fullerton Lux Funds – China Equities

Investment Objective:

The investment objective of the Fund is to generate long term capital appreciation.

Investment Policy:

The Investment Manager seeks to achieve the objective of the Fund by investing primarily in China "A" Shares listed on PRC Stock Exchanges through the Investment Manager's QFI license and stocks listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

The investment universe will include, but is not limited to, exchange traded funds, listed warrants, index futures, securities investment funds, listed onshore bonds, money market funds, cash and other financial instruments qualifying as QFI Eligible Securities.

The Fund may invest in money market instruments, money market funds, term deposits, bank deposits and other eligible liquid assets for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Fund may hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in ancillary liquid assets (bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts). Under exceptionally unfavourable market conditions and if justified in the interest of the investors, the Fund may temporarily invest up to 100% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in assets referred in these two last paragraphs of this section.

Benchmark:

The Fund is actively managed without reference to a benchmark.

Business Day:

Business Day for this Fund is a week day on which banks are normally open for business in China, Hong Kong, Luxembourg and Singapore.

Investment Manager:

Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd.

Fund Currency:

USD

Risk Measurement Approach:

The global exposure of the Fund is calculated using the Commitment Approach.

SFDR Classification:

Article 6 fund.

The investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Fund Name:

Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Absolute Alpha

Investment Objective:

The investment objective of the Fund is to generate long term positive returns, which include both capital appreciation and income.

Investment Policy:

The Investment Manager seeks to achieve the objective of the Fund by investing primarily in equities, preferred shares, stock warrants, convertibles, cash and cash equivalents.

The investment universe will include, but is not limited to, equities and equities-related securities listed on exchanges globally.

The Fund's investment in China "A" Shares listed on PRC Stock Exchanges may be made through the Stock Connects and/or any other means as may be permitted by the relevant regulations from time to time, for up to 35% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

The Investment Manager may also make indirect investments in equities via other eligible access products (where the underlying assets would comprise equities defined above).

The Fund may invest in money market instruments, money market funds, term deposits, bank deposits and other eligible liquid assets for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Fund may hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in ancillary liquid assets (bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts). Under exceptionally unfavourable market conditions and if justified in the interest of the investors, the Fund may temporarily invest up to 100% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in assets referred in these two last paragraphs of this section.

Benchmark:

The Fund is actively managed without reference to a benchmark.

Calculation of Net Asset Value per Share:

The Net Asset Value per Share of each Share Class of the Fund shall be rounded down to the nearest six decimal places.

Investment Manager:

Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd.

Fund Currency:

USD

Risk Measurement Approach:

The global exposure of the Fund is calculated using the Commitment Approach.

SFDR Classification:

Article 8 fund.

The Fund promotes ESG characteristics within the meaning of article 8 of the SFDR and integrates ESG and sustainability risks in the investment process.

Complementary information relating to the ESG characteristics is available in the standard pre-contractual disclosure document, which is in Appendix IV of this Prospectus.

Fund Name:

Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia ESG Evolution (to be renamed as “Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Focus Equities” from 2 March 2026)

Investment Objective:

Until 1 March 2026

The investment objective of the Fund is to generate long term positive returns by investing primarily in Asia equities and Asia related equities of companies that contribute to environmental or social objectives, and which the Investment Manager deems to be sustainable investments.

With effect from 2 March 2026

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve competitive risk adjusted returns on a relative basis.

Investment Policy:

Until 1 March 2026

The Investment Manager seeks to achieve the objective of the Fund by investing primarily in, but is not limited to, equities, index futures, cash and cash equivalents (including but is not limited to term deposit and money market funds).

The Investment Manager refers to the Sustainable Development Goals (“SDGs”) adopted by the United Nations for formulation of ideas for the Fund's sustainable investment strategy. The Fund uses strict ESG ratings inclusion criteria as well as negative screens, which restrict the Fund to invest in companies with favourable and/or improving environmental, social and governance (ESG) characteristics.

The investment universe will include, but is not limited to, equities and equities-related securities listed on exchanges in the Asia region, as well as equities and equities-related securities of companies which have operations in, exposure to, or derive part of their revenue from the Asia region, wherever they may be listed.

The Investment Manager may also make indirect investments in equities via participatory notes and other eligible access products (where the underlying assets would comprise equities defined above), for up to 10% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

The Fund's investment in China "A" Shares listed on PRC Stock Exchanges may be made through the Stock Connects and/or any other means as may be permitted by the relevant regulations from time to time, for up to 35% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

The Fund will typically be comprised of a concentrated portfolio of high conviction holdings, and will be constructed without reference to any particular benchmark.

The Fund may invest in money market instruments, bank deposits and other eligible liquid assets (including but not limited to financial derivative instruments (FDIs)) for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Fund may hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in ancillary liquid assets (bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts). Under exceptionally unfavourable market conditions and if justified in the interest of the investors, the Fund may temporarily invest up to 100% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in assets referred in these two last paragraphs of this section.

With effect from 2 March 2026

The Investment Manager seeks to achieve the objective of the Fund by investing primarily in equities, preferred

shares, stock warrants, convertibles, cash and cash equivalents.

The investment universe will include, but is not limited to, equities and equities-related securities listed on exchanges globally.

The Fund's investment in China "A" Shares listed on PRC Stock Exchanges may be made through the Stock Connects and/or any other means as may be permitted by the relevant regulations from time to time, for up to 35% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

The Investment Manager may also make indirect investments in equities via other eligible access products (where the underlying assets would comprise equities defined above).

The Fund may invest in money market instruments, money market funds, term deposits, bank deposits and other eligible liquid assets for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Fund may hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in ancillary liquid assets (bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts).

Benchmark:
Until 1 March 2026

The Fund is actively managed without reference to a benchmark.

With effect from 2 March 2026

The Fund is actively managed with reference to the benchmark "**MSCI All Country World Index Net**" for performance comparison purposes.

The Fund does not try to replicate this benchmark and freely selects the securities that it invests in. The deviation from this benchmark can be material.

During periods of market volatility, the Investment Manager will have the discretion to manage the Fund in closer alignment with the benchmark as it varies the risk it takes against the index.

Investment Manager:
Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd.

Fund Currency:
USD

Risk Measurement Approach:
The global exposure of the Fund is calculated using the Commitment Approach.

SFDR Classification:
Article 8 fund.

The Fund promotes ESG characteristics within the meaning of article 8 of the SFDR and integrates ESG and sustainability risks in the investment process.

Complementary information relating to the ESG characteristics is available in the standard pre-contractual disclosure document, which is in Appendix IV of this Prospectus.

BOND FUNDS

Profile of the typical investor

The Bond Funds may be suitable for investors who are seeking to combine capital growth opportunities with income in the relative stability of the debt markets over the long term.

Use of financial derivative instruments

Fullerton Lux Funds – Flexible Credit Income and Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Investment Grade Bonds may employ financial derivative instruments for hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes only in accordance with its risk profile as disclosed below.

Specifically, Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Currency Bonds, Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Bonds, Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Short Duration Bonds and Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Macro Fixed Income may employ financial derivative instruments for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes in accordance with its risk profile as disclosed below. Financial derivative instruments may be employed for instance to generate additional income from exposure to credit risk in purchasing or selling protection through credit default swaps, adjusting the Fund's duration through the tactical use of interest related financial derivative instruments, generating additional income through inflation or volatility linked financial derivative instruments or increasing its currency exposure through the use of currency related financial derivative instruments. Financial derivative instruments could also be employed to create synthetic instruments. Such financial derivative instruments include over-the-counter and/or exchange traded options, futures, warrants, swaps, forward contracts and/or a combination of the above.

Specific Risk Considerations

The use of financial derivative instruments may (i) lead to a higher volatility in the price of Shares, (ii) increase the Fund's counterparty risk and (iii) therefore impact the Fund's risk profile. For full details of the risks applicable to investing in these Funds, please refer to Appendix II, "Risks of Investment".

Fund Name:
Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Currency Bonds

Investment Objective:

The investment objective of the Fund is to generate long term capital appreciation for investors.

Investment Policy:

The Investment Manager seeks to achieve the objective of the Fund by investing in fixed income or debt securities (which may be unrated or rated non-investment grade), including convertibles, denominated primarily in Asian currencies and primarily issued by companies, governments, quasi-governments, government agencies or supranationals in the Asian region.

The Fund may also, in aggregate, invest up to 5% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in perpetual bonds and contingent convertible securities.

The Fund's investment in onshore RMB (CNY) bonds may include bonds traded in both the CIBM and PRC Stock Exchanges, made through QFI, Bond Connect, direct CIBM program, and/or any other means as may be permitted by the relevant regulations from time to time, for up to 35% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

The Asian countries may include but are not limited to China, (including Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan), South Korea, India, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam.

The Fund may invest in money market instruments, money market funds, term deposits, bank deposits, and other eligible liquid assets for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Fund may hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in ancillary liquid assets (bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts). Under exceptionally unfavourable market conditions and if justified in the interest of the investors, the Fund may temporarily invest up to 100% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in assets referred in these two last paragraphs of this section.

Benchmark:

The Fund is actively managed with reference to the benchmark, "**Markit iBoxx ALBI (USD Unhedged) Index**", for performance comparison purposes.

The Fund does not try to replicate this benchmark and freely selects the securities that it invests in. The deviation from this benchmark can be material.

During periods of market volatility, the Investment Manager will have the discretion to manage the Fund in closer alignment with the benchmark as it varies the risk it takes against the index.

For currency hedged Share Classes (if any), the benchmark will be hedged to the Share Class currency.

Investment Manager:

Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd.

Fund Currency:

USD

Risk Measurement Approach:

The global exposure of the Fund is calculated using the Commitment Approach.

SFDR Classification:

Article 8 fund.

The Fund promotes ESG characteristics within the meaning of article 8 of the SFDR and integrates ESG and sustainability risks in the investment process.

Complementary information relating to the ESG characteristics is available in the standard pre-contractual disclosure document, which is in Appendix IV of this Prospectus.

Fund Name:

Fullerton Lux Funds – Flexible Credit Income

Investment Objective:

The investment objective of the Fund is to generate long term capital appreciation for investors.

Investment Policy:

The Investment Manager seeks to achieve the objective of the Fund by investing primarily in investment grade, unrated or rated non-investment grade fixed income or debt securities, including convertibles, that are denominated in USD and Asian currencies or are issued by companies, governments, quasi-governments, government agencies or supranationals in the Asian region.

The Asian countries may include but are not limited to China, (including Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan), South Korea, India, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam.

The investment universe will include, but is not limited to government and corporate bonds, interest rate futures, credit default swaps (CDS), CDS indices, foreign exchange (FX) derivatives, convertible bonds, UCITS, other eligible UCIs and exchange traded funds (ETFs).

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in perpetual bonds (including contingent convertible securities).¹

The Fund's investment in onshore RMB (CNY) bonds may include bonds traded in both the CIBM and PRC Stock Exchanges, made through QFI, Bond Connect, direct CIBM program, and/or any other means as may be permitted by the relevant regulations from time to time, for up to 20% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

The Fund may invest in money market instruments, money market funds, term deposits, bank deposits and other eligible liquid assets for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Fund may hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in ancillary liquid assets (bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts). Under exceptionally unfavourable market conditions and if justified in the interest of the investors, the Fund may temporarily invest up to 100% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in assets referred in these two last paragraphs of this section.

Benchmark:

The Fund is actively managed without reference to a benchmark.

Investment Manager:

Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd.

Fund Currency:

USD

Risk Measurement Approach:

The global exposure of the Fund is calculated using the Commitment Approach.

SFDR Classification:

Article 6 fund.

The investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

¹ With effect from 10 March 2026, this paragraph will read as follows: "The Fund may also invest (i) up to 15% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in contingent convertible securities (including perpetual contingent convertible securities) and/or (ii) up to 15% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in perpetual bonds (excluding perpetual contingent convertible securities)."

Fund Name:

Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Bonds

Investment Objective:

The investment objective of the Fund is to generate long term capital appreciation for investors.

Investment Policy:

The Investment Manager seeks to achieve the objective of the Fund by investing in fixed income or debt securities denominated primarily in USD and Asian currencies, issued by companies, governments, quasi-governments, government agencies or supranationals in the Asian region.

The Asian countries include but are not limited to China, (including Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan), South Korea, India, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, Pakistan and Vietnam.

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in perpetual bonds (including contingent convertible securities).²

The Fund may invest in money market instruments, money market funds, term deposits, bank deposits and other eligible liquid assets for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Fund may hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in ancillary liquid assets (bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts). Under exceptionally unfavourable market conditions and if justified in the interest of the investors, the Fund may temporarily invest up to 100% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in assets referred in these two last paragraphs of this section.

Benchmark:

The Fund is actively managed with reference to the benchmark, "**JACI Investment Grade Total Return Index**", for performance comparison purposes.

The Fund does not try to replicate this benchmark and freely selects the securities that it invests in. The deviation from this benchmark can be material.

During periods of market volatility, the Investment Manager will have the discretion to manage the Fund in closer alignment with the benchmark as it varies the risk it takes against the index.

² With effect from 10 March 2026, this paragraph will read as follows: "The Fund may also invest (i) up to 15% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in contingent convertible securities (including perpetual contingent convertible securities) and/or (ii) up to 15% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in perpetual bonds (excluding perpetual contingent convertible securities)."

For currency hedged Share Classes (if any), the benchmark will be hedged to the Share Class currency.

Investment Manager:

Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd.

Fund Currency:

USD

Risk Measurement Approach:

The global exposure of the Fund is calculated using the Commitment Approach.

SFDR Classification:

Article 8 fund.

The Fund promotes ESG characteristics within the meaning of article 8 of the SFDR and integrates ESG and sustainability risks in the investment process.

Complementary information relating to the ESG characteristics is available in the standard pre-contractual disclosure document, which is in Appendix IV of this Prospectus.

Fund Name:

Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Short Duration Bonds

Investment Objective:

The investment objective of the Fund is to generate long term capital appreciation and/or income returns for investors.

Investment Policy:

The Investment Manager seeks to achieve the objective of the Fund by investing primarily in short duration fixed income or debt securities issued by companies, governments, quasi-governments, government agencies or supranationals in the Asian region.

The Asian countries may include but are not limited to China, (including Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan), South Korea, India, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, Pakistan and Vietnam.

The Fund may also invest up to 5% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in contingent convertible securities.

The Fund may invest in money market instruments, money market funds, term deposits, bank deposits and other eligible liquid assets for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Fund may hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in ancillary liquid assets (bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts). Under exceptionally unfavourable market conditions and if justified in the interest of the investors, the Fund may temporarily invest

up to 100% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in assets referred in these two last paragraphs of this section.

Benchmark:

The Fund is actively managed without reference to a benchmark.

Calculation of Net Asset Value per Share:

The Net Asset Value per Share of each Share Class of the Fund shall be rounded down to the nearest four decimal places except Class A (JPY) Hedged, Class I (JPY) Hedged and Class R (JPY) Hedged shall be rounded down to the nearest whole number.

Investment Manager:

Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd.

Fund Currency:

USD

Risk Measurement Approach:

The global exposure of the Fund is calculated using the Commitment Approach.

SFDR Classification:

Article 8 fund.

The Fund promotes ESG characteristics within the meaning of article 8 of the SFDR and integrates ESG and sustainability risks in the investment process.

Complementary information relating to the ESG characteristics is available in the standard pre-contractual disclosure document, which is in Appendix IV of this Prospectus.

Fund Name:

Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Investment Grade Bonds

Investment Objective:

The investment objective of the Fund is to generate long term capital appreciation for investors.

Investment Policy:

The Investment Manager seeks to achieve the objective of the Fund by investing in fixed income or debt securities denominated primarily in USD and primarily issued by companies, governments, quasi-governments, government agencies or supranationals in the Asian region.

The fixed income or debt securities shall primarily be investment grade with a minimum issue credit rating of BBB- by Standard & Poor's, or Baa3 by Moody's or BBB- by Fitch (or their respective equivalents).

The Fund may also invest in unrated bonds. Unrated bonds will be subject to the Investment Manager's internal rating process and shall have credit quality similar

to bonds that are rated minimum BBB- by Standard & Poor's, or Baa3 by Moody's or BBB- by Fitch.

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in perpetual bonds (including contingent convertible securities).³

The Fund's investment in onshore RMB (CNY) bonds may include bonds traded in both the CIBM and PRC Stock Exchanges, made through QFI, Bond Connect, direct CIBM program, and/or any other means as may be permitted by the relevant regulations from time to time, for up to 10% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

The Asian countries may include but are not limited to China (including Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan), South Korea, India, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, Pakistan and Vietnam.

The Fund may invest in money market instruments, money market funds, term deposits, bank deposits and other eligible liquid assets for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Fund may hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in ancillary liquid assets (bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts). Under exceptionally unfavourable market conditions and if justified in the interest of the investors, the Fund may temporarily invest up to 100% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in assets referred in these two last paragraphs of this section.

Benchmark:

The Fund is actively managed with reference to the benchmark, "**JACI Investment Grade Total Return Index**", for performance comparison purposes.

The Fund does not try to replicate this benchmark and freely selects the securities that it invests in. The deviation from this benchmark can be material.

During periods of market volatility, the Investment Manager will have the discretion to manage the Fund in closer alignment with the benchmark as it varies the risk it takes against the index.

For currency hedged Share Classes (if any), the benchmark will be hedged to the Share Class currency.

Investment Manager:

Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd.

³ With effect from 24 February 2026, this paragraph will read as follows: "The Fund may also invest (i) up to 15% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in contingent convertible securities (including perpetual contingent convertible securities) and/or (ii) up to 15%

Fund Currency:

USD

Risk Measurement Approach:

The global exposure of the Fund is calculated using the Commitment Approach.

SFDR Classification:

Article 8 fund.

The Fund promotes ESG characteristics within the meaning of article 8 of the SFDR and integrates ESG and sustainability risks in the investment process.

Complementary information relating to the ESG characteristics is available in the standard pre-contractual disclosure document, which is in Appendix IV of this Prospectus.

Fund Name:

Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Macro Fixed Income

Investment Objective:

The investment objective of the Fund is to generate long term capital appreciation for investors.

Investment Policy:

Until 23 February 2026

The Investment Manager seeks to achieve the objective of the Fund by investing across the following fixed income asset classes: (1) government bonds, (2) currencies, (3) credit, and (4) emerging market bonds (the "Fixed Income Asset Classes"). The Fund may hold net long or net short positions in the different Fixed Income Asset Classes.

The Investment Manager will seek to invest in the most liquid segments of the Fixed Income Asset Classes, i.e. developed market government bonds and currencies. The Investment Manager will also invest across various strategies that span across different investment time horizons.

The investment approach is based on macroeconomic analysis and integrates a multi-scenario approach.

The risk analysis is fully integrated into the portfolio construction process to achieve the described risk outcome.

The Investment Manager will employ the following strategies:

- **directional strategy** – whereby the Investment Manager expresses a view on the direction of

of the Fund's Net Asset Value in perpetual bonds (excluding perpetual contingent convertible securities)."

the market by taking direct exposures within each of the Fixed Income Asset Classes.

- **relative value strategy** – whereby the Investment Manager takes advantage of price differentials by simultaneously buying and selling within the following segments in the Fixed Income Asset Classes:
 - o government bonds across regions and along the curve segments
 - o currencies across currency blocks
 - o credit across countries and market sectors
 - o emerging market bonds across countries and market sectors
- **tactical management strategy** – whereby the Investment Manager adjusts the strategic longer term asset allocation of the Fixed Income Asset Classes based on a short term market outlook.

The investment universe will include, but is not limited to fixed income or debt securities issued by companies, governments, quasi-governments, government agencies or supranationals globally, interest rate futures, credit default swaps (CDS), CDS indices, foreign exchange (FX), FX spots, FX forwards, non-deliverable forwards (NDFs), options, inflation linked bonds, asset-backed securities (ABS), mortgage-backed securities (MBS), convertible bonds, UCITS, other eligible UCIs and exchange traded funds (ETFs).

The Fund may invest in investment grade, non-investment grade and unrated fixed income instruments.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in non-investment grade fixed income instruments and up to 10% of its net assets in unrated fixed income instruments. The minimum average credit rating for the Fund's (debt securities) portfolio is BB- by Standard & Poor's, Ba3 by Moody's or BB- by Fitch (or their respective equivalents).

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in perpetual bonds (including contingent convertible securities).

The Fund's investment in onshore RMB (CNY) bonds may include bonds traded in both the CIBM and PRC Stock Exchanges, made through QFI, Bond Connect, direct CIBM program, and/or any other means as may be permitted by the relevant regulations from time to time, for up to 35% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

Derivatives will be used extensively for active management to generate investment returns, hedging and EPM purposes.

The Fund may invest in money market instruments, money market funds, term deposits, bank deposits and

other eligible liquid assets for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Fund may hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in ancillary liquid assets (bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts). Under exceptionally unfavourable market conditions and if justified in the interest of the investors, the Fund may temporarily invest up to 100% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in assets referred in these two last paragraphs of this section.

With effect from 24 February 2026

The Investment Manager seeks to achieve the objective of the Fund by investing across the following fixed income asset classes: (1) government bonds, (2) currencies, (3) credit, and (4) emerging market bonds (the "Fixed Income Asset Classes"). The Fund may hold net long or net short positions in the different Fixed Income Asset Classes.

The Investment Manager will seek to invest in the most liquid segments of the Fixed Income Asset Classes, i.e. developed market government bonds and currencies. The Investment Manager will also invest across various strategies that span across different investment time horizons.

The investment approach is based on macroeconomic analysis and integrates a multi-scenario approach.

The risk analysis is fully integrated into the portfolio construction process to achieve the described risk outcome.

The Investment Manager will employ the following strategies:

- **directional strategy** – whereby the Investment Manager expresses a view on the direction of the market by taking direct exposures within each of the Fixed Income Asset Classes.
- **relative value strategy** – whereby the Investment Manager takes advantage of price differentials by simultaneously buying and selling within the following segments in the Fixed Income Asset Classes:
 - o government bonds across regions and along the curve segments
 - o currencies across currency blocks
 - o credit across countries and market sectors
 - o emerging market bonds across countries and market sectors
- **tactical management strategy** – whereby the Investment Manager adjusts the strategic longer term asset allocation of the Fixed Income Asset Classes based on a short term market outlook.

The investment universe will include, but is not limited to fixed income or debt securities issued by companies,

governments, quasi-governments, government agencies or supranationals globally, interest rate futures, credit default swaps (CDS), CDS indices, foreign exchange (FX), FX spots, FX forwards, non-deliverable forwards (NDFs), options, inflation linked bonds, asset-backed securities (ABS), mortgage-backed securities (MBS), convertible bonds, UCITS, other eligible UCIs and exchange traded funds (ETFs).

The Fund may invest in investment grade, non-investment grade and unrated fixed income instruments.

The Fund may invest up to 30% of its net assets in non-investment grade fixed income instruments and up to 10% of its net assets in unrated fixed income instruments. The minimum average credit rating for the Fund's (debt securities) portfolio is BB- by Standard & Poor's, Ba3 by Moody's or BB- by Fitch (or their respective equivalents).

The Fund may also invest (i) up to 15% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in contingent convertible securities (including perpetual contingent convertible securities) and/or (ii) up to 15% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in perpetual bonds (excluding perpetual contingent convertible securities).

The Fund's investment in onshore RMB (CNY) bonds may include bonds traded in both the CIBM and PRC Stock Exchanges, made through QFI, Bond Connect, direct CIBM program, and/or any other means as may be permitted by the relevant regulations from time to time, for up to 35% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

Derivatives will be used extensively for active management to generate investment returns, hedging and EPM purposes.

The Fund may invest in money market instruments, money market funds, term deposits, bank deposits and other eligible liquid assets for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Fund may hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in ancillary liquid assets (bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts). Under exceptionally unfavourable market conditions and if justified in the interest of the investors, the Fund may temporarily invest up to 100% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in assets referred in these two last paragraphs of this section.

Benchmark:

The Fund is actively managed with reference to the benchmark SOFR + 1% p.a., for performance comparison purposes.

The Fund is not constrained by the benchmark for portfolio construction purposes and freely selects the securities that it invests in. The benchmark will be used for assessing the Fund's performance and as the Hurdle by the relevant share classes, for calculating the performance fee.

For currency hedged Share Classes (if any), the benchmark will be hedged to the Share Class currency

Calculation of Net Asset Value per Share:

The Net Asset Value per Share of each Share Class of the Fund shall be rounded down to the nearest six decimal places.

Investment Manager:

Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd.

Fund Currency:

USD

Risk Measurement Approach:

The global exposure of the Fund is calculated using the Absolute VaR Approach.

Expected Gross Leverage:

600% (may be higher or lower but not expected to exceed 900%).

The expected gross leverage could increase from 600% to 900% when the below circumstances occur concurrently:

- the Investment Manager implements the investment strategies mentioned in the above investment policy via short-term interest rate derivatives;
- the Investment Manager is more active in implementing FX strategies; and
- a large portion of the Fund's assets are in the hedged share classes.

For more information on leverage, please refer to Appendix I, section 5, under section titled "Management and Monitoring of Global Risk Exposure".

SFDR Classification:

Article 6 fund.

The investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

APPENDIX IV – PRE-CONTRACTUAL DISCLOSURES

1. Pre-contractual disclosures

Product name: Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia
Equities

Legal entity identifier:
5493003W9EYPJ6FEIF23

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.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

No

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments</p> |
|---|---|



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Fund will invest primarily in securities with high or improving ESG characteristics, where one or more material ESG factors are considered independently in the investment analysis of the securities. These ESG factors include but are not limited to:

- Corporate Governance
- Bribery and Corruption
- Business Ethics
- Community Relations
- Data Privacy and Security
- Carbon (Own Operations; Products and Services)
- Emissions, Effluents and Waste
- ESG Integration (Financials only)
- Environmental & Social Impact of Products and Services
- Human Rights
- Human Capital
- Land Use and Biodiversity
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Product Governance
- Resource Use (including water)

The Fund uses a variety of ways to assess its environmental or social performance but does not use a reference benchmark to which it aligns the environmental or social characteristics that the Fund promotes.

● **What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The Investment Manager will measure the ESG rating exposure and the High Emitting and Tardy (“HEAT”) exposure of the Fund as follows:

- ESG rating exposure
 - The Investment Manager measures the percentage of the Fund invested in securities of issuers with favourable ESG characteristics in accordance with Investment Manager’s internal ESG ratings framework. At least 51% of the Fund’s investments in ESG-rated securities have favourable ESG characteristics.
- HEAT exposure
 - HEAT companies refer to the group of high-emitting companies with the worst performance in terms of carbon intensities relative to their respective subindustries, determined using a statistical method and based on disclosed corporate data.
 - The Investment Manager limits the Fund’s exposure to HEAT companies based on the Fund’s acceptable level of sustainability risk, as determined through both quantitative measurements and qualitative evaluations.
 - Corporate laggards who have the worst carbon emissions intensities within their respective subindustries are likely to have higher exposure to transition risk and stranded asset risk relative to their peers. The identification of HEAT companies supports the Investment Manager’s active ownership practices and portfolio considerations.

In addition, the Investment Manager monitors for news that investee companies are in breach of or at risk of breaching international norms such as the UN Global Compact which focuses on human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption. The Investment Manager will engage with the investee company after analysis and confirmation that the news of the breach is true and substantial and thereby revisit the ESG analysis and investment decision based on the results of the engagement. The Investment Manager will expect investee companies

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

to address the breach or potential breach through the implementation and communication of adequate measures.

- **What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?**

Not applicable.

- **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable.

— How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

Not applicable.

— How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

✘ Yes, _____

Principal adverse impacts

are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

The Investment Manager seeks to address adverse sustainability impacts by engaging with investee companies in the Fund. The Investment Manager refers to third-party vendors to obtain the data for principal adverse impacts (“PAIs”) and analyse the impacts. Assessed indicators include the mandatory adverse impact indicators as stated in Annex 1 to the Regulatory Technical Standards under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation.

The goal of the Investment Manager’s engagements is to request investee companies to disclose relevant information on (i) their exposure to material ESG risks and opportunities and (ii) their approach in managing these risks and opportunities. Information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be available in the annual report of the Fund from July 2023.

For example, the Investment Manager may engage investee companies on climate and carbon risk and request them to identify, manage and disclose both transition and physical risk and report against the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures guidelines. In particular, with a focus on high-

emitting subindustries where the potential for improvements is more material, the Investment Manager expects investee companies to assess their carbon footprint and set a GHG emissions reduction target. For more information on the Investment Manager's active ownership approach, please refer to <https://www.fullertonfund.com/about-fullerton/sustainability/>.

If an investee company responds constructively to the Investment Manager's request, and the Investment Manager believes that the measure implemented and disclosed by the investee company would lower the overall risk profile of the investee company, the Investment Manager will adjust the ESG rating of the investee company accordingly. As a consequence, the investee company's position in a relevant Fund's portfolio may be adjusted in accordance with the Investment Manager's portfolio construction rules.

No



The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund aims to achieve competitive risk adjusted returns on a relative basis.

The Investment Manager integrates sustainability risks and ESG issues as part of our investment process:

ESG Research and Portfolio Construction

As part of the fundamental research process, the Investment Manager's investment team assesses companies' exposure to material ESG risks and opportunities. The investment team assigns each investee company an ESG rating that reflects the degree to which these ESG risks and opportunities are managed by the investee company. To rate listed companies and sovereign instruments (such as sovereign bonds and treasuries) from an ESG perspective, the Investment Manager utilises ESG research, analysis and ratings from third-party vendors for its in-house ESG rating framework, which is continually being enhanced.

The Investment Manager implements portfolio construction rules based on the ESG ratings of companies provided by its investment analysts. These rules are designed to manage the exposure of the Fund to companies with high levels of ESG risk. The ESG ratings assigned by the Investment Manager's analysts are independently validated by another team of dedicated sustainability specialists ("Sustainability Team"). In the event of any difference in opinion, the view of the Sustainability Team prevails.

Stewardship

The Investment Manager believes that well governed, transparent companies which are able to navigate the ESG trends will be able to generate better long-term shareholder value. The Investment Manager aims to help to shape positive corporate behaviour and investment outcomes through engagement and proxy voting. The Investment Manager votes on all proxy voting for actively managed portfolios. The Investment Manager subscribes to the analyses and vote recommendations of a third-party research provider. The Investment Manager takes into consideration these recommendations and the Investment Manager exercises independent judgement (where possible) in making voting decisions, including for ESG-related shareholder proposals.

Prioritisation of engagement is based on the materiality of the issue based on our own ESG research and our portfolios' exposure to the company. The Investment Manager seeks to understand the company's current/planned course of action with regards to the issue and proactively arranges meetings with senior management to seek change if appropriate. In particular, the Investment Manager believes that climate change represents a systemic risk and the Investment Manager encourages companies to manage climate risk and to report under the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) guidelines.

If a company responds constructively to our engagement request, and the Investment Manager believes that the measure implemented and disclosed by the company would lower its overall risk profile, the Investment Manager will adjust the ESG rating of the company accordingly. As a consequence, the company's position in the portfolio may be adjusted in accordance with our portfolio construction rules.

- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The whole ESG investment process is fully integrated in the Fund's investment strategy and the portfolio construction limit rules based on the ESG rating is binding.

The Fund will invest primarily in securities with high or improving ESG characteristics, where one or more material ESG factors are considered independently in the investment analysis of the securities. These ESG factors include but are not limited to:

- Corporate Governance
- Bribery and Corruption
- Business Ethics
- Community Relations
- Data Privacy and Security
- Carbon (Own Operations; Products and Services)
- Emissions, Effluents and Waste
- ESG Integration (Financials only)
- Environmental & Social Impact of Products and Services
- Human Rights
- Human Capital
- Land Use and Biodiversity
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Product Governance
- Resource Use (including water)

● ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

No committed minimum rate.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

● ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

The Investment Manager will conduct research on all investee companies to assess the governance practice and risk exposure based on third-party assessment and in-house assessment result. The investment Manager will compare the governance practice with peers' common practice and best practice. The Investment Manager will rate all the securities in the Fund with an ESG rating using its own proprietary framework applied across its investment universe. As part of the fundamental research process, the Investment Manager will assess companies' exposure to material ESG issues. The Investment Manager will assign each investee company an ESG rating that reflects the degree to which these ESG issues are managed by the investee company.

The Investment Manager also actively engages with select companies in the portfolio with the aim to influence corporate behaviour in the management of their material ESG issues, particularly where improvements in policies, practices and disclosure are expected to enhance and protect investor value. The Investment Manager monitors for news that investee companies are in breach of or at risk of breaching international norms such as the UN Global Compact which focuses on human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption. The Investment Manager will engage with the investee company after analysis and confirmation that the news of the breach is true and substantial and thereby revisit the ESG analysis and investment decision based on the results of the engagement. The Investment Manager will expect investee companies to address the breach or potential breach through the implementation and communication of adequate measures.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation

describes the share of investments in specific assets.

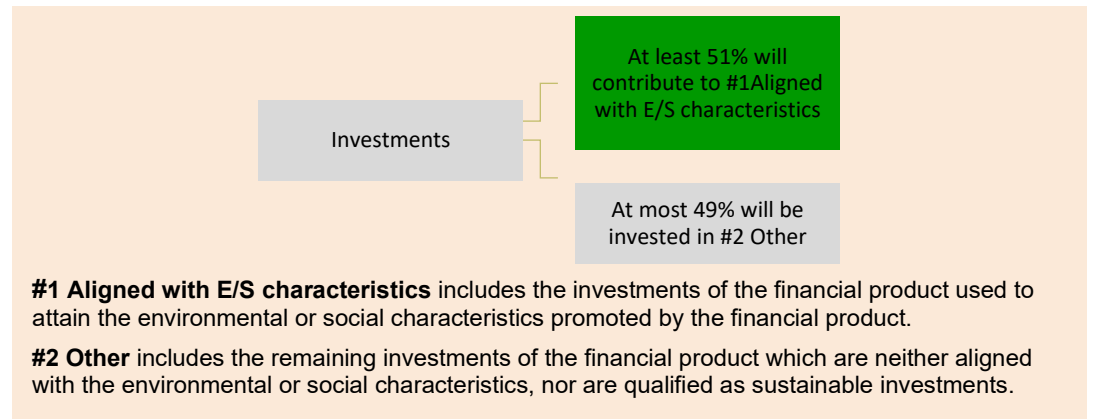
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

At least 51% of investments will contribute to the alignment with the environmental/social characteristics of the Fund in #1 where possible. There may on occasion be investments in companies with less favourable ESG characteristics which would fall within “#2 Other”.

Amongst the investments aligned with the environmental/social characteristics of the Fund, there will be no sustainable investment, therefore all such investments will fall within the category #1B Other E/S characteristics.

Ancillary liquid assets, money market instruments, money market funds, bank deposits and derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management or liquidity holding purposes are excluded in the percentages of asset allocation from the entire chart. These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations.



● How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Fund may employ financial derivative instruments for hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes but does not use them to attain the environmental or social characteristics it promotes.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.



To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.

● Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy¹?

- Yes:
- In fossil gas In nuclear energy
- No

¹Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

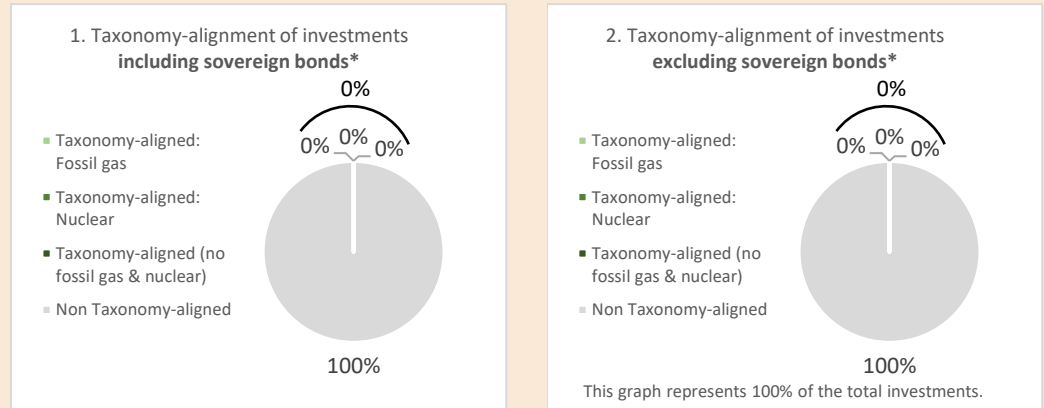
Enabling activities

directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities

are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures

● What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

Not applicable.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.



What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

All investments, including investments falling within “#2 Other”, are subject to minimum environmental and social safeguards/principles, as further detailed hereafter.

The Investment Manager monitors for news that investee companies are in breach of or at risk of breaching international norms such as the UN Global Compact which focuses on human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption. The Investment Manager will engage with the investee company after analysis and confirmation that the news of the breach is true and substantial and thereby revisit the ESG analysis and investment decision based on the results of the engagement. The Investment Manager will expect investee companies to address the breach or potential breach through the implementation and communication of adequate measures.

For avoidance of doubt, companies that engage in controversial behaviour by severely breaching the UN Global Compact, local laws and regulations are excluded.

There may on occasion be investments in companies with less favourable ESG characteristics (including HEAT companies) which would fall within “#2 Other”. These refer to investments that did not meet the ESG ratings and/or the HEAT exposures criteria as described above under “What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?”. These are investments for diversification purposes, and they undergo the same ESG assessment process on their environmental and social characteristics as described in earlier sections, but nevertheless they are aligned with UN Global Compact principles.

Ancillary liquid assets, money market instruments, money market funds, bank deposits and derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management or liquidity holding purposes are excluded

in the percentages of asset allocation from the entire chart under query “*What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?*”. These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Not applicable.

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

Not applicable.

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

Not applicable.

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://www.fullertonfund.com/literature/fullerton-lux-funds/?_sft_registered=luxembourg

2. Pre-contractual disclosures

Product name: Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia
Absolute Alpha

Legal entity identifier:
222100EMU9T7RRFH2M42

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.

The EU Taxonomy is a

classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

No

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments</p> |
|---|---|



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Fund will invest primarily in securities with high or improving ESG characteristics, where one or more material ESG factors are considered independently in the investment analysis of the securities. These ESG factors include but are not limited to:

- Corporate Governance
- Bribery and Corruption
- Business Ethics
- Community Relations
- Data Privacy and Security
- Carbon (Own Operations; Products and Services)
- Emissions, Effluents and Waste
- ESG Integration (Financials only)
- Environmental & Social Impact of Products and Services
- Human Rights
- Human Capital

Sustainability indicators

measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

- Land Use and Biodiversity
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Product Governance
- Resource Use (including water)

The Fund uses a variety of ways to assess its environmental or social performance but does not use a reference benchmark to which it aligns the environmental or social characteristics that the Fund promotes.

● ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The Investment Manager will measure the ESG rating exposure and the High Emitting and Tardy (“HEAT”) exposure of the Fund as follows:

- ESG rating exposure
 - The Investment Manager measures the percentage of the Fund invested in securities of issuers with favourable ESG characteristics in accordance with Investment Manager’s internal ESG ratings framework. At least 51% of the Fund’s investments in ESG-rated securities have favourable ESG characteristics.
- HEAT exposure
 - HEAT companies refer to the group of high-emitting companies with the worst performance in terms of carbon intensities relative to their respective subindustries, determined using a statistical method and based on disclosed corporate data.
 - The Investment Manager limits the Fund’s exposure to HEAT companies based on the Fund’s acceptable level of sustainability risk, as determined through both quantitative measurements and qualitative evaluations.
 - Corporate laggards who have the worst carbon emissions intensities within their respective subindustries are likely to have higher exposure to transition risk and stranded asset risk relative to their peers. The identification of HEAT companies supports the Investment Manager’s active ownership practices and portfolio considerations.

In addition, the Investment Manager monitors for news that investee companies are in breach of or at risk of breaching international norms such as the UN Global Compact which focuses on human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption. The Investment Manager will engage with the investee company after analysis and confirmation that the news of the breach is true and substantial and thereby revisit the ESG analysis and investment decision based on the results of the engagement. The Investment Manager will expect investee companies to address the breach or potential breach through the implementation and communication of adequate measures.

● ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

Not applicable.

● ***How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

Not applicable.

- — How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

Not applicable.

- — How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes, _____

The Investment Manager seeks to address adverse sustainability impacts by engaging with investee companies in the Fund. The Investment Manager refers to third-party vendors to obtain the data for principal adverse impacts (“PAIs”) and analyse the impacts. Assessed indicators include the mandatory adverse impact indicators as stated in Annex 1 to the Regulatory Technical Standards under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation.

The goal of the Investment Manager’s engagements is to request investee companies to disclose relevant information on (i) their exposure to material ESG risks and opportunities and (ii) their approach in managing these risks and opportunities. Information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be available in the annual report of the Fund from July 2023.

For example, the Investment Manager may engage investee companies on climate and carbon risk and request them to identify, manage and disclose both transition and physical risk and report against the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures guidelines. In particular, with a focus on high-emitting subindustries where the potential for improvements is more material, the Investment Manager expects investee companies to assess their carbon footprint and set a GHG emissions reduction target. For more information on the Investment Manager’s active ownership approach, please refer to <https://www.fullertonfund.com/about-fullerton/sustainability/>.

If an investee company responds constructively to the Investment Manager’s request, and the Investment Manager believes that the measure implemented and disclosed by the investee company would lower the overall risk profile of the investee company, the Investment Manager will adjust the ESG rating of the investee company accordingly. As a consequence, the investee company’s position in a relevant Fund’s portfolio may be adjusted in accordance with the Investment Manager’s portfolio construction rules.

No

Principal adverse impacts

are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.



The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund aims to generate long term positive returns, which includes both capital appreciation and income.

The Investment Manager integrates sustainability risks and ESG issues as part of our investment process:

ESG Research and Portfolio Construction

As part of the fundamental research process, the Investment Manager's investment team assesses companies' exposure to material ESG risks and opportunities. The investment team assigns each investee company an ESG rating that reflects the degree to which these ESG risks and opportunities are managed by the investee company. To rate listed companies and sovereign instruments (such as sovereign bonds and treasuries) from an ESG perspective, the Investment Manager utilises ESG research, analysis and ratings from third-party vendors for its in-house ESG rating framework, which is continually being enhanced.

The Investment Manager implements portfolio construction rules based on the ESG ratings of companies provided by its investment analysts. These rules are designed to manage the exposure of the Fund to companies with high levels of ESG risk. The ESG ratings assigned by the Investment Manager's analysts are independently validated by another team of dedicated sustainability specialists ("Sustainability Team"). In the event of any difference in opinion, the view of the Sustainability Team prevails.

Stewardship

The Investment Manager believes that well governed, transparent companies which are able to navigate the ESG trends will be able to generate better long-term shareholder value. The Investment Manager aims to help to shape positive corporate behaviour and investment outcomes through engagement and proxy voting. The Investment Manager votes on all proxy voting for actively managed portfolios. The Investment Manager subscribes to the analyses and vote recommendations of a third-party research provider. The Investment Manager takes into consideration these recommendations and the Investment Manager exercises independent judgement (where possible) in making voting decisions, including for ESG-related shareholder proposals.

Prioritisation of engagement is based on the materiality of the issue based on our own ESG research and our portfolios' exposure to the company. The Investment Manager seeks to understand the company's current/planned course of action with regards to the issue and proactively arranges meetings with senior management to seek change if appropriate. In particular, the Investment Manager believes that climate change represents a systemic risk and the Investment Manager encourages companies to manage climate risk and to report under the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) guidelines.

If a company responds constructively to our engagement request, and the Investment Manager believes that the measure implemented and disclosed by the company would lower its overall risk profile, the Investment Manager will adjust the ESG rating of the company accordingly. As a consequence, the company's position in the portfolio may be adjusted in accordance with our portfolio construction rules.

● ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The whole ESG investment process is fully integrated in the Fund's investment strategy and the portfolio construction limit rules based on the ESG rating is binding.

The Fund will invest primarily in securities with high or improving ESG characteristics, where one or more material ESG factors are considered independently in the investment analysis of the securities. These ESG factors include but are not limited to:

- Corporate Governance
- Bribery and Corruption
- Business Ethics
- Community Relations
- Data Privacy and Security
- Carbon (Own Operations; Products and Services)
- Emissions, Effluents and Waste
- ESG Integration (Financials only)
- Environmental & Social Impact of Products and Services

- Human Rights
- Human Capital
- Land Use and Biodiversity
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Product Governance
- Resource Use (including water)

● ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

No committed minimum rate.

● ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

The Investment Manager will conduct research on all investee companies to assess the governance practice and risk exposure based on third-party assessment and in-house assessment result. The investment Manager will compare the governance practice with peers' common practice and best practice. The Investment Manager will rate all the securities in the Fund with an ESG rating using its own proprietary framework applied across its investment universe. As part of the fundamental research process, the Investment Manager will assess companies' exposure to material ESG issues. The Investment Manager will assign each investee company an ESG rating that reflects the degree to which these ESG issues are managed by the investee company.

The Investment Manager also actively engages with select companies in the portfolio with the aim to influence corporate behaviour in the management of their material ESG issues, particularly where improvements in policies, practices and disclosure are expected to enhance and protect investor value. The Investment Manager monitors for news that investee companies are in breach of or at risk of breaching international norms such as the UN Global Compact which focuses on human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption. The Investment Manager will engage with the investee company after analysis and confirmation that the news of the breach is true and substantial and thereby revisit the ESG analysis and investment decision based on the results of the engagement. The Investment Manager will expect investee companies to address the breach or potential breach through the implementation and communication of adequate measures.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 51% of investments will contribute to the alignment with the environmental/social characteristics of the Fund in #1 where possible. There may on occasion be investments in companies with less favourable ESG characteristics which would fall within “#2 Other”.

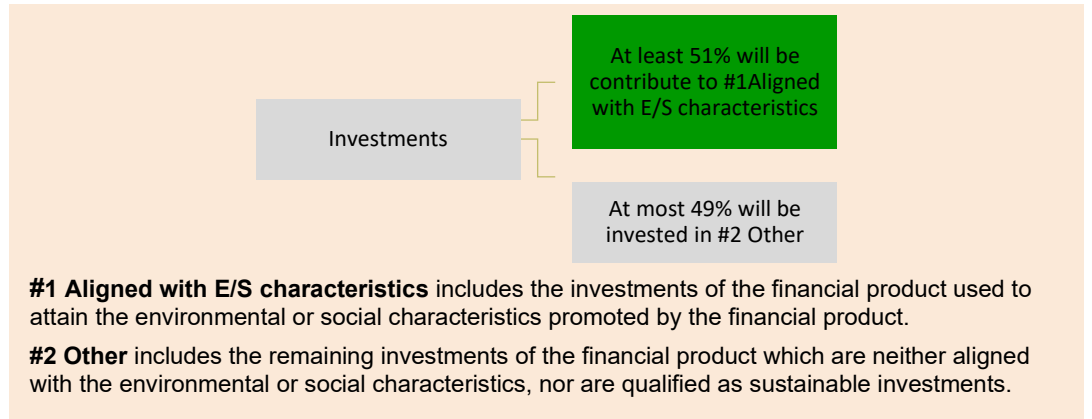
Amongst the investments aligned with the environmental/social characteristics of the Fund, there will be no sustainable investment, therefore all such investments will fall within the category #1B Other E/S characteristics.

Ancillary liquid assets, money market instruments, money market funds, bank deposits and derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management or liquidity holding purposes are excluded in the percentages of asset allocation from the entire chart. These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



● **How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

The Fund may employ financial derivative instruments for hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes but does not use them to attain the environmental or social characteristics it promotes.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.



To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.

● **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy²?**

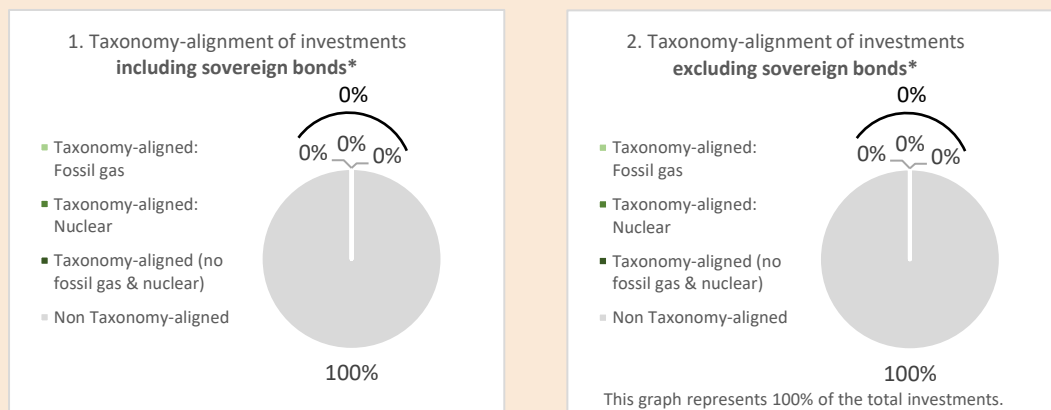
- Yes:
- In fossil gas In nuclear energy
- No

² Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

Not applicable.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.



What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

All investments, including investments falling within “#2 Other”, are subject to minimum environmental and social safeguards/principles, as further detailed hereafter.

The Investment Manager monitors for news that investee companies are in breach of or at risk of breaching international norms such as the UN Global Compact which focuses on human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption. The Investment Manager will engage with the investee company after analysis and confirmation that the news of the breach is true and substantial and thereby revisit the ESG analysis and investment decision based on the results of the engagement. The Investment Manager will expect investee companies to address the breach or potential breach through the implementation and communication of adequate measures.

For avoidance of doubt, companies that engage in controversial behaviour by severely breaching the UN Global Compact, local laws and regulations are excluded.

There may on occasion be investments in companies with less favourable ESG characteristics (including HEAT companies) which would fall within “#2 Other”. These refer to investments that did not meet the ESG ratings and/or the HEAT exposures criteria as described above under “What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?”. These are investments for diversification purposes, and they undergo the same ESG assessment process on their environmental and social characteristics as described in earlier sections, but nevertheless they are aligned with UN Global Compact principles.

Ancillary liquid assets, money market instruments, money market funds, bank deposits and derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management or liquidity holding purposes are excluded

in the percentages of asset allocation from the entire chart under query “*What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?*”. These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Not applicable.

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

Not applicable.

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

Not applicable.

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://www.fullertonfund.com/literature/fullerton-lux-funds/?_sft_registered=luxembourg

3. Pre-contractual disclosures

Product name: Fullerton Lux Funds – Asia ESG Evolution (to be renamed as “Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Focus Equities” from 2 March 2026)

Legal entity identifier: 5493002EY2Q55O8WK797

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.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

No

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%

in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%

It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with a social objective

It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Fund will invest primarily in securities with high or improving ESG characteristics, where one or more material ESG factors are considered independently in the investment analysis of the securities. These ESG factors include but are not limited to:

- Corporate Governance
- Bribery and Corruption
- Business Ethics
- Community Relations
- Data Privacy and Security
- Carbon (Own Operations; Products and Services)
- Emissions, Effluents and Waste
- ESG Integration (Financials only)
- Environmental & Social Impact of Products and Services
- Human Rights

- Human Capital
- Land Use and Biodiversity
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Product Governance
- Resource Use (including water)

The Fund applies the exclusion criteria of the EU Climate Transition Benchmark as defined in Article 12(1)(a)-(c) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818. In addition, the Fund will not invest in companies with significant direct exposure to thermal coal extraction and gambling operators.³

The Fund uses a variety of ways to assess its environmental or social performance but does not use a reference benchmark to which it aligns the environmental or social characteristics that the Fund promotes.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The Investment Manager will measure the ESG rating exposure and the High Emitting and Tardy ("HEAT") exposure of the Fund as follows:

- ESG rating exposure
 - The Investment Manager measures the percentage of the Fund invested in securities of issuers with favourable ESG characteristics in accordance with Investment Manager's internal ESG ratings framework. At least 80% of the Fund's investments in ESG-rated securities have favourable ESG characteristics.⁴
- HEAT exposure
 - HEAT companies refer to the group of high-emitting companies with the worst performance in terms of carbon intensities relative to their respective subindustries, determined using a statistical method and based on disclosed corporate data.
 - The Investment Manager limits the Fund's exposure to HEAT companies based on the Fund's acceptable level of sustainability risk, as determined through both quantitative measurements and qualitative evaluations.
 - Corporate laggards who have the worst carbon emissions intensities within their respective subindustries are likely to have higher exposure to transition risk and stranded asset risk relative to their peers. The identification of HEAT companies supports the Investment Manager's active ownership practices and portfolio considerations.

In addition, the Investment Manager monitors for news that investee companies are in breach of or at risk of breaching international norms such as the UN Global Compact which focuses on human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption. The Investment Manager will engage with the investee company after analysis and confirmation that the news of the breach is true and substantial and thereby revisit the ESG analysis and investment decision based on the results of the engagement. The Investment Manager will expect investee companies to address the breach or potential breach through the implementation and communication of adequate measures.

● ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

Not applicable.

³ With effect from 2 March 2026, this paragraph will be removed.

⁴ With effect from 2 March 2026, at least 51% of the Fund's investments in ESG-rated securities will have favourable ESG characteristics.

● **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable.

— How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

Not applicable.

— How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes, _____

The Investment Manager seeks to address adverse sustainability impacts by engaging with investee companies in the Fund. The Investment Manager refers to third-party vendors to obtain the data for principal adverse impacts (“PAIs”) and analyse the impacts. Assessed indicators include the mandatory adverse impact indicators as stated in Annex 1 to the Regulatory Technical Standards under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation.

The goal of the Investment Manager’s engagements is to request investee companies to disclose relevant information on (i) their exposure to material ESG risks and opportunities and (ii) their approach in managing these risks and opportunities. Information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be available in the annual report of the Fund from July 2023.

For example, the Investment Manager may engage investee companies on climate and carbon risk and request them to identify, manage and disclose both transition and physical risk and report against the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures guidelines. In particular, with a focus on high-emitting subindustries where the potential for improvements is more material, the Investment Manager expects investee companies to assess their carbon footprint and set a GHG emissions reduction target. For more information on the Investment Manager’s active ownership approach, please refer to <https://www.fullertonfund.com/about-fullerton/sustainability/>.

If an investee company responds constructively to the Investment Manager’s request, and the Investment Manager believes that the measure implemented and disclosed by the investee company would lower the overall risk profile of the investee company, the Investment Manager will adjust the ESG rating of the investee company accordingly. As a consequence, the investee company’s position in a relevant Fund’s portfolio may be adjusted in accordance with the Investment Manager’s portfolio construction rules.

No

Principal adverse impacts

are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.



The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund aims to generate long term positive returns by investing primarily in Asia equities and Asia related equities of companies that contribute to environmental or social objectives, and which the Investment Manager deems to be sustainable investments.

The Investment Manager integrates sustainability risks and ESG issues as part of our investment process:

ESG Research and Portfolio Construction

As part of the fundamental research process, the Investment Manager's investment team assesses companies' exposure to material ESG risks and opportunities. The investment team assigns each investee company an ESG rating that reflects the degree to which these ESG risks and opportunities are managed by the investee company. To rate listed companies and sovereign instruments (such as sovereign bonds and treasuries) from an ESG perspective, the Investment Manager utilises ESG research, analysis and ratings from third-party vendors for its in-house ESG rating framework, which is continually being enhanced.

The Investment Manager implements portfolio construction rules based on the ESG ratings of companies provided by its investment analysts. These rules are designed to manage the exposure of the Fund to companies with high levels of ESG risk. The ESG ratings assigned by the Investment Manager's analysts are independently validated by another team of dedicated sustainability specialists ("Sustainability Team"). In the event of any difference in opinion, the view of the Sustainability Team prevails.

Stewardship

The Investment Manager believes that well governed, transparent companies which are able to navigate the ESG trends will be able to generate better long-term shareholder value. The Investment Manager aims to help to shape positive corporate behaviour and investment outcomes through engagement and proxy voting. The Investment Manager votes on all proxy voting for actively managed portfolios. The Investment Manager subscribes to the analyses and vote recommendations of a third-party research provider. The Investment Manager takes into consideration these recommendations and the Investment Manager exercises independent judgement (where possible) in making voting decisions, including for ESG-related shareholder proposals.

Prioritisation of engagement is based on the materiality of the issue based on our own ESG research and our portfolios' exposure to the company. The Investment Manager seeks to understand the company's current/planned course of action with regards to the issue and proactively arranges meetings with senior management to seek change if appropriate. In particular, the Investment Manager believes that climate change represents a systemic risk and the Investment Manager encourages companies to manage climate risk and to report under the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) guidelines.

If a company responds constructively to our engagement request, and the Investment Manager believes that the measure implemented and disclosed by the company would lower its overall risk profile, the Investment Manager will adjust the ESG rating of the company accordingly. As a consequence, the company's position in the portfolio may be adjusted in accordance with our portfolio construction rules.

● ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The whole ESG investment process is fully integrated in the Fund's investment strategy and the portfolio construction limit rules based on the ESG rating is binding.

The Fund will invest primarily in securities with high or improving ESG characteristics, where one or more material ESG factors are considered independently in the investment analysis of the securities. These ESG factors include but are not limited to:

- Corporate Governance
- Bribery and Corruption
- Business Ethics
- Community Relations
- Data Privacy and Security
- Carbon (Own Operations; Products and Services)
- Emissions, Effluents and Waste
- ESG Integration (Financials only)

- Environmental & Social Impact of Products and Services
- Human Rights
- Human Capital
- Land Use and Biodiversity
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Product Governance
- Resource Use (including water)

The Fund applies the exclusion criteria of the EU Climate Transition Benchmark as defined in Article 12(1)(a)-(c) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818. In addition, the Fund will not invest in companies with significant direct exposure to thermal coal extraction and gambling operators.⁵

● ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

No committed minimum rate.

● ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

The Investment Manager will conduct research on all investee companies to assess the governance practice and risk exposure based on third-party assessment and in-house assessment result. The investment Manager will compare the governance practice with peers' common practice and best practice. The Investment Manager will rate all the securities in the Fund with an ESG rating using its own proprietary framework applied across its investment universe. As part of the fundamental research process, the Investment Manager will assess companies' exposure to material ESG issues. The Investment Manager will assign each investee company an ESG rating that reflects the degree to which these ESG issues are managed by the investee company.

The Investment Manager also actively engages with select companies in the portfolio with the aim to influence corporate behaviour in the management of their material ESG issues, particularly where improvements in policies, practices and disclosure are expected to enhance and protect investor value. The Investment Manager monitors for news that investee companies are in breach of or at risk of breaching international norms such as the UN Global Compact which focuses on human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption. The Investment Manager will engage with the investee company after analysis and confirmation that the news of the breach is true and substantial and thereby revisit the ESG analysis and investment decision based on the results of the engagement. The Investment Manager will expect investee companies to address the breach or potential breach through the implementation and communication of adequate measures.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

⁵ With effect from 2 March 2026, this paragraph will be removed.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation

describes the share of investments in specific assets.

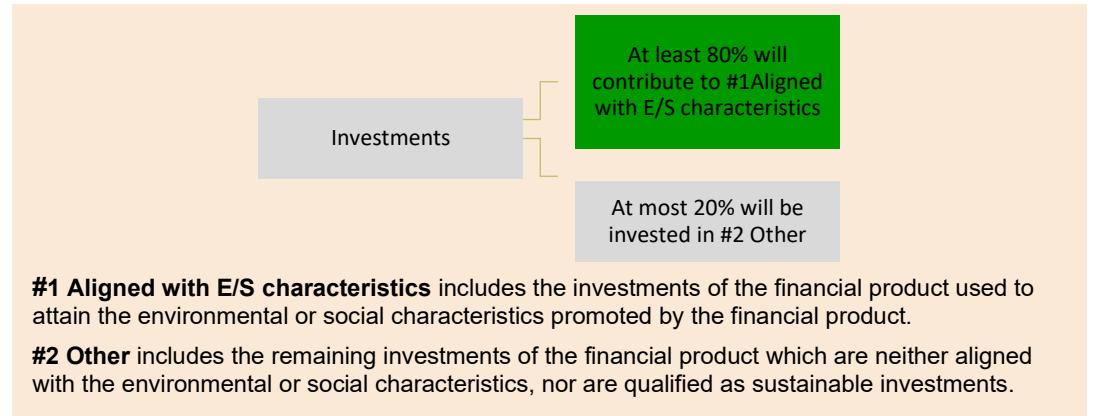
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

At least 80% of investments will contribute to the alignment with the environmental/social characteristics of the Fund in #1 where possible.⁶ There may on occasion be investments in companies with less favourable ESG characteristics which would fall within “#2 Other”.

Amongst the investments aligned with the environmental/social characteristics of the Fund, there will be no sustainable investment, therefore all such investments will fall within the category #1B Other E/S characteristics.

Ancillary liquid assets, money market instruments, money market funds, bank deposits and derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management or liquidity holding purposes are excluded in the percentages of asset allocation from the entire chart. These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations.



● How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Fund may employ financial derivative instruments for hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes but does not use them to attain the environmental or social characteristics it promotes.



To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.

● Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy⁷?

- Yes:
- In fossil gas In nuclear energy
- No

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

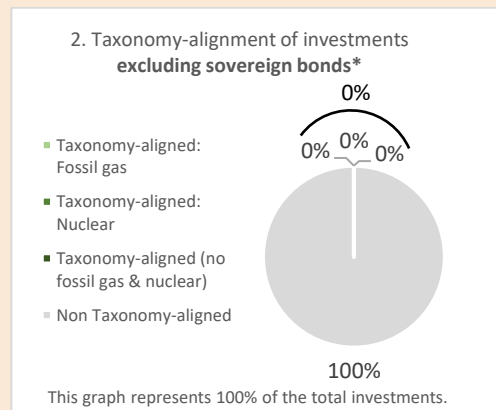
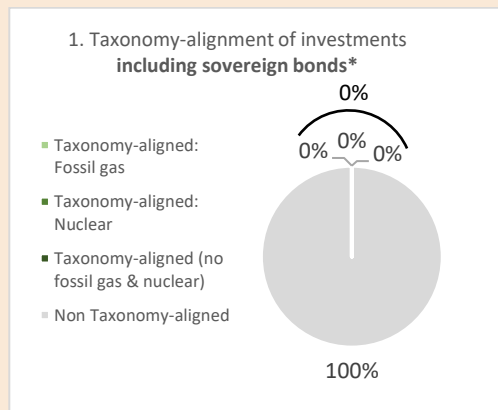
⁶ With effect from 2 March 2026, at least 51% of investments will contribute to the alignment with the environmental/social characteristics of the Fund in #1 where possible. The boxes shown in the graph above should read as follows “At least 51% will contribute to #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics” and “At most 49% will be invested in #2 Other”.

⁷ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures

● **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?**

Not applicable.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not align with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.



What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

All investments, including investments falling within “#2 Other”, are subject to minimum environmental and social safeguards/principles, as further detailed hereafter.

The Investment Manager monitors for news that investee companies are in breach of or at risk of breaching international norms such as the UN Global Compact which focuses on human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption. The Investment Manager will engage with the investee company after analysis and confirmation that the news of the breach is true and substantial and thereby revisit the ESG analysis and investment decision based on the results of the engagement. The Investment Manager will expect investee companies to address the breach or potential breach through the implementation and communication of adequate measures.

For avoidance of doubt, companies that engage in controversial behaviour by severely breaching the UN Global Compact, local laws and regulations are excluded.

There may on occasion be investments in companies with less favourable ESG characteristics (including HEAT companies) which would fall within “#2 Other”. These refer to investments that did not meet the ESG ratings and/or the HEAT exposures criteria as described above under “What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?”. These are investments for diversification purposes, and they undergo the same ESG assessment process on their environmental and social characteristics as described in earlier sections, but nevertheless they are aligned with UN Global Compact principles.

Ancillary liquid assets, money market instruments, money market funds, bank deposits and derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management or liquidity holding purposes are excluded in the percentages of asset allocation from the entire chart under query “What is the asset

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

allocation planned for this financial product?". These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Not applicable.

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

Not applicable.

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

Not applicable.

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

Not applicable.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://www.fullertonfund.com/literature/fullerton-lux-funds/?_sft_registered=luxembourg

4. Pre-contractual disclosures

Product name: Fullerton Lux Funds – Global Absolute Alpha

Legal entity identifier: 222100KB33ZRS2VUY35

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.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes
 No

<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy 	<input type="checkbox"/> It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective
<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Fund will invest primarily in securities with high or improving ESG characteristics, where one or more material ESG factors are considered independently in the investment analysis of the securities. These ESG factors include but are not limited to:

- Corporate Governance
- Bribery and Corruption
- Business Ethics
- Community Relations
- Data Privacy and Security
- Carbon (Own Operations; Products and Services)
- Emissions, Effluents and Waste
- ESG Integration (Financials only)

Sustainability indicators

measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

- Environmental & Social Impact of Products and Services
- Human Rights
- Human Capital
- Land Use and Biodiversity
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Product Governance
- Resource Use (including water)

The Fund uses a variety of ways to assess its environmental or social performance but does not use a reference benchmark to which it aligns the environmental or social characteristics that the Fund promotes.

● **What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The Investment Manager will measure the ESG rating exposure and the High Emitting and Tardy (“HEAT“) exposure of the Fund as follows:

- ESG rating exposure
 - The Investment Manager measures the percentage of the Fund invested in securities of issuers with favourable ESG characteristics in accordance with Investment Manager’s internal ESG ratings framework. At least 51% of the Fund’s investments in ESG-rated securities have favourable ESG characteristics.
- HEAT exposure
 - HEAT companies refer to the group of high-emitting companies with the worst performance in terms of carbon intensities relative to their respective subindustries, determined using a statistical method and based on disclosed corporate data.
 - The Investment Manager limits the Fund’s exposure to HEAT companies based on the Fund’s acceptable level of sustainability risk, as determined through both quantitative measurements and qualitative evaluations.
 - Corporate laggards who have the worst carbon emissions intensities within their respective subindustries are likely to have higher exposure to transition risk and stranded asset risk relative to their peers. The identification of HEAT companies supports the Investment Manager’s active ownership practices and portfolio considerations.

In addition, the Investment Manager monitors for news that investee companies are in breach of or at risk of breaching international norms such as the UN Global Compact which focuses on human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption. The Investment Manager will engage with the investee company after analysis and confirmation that the news of the breach is true and substantial and thereby revisit the ESG analysis and investment decision based on the results of the engagement. The Investment Manager will expect investee companies to address the breach or potential breach through the implementation and communication of adequate measures.

● **What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?**

Not applicable.

● **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable.

— How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

Not applicable.

— How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

✘ Yes, _____

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

The Investment Manager seeks to address adverse sustainability impacts by engaging with investee companies in the Fund. The Investment Manager refers to third-party vendors to obtain the data for principal adverse impacts (“PAIs”) and analyse the impacts. Assessed indicators include the mandatory adverse impact indicators as stated in Annex 1 to the Regulatory Technical Standards under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation.

The goal of the Investment Manager’s engagements is to request investee companies to disclose relevant information on (i) their exposure to material ESG risks and opportunities and (ii) their approach in managing these risks and opportunities. Information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be available in the annual report of the Fund from July 2023.

For example, the Investment Manager may engage investee companies on climate and carbon risk and request them to identify, manage and disclose both transition and physical risk and report against the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures guidelines. In particular, with a focus on high-emitting subindustries where the potential for improvements is more material, the Investment Manager expects investee companies to assess their carbon footprint and set a GHG emissions reduction target. For more information on the Investment Manager’s active ownership approach, please refer to <https://www.fullertonfund.com/about-fullerton/sustainability/>.

If an investee company responds constructively to the Investment Manager’s request, and the Investment Manager believes that the measure implemented and disclosed by the investee company would lower the overall risk profile of the investee company, the Investment Manager will adjust the ESG rating of the investee company accordingly. As a consequence, the investee company’s position in a relevant Fund’s portfolio may be adjusted in accordance with the Investment Manager’s portfolio construction rules.

No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Fund aims to generate long term positive returns, which includes both capital appreciation and income.

The Investment Manager integrates sustainability risks and ESG issues as part of our investment process:

ESG Research and Portfolio Construction

As part of the fundamental research process, the Investment Manager's investment team assesses companies' exposure to material ESG risks and opportunities. The investment team assigns each investee company an ESG rating that reflects the degree to which these ESG risks and opportunities are managed by the investee company. To rate listed companies and sovereign instruments (such as sovereign bonds and treasuries) from an ESG perspective, the Investment Manager utilises ESG research, analysis and ratings from third-party vendors for its in-house ESG rating framework, which is continually being enhanced.

The Investment Manager implements portfolio construction rules based on the ESG ratings of companies provided by its investment analysts. These rules are designed to manage the exposure of the Fund to companies with high levels of ESG risk. The ESG ratings assigned by the Investment Manager's analysts are independently validated by another team of dedicated sustainability specialists ("Sustainability Team"). In the event of any difference in opinion, the view of the Sustainability Team prevails.

Stewardship

The Investment Manager believes that well governed, transparent companies which are able to navigate the ESG trends will be able to generate better long-term shareholder value. The Investment Manager aims to help to shape positive corporate behaviour and investment outcomes through engagement and proxy voting. The Investment Manager votes on all proxy voting for actively managed portfolios. The Investment Manager subscribes to the analyses and vote recommendations of a third-party research provider. The Investment Manager takes into consideration these recommendations and the Investment Manager exercises independent judgement (where possible) in making voting decisions, including for ESG-related shareholder proposals.

Prioritisation of engagement is based on the materiality of the issue based on our own ESG research and our portfolios' exposure to the company. The Investment Manager seeks to understand the company's current/planned course of action with regards to the issue and proactively arranges meetings with senior management to seek change if appropriate. In particular, the Investment Manager believes that climate change represents a systemic risk and the Investment Manager encourages companies to manage climate risk and to report under the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) guidelines.

If a company responds constructively to our engagement request, and the Investment Manager believes that the measure implemented and disclosed by the company would lower its overall risk profile, the Investment Manager will adjust the ESG rating of the company accordingly. As a consequence, the company's position in the portfolio may be adjusted in accordance with our portfolio construction rules.

● ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The whole ESG investment process is fully integrated in the Fund's investment strategy and the portfolio construction limit rules based on the ESG rating is binding.

The Fund will invest primarily in securities with high or improving ESG characteristics, where one or more material ESG factors are considered independently in the investment analysis of the securities. These ESG factors include but are not limited to:

- Corporate Governance
- Bribery and Corruption
- Business Ethics
- Community Relations
- Data Privacy and Security

- Carbon (Own Operations; Products and Services)
- Emissions, Effluents and Waste
- ESG Integration (Financials only)
- Environmental & Social Impact of Products and Services
- Human Rights
- Human Capital
- Land Use and Biodiversity
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Product Governance
- Resource Use (including water)

● ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

No committed minimum rate.

● ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

The Investment Manager will conduct research on all investee companies to assess the governance practice and risk exposure based on third-party assessment and in-house assessment result. The investment Manager will compare the governance practice with peers' common practice and best practice. The Investment Manager will rate all the securities in the Fund with an ESG rating using its own proprietary framework applied across its investment universe. As part of the fundamental research process, the Investment Manager will assess companies' exposure to material ESG issues. The Investment Manager will assign each investee company an ESG rating that reflects the degree to which these ESG issues are managed by the investee company.

The Investment Manager also actively engages with select companies in the portfolio with the aim to influence corporate behaviour in the management of their material ESG issues, particularly where improvements in policies, practices and disclosure are expected to enhance and protect investor value. The Investment Manager monitors for news that investee companies are in breach of or at risk of breaching international norms such as the UN Global Compact which focuses on human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption. The Investment Manager will engage with the investee company after analysis and confirmation that the news of the breach is true and substantial and thereby revisit the ESG analysis and investment decision based on the results of the engagement. The Investment Manager will expect investee companies to address the breach or potential breach through the implementation and communication of adequate measures.

Good governance

practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 51% of investments will contribute to the alignment with the environmental/social characteristics of the Fund in #1 where possible. There may on occasion be investments in companies with less favourable ESG characteristics which would fall within "#2 Other".

Amongst the investments aligned with the environmental/social characteristics of the Fund, there will be no sustainable investment, therefore all such investments will fall within the category #1B Other E/S characteristics.

Ancillary liquid assets, money market instruments, money market funds, bank deposits and derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management or liquidity holding purposes are excluded in the percentages of asset allocation from the entire chart. These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations.

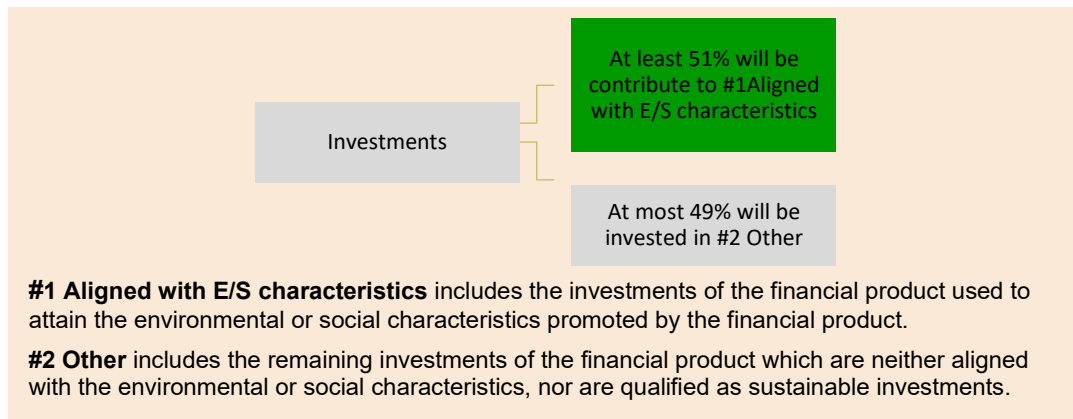
Asset allocation

describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.



● **How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

The Fund may employ financial derivative instruments for hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes but does not use them to attain the environmental or social characteristics it promotes.



To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.

● **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy¹?**

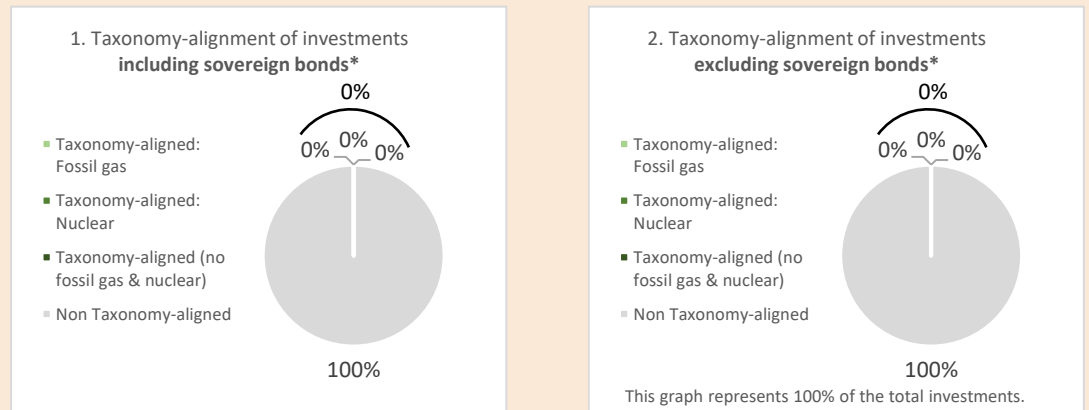
- Yes:
- In fossil gas In nuclear energy
- No

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.



What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

All investments, including investments falling within “#2 Other”, are subject to minimum environmental and social safeguards/principles, as further detailed hereafter.

The Investment Manager monitors for news that investee companies are in breach of or at risk of breaching international norms such as the UN Global Compact which focuses on human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption. The Investment Manager will engage with the investee company after analysis and confirmation that the news of the breach is true and substantial and thereby revisit the ESG analysis and investment decision based on the results of the engagement. The Investment Manager will expect investee companies to address the breach or potential breach through the implementation and communication of adequate measures.

For avoidance of doubt, companies that engage in controversial behaviour by severely breaching the UN Global Compact, local laws and regulations are excluded.

There may on occasion be investments in companies with less favourable ESG characteristics (including HEAT companies) which would fall within “#2 Other”. These refer to investments that did not meet the ESG ratings and/or the HEAT exposures criteria as described above under “What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?”. These are investments for diversification purposes, and they undergo the same ESG assessment process on their environmental and social characteristics as described in earlier sections, but nevertheless they are aligned with UN Global Compact principles.

Ancillary liquid assets, money market instruments, money market funds, bank deposits and derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management or liquidity holding purposes are excluded in the percentages of asset allocation from the entire chart under query “*What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?*”. These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Not applicable.

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

Not applicable.

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

Not applicable.

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

Not applicable.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://www.fullertonfund.com/literature/fullerton-lux-funds/?_sft_registered=luxembourg

5. Pre-contractual disclosures

Product name: Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian
Currency Bonds

Legal entity identifier:
5493003UNQ1AIJDN6453

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.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

No

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: ___%

in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: ___%

It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with a social objective

It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Fund will invest primarily in securities with high or improving ESG characteristics, where one or more material ESG factors are considered independently in the investment analysis of the securities. These ESG factors for sovereign bonds include but are not limited to:

- Carbon emission
- Natural resource depletion
- GINI, Access to Internet, Mortality rate
- Government Effectiveness
- Ease of Doing Business
- Rule of Law

These ESG factors for corporate bonds include but not are limited to:

- Corporate Governance
- Bribery and Corruption

- Business Ethics
- Community Relations
- Data Privacy and Security
- Carbon (Own Operations; Products and Services)
- Emissions, Effluents and Waste
- ESG Integration (Financials only)
- Environmental & Social Impact of Products and Services
- Human Rights
- Human Capital
- Land Use and Biodiversity
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Product Governance
- Resource Use (including water)

The Fund uses a variety of ways to assess its environmental or social performance but does not use a reference benchmark to which it aligns the environmental or social characteristics that the Fund promotes.

● ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The Investment Manager will measure the ESG rating exposure and the High Emitting and Tardy ("HEAT") exposure of the Fund as follows:

- ESG rating exposure
 - The Investment Manager measures the percentage of the Fund invested in securities of issuers with favourable ESG characteristics in accordance with Investment Manager's internal ESG ratings framework. At least 51% of the Fund's investments in ESG-rated securities have favourable ESG characteristics.
- HEAT exposure
 - HEAT companies refer to the group of high-emitting companies with the worst performance in terms of carbon intensities relative to their respective subindustries, determined using a statistical method and based on disclosed corporate data.
 - The Investment Manager limits the Fund's exposure to HEAT companies based on the Fund's acceptable level of sustainability risk, as determined through both quantitative measurements and qualitative evaluations.
 - Corporate laggards who have the worst carbon emissions intensities within their respective subindustries are likely to have higher exposure to transition risk and stranded asset risk relative to their peers. The identification of HEAT companies supports the Investment Manager's active ownership practices and portfolio considerations.

In addition, the Investment Manager monitors for news that investee companies are in breach of or at risk of breaching international norms such as the UN Global Compact which focuses on human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption. The Investment Manager will engage with the investee company after analysis and confirmation that the news of the breach is true and substantial and thereby revisit the ESG analysis and investment decision based on the results of the engagement. The Investment Manager will expect investee companies to address the breach or potential breach through the implementation and communication of adequate measures.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

- **What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?**

Not applicable.

- **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable.

- *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

Not applicable.

- *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes, _____

Principal adverse impacts

are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

The Investment Manager seeks to address adverse sustainability impacts by engaging with investee companies in the Fund. The Investment Manager refers to third-party vendors to obtain the data for principal adverse impacts (“PAIs”) and analyse the impacts. Assessed indicators include the mandatory adverse impact indicators as stated in Annex 1 to the Regulatory Technical Standards under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation.

For sovereigns and supranationals, GHG intensity and investee countries subject to social violations are evaluated.

The goal of the Investment Manager’s engagements is to request investee companies to disclose relevant information on (i) their exposure to material ESG risks and opportunities and (ii) their approach in managing these risks and opportunities. Information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be available in the annual report of the Fund from July 2023.

For example, the Investment Manager may engage investee companies on climate and carbon risk and request them to identify, manage and disclose both transition and physical risk and report against the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures guidelines. In particular, with a focus on high-emitting subindustries where the potential for improvements is more material, the Investment Manager expects investee companies to assess their carbon footprint and set a GHG emissions reduction target.

For more information on the Investment Manager's active ownership approach, please refer to <https://www.fullertonfund.com/about-fullerton/sustainability/>.

If an investee company responds constructively to the Investment Manager's request, and the Investment Manager believes that the measure implemented and disclosed by the investee company would lower the overall risk profile of the investee company, the Investment Manager will adjust the ESG rating of the investee company accordingly. As a consequence, the investee company's position in a relevant Fund's portfolio may be adjusted in accordance with the Investment Manager's portfolio construction rules.

For sovereigns and supranationals, the Investment Manager will review the progress and significant issues of the relevant countries and update their risk profile on at least an annual basis.

No



The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund aims to generate long term capital appreciation for investors.

The Investment Manager integrates sustainability risks and ESG issues as part of our investment process:

ESG Research and Portfolio Construction

As part of the fundamental research process, the Investment Manager's investment team assesses companies' exposure to material ESG risks and opportunities. The investment team assigns each investee company an ESG rating that reflects the degree to which these ESG risks and opportunities are managed by the investee company. To rate listed companies and sovereign instruments (such as sovereign bonds and treasuries) from an ESG perspective, the Investment Manager utilises ESG research, analysis and ratings from third-party vendors for its in-house ESG rating framework, which is continually being enhanced.

The Investment Manager implements portfolio construction rules based on the ESG ratings of corporate bonds and sovereign instruments provided by its investment analysts. These rules are designed to manage the exposure of the Fund to corporate bonds and sovereign instruments with high levels of ESG risk. The ESG ratings assigned by the Investment Manager's analysts are independently validated by another team of dedicated sustainability specialists ("Sustainability Team"). In the event of any difference in opinion, the view of the Sustainability Team prevails.

Stewardship

The Investment Manager believes that well governed, transparent companies which are able to navigate the ESG trends will be able to generate better long-term bondholder value. The Investment Manager aims to help to shape positive corporate behaviour and investment outcomes through engagement and proxy voting (where applicable). The Investment Manager votes on all proxy voting for actively managed portfolios. The Investment Manager subscribes to the analyses and vote recommendations of a third-party research provider. The Investment Manager takes into consideration these recommendations and the Investment Manager exercises independent judgement (where possible) in making voting decisions, including for ESG-related bondholder proposals.

Prioritisation of engagement is based on the materiality of the issue based on our own ESG research and our portfolios' exposure to the company. The Investment Manager seeks to understand the company's current/planned course of action with regards to the issue and proactively arranges meetings with senior management to seek change if appropriate. In particular, the Investment Manager believes that climate change represents a systemic risk and the Investment Manager encourages companies to manage climate risk and to report under the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) guidelines.

If a company responds constructively to our engagement request, and the Investment Manager believes that the measure(s) implemented and disclosed by the company would lower its overall risk profile, the Investment Manager will adjust the ESG rating of the company accordingly. As a consequence, the company's position in the portfolio may be adjusted in accordance with our portfolio construction rules.

For sovereigns and supranationals, an active ownership approach is not applicable. However, the Investment Manager will monitor the progress and significant issues of relevant countries and update their risk profile on at least an annual basis.

● ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The whole ESG investment process is fully integrated in the Fund's investment strategy and the portfolio construction limit rules based on the ESG rating is binding.

The Fund will invest primarily in securities with high or improving ESG characteristics, where one or more material ESG factors are considered independently in the investment analysis of the securities. These ESG factors for sovereign bonds include but are not limited to:

- Carbon emission
- Natural resource depletion
- GINI, Access to Internet, Mortality rate
- Government Effectiveness
- Ease of Doing Business
- Rule of Law

These ESG factors for corporate bonds include but not are limited to:

- Corporate Governance
- Bribery and Corruption
- Business Ethics
- Community Relations
- Data Privacy and Security
- Carbon (Own Operations; Products and Services)
- Emissions, Effluents and Waste
- ESG Integration (Financials only)
- Environmental & Social Impact of Products and Services
- Human Rights
- Human Capital
- Land Use and Biodiversity
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Product Governance
- Resource Use (including water)

● ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

No committed minimum rate.

● ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

The Investment Manager will conduct research on all investee companies to assess the governance practice and risk exposure based on third-party assessment and in-house assessment result. The investment Manager will compare the governance practice with peers' common practice and best practice. The Investment Manager will rate all the securities in the Fund with an ESG rating using its own proprietary framework applied across its investment universe. As part of the fundamental research process, the Investment Manager will assess companies' exposure to material ESG issues. The Investment Manager will assign each investee company an ESG rating that reflects the degree to which these ESG issues are managed by the investee company.

The Investment Manager also actively engages with select companies in the portfolio with the aim to influence corporate behaviour in the management of their material ESG issues, particularly where improvements in policies, practices and disclosure are expected to enhance and protect investor value. The Investment Manager monitors for news that investee companies are in breach of or at risk of breaching international norms such as the UN Global Compact which focuses on human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption. The Investment Manager will engage with the investee company after analysis and confirmation that the news of the breach is true and substantial and thereby revisit the ESG analysis and investment decision based on the results of the engagement. The Investment Manager will

Good governance

practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

expect investee companies to address the breach or potential breach through the implementation and communication of adequate measures.

For sovereign instruments, the Investment Manager has its own custom sovereign bond ESG analysis framework, rooted in the World Bank ESG framework, in which the governance pillar is 50% of the weightage.



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

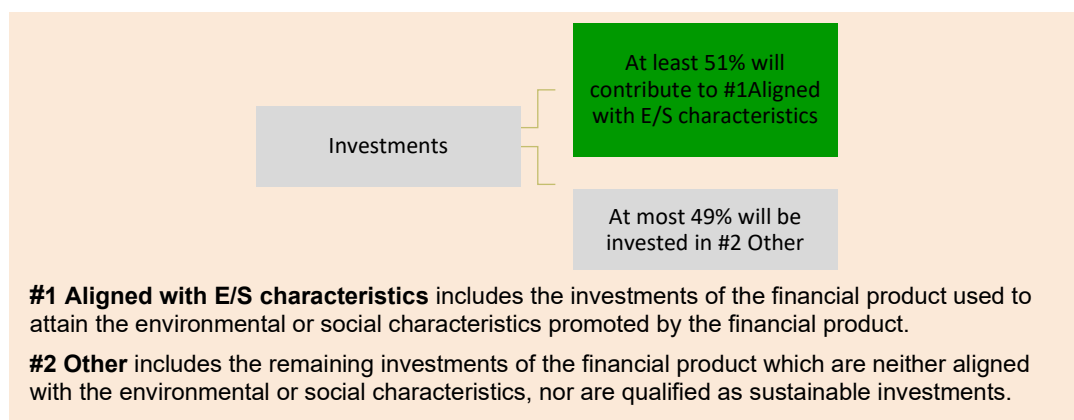
- Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
 - **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
 - **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 51% of investments will contribute to the alignment with the environmental/social characteristics of the Fund in #1 where possible. There may on occasion be investments in securities of issuers with less favourable ESG characteristics which would fall within “#2 Other”.

Amongst the investments aligned with the environmental/social characteristics of the Fund, there will be no sustainable investment, therefore all such investments will fall within the category #1B Other E/S characteristics.

Ancillary liquid assets, money market instruments, money market funds, bank deposits and derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management, investment or liquidity holding purposes are excluded in the percentages of asset allocation from the entire chart. These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations.



● How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Fund may employ financial derivative instruments for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes but does not use them to attain the environmental or social characteristics it promotes.



To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.

● Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy¹?

- Yes:
- In fossil gas In nuclear energy
- No

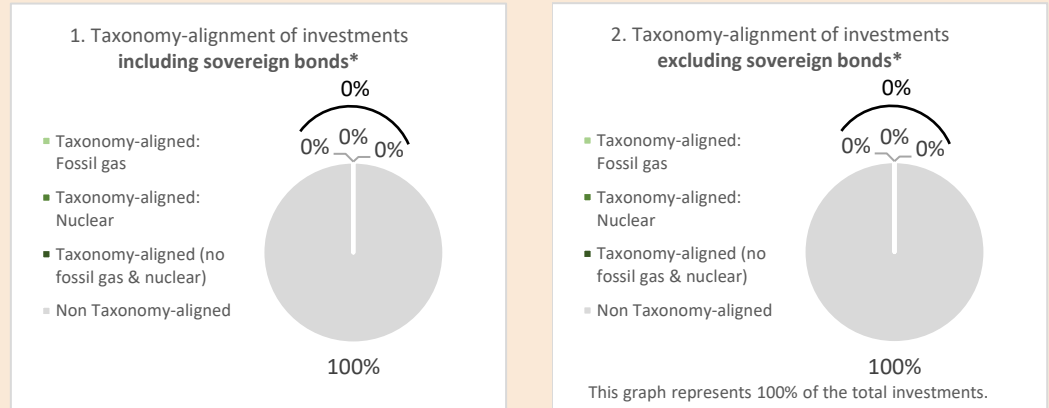
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures

● **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?**

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.



What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

All investments, including investments falling within “#2 Other”, are subject to minimum environmental and social safeguards/principles, as further detailed hereafter.

The Investment Manager monitors for news that investee companies are in breach of or at risk of breaching international norms such as the UN Global Compact which focuses on human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption. The Investment Manager will engage with the investee company after analysis and confirmation that the news of the breach is true and substantial and thereby revisit the ESG analysis and investment decision based on the results of the engagement. The Investment Manager will expect investee companies to address the breach or potential breach through the implementation and communication of adequate measures.

For avoidance of doubt, companies that engage in controversial behaviour by severely breaching the UN Global Compact, local laws and regulations are excluded.

There may on occasion be investments in securities of issuers with less favourable ESG characteristics (including HEAT companies) which would fall within “#2 Other”. These refer to investments that did not meet the ESG ratings and/or the HEAT exposures criteria as described above under “What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?”. These are investments for diversification purposes, and they undergo the same ESG assessment process on their environmental and social characteristics as described in earlier sections, but nevertheless they are aligned with UN Global Compact principles.

Ancillary liquid assets, money market instruments, money market funds, bank deposits and derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management, investment or liquidity holding purposes are excluded in the percentages of asset allocation from the entire chart under query “What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?”. These holdings fluctuate depending on

investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Not applicable.

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

Not applicable.

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

Not applicable.

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://www.fullertonfund.com/literature/fullerton-lux-funds/?_sft_registered=luxembourg

6. Pre-contractual disclosures

Product name: Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Bonds

Legal entity identifier: 549300KSFZXPGF7LCA08

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.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

No

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments</p> |
|---|---|



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Fund will invest primarily in securities with high or improving ESG characteristics, where one or more material ESG factors are considered independently in the investment analysis of the securities.

These ESG factors for sovereign bonds include but are not limited to:

- Carbon emission
- Natural resource depletion
- GINI, Access to Internet, Mortality rate
- Government Effectiveness
- Ease of Doing Business
- Rule of Law

These ESG factors for corporate bonds include but not are limited to:

- Corporate Governance
- Bribery and Corruption
- Business Ethics

- Community Relations
- Data Privacy and Security
- Carbon (Own Operations; Products and Services)
- Emissions, Effluents and Waste
- ESG Integration (Financials only)
- Environmental & Social Impact of Products and Services
- Human Rights
- Human Capital
- Land Use and Biodiversity
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Product Governance
- Resource Use (including water)

The Fund uses a variety of ways to assess its environmental or social performance but does not use a reference benchmark to which it aligns the environmental or social characteristics that the Fund promotes.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The Investment Manager will measure the ESG rating exposure and the High Emitting and Tardy (“HEAT”) exposure of the Fund as follows:

- ESG rating exposure
 - The Investment Manager measures the percentage of the Fund invested in securities of issuers with favourable ESG characteristics in accordance with Investment Manager’s internal ESG ratings framework. At least 51% of the Fund’s investments in ESG-rated securities have favourable ESG characteristics.
- HEAT exposure
 - HEAT companies refer to the group of high-emitting companies with the worst performance in terms of carbon intensities relative to their respective subindustries, determined using a statistical method and based on disclosed corporate data.
 - The Investment Manager limits the Fund’s exposure to HEAT companies based on the Fund’s acceptable level of sustainability risk, as determined through both quantitative measurements and qualitative evaluations.
 - Corporate laggards who have the worst carbon emissions intensities within their respective subindustries are likely to have higher exposure to transition risk and stranded asset risk relative to their peers. The identification of HEAT companies supports the Investment Manager’s active ownership practices and portfolio considerations.

In addition, the Investment Manager monitors for news that investee companies are in breach of or at risk of breaching international norms such as the UN Global Compact which focuses on human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption. The Investment Manager will engage with the investee company after analysis and confirmation that the news of the breach is true and substantial and thereby revisit the ESG analysis and investment decision based on the results of the engagement. The Investment Manager will expect investee companies to address the breach or potential breach through the implementation and communication of adequate measures.

● ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

Not applicable.

● **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable.

— How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

Not applicable.

— How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

✘ Yes, _____

The Investment Manager seeks to address adverse sustainability impacts by engaging with investee companies in the Fund. The Investment Manager refers to third-party vendors to obtain the data for principal adverse impacts (“PAIs”) and analyse the impacts. Assessed indicators include the mandatory adverse impact indicators as stated in Annex 1 to the Regulatory Technical Standards under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation.

For sovereigns and supranationals, GHG intensity and investee countries subject to social violations are evaluated.

The goal of the Investment Manager’s engagements is to request investee companies to disclose relevant information on (i) their exposure to material ESG risks and opportunities and (ii) their approach in managing these risks and opportunities. Information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be available in the annual report of the Fund from July 2023.

For example, the Investment Manager may engage investee companies on climate and carbon risk and request them to identify, manage and disclose both transition and physical risk and report against the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures guidelines. In particular, with a focus on high-emitting subindustries where the potential for improvements is more material, the Investment Manager expects investee companies to assess their carbon footprint and set a GHG emissions reduction target. For more information on the Investment Manager’s active ownership approach, please refer to <https://www.fullertonfund.com/about-fullerton/sustainability/>.

If an investee company responds constructively to the Investment Manager’s request, and the Investment Manager believes that the measure implemented and disclosed by the investee company would lower the overall risk profile of the investee company, the Investment Manager will adjust the ESG rating of the investee company accordingly. As a consequence, the investee company’s position in a relevant Fund’s portfolio may be adjusted in accordance with the Investment Manager’s portfolio construction rules.

Principal adverse impacts

are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

For sovereigns and supranationals, the Investment Manager will review the progress and significant issues of the relevant countries and update their risk profile on at least an annual basis.

No



The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund aims to generate long term capital appreciation for investors.

The Investment Manager integrates sustainability risks and ESG issues as part of our investment process:

ESG Research and Portfolio Construction

As part of the fundamental research process, the Investment Manager's investment team assesses companies' exposure to material ESG risks and opportunities. The investment team assigns each investee company an ESG rating that reflects the degree to which these ESG risks and opportunities are managed by the investee company. To rate listed companies and sovereign instruments (such as sovereign bonds and treasuries) from an ESG perspective, the Investment Manager utilises ESG research, analysis and ratings from third-party vendors for its in-house ESG rating framework, which is continually being enhanced.

The Investment Manager implements portfolio construction rules based on the ESG ratings of corporate bonds and sovereign instruments provided by its investment analysts. These rules are designed to manage the exposure of the Fund to corporate bonds and sovereign instruments with high levels of ESG risk. The ESG ratings assigned by the Investment Manager's analysts are independently validated by another team of dedicated sustainability specialists ("Sustainability Team"). In the event of any difference in opinion, the view of the Sustainability Team prevails.

Stewardship

The Investment Manager believes that well governed, transparent companies which are able to navigate the ESG trends will be able to generate better long-term bondholder value. The Investment Manager aims to help to shape positive corporate behaviour and investment outcomes through engagement and proxy voting (where applicable). The Investment Manager votes on all proxy voting for actively managed portfolios. The Investment Manager subscribes to the analyses and vote recommendations of a third-party research provider. The Investment Manager takes into consideration these recommendations and the Investment Manager exercises independent judgement (where possible) in making voting decisions, including for ESG-related bondholder proposals.

Prioritisation of engagement is based on the materiality of the issue based on our own ESG research and our portfolios' exposure to the company. The Investment Manager seeks to understand the company's current/planned course of action with regards to the issue and proactively arranges meetings with senior management to seek change if appropriate. In particular, the Investment Manager believes that climate change represents a systemic risk and the Investment Manager encourages companies to manage climate risk and to report under the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) guidelines.

If a company responds constructively to our engagement request, and the Investment Manager believes that the measure(s) implemented and disclosed by the company would lower its overall risk profile, the Investment Manager will adjust the ESG rating of the company accordingly. As a consequence, the company's position in the portfolio may be adjusted in accordance with our portfolio construction rules.

For sovereigns and supranationals, an active ownership approach is not applicable. However, the Investment Manager will monitor the progress and significant issues of relevant countries and update their risk profile on at least an annual basis.

● ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The whole ESG investment process is fully integrated in the Fund's investment strategy and the portfolio construction limit rules based on the ESG rating is binding.

The Fund will invest primarily in securities with high or improving ESG characteristics, where one or more material ESG factors are considered independently in the investment analysis of the securities. These ESG factors for sovereign bonds include but are not limited to:

- Carbon emission
- Natural resource depletion
- GINI, Access to Internet, Mortality rate
- Government Effectiveness
- Ease of Doing Business
- Rule of Law

These ESG factors for corporate bonds include but not are limited to:

- Corporate Governance
- Bribery and Corruption
- Business Ethics
- Community Relations
- Data Privacy and Security
- Carbon (Own Operations; Products and Services)
- Emissions, Effluents and Waste
- ESG Integration (Financials only)
- Environmental & Social Impact of Products and Services
- Human Rights
- Human Capital
- Land Use and Biodiversity
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Product Governance
- Resource Use (including water)

● ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

No committed minimum rate.

● ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

The Investment Manager will conduct research on all investee companies to assess the governance practice and risk exposure based on third-party assessment and in-house assessment result. The investment Manager will compare the governance practice with peers' common practice and best practice. The Investment Manager will rate all the securities in the Fund with an ESG rating using its own proprietary framework applied across its investment universe. As part of the fundamental research process, the Investment Manager will assess companies' exposure to material ESG issues. The Investment Manager will assign each investee company an ESG rating that reflects the degree to which these ESG issues are managed by the investee company.

The Investment Manager also actively engages with select companies in the portfolio with the aim to influence corporate behaviour in the management of their material ESG issues, particularly where improvements in policies, practices and disclosure are expected to enhance and protect investor value. The Investment Manager monitors for news that investee companies are in breach of or at risk of breaching international norms such as the UN Global Compact which focuses on human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption. The Investment Manager will engage with the investee company after analysis and confirmation that the news of the breach is true and substantial and thereby revisit the ESG analysis and investment decision based on the results of the engagement. The Investment Manager will expect investee companies to address the breach or potential breach through the implementation and communication of adequate measures.

For sovereign instruments, the Investment Manager has its own custom sovereign bond ESG analysis framework, rooted in the World Bank ESG framework, in which the governance pillar is 50% of the weightage.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation

describes the share of investments in specific assets.

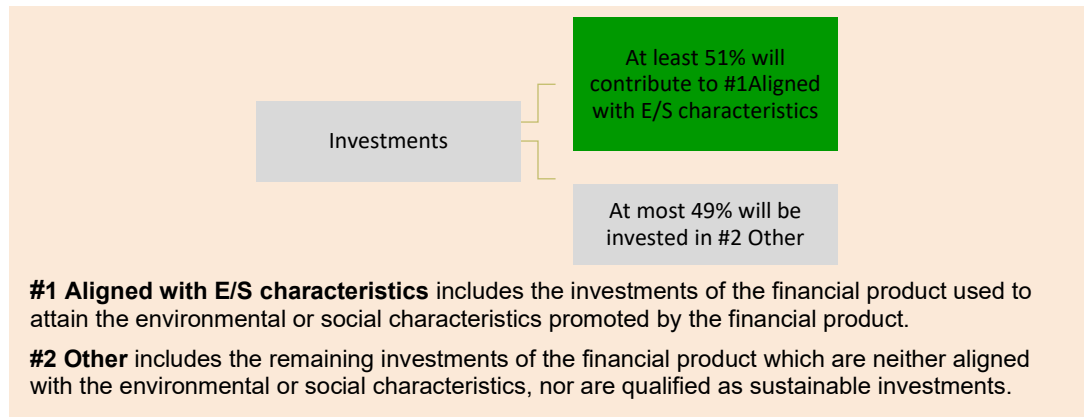
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

At least 51% of investments will contribute to the alignment with the environmental/social characteristics of the Fund in #1 where possible. There may on occasion be investments in securities of issuers with less favourable ESG characteristics which would fall within “#2 Other”.

Amongst the investments aligned with the environmental/social characteristics of the Fund, there will be no sustainable investment, therefore all such investments will fall within the category #1B Other E/S characteristics.

Ancillary liquid assets, money market instruments, money market funds, bank deposits and derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management, investment or liquidity holding purposes are excluded in the percentages of asset allocation from the entire chart. These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations.



● How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Fund may employ financial derivative instruments for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes but does not use them to attain the environmental or social characteristics it promotes.



To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.

● Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy²?

Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of*

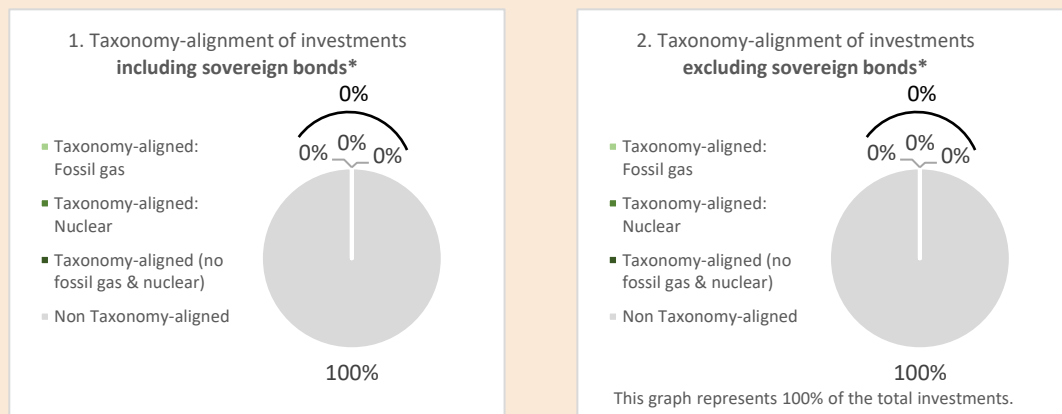
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

² Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures

● **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?**

Not applicable.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.



What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

All investments, including investments falling within “#2 Other”, are subject to minimum environmental and social safeguards/principles, as further detailed hereafter.

The Investment Manager monitors for news that investee companies are in breach of or at risk of breaching international norms such as the UN Global Compact which focuses on human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption. The Investment Manager will engage with the investee company after analysis and confirmation that the news of the breach is true and substantial and thereby revisit the ESG analysis and investment decision based on the results of the engagement. The Investment Manager will expect investee companies to address the breach or potential breach through the implementation and communication of adequate measures.

For avoidance of doubt, companies that engage in controversial behaviour by severely breaching the UN Global Compact, local laws and regulations are excluded.

There may on occasion be investments in securities of issuers with less favourable ESG characteristics (including HEAT companies) which would fall within “#2 Other”. These refer to investments that did not meet the ESG ratings and/or the HEAT exposures criteria as described above under “What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?”. These are investments for diversification purposes, and they undergo the same ESG assessment process on their environmental and social characteristics as described in earlier sections, but nevertheless they are aligned with UN Global Compact principles.

Ancillary liquid assets, money market instruments, money market funds, bank deposits and derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management, investment or liquidity holding purposes are excluded in the percentages of asset allocation from the entire chart under query “What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?”. These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote

- *How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?*

Not applicable.

- *How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?*

Not applicable.

- *How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?*

Not applicable.

- *Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?*

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://www.fullertonfund.com/literature/fullerton-lux-funds/?_sft_registered=luxembourg

7. Pre-contractual disclosures

Product name: Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Short Duration Bonds

Legal entity identifier: 549300U4YKJQ4GNNJ50

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.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

No

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: ___%

in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: ___%

It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with a social objective

It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Fund will invest primarily in securities with high or improving ESG characteristics, where one or more material ESG factors are considered independently in the investment analysis of the securities. These ESG factors for sovereign bonds include but are not limited to:

- Carbon emission
- Natural resource depletion
- GINI, Access to Internet, Mortality rate
- Government Effectiveness
- Ease of Doing Business
- Rule of Law

These ESG factors for corporate bonds include but not are limited to:

- Corporate Governance
- Bribery and Corruption
- Business Ethics
- Community Relations

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

- Data Privacy and Security
- Carbon (Own Operations; Products and Services)
- Emissions, Effluents and Waste
- ESG Integration (Financials only)
- Environmental & Social Impact of Products and Services
- Human Rights
- Human Capital
- Land Use and Biodiversity
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Product Governance
- Resource Use (including water)

The Fund uses a variety of ways to assess its environmental or social performance but does not use a reference benchmark to which it aligns the environmental or social characteristics that the Fund promotes.

● ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The Investment Manager will measure the ESG rating exposure and the High Emitting and Tardy (“HEAT”) exposure of the Fund as follows:

- ESG rating exposure
 - The Investment Manager measures the percentage of the Fund invested in securities of issuers with favourable ESG characteristics in accordance with Investment Manager’s internal ESG ratings framework. At least 51% of the Fund’s investments in ESG-rated securities have favourable ESG characteristics.
- HEAT exposure
 - HEAT companies refer to the group of high-emitting companies with the worst performance in terms of carbon intensities relative to their respective subindustries, determined using a statistical method and based on disclosed corporate data.
 - The Investment Manager limits the Fund’s exposure to HEAT companies based on the Fund’s acceptable level of sustainability risk, as determined through both quantitative measurements and qualitative evaluations.
 - Corporate laggards who have the worst carbon emissions intensities within their respective subindustries are likely to have higher exposure to transition risk and stranded asset risk relative to their peers. The identification of HEAT companies supports the Investment Manager’s active ownership practices and portfolio considerations.

In addition, the Investment Manager monitors for news that investee companies are in breach of or at risk of breaching international norms such as the UN Global Compact which focuses on human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption. The Investment Manager will engage with the investee company after analysis and confirmation that the news of the breach is true and substantial and thereby revisit the ESG analysis and investment decision based on the results of the engagement. The Investment Manager will expect investee companies to address the breach or potential breach through the implementation and communication of adequate measures.

● ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

Not applicable.

● **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

Not applicable.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

✘ Yes, _____

The Investment Manager seeks to address adverse sustainability impacts by engaging with investee companies in the Fund. The Investment Manager refers to third-party vendors to obtain the data for principal adverse impacts (“PAIs”) and analyse the impacts. Assessed indicators include the mandatory adverse impact indicators as stated in Annex 1 to the Regulatory Technical Standards under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation.

For sovereigns and supranationals, GHG intensity and investee countries subject to social violations are evaluated.

The goal of the Investment Manager’s engagements is to request investee companies to disclose relevant information on (i) their exposure to material ESG risks and opportunities and (ii) their approach in managing these risks and opportunities. Information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be available in the annual report of the Fund from July 2023.

For example, the Investment Manager may engage investee companies on climate and carbon risk and request them to identify, manage and disclose both transition and physical risk and report against the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures guidelines. In particular, with a focus on high-emitting subindustries where the potential for improvements is more material, the Investment Manager expects investee companies to assess their carbon footprint and set a GHG emissions reduction target. For more information on the Investment Manager’s active ownership approach, please refer to <https://www.fullertonfund.com/about-fullerton/sustainability/>.

If an investee company responds constructively to the Investment Manager’s request, and the Investment Manager believes that the measure implemented and disclosed by the investee company would lower the overall risk profile of the investee company, the Investment Manager will adjust the ESG rating of the investee company accordingly. As a consequence, the investee company’s position in a relevant Fund’s portfolio may be adjusted in accordance with the Investment Manager’s portfolio construction rules.

Principal adverse impacts

are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

For sovereigns and supranationals, the Investment Manager will review the progress and significant issues of the relevant countries and update their risk profile on at least an annual basis.

No



The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund aims to generate long term capital appreciation and/or income returns for investors.

The Investment Manager integrates sustainability risks and ESG issues as part of our investment process:

ESG Research and Portfolio Construction

As part of the fundamental research process, the Investment Manager's investment team assesses companies' exposure to material ESG risks and opportunities. The investment team assigns each investee company an ESG rating that reflects the degree to which these ESG risks and opportunities are managed by the investee company. To rate listed companies and sovereign instruments (such as sovereign bonds and treasuries) from an ESG perspective, the Investment Manager utilises ESG research, analysis and ratings from third-party vendors for its in-house ESG rating framework, which is continually being enhanced.

The Investment Manager implements portfolio construction rules based on the ESG ratings of corporate bonds and sovereign instruments provided by its investment analysts. These rules are designed to manage the exposure of the Fund to corporate bonds and sovereign instruments with high levels of ESG risk. The ESG ratings assigned by the Investment Manager's analysts are independently validated by another team of dedicated sustainability specialists ("Sustainability Team"). In the event of any difference in opinion, the view of the Sustainability Team prevails.

Stewardship

The Investment Manager believes that well governed, transparent companies which are able to navigate the ESG trends will be able to generate better long-term bondholder value. The Investment Manager aims to help to shape positive corporate behaviour and investment outcomes through engagement and proxy voting (where applicable). The Investment Manager votes on all proxy voting for actively managed portfolios. The Investment Manager subscribes to the analyses and vote recommendations of a third-party research provider. The Investment Manager takes into consideration these recommendations and the Investment Manager exercises independent judgement (where possible) in making voting decisions, including for ESG-related bondholder proposals.

Prioritisation of engagement is based on the materiality of the issue based on our own ESG research and our portfolios' exposure to the company. The Investment Manager seeks to understand the company's current/planned course of action with regards to the issue and proactively arranges meetings with senior management to seek change if appropriate. In particular, the Investment Manager believes that climate change represents a systemic risk and the Investment Manager encourages companies to manage climate risk and to report under the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) guidelines.

If a company responds constructively to our engagement request, and the Investment Manager believes that the measure(s) implemented and disclosed by the company would lower its overall risk profile, the Investment Manager will adjust the ESG rating of the company accordingly. As a consequence, the company's position in the portfolio may be adjusted in accordance with our portfolio construction rules.

For sovereigns and supranationals, an active ownership approach is not applicable. However, the Investment Manager will monitor the progress and significant issues of relevant countries and update their risk profile on at least an annual basis.

- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The whole ESG investment process is fully integrated in the Fund's investment strategy and the portfolio construction limit rules based on the ESG rating is binding.

The Fund will invest primarily in securities with high or improving ESG characteristics, where one or more material ESG factors are considered independently in the investment analysis of the securities. These ESG factors for sovereign bonds include but are not limited to:

- Carbon emission
- Natural resource depletion
- GINI, Access to Internet, Mortality rate
- Government Effectiveness
- Ease of Doing Business
- Rule of Law

These ESG factors for corporate bonds include but are not limited to:

- Corporate Governance
- Bribery and Corruption
- Business Ethics
- Community Relations
- Data Privacy and Security
- Carbon (Own Operations; Products and Services)
- Emissions, Effluents and Waste
- ESG Integration (Financials only)
- Environmental & Social Impact of Products and Services
- Human Rights
- Human Capital
- Land Use and Biodiversity
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Product Governance
- Resource Use (including water)

● ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

No committed minimum rate.

● ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

The Investment Manager will conduct research on all investee companies to assess the governance practice and risk exposure based on third-party assessment and in-house assessment result. The investment Manager will compare the governance practice with peers' common practice and best practice. The Investment Manager will rate all the securities in the Fund with an ESG rating using its own proprietary framework applied across its investment universe. As part of the fundamental research process, the Investment Manager will assess companies' exposure to material ESG issues. The Investment Manager will assign each investee company an ESG rating that reflects the degree to which these ESG issues are managed by the investee company.

The Investment Manager also actively engages with select companies in the portfolio with the aim to influence corporate behaviour in the management of their material ESG issues, particularly where improvements in policies, practices and disclosure are expected to enhance and protect investor value. The Investment Manager monitors for news that investee companies are in breach of or at risk of breaching international norms such as the UN Global Compact which focuses on human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption. The Investment Manager will engage with the investee company after analysis and confirmation that the news of the breach is true and substantial and thereby revisit the ESG analysis and investment decision based on the results of the engagement. The Investment Manager will expect investee companies to address the breach or potential breach through the implementation and communication of adequate measures.

For sovereign instruments, the Investment Manager has its own custom sovereign bond ESG analysis framework, rooted in the World Bank ESG framework, in which the governance pillar is 50% of the weightage.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation

describes the share of investments in specific assets.

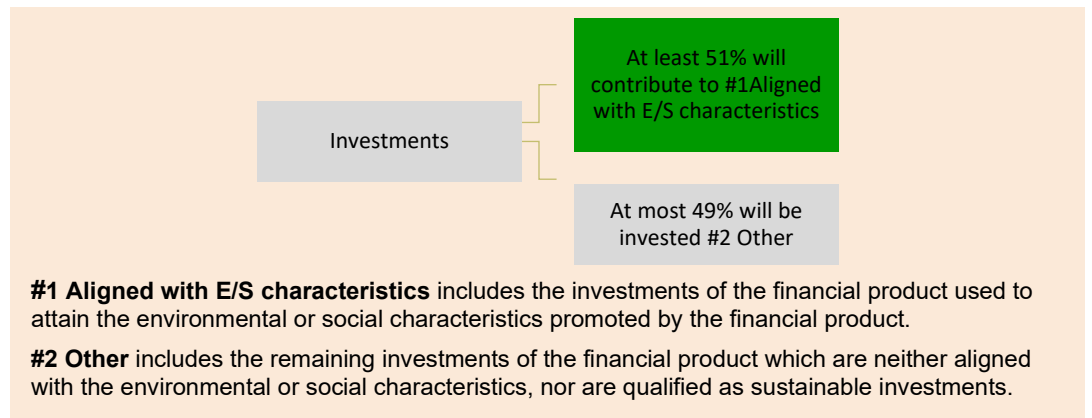
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

At least 51% of investments will contribute to the alignment with the environmental/social characteristics of the Fund in #1 where possible. There may on occasion be investments in securities of issuers with less favourable ESG characteristics which would fall within “#2 Other”.

Amongst the investments aligned with the environmental/social characteristics of the Fund, there will be no sustainable investment, therefore all such investments will fall within the category #1B Other E/S characteristics.

Ancillary liquid assets, money market instruments, money market funds, bank deposits and derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management, investment or liquidity holding purposes are excluded in the percentages of asset allocation from entire the chart shown. These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

● How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Fund may employ financial derivative instruments for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes but does not use them to attain the environmental or social characteristics it promotes.



To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.

● Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy³?

- Yes:
- In fossil gas In nuclear energy
- No

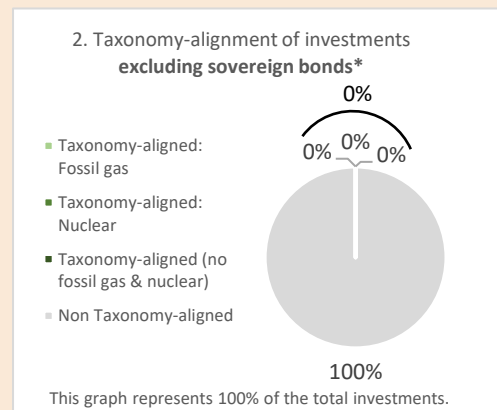
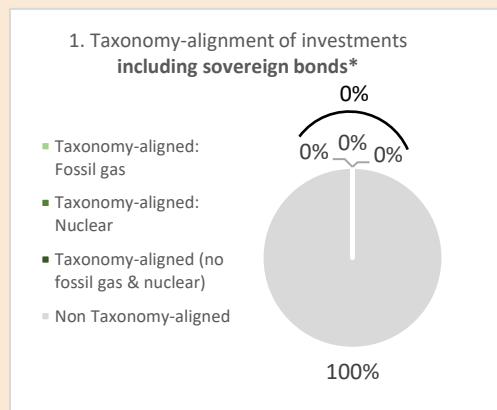
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

³ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures

● **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?**

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.



What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

All investments, including investments falling within “#2 Other”, are subject to minimum environmental and social safeguards/principles, as further detailed hereafter.

The Investment Manager monitors for news that investee companies are in breach of or at risk of breaching international norms such as the UN Global Compact which focuses on human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption. The Investment Manager will engage with the investee company after analysis and confirmation that the news of the breach is true and substantial and thereby revisit the ESG analysis and investment decision based on the results of the engagement. The Investment Manager will expect investee companies to address the breach or potential breach through the implementation and communication of adequate measures.

For avoidance of doubt, companies that engage in controversial behaviour by severely breaching the UN Global Compact, local laws and regulations are excluded.

There may on occasion be investments in securities of issuers with less favourable ESG characteristics (including HEAT companies) which would fall within “#2 Other”. These refer to investments that did not meet the ESG ratings and/or the HEAT exposures criteria as described above under “What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?”. These are investments for diversification purposes, and they undergo the same ESG assessment process on their environmental and social characteristics as described in earlier sections, but nevertheless they are aligned with UN Global Compact principles.

Ancillary liquid assets, money market instruments, money market funds, bank deposits and derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management, investment or liquidity holding purposes are excluded in the percentages of asset allocation from the entire chart under query “*What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?*”. These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Not applicable.

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

Not applicable.

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

Not applicable.

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://www.fullertonfund.com/literature/fullerton-lux-funds/?_sft_registered=luxembourg

8. Pre-contractual disclosures

Product name: Fullerton Lux Funds – Asian Investment Grade Bonds

Legal entity identifier: 549300ILUDQH2G8Y4379

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.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

No

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: ___%

in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with a social objective

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: ___%

It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Fund will invest primarily in securities with high or improving ESG characteristics, where one or more material ESG factors are considered independently in the investment analysis of the securities.

These ESG factors for sovereign bonds include but are not limited to:

- Carbon emission
- Natural resource depletion
- GINI, Access to Internet, Mortality rate
- Government Effectiveness
- Ease of Doing Business
- Rule of Law

These ESG factors for corporate bonds include but not are limited to:

- Corporate Governance
- Bribery and Corruption
- Business Ethics
- Community Relations
- Data Privacy and Security
- Carbon (Own Operations; Products and Services)
- Emissions, Effluents and Waste
- ESG Integration (Financials only)
- Environmental & Social Impact of Products and Services
- Human Rights
- Human Capital
- Land Use and Biodiversity
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Product Governance
- Resource Use (including water)

The Fund uses a variety of ways to assess its environmental or social performance but does not use a reference benchmark to which it aligns the environmental or social characteristics that the Fund promotes.

● ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The Investment Manager will measure the ESG rating exposure and the High Emitting and Tardy (“HEAT”) exposure of the Fund as follows:

- ESG rating exposure
 - The Investment Manager measures the percentage of the Fund invested in securities of issuers with favourable ESG characteristics in accordance with Investment Manager’s internal ESG ratings framework. At least 51% of the Fund’s investments in ESG-rated securities have favourable ESG characteristics.
- HEAT exposure
 - HEAT companies refer to the group of high-emitting companies with the worst performance in terms of carbon intensities relative to their respective subindustries, determined using a statistical method and based on disclosed corporate data.
 - The Investment Manager limits the Fund’s exposure to HEAT companies based on the Fund’s acceptable level of sustainability risk, as determined through both quantitative measurements and qualitative evaluations.
 - Corporate laggards who have the worst carbon emissions intensities within their respective subindustries are likely to have higher exposure to transition risk and stranded asset risk relative to their peers. The identification of HEAT companies supports the Investment Manager’s active ownership practices and portfolio considerations.

In addition, the Investment Manager monitors for news that investee companies are in breach of or at risk of breaching international norms such as the UN Global Compact which focuses on human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption. The Investment Manager will engage with the investee company after analysis and confirmation that the news of the breach is true and substantial and thereby revisit the ESG analysis and investment decision based on the results of the engagement. The Investment Manager will expect investee companies to address the breach or potential breach through the implementation and communication of adequate measures.

- **What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?**

Not applicable.

- **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable.

- *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

Not applicable.

- *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes, _____

Principal adverse impacts

are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

The Investment Manager seeks to address adverse sustainability impacts by engaging with investee companies in the Fund. The Investment Manager refers to third-party vendors to obtain the data for principal adverse impacts (“PAIs”) and analyse the impacts. Assessed indicators include the mandatory adverse impact indicators as stated in Annex 1 to the Regulatory Technical Standards under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation.

For sovereigns and supranationals, GHG intensity and investee countries subject to social violations are evaluated.

The goal of the Investment Manager’s engagements is to request investee companies to disclose relevant information on (i) their exposure to material ESG risks and opportunities and (ii) their approach in managing these risks and opportunities. Information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be available in the annual report of the Fund from July 2023.

For example, the Investment Manager may engage investee companies on climate and carbon risk and request them to identify, manage and disclose both transition and physical risk and report against the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures guidelines. In particular, with a focus on high-emitting subindustries where the potential for improvements is more material, the Investment Manager expects investee companies to assess their carbon footprint and set a GHG emissions reduction target. For more information on the Investment Manager’s active ownership approach, please refer to <https://www.fullertonfund.com/about-fullerton/sustainability/>.

If an investee company responds constructively to the Investment Manager's request, and the Investment Manager believes that the measure implemented and disclosed by the investee company would lower the overall risk profile of the investee company, the Investment Manager will adjust the ESG rating of the investee company accordingly. As a consequence, the investee company's position in a relevant Fund's portfolio may be adjusted in accordance with the Investment Manager's portfolio construction rules.

For sovereigns and supranationals, the Investment Manager will review the progress and significant issues of the relevant countries and update their risk profile on at least an annual basis.

No



The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund aims to generate long term capital appreciation for investors.

The Investment Manager integrates sustainability risks and ESG issues as part of our investment process:

ESG Research and Portfolio Construction

As part of the fundamental research process, the Investment Manager's investment team assesses companies' exposure to material ESG risks and opportunities. The investment team assigns each investee company an ESG rating that reflects the degree to which these ESG risks and opportunities are managed by the investee company. To rate listed companies and sovereign instruments (such as sovereign bonds and treasuries) from an ESG perspective, the Investment Manager utilises ESG research, analysis and ratings from third-party vendors for its in-house ESG rating framework, which is continually being enhanced.

The Investment Manager implements portfolio construction rules based on the ESG ratings of corporate bonds and sovereign instruments provided by its investment analysts. These rules are designed to manage the exposure of the Fund to corporate bonds and sovereign instruments with high levels of ESG risk. The ESG ratings assigned by the Investment Manager's analysts are independently validated by another team of dedicated sustainability specialists ("Sustainability Team"). In the event of any difference in opinion, the view of the Sustainability Team prevails.

Stewardship

The Investment Manager believes that well governed, transparent companies which are able to navigate the ESG trends will be able to generate better long-term bondholder value. The Investment Manager aims to help to shape positive corporate behaviour and investment outcomes through engagement and proxy voting (where applicable). The Investment Manager votes on all proxy voting for actively managed portfolios. The Investment Manager subscribes to the analyses and vote recommendations of a third-party research provider. The Investment Manager takes into consideration these recommendations and the Investment Manager exercises independent judgement (where possible) in making voting decisions, including for ESG-related bondholder proposals.

Prioritisation of engagement is based on the materiality of the issue based on our own ESG research and our portfolios' exposure to the company. The Investment Manager seeks to understand the company's current/planned course of action with regards to the issue and proactively arranges meetings with senior management to seek change if appropriate. In particular, the Investment Manager believes that climate change represents a systemic risk and the Investment Manager encourages companies to manage climate risk and to report under the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) guidelines.

If a company responds constructively to our engagement request, and the Investment Manager believes that the measure(s) implemented and disclosed by the company would lower its overall risk profile, the Investment Manager will adjust the ESG rating of the company accordingly. As a consequence, the company's position in the portfolio may be adjusted in accordance with our portfolio construction rules.

For sovereigns and supranationals, an active ownership approach is not applicable. However, the Investment Manager will monitor the progress and significant issues of relevant countries and update their risk profile on at least an annual basis.

● ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The whole ESG investment process is fully integrated in the Fund's investment strategy and the portfolio construction limit rules based on the ESG rating is binding.

The Fund will invest primarily in securities with high or improving ESG characteristics, where one or more material ESG factors are considered independently in the investment analysis of the securities. These ESG factors for sovereign bonds include but are not limited to:

- Carbon emission
- Natural resource depletion
- GINI, Access to Internet, Mortality rate
- Government Effectiveness
- Ease of Doing Business
- Rule of Law

These ESG factors for corporate bonds include but not are limited to:

- Corporate Governance
- Bribery and Corruption
- Business Ethics
- Community Relations
- Data Privacy and Security
- Carbon (Own Operations; Products and Services)
- Emissions, Effluents and Waste
- ESG Integration (Financials only)
- Environmental & Social Impact of Products and Services
- Human Rights
- Human Capital
- Land Use and Biodiversity
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Product Governance
- Resource Use (including water)

● ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

No committed minimum rate.

● ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

The Investment Manager will conduct research on all investee companies to assess the governance practice and risk exposure based on third-party assessment and in-house assessment result. The investment Manager will compare the governance practice with peers' common practice and best practice. The Investment Manager will rate all the securities in the Fund with an ESG rating using its own proprietary framework applied across its investment universe. As part of the fundamental research process, the Investment Manager will assess companies' exposure to material ESG issues. The Investment Manager will assign each investee company an ESG rating that reflects the degree to which these ESG issues are managed by the investee company.

The Investment Manager also actively engages with select companies in the portfolio with the aim to influence corporate behaviour in the management of their material ESG issues, particularly where improvements in policies, practices and disclosure are expected to enhance and protect investor value. The Investment Manager monitors for news that investee companies are in breach of or at risk of breaching international norms such as the UN Global Compact which focuses on human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption. The Investment Manager will engage with the investee company after analysis and confirmation that the news of the breach is true and substantial and thereby revisit the ESG analysis and investment decision based on the results of the engagement. The Investment Manager will

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

expect investee companies to address the breach or potential breach through the implementation and communication of adequate measures.

For sovereign instruments, the Investment Manager has its own custom sovereign bond ESG analysis framework, rooted in the World Bank ESG framework, in which the governance pillar is 50% of the weightage.



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

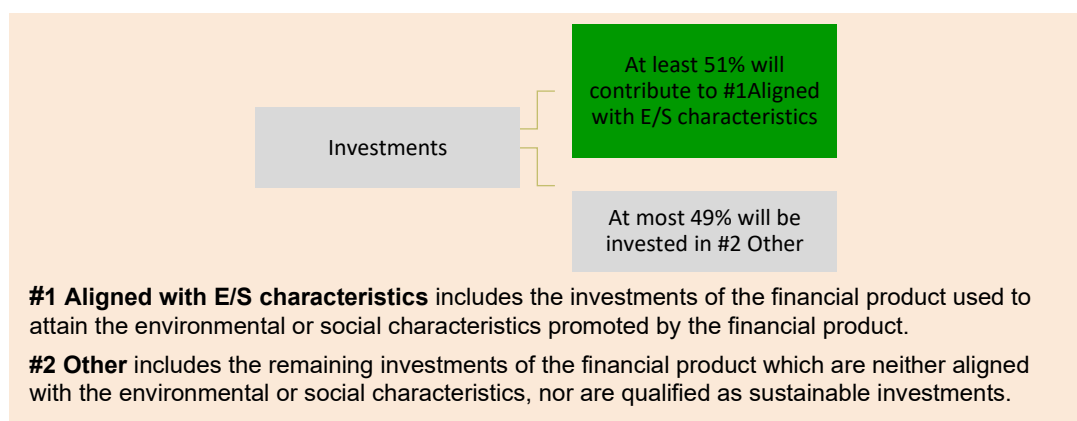
- Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
 - **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
 - **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 51% of investments will contribute to the alignment with the environmental/social characteristics of the Fund in #1 where possible. There may on occasion be investments in securities of issuers with less favourable ESG characteristics which would fall within “#2 Other”.

Amongst the investments aligned with the environmental/social characteristics of the Fund, there will be no sustainable investment, therefore all such investments will fall within the category #1B Other E/S characteristics.

Ancillary liquid assets, money market instruments, money market funds, bank deposits and derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management or liquidity holding purposes are excluded in the percentages of asset allocation from the entire chart. These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations.



● How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Fund may employ financial derivative instruments for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes but does not use them to attain the environmental or social characteristics it promotes.



To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.

● Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy⁴?

- Yes:
- In fossil gas In nuclear energy
- No

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

⁴ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change

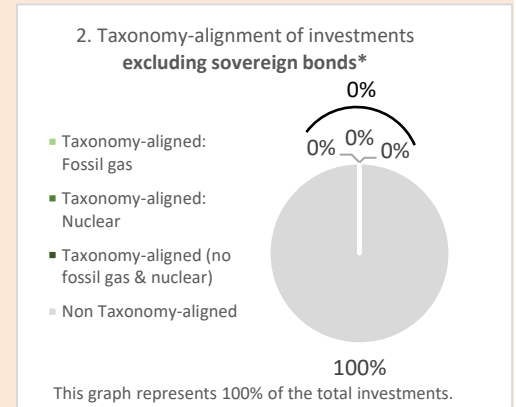
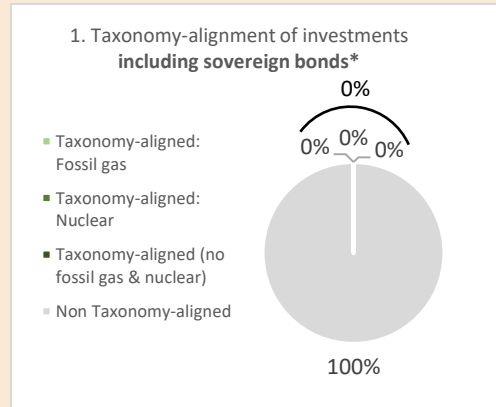
Enabling activities

directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities

are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.



What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

All investments, including investments falling within “#2 Other”, are subject to minimum environmental and social safeguards/principles, as further detailed hereafter.

The Investment Manager monitors for news that investee companies are in breach of or at risk of breaching international norms such as the UN Global Compact which focuses on human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption. The Investment Manager will engage with the investee company after analysis and confirmation that the news of the breach is true and substantial and thereby revisit the ESG analysis and investment decision based on the results of the engagement. The Investment Manager will expect investee companies to address the breach or potential breach through the implementation and communication of adequate measures.

For avoidance of doubt, companies that engage in controversial behaviour by severely breaching the UN Global Compact, local laws and regulations are excluded.

There may on occasion be investments in securities of issuers with less favourable ESG characteristics (including HEAT companies) which would fall within “#2 Other”. These refer to investments that did not meet the ESG ratings and/or the HEAT exposures criteria as described above under “What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?”. These are investments for diversification purposes, and they undergo the same ESG assessment process on their environmental and social characteristics as described in earlier sections, but nevertheless they are aligned with UN Global Compact principles.

mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Ancillary liquid assets, money market instruments, money market funds, bank deposits and derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management or liquidity holding purposes are excluded in the percentages of asset allocation from the entire chart under query “*What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?*”. These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Not applicable.

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

Not applicable.

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

Not applicable.

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

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https://www.fullertonfund.com/literature/fullerton-lux-funds/?_sft_registered=luxembourg