

Manulife Global Fund

Extract Prospectus for Switzerland

Manulife Global Fund

(a Luxembourg-domiciled open-ended investment company)

Extract Prospectus for Switzerland

April 2025

This Prospectus is an extract of the prospectus of the Company dated April 2025. This prospectus is for investors in Switzerland. It is solely intended for the offer and the distribution of the Shares in the Company in or from Switzerland. It only contains information relating to the Funds authorised in Switzerland and does not constitute a prospectus under Luxembourg law.

IMPORTANT: If you are in any doubt about the contents of this Prospectus, you should consult your stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other independent financial adviser.

The Company is registered under Part I of the Luxembourg Law of 17 December 2010 (as amended) (the “**2010 Law**”). This registration does not require any Luxembourg authority to approve or disapprove either the adequacy or accuracy of this Prospectus or the portfolio of securities held by the Company. Any representation to the contrary is unauthorised and unlawful. The Company qualifies as an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities (“**UCITS**”) and has obtained recognition under the EC European Parliament and Council Directive 2009/65. It has appointed Manulife Investment Management (Ireland) Limited to act as its management company (“**Management Company**”) within the meaning of Annex II of the 2010 Law.

The Management Company is subject to remuneration policies, procedures and practices (together, the “**Remuneration Policy**”). The Remuneration Policy complies with the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011, as amended by the European Union (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) (Amendment) Regulations 2016 as may be supplemented or consolidated from time to time including any condition that may from time to time be imposed thereunder (the “**UCITS Regulations**”) regarding remuneration and is designed to ensure that the Management Company’s remuneration practices, for those staff in scope of the applicable rules: (i) are consistent with and promote sound and effective risk management; (ii) do not encourage risk taking and are consistent with the risk profiles, Prospectus or Articles of the Company and the Sub-Funds; (iii) do not impair the Management Company’s compliance with its duty to act in the best interests of those Sub-Funds; (iv) include fixed components of remuneration; and (v) are consistent with the integration of sustainability risks into the investment decision making processes for a Sub-Fund, if sustainability risks are integrated into the decision making process of such Sub-Fund. When applying the Remuneration Policy, the Management Company will comply with the UCITS Regulations in a way, and to the extent, that is appropriate to the size, internal organisation and the nature, scope and complexity of the Management Company’s activities.

Where the Management Company delegates certain portfolio management and risk management functions in respect of the Sub-Funds, which it does to the Investment Managers, it may in its discretion decide the extent to which it will delegate portfolio management and risk management and accordingly the individual delegates may be afforded differing levels of responsibilities and remuneration.

The details of the Remuneration Policy (including how remuneration and benefits are calculated and the identity of persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits) are available at ucits.manulifeim.com and a copy will be made available free of charge on request.

Complaints handling

Complaints may be referred in writing to the Management Company, 2/f, 5 Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2 D02 CK83, Ireland. Upon receipt of any complaint, the Management Company will handle or channel to the relevant party any enquiries or complaints from investors and revert to the investors accordingly.

The Company is designed and managed to support longer-term investment. Short term or excessive trading into and out of the Company may harm performance by disrupting portfolio management strategies and by increasing expenses. In accordance with CSSF circular 04/146, the Company, the Management Company and the Distributor are committed not to permit transactions which they know to be or have reasons to believe to be related to market timing. Accordingly, the Company and the Distributor may refuse to accept applications for or switching of Shares, especially where transactions are deemed disruptive, particularly from market timers or investors who, in their opinion, have a pattern of short term or excessive trading or whose trading has been or may be disruptive to a Sub-Fund. For these purposes, the Company, the Management Company and the Distributor may consider an investor’s trading history in a Sub-Fund or other funds and accounts under common ownership or control.

Subscriptions are only valid if made on the basis of the current full Prospectus and the KIID in relation to each Sub-Fund, accompanied by the latest annual report and semi-annual report if published thereafter.

The Directors of the Company, whose names appear in Section 2 of this Prospectus, are the persons responsible for the information contained in this Prospectus. The Directors accept full responsibility for the accuracy of the information contained in this Prospectus and confirm, having made all reasonable enquiries, that to the best of their knowledge and belief there are no other facts the omission of which would make any statement misleading.

The Company comprises of 29 Sub-Funds, the following 6 of which are approved for the offer to non-qualified investors in Switzerland.

EQUITY FUNDS:
Asian Small Cap Equity Fund
Dragon Growth Fund
Global Climate Action Fund
BOND FUNDS:
Asia Total Return Fund
Asian High Yield Fund
Sustainable Asia Bond Fund

The Shares are offered on the basis of the information and representations contained in this Prospectus and any further information given or representations made by any dealer, salesman or other person must not be relied upon as being authorised by the Company, its Directors or the Administrator. No person has been authorised to give any information or to make any representation other than those contained in this Prospectus and in the documents mentioned herein. Shares will be issued on the basis of the information and representations contained in this Prospectus and any accompanying financial information. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor the allotment or issue of Shares shall under any circumstances create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Company since the date of this Prospectus.

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorised or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of the Shares in certain countries may be restricted by law. It is the responsibility of persons wishing to make applications for Shares pursuant to this Prospectus to inform themselves of, and to comply with, any such restrictions together with any applicable exchange control regulations and applicable taxes in the countries of their citizenship, residence, ordinary residence or domicile.

The Shares have not been, and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 (as amended) (the “**Securities Act**”) or under the securities laws of any state or other political subdivision of the U.S. and may not be offered, sold, transferred or delivered, directly or indirectly, in the U.S., its territories or possessions, any state of the U.S., or the District of Columbia or to or for the benefit of, directly or indirectly, any U.S. Person (as defined in Regulation S of the Securities Act), except pursuant to registration or an applicable exemption. Neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state or other regulatory agency in the U.S. has passed upon the Shares or the adequacy or accuracy of this Prospectus. The Company is not and will not be registered under the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “**1940 Act**”).

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Shares may in the future be offered and sold to a limited number or category of U.S. Persons, but only pursuant to authorisation by the Directors, and in such a manner that will not require the registration of the Company, any Sub-Fund, or the Shares under the securities laws of the U.S. or any state thereof. Other than as set forth in the previous sentence, Shares may not be issued or transferred other than to a person who, in writing to the Company, shall among other things (A) represent that such person is not a U.S. Person and is not purchasing such Shares for the account of a U.S. Person, (B) shall agree to notify the Company promptly if, at any time while they remain a holder of any Share or shall hold any Share for the account of or the benefit of a U.S. Person, such person should become a U.S. Person, and (C) shall agree to indemnify the Company from and against any losses, damages, costs or expenses arising in connection with a breach of the representation and agreement set forth above.

The Shares have not been, and will not be, qualified for sale under the securities laws of Canada or any province or territory of Canada, and may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in Canada, or to any residents thereof.

The attention of such U.S. Persons and nationals or residents of Canada is drawn to Paragraph 7 of Appendix III regarding certain compulsory redemption powers of the Company. The Company reserves the right to exercise such powers in the event that it becomes aware that a Canadian national who is a Shareholder has ceased to be resident outside Canada and has re-established residency in Canada.

Shareholders and potential investors are advised to consult their professional advisers concerning possible taxation or the consequences of purchasing, holding, selling or otherwise disposing of the Shares under the laws of their country of incorporation, establishment, citizenship, residence or domicile.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The Company has been granted temporary recognition under Part XVII of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 as amended (the “Act”), on the basis of the Temporary Marketing Permissions Regime contained in Regulation 62 of the Collective Investment Schemes (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019. For a list of Sub-Funds registered for public offering in the United Kingdom, please contact the Distributor and/or the UK facilities agent and/or the Financial Services Register of the FCA.

In connection with the Company’s recognition under the Act, Manulife Investment Management (Europe) Limited acts as facilities agent to the Company (the “Facilities Agent”) in order to maintain the facilities required of the operator of a recognised scheme pursuant to the rules contained in the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook published by the FCA as part of the FCA’s Handbook of Rules and Guidance. Such facilities will be located at the business office of the Facilities Agent at One London Wall, London EC2Y 5EA, United Kingdom. The Distributor may acquire and hold Shares and, at its sole discretion, to satisfy any applications or requests for the sale, issue, redemption and switching of Shares by selling Shares to and/or buying them from any Shareholder provided that the applying Shareholder consents to such transaction and the transaction is effected on the same terms as would have applied in the case of a corresponding sale, issue, redemption or switch of Shares. The Distributor is entitled to retain any profit arising from these transactions. The Distributor will send on a regular basis any information concerning the transactions effected by it to the Company for the updating of the Share register and to enable the Company to dispatch any Share certificates, if applicable.

The Board of Directors has approved the full English version of this Prospectus. This Prospectus may be translated into other languages. Where this Prospectus is translated into another language, the translation shall be as close as possible to a direct translation from the English text and any variations therefrom shall be only as necessary to comply with the requirements of the regulatory authorities of other jurisdictions. In the event of any inconsistency or ambiguity in relation to the meaning of any word or phrase in any translation, the English text shall prevail, except to the extent (and only to the extent) that the laws of a particular jurisdiction require either that both the English text and the local language version of the Prospectus have the same equal standing, or that the legal relationship between the Company and investors in such jurisdiction shall be governed by the local language version of the Prospectus.

It should be appreciated that value of the Shares and the income, if any, from them can fall as well as rise and that, accordingly, the amount realised by an investor on the redemption of Shares may be less than the original investment made.

It should also be appreciated that changes in the rates of exchange between currencies may cause the value of Shares to diminish or increase in terms of the currency of the country in which the Shareholder may be located.

Please read the Prospectus carefully for details on product features and risk factors before investing. When selecting funds for investment, if at any point of time you are in doubt whether any of the Sub-Funds are suitable for you, you should seek independent professional financial advice.

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

shareholders' meetings, if the investor is registered himself and in his own name on the Shareholders' register. In cases where an investor invests in the Company through an intermediary investing into the Company in that intermediary's own name but on behalf of the investor, it may not always be possible for the investor to exercise certain shareholder rights directly against the Company. Investors are advised to take advice on their rights.

Where investors subscribe to or redeem Shares in the Company through financial intermediaries, such investors are generally not recorded directly in the Shareholder's register. Rather, the use of one or more intermediaries to subscribe or redeem Shares in the Company often implies that any such subscription or redemption requests are aggregated on behalf of several investors at the level of the intermediary who then appears in the Shareholders' register. Therefore, in the event of errors resulting from the incorrect calculation of the net asset value or from non-compliance with the investment rules applicable hereunder, the intermediation structure can make it difficult to accurately trace final investors, thereby complicating the fair and equitable calculation and distribution of compensations.

The Company has issued a privacy notice regarding the collection, recording, adaptation, transfer and other processing and use of personal data by and on behalf of the Company (the "Privacy Notice"), in accordance with the Luxembourg Law of 2 August 2002 on the Protection of Persons with regard to the Processing of Personal Data (as amended), the European Regulation (EU) 2016/679 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (General Data Protection Regulation) and any other EU or national legislation which implements or supplements the foregoing. Such Privacy Notice sets out the types of personal data that may be processed, to whom such personal data may relate and how it may be sourced, and the relevant parties who may process or receive such personal data and for what purposes, and otherwise explains certain policies and practices that have been put in place to ensure the privacy of such personal data. The Privacy Notice further describes the rights of Shareholders to request: (i) access to their personal data, (ii) the rectification or erasure of their personal data, (iii) the restriction of the processing of their personal data and (iv) the transfer of their personal data to third parties; as well as the right of Shareholders to lodge a complaint in relation to data protection related issues with the relevant supervisory authority, the right to withdraw their consent to the processing of personal data and the right to object to the processing of their personal data.

Details of the up-to-date Privacy Notice are available under "Privacy Notice" on the website www.manulifeglobalfund.com. Shareholders will be duly informed by the Company of any change in relation to the Privacy Notice at least one month prior to the implementation of such change.

In particular, by subscribing for Shares, each Shareholder acknowledges the gathering, storage, use, processing, disclosure and reporting to any governmental or regulatory authority, including tax authorities, in the European Economic Area, in any country which is a participating jurisdiction from time to time under the OECD's Common Reporting Standard for the Automatic Exchange of Information (a "CRS Jurisdiction") or in the United States of America (a "Regulatory Authority") from time to time by the Company and/or any distributor of Shares and/or any other entity duly designated by the Company (each, an "Information Recipient") of any information provided by such Shareholder to any Information Recipient ("Relevant Information") in connection with the satisfaction of requirements of the relevant Regulatory Authority as well as other applicable legal obligations relating to, but not limited to, information sharing and tax reporting and withholding of any payments due to Shareholders from the Company (collectively, "regulatory and legal requirements") that may be applicable to the Company and/or any Sub-Fund from time to time.

Each Shareholder further agrees: (a) to inform any relevant Information Recipient as soon as possible of any change in any information provided to such Information Recipient (including any circumstances that would result in a change in the taxpayer status of such Shareholder); (b) to waive any and all rights of such Shareholder under any relevant law or regulation in any applicable

jurisdiction, including but not limited to any professional or banking secrecy rules, that would prevent any relevant Information Recipient from meeting applicable regulatory and legal requirements; and (c) that the Company may, in accordance with applicable laws, withhold any payments to such Shareholder in respect of Shares held by such Shareholder and/or compulsorily redeem the Shares held by such Shareholder, if such Shareholder fails to provide any Relevant Information requested, or if such Shareholder, at any time, contests the waiver provided above.

Any natural person who ultimately owns or controls the Company through direct or indirect ownership of more than 25% of the Shares of the Company or voting rights in the Company, or through other means of control (a “beneficial owner”), must be registered on behalf of the Company as a beneficial owner in the register of beneficial ownership as provided for by the Luxembourg Law of 13 January 2019 setting up a register of beneficial owners (the “RBO Law”). By subscribing for Shares, any Shareholder who is a beneficial owner agrees that it shall in accordance with the RBO Law provide the Company, the Management Company, the Administrator and/or any other entity duly designated by the Company with such further information as may be required by the latter in order to comply with the RBO Law.

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1. GLOSSARY

In this Prospectus, the following terms shall be ascribed the respective meanings set out in the right column below:

“AA Classes”	means all Classes denoted by “AA”.
“Accumulating Classes”	means Classes that do not pay dividends and are denoted by “Acc”.
“ABS”	means asset-backed securities.
“Administrator” or “Registrar”	means Citibank Europe plc, Luxembourg Branch and its successors in title or such other entity as may be appointed as the administrator of the Company and its Sub-Funds from time to time.
“Agency MBS”	means government sponsored and guaranteed mortgage-backed securities such as Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.
“Articles” or “Articles of Incorporation”	means the Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Company dated 16 December 2014 as may be amended from time to time.
“Australian Dollars”, “AUD” and “A\$”	means the lawful currency of Australia.
“Board” or “Directors”	means the Board of Directors of the Company including any appointed committee thereof.
“Bond Connect”	means the initiative launched in July 2017 for mutual bond market access between Hong Kong and Mainland China established by CFETS, CCDC, SHCH, HKEx and CMU.
“Business Day”	means in respect of each Sub-Fund, a full day on which banks in Luxembourg are open for business except that (i) any day on which any exchange or market on which a substantial portion of the relevant Sub-Fund's investments is traded in accordance with the Sub-Fund's investment objective and policy is closed, or (ii) such other day(s) as the Directors may determine, shall not be a Business Day.
“C Classes”	means all Classes denoted by “C”.
“Canadian Dollars”, “CAD” and “CDN\$”	means the lawful currency of Canada.
“Carbon Footprint”	shall be calculated in accordance with the following formula: $\frac{\sum_i \left(\frac{\text{current value of investment}_i}{\text{investee company's enterprise value}_i} \times \text{investee company's Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions}_i \right)}{\text{current value of all investments (€M)}}$
“CCDC”	means China Central Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd. and its successors in title.
“CFETS”	means China Foreign Exchange Trade System & National Interbank Funding Centre and its successors in title.
“ChinaClear”	means China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited and its successors in title.

“CIBM”	means the China interbank bond market.
“Class(es)”	means a series of Shares within a Sub-Fund, which may differ from other Classes in respect of its charging structure, distribution policy, hedging policy, investment policy or other specific features as described herein.
“CLO”	means collateralised loan obligations.
“CMBS”	means commercial mortgage-backed securities.
“CMOs”	means collateralised mortgage obligations.
“CMU”	means the Central Moneymarkets Unit of the HKMA and its successors in title.
“Company”	means Manulife Global Fund.
“CSRC”	means China Securities Regulatory Commission and its successors in title.
“CSSF”	means the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier and its successors in title.
“Dealing Day”	means, in respect of each Sub-Fund, any day which is a Business Day of the Sub-Fund (and a business day in the local jurisdiction in which the Sub-Fund is available for investment through distributor(s) other than the Distributor), except that (i) any day during a period of suspension of valuation of a Sub-Fund and/or (ii) such other day(s) as the Directors may from time to time determine, shall not be a Dealing Day. A list of the Business Days which will be excluded as Dealing Days for certain Sub-Funds from time to time can be obtained from the Company's website at www.manulifeglobalfund.com .
“Depository”	means Citibank Europe plc, Luxembourg Branch and its successors in title or such other entity as may be appointed as the depository of the Company and its Sub-Funds from time to time.
“Distributing Classes”	means Classes for which dividends may be declared as per the dividend policy set out in Section 10.1 of the Prospectus.
“Distributor”	means Manulife Investment Management (Ireland) Limited and its successors in title or such other entity as may be appointed as the distributor of the Company and its Sub-Funds from time to time.
“EU”	means the European Union.
“EUR” or “Euro”	means the official single European currency adopted by certain EU Member States participating in the Economic and Monetary Union (as defined in EU legislation).
“F Classes”	means all Classes denoted by “F”.
“Fannie Mae”	means the Federal National Mortgage Association, a U.S. government-sponsored enterprise, and its successors in title.
“FCA”	means the Financial Conduct Authority in the United Kingdom and its successors in title.
“FDIs”	means financial derivative instruments.

“Freddie Mac”	means the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, a U.S. government-sponsored enterprise, and its successors in title.
“FSC”	means the Financial Supervisory Commission of Taiwan and its successors in title.
“Ginnie Mae”	means the Government National Mortgage Association, a U.S. government agency, and its successors in title.
“Hedged”	means that, where the name of a Class carries the word “Hedged”, such Class may hedge the value of the net assets in its base currency into its denomination currency.
“HKEx”	means Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and its successors in title.
“HKMA”	means the Hong Kong Monetary Authority and its successors in title.
“HKSCC”	means Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company and its successors in title.
“Hong Kong” or “Hong Kong SAR”	means the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.
“Hong Kong Dollars”, “HKD” and “HK\$”	means the lawful currency of Hong Kong.
“I Classes”	means all Classes denoted by “I”.
“I2 Classes”	means, all Classes denoted by “I2”.
“I3 Classes”	means all Classes denoted by “I3”.
“I4 Classes”	means all Classes denoted by “I4”.
“I5 Classes”	means all Classes denoted by “I5”.
“I6 Classes”	means all Classes denoted by “I6”.
“I7 Classes”	means all Classes denoted by “I7”.
“Inc”	means income and “Inc” in the name of a Class denotes an income-generating Class.
“Institutional Investor”	means an institutional investor as defined within the meaning of Articles 174, 175, 176 of the 2010 Law.
“Investment Advisers”	means the entities whose names appear in Section 2 of this Prospectus, each of which has been appointed to provide non-discretionary investment advisory services to the relevant Investment Manager in respect of the relevant Sub-Fund.
“Investment Managers”	means the entities whose names appear in Section 2 of this Prospectus, each of which has been appointed to manage the investment and re-investment of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund at its discretion in any security or other investment.
“Japanese Yen” or “JPY”	means the lawful currency of Japan.

“KIID”	means Key Investor Information Document and/or Key Information Document for Packaged Retail and Insurance-based Investment Products.
“Management Company”	means Manulife Investment Management (Ireland) Limited.
“Manulife Entity”	means any entity in the Manulife Financial group.
“Major Currency”	means any of U.S. Dollars, Pound Sterling, Swiss Francs, Euro, Japanese Yen, Hong Kong Dollars, Singapore Dollars, Canadian Dollars, Australian Dollars, Renminbi and New Zealand Dollars.
“MBS”	means mortgage-backed securities.
“Net Asset Value” or “NAV”	means, in relation to the Shares of each Class of each Sub-Fund, the amount determined in accordance with the provisions described in the Articles of Incorporation and in the Prospectus.
“New Zealand Dollars” or “NZD”	means the lawful currency of New Zealand.
“OECD”	means the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and its successors in title.
“P Classes”	means all Classes denoted by “P”.
“Paying Agent”	means Citibank Europe plc, Luxembourg Branch and its successors in title or such other entity as may be appointed as the paying agent of the Company and its Sub-Funds from time to time.
“PBOC”	means the People's Bank of China and its successors in title.
“Pound Sterling”, “GBP” or “£”	means the lawful currency of the United Kingdom.
“PRC”, “China” or “Mainland China”	means the People's Republic of China and, except where the context requires or admits otherwise, and only for the purpose of this Prospectus, references in this Prospectus to the PRC or China do not include Hong Kong, Macau or Taiwan.
“QFI”	means qualified foreign investor (including, if applicable, qualified foreign institutional investor (“ QFII ”) and Renminbi qualified foreign institutional investor (“ RQFII ”)) approved pursuant to the relevant PRC laws and regulations, as may be promulgated and/or amended from time to time.
“R Classes”	means all Classes denoted by “R”.
“Redemption Price”	means the price at which each Share of a Class may be redeemed as determined in accordance with the provisions described in Paragraph 4 of Appendix III.
“Regulated Market(s)”	means a regulated market which operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public.
“REITs”	means real estate investment trusts. A real estate investment trust is a company that owns, operates or finances income-producing real estate. REITs may invest in a wide range of real estate property types, including but not limited to offices, apartment buildings, warehouses, retail centres, medical facilities, data centres,

cell towers, infrastructure and hotels. Most REITs focus on a particular property type, but some hold multiple types of properties in their portfolios. The legal structure of a REIT, its investment restrictions and the regulatory and taxation regimes to which it is subject will differ depending on the jurisdiction in which it is established. All references to 'REITs' in this Prospectus refer to REITs that qualify as transferable securities. For a REIT to qualify as a transferable security it must be both a closed-ended trust and have units that are listed on a Regulated Market, thereby making it an eligible investment for a UCITS and under local law.

“Renminbi” or “RMB”	means the lawful currency for the time being and from time to time of the PRC.
“S Classes”	means all Classes denoted by “S”.
“SAFE”	means the State Administration of Foreign Exchange of China and its successors in title.
“SAT”	means the State Administration of Taxation of China and its successors in title.
“SEC”	means the Securities and Exchange Commission of the U.S. and its successors in title.
“SEHK”	means the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited and its successors in title.
“SFC”	means the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong SAR and its successors in title.
“Shanghai-HK Stock Connect”	means a programme jointly implemented by the CSRC and the SFC to permit foreign investors to invest in the SSE via the SEHK and to allow Chinese investors to invest in the SEHK via the SSE.
“Share(s)”	means fully paid shares of no par value comprised within the separate Sub-Funds representing the capital of the Company.
“Shareholder(s)”	means shareholder(s) of the Company.
“SHCH”	means Shanghai Clearing House and its successors in title.
“Shenzhen-HK Stock Connect”	means a programme jointly implemented by the CSRC and the SFC to permit foreign investors to invest in the SZSE via the SEHK and to allow Chinese investors to invest in the SEHK via the SZSE.
“SICAV”	means société d'investissement à capital variable.
“Singapore Dollars”, “SGD” and “S\$”	means the lawful currency of Singapore.
“SSE”	means Shanghai Stock Exchange and its successors in title.
“Stock Connect”	means the Shanghai-HK Stock Connect and the Shenzhen-HK Stock Connect.
“Sub-Fund(s)”	means the classes of Shares in the Company (and any classes of Shares created hereafter), in respect of each of which a separate investment portfolio of securities is maintained.
“Sub-Investment	means the entities whose names appear as such in Section 2 of this Prospectus

Managers	and their respective successors in title or such other entities as may be appointed as the sub-investment managers of the relevant Sub-Funds from time to time.
“Subscription Price”	means the price at which each Share of a Class may be subscribed for as determined in accordance with the provisions described in Paragraph 4 of Appendix III.
“SZSE”	means Shenzhen Stock Exchange and its successors in title.
“Swiss Francs” and “CHF”	means the lawful currency of Switzerland.
“UCITS”	means an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities within the meaning of EC European Parliament and Council Directive 2009/65 of 13 July 2009 as may be amended from time to time.
“UCITS Regulations”	means the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011, as amended by the European Union (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) (Amendment) Regulations 2016 as may be supplemented or consolidated from time to time including any condition that may from time to time be imposed thereunder.
“U.S.”	means the United States of America.
“U.S. Dollars”, “USD” and “US\$”	means the lawful currency of the U.S..
“Valuation Point”	means such time on each Business Day as may be determined by the Directors at which the Net Asset Value per Share of a respective Sub-Fund may be determined.
“2010 Law”	means the Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment, or any legislative replacements or amendments thereof.

All credit ratings referred to in this Prospectus are unaudited and are unless indicated otherwise, rated by Standard & Poor's or Fitch or, where unavailable, Moody's Investors Service.

2. DIRECTORY

Registered Office

31, Z.A. Bourmicht
L-8070 Bertrange
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Directors of the Company

Paul Smith (Chairman)

c/o Manulife Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited
10th Floor
Lee Garden One
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Management Company

Manulife Investment Management (Ireland) Limited

Registered Office:
2/F, 5 Earlsfort Terrace
Dublin 2 D02 CK83
Ireland

Business Office:
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International Financial Services Centre
Dublin, D01 P2V6
Ireland

Distributor

Manulife Investment Management (Ireland) Limited

Registered Office:
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Business Office:
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Depositary, Administrator, Registrar and Paying Agent *Citibank Europe plc, Luxembourg Branch*

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Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Auditors***PricewaterhouseCoopers Société coopérative***

Réviseur d'Enterprises
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B.P. 1443, L-1014 Luxembourg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Investment Managers

- ***Manulife Investment Management (Europe) Limited***
1 London Wall
London EC2Y 5EA
United Kingdom

(Co-Investment Manager of the Asia Total Return Fund and Asian High Yield Fund)

- ***Manulife Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited***
10th Floor
Lee Garden One
33 Hysan Avenue
Causeway Bay
Hong Kong SAR

(Investment Manager of the Asian Small Cap Equity Fund, Dragon Growth Fund, Global Climate Action Fund, Sustainable Asia Bond Fund, and Co-Investment Manager of the Asia Total Return Fund and Asian High Yield Fund)

Sub-Investment Managers

- ***Manulife Investment Management (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.***
8 Cross Street
#16-01 Manulife Tower
Singapore 048424

(Sub-Investment Manager of the Sustainable Asia Bond Fund)

- ***Manulife Investment Management Limited***
200 Bloor Street East
Toronto, Ontario M4E 1E5
Canada

(Sub-Investment Manager of the Global Climate Action Fund)

Investment Advisers**Legal Advisers**

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Linklaters LLP

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Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Hong Kong

Deacons

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18 Chater Road
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3. STRUCTURE

3.1 Sub-Funds and Classes

The Company offers investors access to an international range of investment opportunities while retaining the administrative advantages of one single corporate entity. The Company qualifies as a collective investment undertaking under Part I of the 2010 Law as a SICAV. The Company's share capital presently comprises the Sub-Funds as described in Appendix I, in respect of each of which a separate investment portfolio is maintained. Each Sub-Fund may issue more than one Class of Shares which is subject to different terms of issue. Each Class may be subject to different conditions including, but not limited to, different currency denomination, the amount of minimum subscription, the minimum holding, the charges payable on subscription, redemption or switching of Shares, the fees payable to the various service providers of the Company, the dividends and other benefits (if any) payable to Shareholders.

The Classes are available for investment as follows:

Class:	Available for investment by:
AA Classes R Classes F Classes	retail investors
C Classes	Central Provident Fund (“CPF”) members using CPF monies and investment-linked insurance product sub-funds which are included under CPF Investment Scheme.
I Classes	Institutional Investors
I2 Classes	high net worth individuals, institutions and such other investors who meet the requirements as determined or waived by the Distributor at its sole discretion
I3 Classes	(i) any collective investment scheme or mutual fund managed by a Manulife Entity; or (ii) Institutional Investors who at the time of receipt of subscription have entered into an agreement with a Manulife Entity in relation to fees; and, who meet the requirements as determined or waived by the Distributor at its sole discretion
I4 Classes	any collective investment scheme or mutual fund managed by a Manulife Entity and, who meet the requirements as determined or waived by the Distributor at its sole discretion.
I5 Classes	Institutional Investors headquartered or operating within the European Economic Area, and in such other countries as selected and authorised by the Distributor.
I6 Classes	High net worth individuals, institutions, intermediaries and such other investors who are domiciled or distributing within the European Economic Area, and in such other countries as selected and authorised by the Distributor.

I7 Classes	any collective investment scheme or mutual fund managed by a Manulife Entity and/or a Manulife Financial group affiliate and, who meet the requirements as determined or waived by the Distributor at its sole discretion.
J Classes	Japanese investment trusts or Japanese funds-of-funds
P Classes	clients of private bank distributors, private wealth or other similar distributors, and such other investors who meet the requirements as determined or waived by the Distributor at its sole discretion
S Classes	retail investors in Singapore

Class	Currency of Denomination	Minimum Initial Investment (or the equivalent in any other Major Currency)	Minimum Holding	Minimum Subsequent Investment (or the equivalent in any other Major Currency)	Initial Charge	Switching Charge	Redemption Charge
AA	USD	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100	Up to 5% of subscription amount ^{3,4}	Up to 1% of the total Redemption Price payable on redeemed Shares	N/A
AA Acc	USD	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100			
AA (AUD Hedged)	AUD	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100			
AA (CAD Hedged)	CAD	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100			
AA (HKD)	HKD	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100			
AA (HKD) Acc	HKD	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100			
AA Inc	USD	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100			
AA (AUD Hedged) Acc	AUD	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100			
AA (GBP Hedged) Acc	GBP	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100			
AA (JPY Hedged) Acc	JPY	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100			
AA (RMB Hedged) Acc	RMB	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100			
AA (SGD Hedged) Acc	SGD	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100			
AA (AUD Hedged) Inc	AUD	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100			
AA (CAD Hedged) Inc	CAD	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100			
AA (HKD) Inc	HKD	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100			
AA (SGD)	SGD	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100			
AA (SGD) Acc	SGD	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$100			
AA (SGD Hedged)	SGD	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100			
AA (SGD Hedged) Inc	SGD	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100			
AA (USD) MDIST (G)	USD	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100			
AA (AUD Hedged) MDIST (G)	AUD	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100			
AA (CAD Hedged) MDIST (G)	CAD	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100			
AA (EUR Hedged) MDIST (G)	EUR	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100			

AA (HKD) MDIST (G)	HKD	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100	
AA (JPY Hedged) MDIST (G)	JPY	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100	
AA (NZD Hedged) MDIST (G)	NZD	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100	
AA (SGD) MDIST (G)	SGD	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100	
AA (SGD Hedged) MDIST (G)	SGD	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100	
AA (RMB Hedged) MDIST (G)	RMB	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100	
AA (GBP Hedged) MDIST (G)	GBP	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100	
R (USD) MDIST (G)	USD	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100	
R (HKD) MDIST (G)	HKD	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100	
F (USD) MDIST (G)	USD	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100	
F (HKD) MDIST (G)	HKD	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100	
C (SGD Hedged) Acc	SGD	US\$1,000 ¹	US\$1,000 ²	US\$100	N/A
S	SGD	US\$500 ¹	US\$500 ²	US\$50	Up to 5% of subscription amount ^{3,4}
S Hedged	SGD	US\$500 ¹	US\$500 ²	US\$50	
S Inc	SGD	US\$500 ¹	US\$500 ²	US\$50	
S Hedged MDIST (G)	SGD	US\$500 ¹	US\$500 ²	US\$50	
S MDIST (G)	SGD	US\$500 ¹	US\$500 ²	US\$50	
P (USD) Inc	USD	US\$50,000 ¹	US\$50,000 ₂	US\$5,000	
P (AUD Hedged) Inc	AUD	US\$50,000 ¹	US\$50,000 ₂	US\$5,000	
P (HKD) Inc	HKD	US\$50,000 ¹	US\$50,000 ₂	US\$5,000	
P (SGD) Inc	SGD	US\$50,000 ¹	US\$50,000 ₂	US\$5,000	
P (SGD Hedged) Inc	SGD	US\$50,000 ¹	US\$50,000 ₂	US\$5,000	
P (USD) MDIST (G)	USD	US\$50,000 ¹	US\$50,000 ₂	US\$5,000	
P (AUD Hedged) MDIST (G)	AUD	US\$50,000 ¹	US\$50,000 ₂	US\$5,000	
P (HKD) MDIST (G)	HKD	US\$50,000 ¹	US\$50,000 ₂	US\$5,000	
P (SGD) MDIST (G)	SGD	US\$50,000 ¹	US\$50,000 ₂	US\$5,000	
P (SGD Hedged) MDIST (G)	SGD	US\$50,000 ¹	US\$50,000 ₂	US\$5,000	
J	USD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
I	USD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
I Acc	USD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
I (EUR Hedged) Acc	EUR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
I MDIST (G)	USD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
I2	USD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
I2 Acc	USD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
I2 SGD Hedged	SGD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
I3	USD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
I3 Acc	USD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
I3 (SGD) Acc	SGD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
I3 (SGD Hedged) Acc	SGD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
I3 Inc	USD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
I3 MDIST (G)	USD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
I4 Acc	USD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
I4 MDIST (G)	USD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

I4 (RMB Hedged) Inc	RMB	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
15 Acc	USD	US\$1,000,000 ¹	US\$1,000,000 ²	N/A	N/A
15 (GBP) Acc	GBP	GBP1,000,000 ¹	GBP1,000,000 ²	N/A	N/A
15 (EUR) Acc	EUR	EUR1,000,000 ¹	EUR1,000,000 ²	N/A	N/A
15 (CHF) Acc	CHF	CHF1,000,000 ¹	CHF1,000,000 ²	N/A	N/A
15 (GBP Hedged) Acc	GBP	GBP1,000,000 ¹	GBP1,000,000 ²	N/A	N/A
15 (EUR Hedged) Acc	EUR	EUR1,000,000 ¹	EUR1,000,000 ²	N/A	N/A
15 (CHF Hedged) Acc	CHF	CHF1,000,000 ¹	CHF1,000,000 ²	N/A	N/A
16 Acc	USD	US\$1,000,000 ¹	US\$1,000,000 ²	N/A	N/A
16 (GBP) Acc	GBP	GBP1,000,000 ¹	GBP1,000,000 ²	N/A	N/A
16 (EUR) Acc	EUR	EUR1,000,000 ¹	EUR1,000,000 ²	N/A	N/A
16 (CHF) Acc	CHF	CHF1,000,000 ¹	CHF1,000,000 ²	N/A	N/A
16 (GBP Hedged) Acc	GBP	GBP1,000,000 ¹	GBP1,000,000 ²	N/A	N/A
16 (EUR Hedged) Acc	EUR	EUR1,000,000 ¹	EUR1,000,000 ²	N/A	N/A
16 (CHF Hedged) Acc	CHF	CHF1,000,000 ¹	CHF1,000,000 ²	N/A	N/A
16 (AUD Hedged) Acc	AUD	A\$1,000,000 ¹	A\$1,000,000 ²	N/A	N/A
16 (SGD Hedged) Acc	SGD	S\$1,000,000 ¹	S\$1,000,000 ²	N/A	N/A
17 Acc	USD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
¹ or such lower amount as the Directors (or their delegates) may (at their discretion) accept ² unless otherwise specified by the Directors (or their delegates) ³ For Class AA (SGD Hedged) Inc shares of Asia Total Return Fund, the Initial Charge is up to 3.5% of subscription amount					

The Directors may, from time to time, create additional Sub-Funds with different specialised investment objectives and one or more Classes for each Sub-Fund. Full details of all Sub-Funds and their Classes available for subscription are set out in Appendix I hereto. Any Sub-Fund(s) and/or Class(es) will be offered or sold in a given jurisdiction only after the proper local governmental, supervisory or regulatory authority has been advised thereof, the necessary notification period has elapsed, and/or the necessary registrations, approvals or authorisations have been effected or obtained, and in all cases all applicable legal or regulatory requirements have been complied with.

4. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND INVESTMENT POLICY

The Company aims to provide investors with a broad international range of diversified actively-managed Sub-Funds which, through their specific investment objective and policies, offer investors the opportunity of exposure to selected areas or to conveniently build a diversified portfolio to meet their investment goals. The overall strategy of the Company is to seek diversification through investment in primarily a wide range of equity and debt transferable securities.

Subject to any limits set forth in its investment restrictions and consistent with the specific investment objectives and policies of that Sub-Fund, each Sub-Fund (unless otherwise specifically noted) may, for investment, hedging and/or efficient portfolio management purposes, invest in or utilize FDIs as part of its investment strategy, including options on securities, securities indices and currencies, forward contracts with respect to currencies, financial futures contracts and related options and swap contracts. FDIs may be exchange-traded or traded over-the-counter provided that they are entered into with first-class institutions that specialize in these types of transactions and that are active in the particular market. All Sub-Funds may hold liquid assets on an ancillary basis.

The Company may seek to hedge the Shares of certain Class(es) of Shares in relation to the base currency of the relevant Sub-Fund(s). Where undertaken, the effects of such hedging may be reflected in such Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value and, therefore, in the performance of such Class(es). Similarly, any expenses arising from such hedging transactions will be borne by the relevant Class in respect of which they have been incurred.

It should be noted that such hedging transactions may be entered into whether the base currency is declining or increasing in value relative to other currencies. Where such hedging is undertaken it may substantially protect investors in the relevant Class(es) against a decrease in the value of currency exposure relative to the base currency, but it may also preclude investors from benefiting from an increase in the value of the base currency.

There can be no assurance that the currency hedging employed will fully eliminate the currency exposure to the underlying investment currencies.

Please refer to Appendix I for the investment objective and the investment policy for each Sub-Fund. The investment and borrowing restrictions of the Company are set out in Paragraph 2 of Appendix II.

4.1 General Investment Objective

4.1.1 Equity Funds

As the primary objective of each of the Equity Funds is capital growth, it is not anticipated that dividend payments will be substantial - please refer to Section 10 for the distribution policy applicable to the relevant Sub-Funds and Classes.

4.1.2 Bond Funds

The primary objective of each of the Bond Funds is to seek maximisation on total return of current income and capital appreciation through primarily investing in fixed income securities. Subject to the distribution policy applicable to the relevant Sub-Funds and Classes set out in Section 10, dividends received from the underlying securities during the financial year shall be reinvested in the relevant Sub-Fund.

4.2 General Investment Policy

In selecting investments, the Investment Manager(s) and/or the Sub-Investment Manager(s) will focus on top-down country asset allocation, weighing the valuation of a market against the overall macroeconomic environment of an economy and the region. Extensive company analysis then follows in order to determine the portfolio holdings. This style is broadly termed "value oriented growth", where growth investments are made after careful

consideration regarding the price level and the timing of entry.

4.2.1 **Equity Funds**

Subject to any applicable regulations, the Sub-Funds will invest in the shares of companies within the respective countries or regions which are not quoted on a stock exchange approved by the Investment Manager(s) and/or the Sub-Investment Manager(s), but only where the Investment Manager(s) and/or the Sub-Investment Manager(s) consider there to be a reasonable expectation of these securities being quoted. The Sub-Funds may invest in debt securities (whether or not of investment grade) and depository receipts of companies within their respective countries or regions which may be listed or traded outside such countries or regions. There may be periods where it might be appropriate for the Sub-Funds at the recommendation of the Investment Manager(s) and/or the Sub-Investment Manager(s) to hold large positions in cash under situations including, but not limited to, when the Investment Manager(s) and/or the Sub-Investment Manager(s) consider the securities price does not reflect their fair value effectively; market liquidity becomes a concern; and/or there is a lack of investment opportunity.

4.2.2 **Bond Funds**

Bond Fund portfolios are managed under a dual-approach of “top-down” and “bottom-up”, which provides the mechanism for the Investment Manager(s) and/or the Sub-Investment Manager(s) to determine which country/industry may benefit from current and future changes in the economy when under-going the process of country/sector allocation. At the same time, it facilitates the Investment Manager(s) and/or the Sub-Investment Manager(s) to select individual securities that are undervalued, with consideration of the financial condition of the issuers as well as the collateralisation and other features of the securities.

To enhance total return, to the extent not inconsistent with their individual investment objectives and policies, the Sub-Funds may utilise the full spectrum of available debt securities wherever the best investment opportunities present themselves. Accordingly, the Sub-Funds will invest in debt securities of all quality levels and maturities from many different issuers, potentially including, but not limited to, U.S. Dollar-denominated securities of non-U.S. governments and corporations, mortgage-related securities, municipal obligations, asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities, pay-in-kind bonds, high yield bonds, debt/equity securities of non-U.S. issuers, emerging market debts and U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities.

For the avoidance of doubt, while each Sub-Fund will invest primarily in a portfolio of bonds and other fixed and floating rate securities issued by governments, government and supra-national agencies, local and regional agencies as well as corporate issuers, each Sub-Fund may, from time to time, at the discretion of the Investment Manager(s) and/or the Sub-Investment Manager(s) to position the portfolio according to prevailing market conditions, also invest in securitised or structured debt/credit instruments. Such instruments may include ABS, MBS, CMBS, CMOs, RMBS, CLOs and pass-through securities².

Investment in any such instruments (other than MBSs and pass-through securities of the type as described in the subsequent sentence) may not, in aggregate, exceed 25% of the net asset value of the relevant Sub-Fund. MBSs

²Please refer to Section 5.22.8 below under the sub-heading “Collateralised / Securitised Products Risk” for further information on the basic features of, and the risks associated with investment in, ABSs, MBSs, CMBSs, CMOs, CLOs and pass-through securities.

and pass-through securities available in the U.S. and issued by Ginnie Mae, or Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, may not, in aggregate, represent more than 50% of the net asset value of the relevant Sub-Fund.

Each Sub-Fund may, at the discretion of the Investment Manager(s) and/or the Sub-Investment Manager(s), and in the best interests of the Sub-Fund's shareholders, continue to hold those debt securities which have been downgraded below their average credit rating subsequent to their purchase provided that (i) this is consistent with the individual investment objectives and policies of the relevant Sub-Fund as set out in this Prospectus, and (ii) the Investment Manager(s) and/or the Sub-Investment Manager(s) is fulfilling its fiduciary obligation to monitor the performance of, and material events, affecting the Sub-Fund's underlying investments, and to initiate the appropriate action, at its discretion, to protect the Sub-Fund's shareholders' interest.

5. GENERAL RISK FACTORS

All references to Investment Manager in this section shall mean the Investment Manager(s) and/or the Sub-Investment Manager(s), as the context requires.

5.1 Investment Risks

Each Sub-Fund is subject to substantial market fluctuations and to the risks inherent in all investments, and investors should be aware that value of Shares can go down as well as up. Investors may not get back their original investment. Investments in a Sub-Fund are designed to produce returns over the long term and are not suitable for short-term speculation.

An investment in a Sub-Fund involves risks. These risks may include or relate to, amongst other things, equity market, debt securities market, currency, interest rate, credit, liquidity and volatility as well as political risks and any combination of these and other risks. Investors are also reminded that risk factors may occur simultaneously and/or may compound each other resulting in an unpredictable effect on the value of the Shares. No assurance can be given as to the effect that any combination of risk factors may have on the value of the Shares.

Sub-Funds which invest in equities are subject to the risks generally associated with equity investment, namely, the market value of the securities may go down as well as up. Factors affecting the securities valuations are numerous, including but are not limited to changes in business confidence, investment sentiments, business cycles, government and central bank policies, political environment, economic environment, business and social conditions in local and global marketplace. Securities exchanges normally have the right to suspend or limit trading in any securities traded on the relevant exchanges under certain circumstances. A suspension or limitation on trading means liquidation of such securities is impossible and the Sub-Fund investing in these securities may be subject to losses.

5.2 Umbrella Structure of the Company and Cross-Liability Risk

Each Sub-Fund will be responsible for paying its fees and expenses regardless of the level of its profitability. The Company is an umbrella fund with segregated liability between Sub-Funds. Notwithstanding the foregoing, there can be no assurance that, should an action be brought against the Company in the courts of another jurisdiction, the segregated nature of the Sub-Funds would necessarily be upheld. In addition, whether or not there is a cross-liability between Sub-Funds, proceedings involving a Sub-Fund could involve the Company as a whole which could potentially affect the operations of all Sub-Funds.

5.3 International Investments

Investment in securities issued by companies and governments of different nations involves certain risks. These risks include interest rate and exchange rate fluctuations, international and regional political and economic developments and the possible imposition of exchange controls or other local governmental laws or restrictions applicable to such investments.

Investors in a Sub-Fund that concentrates its investments in the securities of a single country are fully exposed to that country's economic and stock market cycles, which could increase both its risks and its potential rewards compared with a Sub-Fund invested in several countries or regions. Where a Sub-Fund focuses on a particular industry sector and lacks risk diversification, valuations of the Sub-Fund may fluctuate more widely than in a sub-fund that is diversified across sectors.

Securities held with a local correspondent or clearing/settlement system or securities correspondent may not be as well protected as those held within Luxembourg. In particular, losses may be incurred as a consequence of the insolvency of the local correspondent or system. In some markets, the segregation or separate identification of a beneficial owner's securities may not be possible or the practices of segregation or separate identification may differ from practices in more developed markets.

5.3a Changes resulting from the United Kingdom's exit from the EU

In a referendum held on 23 June 2016, the electorate of the United Kingdom (the "UK") resolved to leave the EU. The result has led to political and economic instability and volatility in the financial markets of the UK and more broadly across Europe. It may also lead to weakening in consumer, corporate and financial confidence in such markets as the UK finalises the terms of its exit from the EU. The extent of the impact will depend in part on the nature of the arrangements that are put in place between the UK and the EU following the eventual exit deal and the extent to which the UK continues to apply laws that are based on EU legislation. The longer term process to implement the political, economic and legal framework that is agreed between the UK and the EU is likely to lead to continuing uncertainty and periods of exacerbated volatility in both the UK and in wider European markets. The UK's exit from the EU, the anticipation of the exit or the terms of the exit could also create significant uncertainty in the UK (and potentially global) financial markets, which may materially and adversely affect the performance of any Sub-Fund that may have investments in portfolio companies with significant operations and/or assets in the UK and/or the EU, the Net Asset Value, such Sub-Fund's earnings and returns to Shareholders. It could also potentially make it more difficult to raise capital in the EU and/or increase the regulatory compliance burden which could restrict any such Sub-Fund's future activities and thereby negatively affect returns.

Volatility resulting from this uncertainty may mean that the returns of any relevant Sub-Fund and its investments are adversely affected by market movements, potential decline in the value of the Sterling and/or Euro, and any downgrading of UK sovereign credit rating. This may also make it more difficult, or more expensive, for any such Sub-Fund to execute prudent currency hedging policies.

5.4 Unlisted Securities Risk

This risk relates to securities which are not listed on a securities exchange, such as shares in unlisted companies. The price of these investments may be volatile, and there may be delays and/or losses when selling unlisted securities due to liquidity constraints. In a Sub-Fund which is concentrated in the securities of a particular market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class, this may contribute to additional share price volatility.

5.5 Emerging Markets Risks

Investors should note that portfolios of any Sub-Fund may be invested in what are commonly referred to as emerging economies or markets, where special risks (including higher stock price volatility, lower liquidity of stocks, political and social uncertainties and currency risks) may be substantially higher than the risks normally associated with the world's mature economies or major stock markets. Further, certain emerging economies are exposed to the risks of high inflation and interest rates, large amount of external debt; and such factors may affect the overall economy stability. More details of specific risks related to the markets/characteristics of certain Sub-Funds are set out in Appendix I.

In respect of certain emerging economies or markets in which the Company may invest, the Company may be exposed to higher risks than in developed economies or markets, in

particular for the acts or omissions of its service providers, agents, correspondents or delegates as a result of the protection against liquidation, bankruptcy or insolvency of such persons. Information collected and received from such service providers, agents, correspondents or delegates may be less reliable than similar information on agents, correspondents or delegates in more developed economies or markets where reporting standards and requirements may be more stringent.

Investors should note that accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and disclosure requirements applicable to some companies in the emerging economies or markets in which the Sub-Funds may invest may differ from countries with more developed financial markets and less information may be available to investors, which may also be out of date.

The value of a Sub-Fund's assets may be affected by uncertainties such as changes in government policies, taxation legislation, currency repatriation restrictions and other developments in politics, law or regulations of the emerging economies or markets in which the Sub-Fund may invest and, in particular, by changes in legislation relating to the level of foreign ownership in the companies in these economies or markets, possible nationalisation of their industries, expropriation of assets and confiscatory taxation.

5.6 Political and Regulatory Risks

Changes to government policies or legislation in the markets in which a Sub-Fund may invest may adversely affect the political or economic stability of such markets. The laws and regulations of some of the markets through which a Sub-Fund may invest which affect foreign investment business continue to evolve in an unpredictable manner. There is a further risk that a government may prevent or limit the repatriation of foreign capital or the availability of legal redress through the courts. Although basic commercial laws are in place, they are often unclear or contradictory and subject to varying interpretation and may at any time be amended, modified, repealed or replaced in a manner adverse to the interests of the Sub-Fund.

Investments in certain markets may also require the procurement of a substantial number of licences, regulatory consents, certificates and approvals, including licences for the Company, registration of relevant securities trading code(s) for a Sub-Fund to conduct securities transactions at the relevant securities trading centre(s) or markets and clearance certificates from tax authorities. The inability to obtain a particular licence, regulatory consent, certificate or approval could adversely affect the Company's or a Sub-Fund's operations.

5.7 Natural Resources Sector Risk

By focusing on the natural resources sector, some Sub-Funds carry much greater risks of adverse developments than a Sub-Fund that invests in a wider variety of industries. The securities of companies in the natural resources sector may experience more price volatility than securities of companies in other industries. Some of the commodities used as raw materials or produced by these companies are subject to broad price fluctuations as a result of industry wide supply and demand factors. As a result, companies in the natural resources sector often have limited pricing power over supplies or for the products that they sell which can affect their profitability. Concentration in the securities of companies with substantial natural resources assets will expose these Sub-Funds to price movements of natural resources to a greater extent than a more broadly diversified mutual fund. There is a risk that those Sub-Funds will perform poorly during and economic downturn or a slump in demand for natural resources.

5.8 Custodial, Clearance and Settlement Risk

The lack of adequate custodial, clearance and settlement systems in some emerging economies or markets may prevent either partial or total investment in such markets or may require a Sub-Fund to accept greater custodial, clearance and/or settlement risks in order to make any such investment. There are risks arising from the inadequacy of systems to ensure the transfer, evaluation, compensation and/or recording of securities, the procedure for

registering securities, the custody of securities and liquidation of transactions. These risks do not occur as frequently in more developed markets or economies.

Certain economies or markets present specific risks in the registration of assets, where registrars are not always subject to effective government supervision as well as in relation to the custody and safekeeping of securities. In some of these emerging economies or markets, difficulties could arise in relation to the registration of portfolio assets. In such circumstances, registration of shareholdings in favour of a Sub-Fund may become lost through default, negligence or refusal to recognise ownership, resulting in loss to the Sub-Fund. Investments may also sometimes be evidenced in the form of confirmation delivered by local registrars, which are neither subject to effective supervision nor always independent from issuers. The possibility of fraud, negligence or refusal to recognise ownership exists, which could result in the registration of an investment being completely lost. Investors should be aware that such Sub-Funds could be exposed to a loss arising from such registration problems.

The clearance and settlement systems available to effect trades on emerging markets or economies may be significantly less developed than those in more developed markets or economies, which may result in delays and other material difficulties in settling trades and in registering transfers of securities. In certain economies or markets, there have been times when clearance and settlements have been unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, making it difficult to conduct such transactions. Problems with clearance and settlement in these markets may affect the value and liquidity of a Sub-Fund. The inability of a Sub-Fund to make intended securities purchases due to clearance and settlement problems could cause the Sub-Fund to miss attractive investment opportunities. Inability to dispose of a portfolio security caused by such problems could result either in losses to a Sub-Fund due to subsequent declines in value of the portfolio security or, if a Sub-Fund has entered into a contract to sell the security, could result in potential liability to the purchaser.

In addition, such economies or markets have different clearance and settlement procedures. A Sub-Fund will be exposed to credit risks of parties with or through whom it trades and will also bear the risk of settlement default. Market practice in certain emerging markets or economies, in which a Sub-Fund may invest, in relation to the clearance and settlement of securities transactions, may increase such risks. In certain securities markets, transactions may not be executed on a delivery versus payment / receive versus payment (DVP/RVP) basis and there may be a difference in settlement dates for cash and securities, which creates counterparty risk.

5.9 Small-Cap / Mid-Cap Risks

Certain Sub-Funds may invest in, but are not restricted to, the securities of small and medium sized companies in the relevant markets. This can involve greater risk than is customarily associated with investment in larger and more established companies. In particular, smaller companies often have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, with less research information available about the company, and their management may be dependent on a few key individuals. The stock of small-capitalisation / mid-capitalisation companies may have lower liquidity and their prices are more volatile to adverse economic developments than those of larger capitalisation companies in general.

5.10 Risks Associated with Investment in REITs

Certain Sub-Funds may invest in REITs. The major risks can be attributed to a decline in real estate values, the possibility that the owners of real estate could default on mortgage payments resulting in the loss of property and environmental liability, and rise of interest rates. The value of these Sub-Funds may fluctuate in response to movements in real estate markets.

5.11 Currency Risks

A Sub-Fund's assets may be invested primarily in securities denominated in currencies other than its relevant currency of account and any income or realisation proceeds received by the Sub-Fund from these investments will be received in those currencies, some of which may

fall in value against the currency of account. The Sub-Funds will compute their respective Net Asset Values and make any distributions in the relevant currency of account and there is, therefore, a currency exchange risk, which may affect the value of the Shares to the extent that the Sub-Funds make such investments, as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates between the currency of account of the relevant Sub-Fund and any other currency. Also, a Class of Shares may be designated in a currency other than the base currency of the Sub-Fund and Shareholders of such Classes of Shares may be affected unfavourably by fluctuations in the exchange rates between such designated currency and the base currency of the Sub-Fund. In addition, foreign exchange control in any country may cause difficulties in the repatriation of funds from such countries.

5.11.1 ***RMB Currency and Conversion Risks***

Investors in RMB denominated Class(es) should note the following. The RMB is subject to a managed floating exchange rate based on market supply and demand with reference to a basket of foreign currencies, and movement in RMB is subject to policy control. The daily trading price of the RMB against other major currencies in the interbank foreign exchange market would be allowed to float within a narrow band around the central parity published by the People's Bank of China. As the exchange rates are influenced by government policy and market forces, the exchange rates for RMB against other currencies, including USD and HKD, are susceptible to movements based on external factors.

Non-RMB based investors are exposed to foreign exchange risk and there is no guarantee that the value of RMB against the investors' base currencies (for example HKD) will not be subject to devaluation. Any devaluation of RMB could adversely affect the value of investor's investment in the relevant Sub-Fund(s).

While offshore RMB in Hong Kong (CNH) and onshore RMB in Mainland China (CNY) represent the same currency, they are traded in different and separate markets which operate independently and thus they trade at different rates. As such, CNH does not necessarily have the same exchange rate and may not move in the same direction as CNY. Any divergence between CNH and CNY may adversely impact investors.

In addition, RMB is currently not a freely convertible currency. The supply of RMB and the conversion of foreign currency into RMB are subject to exchange control policies and restrictions imposed by the Mainland China authorities. Such control of currency conversion and movements in the RMB exchange rates may adversely affect the operations and financial results of companies in the PRC as well as the investment returns on RMB denominated securities. Liquidity of RMB could deteriorate due to government controls and restrictions which would adversely affect Sub-Fund's ability to exchange RMB into other currencies as well as the conversion rates of RMB. Insofar as the Sub-Fund may invest in the PRC, it will be subject to the risk of the PRC government's imposition of restrictions on the repatriation of funds or other assets out of the country, limiting the ability of a Sub-Fund to satisfy payments to investors, as well as the risk of fluctuation for foreign exchange rates, including the risk of depreciation of RMB. Under exceptional circumstances, payment of redemptions and/or dividend payment in RMB may be delayed due to the exchange controls and restrictions applicable to RMB. As RMB is not freely convertible, currency conversion is subject to availability of RMB at the relevant time. As such, in case of sizable redemption requests for the RMB denominated Class(es) are received, the relevant Investment Manager has the absolute discretion to delay any payment of redemption requests from the RMB denominated Class(es) where it determines that there is not sufficient RMB for currency conversion by the relevant Sub-Fund for settlement purpose.

5.11.2 ***RMB Class(es) related Risk***

When calculating the value of the RMB denominated Class(es), CNH will be used. The CNH rate may be at a premium or discount to the exchange rate for CNY and there may be significant bid and offer spreads.

The value of the RMB denominated Class(es) thus calculated will be subject to fluctuation. The exchange rate of RMB may rise or fall. There can be no assurance that RMB will not be subject to devaluation. Any devaluation of RMB could adversely affect the value of

investors' investments in the RMB denominated Class(es) of the relevant Sub-Fund(s). Non-RMB based (e.g. Hong Kong) investors may have to convert HKD or other currencies into RMB when investing in the RMB denominated Class(es). Subsequently, investors may also have to convert the RMB redemption proceeds (received when selling the relevant Class(es)) back to HKD or other currencies. During these processes, investors will incur currency conversion costs and may suffer losses in the event that RMB depreciates against HKD or such other currencies upon receipt of the RMB redemption proceeds. There is no guarantee that the value of RMB against the investors' base currencies (e.g. HKD) will not be subject to devaluation.

For hedged RMB denominated Class(es), investors have to bear the associated hedging costs which may be significant depending on prevailing market conditions. If the counterparties of the instruments used for hedging purpose default, investors of the hedged RMB denominated Class(es) may be exposed to RMB currency exchange risk on an unhedged basis. Also there is no guarantee that the hedging strategy will be effective.

Furthermore, under the scenario where RMB appreciates against the currencies of the underlying investments and/or the base currency, and the value of the underlying investments decreased, the value of investors' investments in RMB denominated Class(es) may suffer additional losses.

Hedged RMB denominated Class(es) will hedge the relevant Sub-Fund's base currency back to RMB, on a best effort basis, with an objective to align the performance of the hedged RMB denominated Class(es) to that of the equivalent Class denominated in the relevant Sub-Fund's base currency. This strategy will limit the hedged RMB denominated Class(es) from benefiting from any potential gain resulting from the appreciation of the base currency against RMB.

5.12 Liquidity and Volatility Risks

The trading volume on some of the markets through which the Sub-Funds may invest may be substantially less than that in more developed markets. Accordingly, the accumulation and disposal of holdings in some investments may be time-consuming and may need to be conducted at unfavourable prices. Liquidity may also be less and volatility of prices greater than in the leading markets as the prices of securities traded in such markets may be subject to fluctuations as a result of a high degree of concentration of market capitalisation and trading volume in a small number of companies.

The Sub-Funds may invest in companies which are less well established in their early stages of development. These companies may often experience significant price volatility and potential lack of liquidity due to the low trading volume of their securities.

The absence of adequate liquidity may also arise when a particular security is difficult to sell at the desired moment during particular periods or in particular market conditions. In a down market, higher-risk securities and derivatives could become harder to value or sell at a fair price. Liquidity risk tends to compound other risks. For example, if a Sub-Fund has a position in an illiquid asset, its limited ability to liquidate that position at short notice will compound its market risk.

Investors should also note that if sizeable redemption requests are received, the relevant Sub-Fund may need to liquidate its investments at a substantial discount in order to satisfy such requests and the Sub-Fund may suffer losses in trading such investments. As a result, this may have adverse impact on the relevant Sub-Fund and its investors.

Where a Sub-Fund focuses on a specific geographic region, or market/industry sector, it may be subject to greater concentration risks than Sub-Funds which have broadly diversified investments.

As such, investors should note that investments in any Sub-Funds are not bank deposits and are not insured or guaranteed by any deposit insurance or government agency. Prices may fall in value as rapidly as they may rise and it may not always be possible to dispose of such securities during such falls.

5.13 Swing Pricing Risk

The actual cost of purchasing or selling the underlying assets of a Sub-Fund may be different from the costs of these assets calculated in the Sub-Fund's NAV per Share. The difference may arise due to dealing and other costs and/or any spread between the buying and selling prices of the underlying assets, and may thus cause a significant net increase or decrease in the NAV per Share of the Sub-Fund.

The NAV per Share may be adjusted on a Business Day in accordance with the Swing Pricing Policy described in paragraph 3(b) of Appendix III in order to avoid disadvantaging the value of investments for existing Shareholders of the relevant Sub-Fund. The size of the adjustment impact is determined by the estimated costs of trading assets held by the relevant Sub-Fund and prevailing market conditions. The value of the adjustment reflects the estimated dealing cost of a Sub-Fund determined by historical trading costs and market conditions in respect of the assets held by the relevant Sub-Fund, which may not necessarily be representative of the actual trading costs.

The movement of the NAV in respect of a Sub-Fund might not reflect the true portfolio performance as a consequence of the application of the Swing Pricing Policy. Typically, the adjustment resulting from the Swing Pricing Policy will increase the NAV per Share when there are large net inflows into the Sub-Fund and decrease the NAV per Share when there are large net outflows. The same adjustment will be applied to all Classes of the Sub-Fund and therefore all transacting investors in the Sub-Fund, whether subscribing or redeeming, will be affected by the adjustment. As the adjustment from the Swing Pricing Policy is connected to the inflows and outflows of money from the Sub-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 use of the Swing Pricing Policy.

5.14 Rating of Investment Risk

There is no assurance that the ratings of each rating agency will continue to be calculated and published on the basis described in this Prospectus or that they will not be amended significantly. The past performance of a rating agency in rating an investment is not necessarily a guide to future performance.

5.15 Taxation Risk

Each of the Sub-Funds may invest in securities that produce income that is subject to withholding and/or income tax. Such tax may have an adverse effect on the Sub-Funds. Shareholders and potential investors are advised to consult their professional advisers concerning possible taxation or other consequences of subscribing, holding, selling, switching or otherwise disposing of Shares in the Sub-Funds. A summary of some of the tax consequences potentially applicable to the Company is set out in Section 10.2 of this Prospectus. However, Shareholders and potential investors should note that the information contained in that section does not purport to deal with all of the tax consequences applicable to the Company or all categories of investors, some of whom may be subject to special rules.

5.16 Voluntary Liquidation and Early Termination Risk

Although the Company was incorporated and established for an unlimited duration, the Directors may at any time move to dissolve the Company at a general meeting in accordance with the Articles. If the corporate capital of the Company falls below two thirds of the minimum capital prescribed by the 2010 Law (currently 1,250,000 Euros or its equivalent in any other Major Currency), a resolution for the winding-up of the Company must be put to a general meeting. The Directors may also resolve to voluntarily liquidate the Company or terminate a Sub-Fund by compulsory redemption of all outstanding Shares where its Net Asset Value has fallen below US\$5,000,000 and US\$2,000,000 respectively, or the Directors may require voluntary liquidation of the Company or early termination of a Sub-Fund (or a merger of a Sub-Fund with another Sub-Fund or Luxembourg UCITS) in the circumstances as discussed in Paragraph 7 of Appendix III (Compulsory Redemption) or Paragraph 8 of Appendix III (Termination/Merger of Sub-Funds). In a case where there is

compulsory redemption of all outstanding Shares, the redemption price payable will reflect the anticipated realisation and liquidation costs of liquidating the Company or relevant Sub-Fund, but without the application of any redemption charge.

In the event of such voluntary liquidation or early termination, Shareholders will be entitled to receive their *pro rata* interest in the assets of the Company or Sub-Fund (as the case may be). It is possible that at the time of any sale, realisation, disposal or distribution of these assets, certain investments held by the Company or Sub-Fund may be worth less than the initial cost of such investments, resulting in a substantial loss to the Shareholders. Moreover, any organisational expenses with regard to the Company or Sub-Fund (as the case may be) that had not yet become fully amortised would be debited against the Company's or Sub-Fund's account at that time.

5.17 FDI Risks

The Sub-Funds, unless otherwise restricted by the relevant investment objectives and investment policies, may from time to time use FDIs such as warrants, futures, options, forwards, swap contracts and other derivative instruments or contracts for the purposes of meeting the investment objectives of the Sub-Fund or as part of the investment strategy, as well as for efficient portfolio management and hedging.

This may lead to greater volatility in the NAV of the Sub-Fund. The volatility of securities is not constant. For example, changes in volatility may impact on the value of certain options, especially for out-of-the-money options. Volatility also tends to be mean reverting. When volatility reaches a very high level, it is more likely to decline than to rise. Conversely, when volatility reaches a very low level it is more likely to rise than to decline.

The types and degrees of risk associated with such techniques and instruments vary depending upon the characteristics of the particular FDI and the assets of a Sub-Fund as a whole. Use of these instruments may entail investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest, meaning that a small investment in FDIs could have a large impact on a Sub-Fund's performance.

Participation in FDIs that may be held by the Sub-Funds to the extent permitted by applicable laws from time to time, whether for hedging purposes or otherwise, may expose the Sub-Funds to a higher degree of risk to which the Sub-Funds would not receive or be subject to, in the absence of using these instruments.

The Sub-Funds may also from time to time, under normal circumstances, use FDIs for efficient portfolio management and hedging purposes. The major FDIs which may be used by a Sub-Fund for such purposes include, but not limited to, warrants, options, futures, swaps and forwards. Although the use of FDIs in general may be beneficial or advantageous, such use of FDIs exposes a Sub-Fund to additional risks, including but not limited to those described in the paragraphs below.

Although the use of FDIs in general may be beneficial or advantageous, FDIs involve risks which differ from, and are, possibly, greater than the risks associated with traditional securities investments. The risks presented by FDIs include, but are not limited to, management risk, market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and leverage risk.

5.17.1 **Management Risk:** Management risk represents the risk to a Sub-Fund that the investment results of the use of such instruments are reliant upon the success of the Investment Manager in making investment decisions in the context of prevailing market conditions. A Sub-Fund's ability to use FDIs successfully depends on the Investment Manager's ability to accurately predict movements in stock prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates or other economic factors and the availability of liquid markets. If the Investment Manager's predictions are inaccurate, or if the FDIs do not work as anticipated, a Sub-Fund could suffer greater losses than if the Sub-Fund had not used such FDIs.

5.17.2 **Market Risk:** Market risk refers to the risk to a Sub-Fund from exposures to changes in the market value of its FDIs. There is a risk that the portfolio value

of a Sub-Fund declines if a Sub-Fund is forced to unwind or close its FDIs positions under unfavourable conditions. In a down market, higher-risk securities and FDIs could become harder to value or a Sub-Fund may not be able to realize the true value of such securities. As such, investors should note that investments in any Sub-Funds are not bank deposits and are not insured or guaranteed by any deposit insurance or government agency. Prices may fall in value as rapidly as they may rise and it may not always be possible to dispose of such securities during such falls.

- 5.17.3 **Credit Risk:** Credit risk represents the risk to a Sub-Fund arising from the possibility of the insolvency, bankruptcy or default of a counterparty with which the Sub-Fund trades, which could result in substantial losses or a loss of the entire value of the FDIs to that Sub-Fund. A Sub-Fund will be exposed to credit risk of the counterparties with which it trades particularly in relation to FDIs that are not traded on a recognised market. Such instruments are not afforded the same protection as may be available to participants trading on organised exchanges (such as the performance guarantee of an exchange clearing house), in the event that a counterparty or issuer of the relevant FDIs a Sub-Fund holds fail to perform its contractual obligations.
- 5.17.4 **Liquidity Risk:** Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to be purchased or sold quickly, thus restricting investment opportunities. When a Sub-Fund's investment strategy involves FDIs, the performance of the Sub-Fund may be impaired because it may be unable to unwind or close its positions at an advantageous time, price or both. Counterparty liquidity can be reduced by lower credit ratings, and large cash outflows and margin calls can increase a Sub-Fund's liquidity risk. If a Sub-Fund has illiquid positions, its limited ability to liquidate these positions at short notice will compound its market risk.
- 5.17.5 **Leverage Risk:** The use of FDIs may introduce a form of leverage. While the use of leverage can increase returns, the potential for loss is also greater. Investments in FDIs typically require the posting of an initial margin which amount is generally small relative to the size of the contract so that transactions are geared. Additional margin on short notice may be required if the market moves against the investment positions. If no provision is made for the required margin within the prescribed time, the investment may be liquidated at a loss. Leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the price of FDIs or value of the underlying securities and hence a relatively small market movement may have a potentially larger impact on FDIs than on standard bonds or equities.

To manage the risks arising from the use of FDIs, the Management Company intends to monitor participation and positions in such FDIs closely and will ensure that a suitable risk management process is employed which is commensurate with the relevant Sub-Fund's risk profile.

The eventuation of any of the above risks could have an adverse effect on the Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund. In adverse situations, a Sub-Fund's use of FDIs may become ineffective in investment, efficient portfolio management or hedging and the Sub-Fund may suffer significant losses.

Credit Default Swap

A credit default swap (“CDS”) is a swap used to transfer risk of default on an underlying fixed income security from the holder of the fixed income security to the seller of the swap. If a Sub-Fund buys a CDS it will be entitled to receive the value of the fixed income security from the seller of the CDS should the fixed income security's issuer default on its payment obligations under the fixed income security. Where a Sub-Fund sells a CDS it will receive a payment (premium) from the purchaser of the CDS in exchange for the transfer of risk.

CDS involves greater risks than if the Sub-Fund had invested in the underlying fixed income security directly since, in addition to general market risks, CDS may be subject to illiquidity

risk, pricing risk (including in respect of calculations of payment obligations owing under the CDS upon a reference entity default) and counterparty risk, among other risks associated with derivative instruments. Counterparty risk may be mitigated once derivatives are cleared but some residual counterparty and clearing risks remain for cleared derivatives.

5.18 Convertible Securities Risks

Convertible securities (such as convertible bonds or preferred stocks) have characteristics of both debt and equity securities and carry risks of both including credit, default, equity, interest rate, liquidity and market risks. A convertible security generally acts as a debt security and usually entitles the holder to receive interest paid or accrued until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Before conversion, convertible securities typically have characteristics similar to both debt and equity securities. The value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates rise and, because of the conversion feature, tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying securities. Convertible securities of an issuer are usually subordinated to comparable nonconvertible securities of that same issuer. While convertible securities generally do not participate directly in any dividends of the underlying securities, market prices may be affected by any dividend changes or other changes in the underlying securities.

5.19 Risks associated with investments in debt instruments with loss-absorption features (including Contingent Convertible Debt Securities)

Debt instruments with loss-absorption features present more significant risks relative to traditional debt securities particularly given that instruments of this type can be written down or converted to equity as the result of the triggering of predetermined criteria relating to solvency and/or regulatory required capital levels (e.g. when the issuer is near or at the point of non-viability or when the issuer's capital ratio falls to a specified level), that may be beyond the control of the issuer. Such trigger events are complex and difficult to predict, and can result in a partial or total reduction in the value of the associated securities.

Upon the occurrence of a triggering event, there is potential for price and/or volatility contagion across the asset class. Investments in securities with loss-absorption features may also expose investors to liquidity, valuation and sector concentration risks.

Where set out in its investment strategy, a Sub-Fund may invest in senior non-preferred debt securities, certain types of which may be subject to loss-absorption mechanisms, and can potentially be at risk of write-downs which will compromise their standing within the issuer's creditor hierarchy structure and result in a substantial loss in value (including total loss of principal invested).

In particular, where set out in its investment strategy, a Sub-Fund may invest in contingent convertible debt securities (commonly known as CoCos), which should be considered high risk and highly complex. Upon the occurrence of a trigger event, CoCos may be converted into shares of the issuer (potentially at a discounted price), or may be permanently written down to zero. The risks presented by CoCos include the following:

- 5.19.1 **Trigger level risk:** Trigger levels relate to a minimum level of capital and/or solvency threshold for a financial institution, below which a CoCo may convert into shares or a write-down *may* occur. Trigger levels differ depending upon the specific terms of the bond issuance and regulatory requirements. It may be difficult to anticipate the triggering down events that would result in a conversion into shares or a write-down. This may lead to a partial or total loss of the investment.
- 5.19.2 **Capital structure inversion risk:** In some cases (for example when the write-down trigger is activated), CoCos could incur some losses ahead of equity holders, thereby reversing the usual creditor hierarchy.
- 5.19.3 **Coupon cancellation:** Coupon payments from CoCos are entirely discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any length of time. Discretionary payments may sometimes be required to be cancelled, in whole

or in part, if the issuer has insufficient reserves or due to regulatory requirements. The cancellation of payments is not an event of default and interest payments that are missed do not accrue to a future date but are permanently forgone. In addition, dividends on ordinary or preference shares may still be paid notwithstanding a cancellation of coupon payments on the CoCos.

- 5.19.4 **Call extension risk:** CoCos are generally issued as perpetual instruments, callable at predetermined levels subject to the permission of the relevant regulator. It cannot be assumed that the perpetual CoCo will be called on call date. CoCos are a form of permanent capital. The Sub-Fund may not receive return of principal if expected on call date or indeed at any date.
- 5.19.5 **Write-down risk:** Should a CoCo undergo a write-down, the Sub-Fund may lose some or all of the original investment in the CoCo.
- 5.19.6 **Yield/Valuation risk:** CoCos often tend to compare favourably from a yield standpoint, comparing to more highly rated debt issues of the same issuer or similarly rated debt issues of other issuers. However, the risks associated with CoCos, such as, for example, the risk of conversion/write-down or coupon cancellation is higher.
- 5.19.7 **Subordinated instruments:** CoCos are unsecured and subordinated instruments and will rank junior in priority of payment to the current and future claims of all senior creditors and certain subordinated creditors of the issuer.
- 5.19.8 **Unknown risk:** As CoCos are relatively new, it is difficult to predict how they may react in a stressed market environment. In the event that a single issuer activates a trigger or suspends coupon payments, potential price contagion and volatility to the entire asset class is possible. This risk may in turn be reinforced depending on the level of underlying instrument arbitrage. Furthermore, in an illiquid market, price formation may be increasingly difficult, making CoCos difficult to dispose of.
- 5.19.9 **Conversion risk:** It might be difficult for the relevant Investment Manager to assess how the CoCos will behave upon conversion. In the case of conversion into equity, the relevant Investment Manager might be forced to sell these new equity shares. A forced sale may lead to a liquidity issue for these shares.
- 5.19.10 **Industry concentration risk:** CoCos are issued by banking/insurance institutions. If a Sub-Fund invests significantly in CoCos its performance will depend to a greater extent on the overall condition of the financial services industry than a Sub-Fund following a more diversified strategy.
- 5.19.11 **Liquidity risk:** In certain circumstances, finding a buyer for CoCos may be difficult and the seller may have to accept a significant discount to the expected value of the CoCo in order to sell it, which increases the risk of investment losses.

5.20 Securities Lending

The Sub-Funds may engage in securities lending. Sub-Funds engaging in securities lending will have a credit risk exposure to the counterparties to any securities lending contract. Sub-Fund investments may be lent to counterparties over a period of time. A default by the counterparty combined with a fall in the value of the collateral below that of the value of the securities lent may result in a reduction in the value of the relevant Sub-Fund. The Company intends to ensure that all securities lending is fully collateralized but, to the extent that any securities lending is not fully collateralized (for example, due to timing issues arising from payment lags), the relevant Sub-Funds will have a credit risk exposure to counterparties to the securities lending contracts.

The Company does not currently engage in any securities lending transactions or similar over-the-counter transactions and this Prospectus will be amended in due course prior to the Company entering into such type of transactions.

5.21 **Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements**

The Sub-Funds may enter into repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements.

Under a repurchase agreement, a Sub-Fund sells a security to a counterparty and simultaneously agrees to repurchase the security back from the counterparty at an agreed price and date. The difference between the sale price and the repurchase price establishes the cost of the transaction. The resale price generally exceeds the purchase price by an amount which reflects an agreed-upon market interest rate for the term of the agreement.

In a reverse repurchase agreement, a Sub-Fund purchases an investment from a counterparty which undertakes to repurchase the security at an agreed resale price on an agreed future date. The Sub-Fund therefore bears the risk that if the seller defaults the Sub-Fund might suffer a loss to the extent that proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities together with any other collateral held by the Sub-Fund in connection with the relevant agreement may be less than the repurchase price because of market movements. A Sub-Fund cannot sell the securities which are the subject of a reverse repurchase agreement until the term of the agreement has expired or the counterparty has exercised its right to repurchase the securities.

The Company does not currently engage in any repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions or similar over-the-counter transactions and this Prospectus will be amended in due course prior to the Company entering into such types of transactions.

5.22 **Bond Funds**

The Bond Funds may invest in securities that bear the underlying risks as stated below:

5.22.1 **Credit Risk:** This refers to the risk that a corporate bond issuer will default, by failing to repay principal and interest in a timely manner, or that negative perceptions of the issuer's ability to make such payments will cause the price of that bond to decline. Credit risk depends largely on the perceived financial health of bond issuers. In general, high-yield bonds have higher credit risks, their prices can fall on bad news about the economy, an industry or a company. Share price, yield and total return may fluctuate more than with less aggressive bond Sub-Funds. A Sub-Fund could lose money if any bonds it owns are downgraded in credit rating or go into default. If certain industries or investments do not perform as the Sub-Fund expects, it could underperform its peers or lose money.

5.22.2 **Interest Rate Risk:** When interest rates rise on certain currencies that the bonds are denominated in, the value of the bonds may reduce, resulting in a lower value for the relevant portfolio. If interest rate movements cause a Sub-Fund's callable securities to be paid off substantially earlier or later than expected, the Sub-Fund's share prices could decline in value. An increase in a Sub-Fund's average maturity will make it more sensitive to interest rate risk.

5.22.3 **Emerging Market Risk:** Compared to the developed markets, market risks in emerging markets can be greater, in particular those markets with characteristics as authoritarian governments, political instability, or high taxation. Securities in these markets may be more volatile, less liquid, and more costly to participate in, and information about investments maybe incomplete or unreliable. Because of these market conditions, the Sub-Funds strategic analysis, or the execution of it, could be flawed. Certain securities could become hard to value, or sell at a desired time and price. Such investment environment may bring negative impact on the Sub-Funds' Net Asset Value.

- 5.22.4 **Counterparty Risk:** This refers to the risk of loss in connection with the insolvency of an issuer or a counterparty and/or its failure to perform under its contractual obligations.
- 5.22.5 **High-Yield Bonds / Debt Securities Rated Below Investment Grade or Unrated Risk:** The major risk factors in the high-yield bonds' performance are interest rate and credit risks, both of which are explained in more detail above. Debt securities rated below investment grade or unrated are generally subject to lower liquidity, higher volatility and greater risk of loss of principal and interest than high-rated debt securities.
- 5.22.6 **Sovereign Debt Risk:** A Sub-Fund's investment in securities issued or guaranteed by governments may be exposed to political, social and economic risks. In adverse situations, the sovereign issuers may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due or may request the Sub-Fund to participate in restructuring such debts. The Sub-Fund may suffer significant losses when there is a default of sovereign debt issuers.
- 5.22.7 **Valuation Risk:** Valuation of a Sub-Fund's investments may involve uncertainties and judgmental determinations. If such valuation turns out to be incorrect, this may affect the Net Asset Value calculation of the Sub-Fund.
- 5.22.8 **Collateralised / Securitised Products Risk:** The following statements are intended to provide investors with information on the basic features of, and the risks associated with investment in, ABSs, MBSs, CMBSs, CMOs, CLOs and pass-through securities.

- (i) **ABS:** ABSs are securities that are backed (or securitised) by a discrete pool of self-liquidating financial assets. Asset-backed securitisation is a financing technique in which financial assets, in many cases themselves less liquid, are pooled and converted into instruments that may be offered and sold in the capital markets.

In a basic securitisation structure, an entity (often a financial institution and commonly known as a "sponsor"), originates or otherwise acquires a pool of financial assets (such as mortgage loans) either directly or through an affiliate. It then sells the financial assets, again either directly or through an affiliate, to a specially created investment vehicle that issues securities "backed" or supported by those financial assets, hence the term "asset-backed securities".

- (ii) **MBS:** MBSs are debt obligations that represent claims to the cash flows from pools of mortgage loans, most commonly on residential property. Mortgage loans are purchased from banks, mortgage companies, and other originators and then assembled into pools by a governmental, quasi-governmental, or private entity. The securitisation process is as described above, and the securities issued by the entity represent claims on the principal and interest payments made by borrowers on the loans in the pool.

Most MBSs available in the U.S. are issued by Ginnie Mae, or Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Ginnie Mae, backed by the U.S. government, guarantees that investors receive timely payments. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac also provide certain guarantees and, while not backed by the U.S. government, have special authority to borrow from the U.S. Treasury³. Some private institutions, such as

³ On 7 September 2008, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac were placed under the conservatorship of the Federal Housing Finance Agency ("FHFA") by the U.S. government. The Treasury and the FHFA have established Preferred Stock

brokerage firms, banks, and homebuilders, also securitised mortgages, known as “private-label” mortgage securities.

- (iii) **CMO:** CMOs, a type of MBS, are bonds that represent claims to specific cash flows from large pools of home mortgages. The streams of principal and interest payments on the mortgages are segregated to the different classes of CMO interests known as tranches. Each tranche may have different credit ratings, principal balances, coupon rates, prepayment risks, and maturity dates (ranging from a few months to twenty years).
- (iv) **CMBS:** Unlike residential MBSs, CMBSs are backed by income-producing commercial real estate. In a CMBS transaction, many single mortgage loans of varying size, property type and location are pooled and transferred to a trust. The trust issues a series of bonds that may vary in yield, duration and payment priority. Nationally recognized rating agencies then assign credit ratings to the various bond classes ranging from investment grade (AAA/Aaa through BBB-/Baa3) to below investment grade (BB+/Ba1 through B-/B3) and an unrated class which is subordinate to the lowest rated bond class.
- (v) **CLO:** CLOs are securities that are backed (or securitised) by a pool of loans. With a CLO, debt payments from the underlying loans are pooled together and distributed to investors of various tranches in the CLO. Based on the risk/return profile, the Sub-Fund can choose to invest in whichever tranche. The higher rated the tranche, the less risky and lower the return. The underlying loans of a CLO may be comprised of senior-secured and/or unsecured bank loans. The CLO securities may also constitute a subordinated tranche of a CLO and payments of principal and interest on such CLO securities may be subordinated to more senior tranches. Interest and principal payments are not fixed but are based on residual amounts available to make such payments. As a result, payments on CLO securities will be made by the CLO to the extent of available funds. CLO securities are a limited recourse obligation and amounts payable on CLO securities are payable solely from amounts received in respect of the collateral of the CLO. If distributions are insufficient to make payments of principal and interest on the CLO, no other assets of the CLO will be available for payment of the deficiency and following realisation of the collateral and the application of the proceeds thereof, the obligations of the CLO to pay such deficiency shall be extinguished. The secondary market for CLO securities may be less liquid and, as a result, a Sub-Fund which invested in CLO securities may have to hold such CLO securities for a longer period of time or until their early redemption date or maturity date.
- (vi) **Pass-through securities:** These securities are issued under a structure where various mortgages are pooled together and used as collateral to back pass-through securities which “passes through” to the holder a pro rata share of the cash flow (net of fees) produced by the collateral pool. These securities could be issued by various agencies such as Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

Purchase Agreements, contractual arrangements between the Treasury and the conserved entities. Under these agreements, the Treasury will ensure that each company maintains a positive net worth. These agreements support market stability by providing additional security and clarity to government sponsored enterprises (“GSE”) debt holders – senior and subordinated – and support mortgage availability by providing additional confidence to investors in GSE mortgage backed securities. This commitment will eliminate any mandatory triggering of receivership and will ensure that the conserved entities have the ability to fulfill their financial obligations.

The above securities provide exposure, synthetically or otherwise, to underlying assets and the risk/return profile is determined by the cash flows derived from such assets. They are, by nature, not necessarily homogenous and the underlying assets can take many forms including, but not limited to, residential or commercial mortgages. They may employ leverage which can cause the instruments to be more volatile than if they had not employed leverage. During periods of market volatility, these securities may have a heightened risk of exposure to liquidity or credit downgrade issues.

The structure of asset-backed securities (ABS, MBS, CMBS and CLO) is intended, among other things, to insulate investors from the corporate credit risk of the sponsor that originated or acquired the financial assets. However, payment under such structures depends primarily on the cash flows generated by the assets in the underlying pool and other rights designed to ensure timely payment, such as liquidity facilities, guarantees or other features generally known as credit enhancements. For example, MBS loans are repaid by homeowners while CMBS loans are repaid by real estate investors who rely on tenants and customers to provide the cash flow to repay the mortgages. As such, any factor which could potentially affect general economic activity or the cash flows from borrowers and properties creates a risk (e.g. credit risk of the borrower and property).

Structures such as CMBS, CMOs and CLOs may employ tranching of the underlying cash flows based on the levels of credit risk/yield/duration. This creates a sequential payment structure generally referred to as the “waterfall”. Each month the cash flows received from all of the pooled loans is paid to the investors, starting with those investors holding the highest rated securities, until all accrued interest on those securities is paid. Then interest is paid to the holders of the next highest rated securities and so on. The same process occurs with principal as payments are received. If there is a shortfall in contractual loan payments from the borrowers or if loan collateral is liquidated and does not generate sufficient proceeds to meet payments on all tranches, the investors in the most subordinate tranche class will incur a loss with further losses impacting more senior tranches in reverse order of priority.

Generally, rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of fixed rate mortgage-related securities and asset-backed securities (including CLOs) making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, a Sub-Fund holding mortgage-related securities and asset-backed securities (including CLOs) may exhibit additional volatility (extension risk). Mortgage-related securities and asset-backed securities (including CLOs) are also subject to prepayment risk. When interest rates decline, borrowers may pay off their loans/mortgages sooner than expected. Absent protection, such prepayments would return principal to investors precisely when their options for reinvesting those Sub-Funds may be relatively unattractive. This can reduce the returns of a Sub-Fund because the Sub-Fund may need to reinvest those funds at the lower prevailing interest rates. In addition, investments in securitised or structured credit products may be less liquid than other securities. The lack of liquidity may cause the current market price of assets to become disconnected from the underlying asset value and, consequently, Sub-Funds investing in securitised products may be more susceptible to liquidity risk.

In a down market, higher-risk securities and derivatives could become harder to value or sell at a fair price.

5.22.9 ***Inflation Indexed Bonds:*** The U.S. Treasury began issuing inflation-indexed bonds (commonly referred to as “TIPS” or “Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities”) in 1997. These are fixed income securities whose principal value is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. The actual (inflation-adjusted) interest rate on these bonds is fixed at issuance at a rate generally lower than typical bonds. Over the life of an inflation-indexed bond, however,

interest will be paid on a semi-annual basis, equal to a fixed percentage of the inflation-adjusted principal amount as measured by changes in the Consumer Price Index (“CPI”). The CPI is calculated monthly and is a measurement of changes in the cost of living. There can be no assurance that the CPI will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services.

If the value of the CPI falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced. Repayment of the originally issued principal amount upon maturity is guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury but there can be no assurance that the U.S. Treasury will issue any particular amount of inflation-indexed bonds. The current market value of the bonds is not guaranteed and will fluctuate. Certain Sub-Funds may also invest in other inflation-related bonds which may or may not provide a similar guarantee. If such a guarantee of principal is not provided, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal.

Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond is taxable as ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity.

5.22.10 **Bank Obligations:** These refer to certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, and other short-term debt obligations. Certificates of deposit are short-term obligations of commercial banks. A banker's acceptance is a time draft drawn on a commercial bank by a borrower, usually in connection with international commercial transactions. Certificates of deposit may have fixed or variable rates. Certain Sub-Funds may invest in bank obligations, which are subject to the counterparty and credit risk of the issuer.

5.22.11 **Subordinated Debt Risks:** This refers to the risk that subordinated debt has a lower repayment ranking than other bonds of the issuer should the issuer fail to meet its payment obligations. Subordinated debt is repayable after other debts have been paid and compared to unsubordinated debt, subordinated debt typically has a lower credit rating and is considered riskier for the lender.

5.23 Mainland China Investment Risks

Investing in the securities markets in Mainland China is subject to the risks of investing in emerging markets generally as well as to specific risks relating to the Mainland China market.

Investors should note that the legal system and regulatory framework of Mainland China are still developing, making it more difficult to obtain and/or enforce judgments and such could limit the legal protection available to investors. Military conflicts, either internal or with other countries, are also a risk. In addition, currency fluctuations, currency convertibility and fluctuations in inflation and interest rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economy and securities markets of Mainland China. Mainland China's economic growth has historically been driven in a large degree by exports to the U.S. and other major export markets. Therefore, a slow-down in the global economy may have a negative impact on the continued growth of the Chinese economy.

Many of the recent economic reforms in Mainland China are unprecedented and may be subject to adjustment and modification, which may not always have a positive effect on foreign investment in joint stock limited companies in Mainland China or in A-Shares, B-Shares and H-Shares. Governmental interventions in the financial markets in Mainland China have increased in recent years, which may lead to severe price volatility for financial instruments.

In view of the relatively smaller number of A-Share, B-Share and H-Share issues currently available in Mainland China, the choice of investments available to a Sub-Fund is limited when compared with the choices available in other more developed markets and the national

regulatory and legal framework for capital markets and joint stock companies in Mainland China are not as well developed. There may be a low level of liquidity of A-Share and B-Share markets in Mainland China, which are relatively small in terms of both combined total market value and the number of A-Shares and B-Shares which are available for investment. This may lead to severe price volatility under certain circumstances.

Chinese companies are required to follow Mainland China accounting standards and practice which, to a certain extent, follow international accounting standards. However, there may be significant differences between financial statements prepared by accountants following Mainland China accounting standards and practice and those prepared in accordance with international accounting standards.

Both the Shanghai and Shenzhen securities markets are in the process of development and change. This may lead to trading volatility, difficulty in the settlement and recording of transactions and in interpreting and applying the relevant regulations.

Investments in Mainland China are likely to be sensitive to any significant change in the political, social and economic landscapes in Mainland China. Mainland China's economy has been in a state of transition over the past 40 years from a planned economy to a more market-oriented economy, which differs from the economies of developed countries in many ways, such as in the level of government involvement, control of foreign exchange and allocation of resources. The Chinese government plays a major role in the economic reforms and will continue to exercise significant control over Mainland China's economy, including potentially by the adoption of corrective measures to control the growth of economy, which may have an adverse impact on the securities markets of Mainland China and thus the performance of the relevant Sub-Fund.

The Chinese government strictly regulates the payment of foreign currency-denominated obligations and sets monetary policy. Through its policies, the government may provide preferential treatment to particular industries or companies. The policies set by the government may have a substantial effect on the Chinese economy and the investments of the relevant Sub-Fund.

Political changes, social instability and adverse diplomatic developments in Mainland China could result in the imposition of additional government restrictions including the expropriation of assets, confiscatory taxes or nationalisation of some or all of the property held by the underlying issuers of the shares.

In light of the above mentioned factors, the price of shares of Chinese companies may fall significantly in certain circumstances.

5.24 Mainland China Tax Risks

Please refer to Section 10.2.3 of the Prospectus for general information relating to Mainland China Tax Risk.

Based on professional and independent tax advice received, the Investment Managers of the relevant Sub-Funds does not currently make any tax provision in respect of any potential PRC WHT, EIT, VAT and Surtaxes; however, the Investment Manager reserves the right to do so when it thinks appropriate. The amount of any such tax provision will be disclosed in the accounts of the relevant Sub-Fund.

The tax laws, regulations and practice in Mainland China are constantly changing, and they may be changed with retrospective effect. In this connection, the relevant Sub-Fund may be subject to additional taxation that is not anticipated as at the date hereof or when the relevant investments are made, valued or disposed of. The income from and/or the value of the relevant investments in the Sub-Fund may be reduced by any of those changes.

5.25 Risks Associated with Investments in China A-Shares Access Products

As and when the Investment Manager makes an investment decision to allocate a Sub-Fund's assets in China A-Shares Access Products, there can be no assurance that the Sub-

Fund will be able to adequately allocate all or a substantial part of the assets in the Sub-Fund for investment in such China A-Shares Access Products.

QFIs must abide by their respective licence restrictions and QFIs may not be able to fulfil investment request from the Investment Manager in relation to China A-Shares Access Products, or to process redemption requests in a timely manner due to adverse changes in relevant laws or regulations, including changes in QFI repatriation restrictions. Any risk or restriction in relation to the licences of QFIs will constitute a risk or restriction for a Sub-Fund. For example, a QFI licence may be suspended or revoked by reason of, without limitation: (a) bankruptcy, liquidation or receivership of the QFI; or (b) irregularities by the QFI in its practices as a QFI investor, which may have an adverse effect on a Sub-Fund's performance as the Sub-Fund may be required to dispose of its securities holdings.

Further, the Investment Manager will rely on the existing arrangements entered into between QFIs with their respective PRC custodians with respect to the custody of their (and therefore a Sub-Fund's) assets in Chinese securities, and their PRC brokers in relation to the execution of transactions in Chinese securities, in the PRC markets. A Sub-Fund may, therefore, incur losses due to the acts or omissions of the PRC brokers or the PRC custodians in the execution or settlement of any transaction, or in the transfer of any funds or securities.

A Sub-Fund may incur loss due to limited investment capabilities, or may not be able to fully implement or pursue its investment objective or strategy, due to QFI investment restrictions, the illiquidity of the Chinese securities market, and/or any delay or disruption in the execution or settlement of trades. In addition, a Sub-Fund may incur additional cost in investing in China A-Shares Access Products due to the limited availability of such products and the high demand for such products in the market.

An investment in China A-Shares Access Products is not a direct investment in China A-Shares and thus does not entitle the holder of such products, e.g. the relevant Sub-Fund, to any direct beneficial interest in China A-Shares or to any direct claim against the issuers of China A-Shares. Rather, China A-Shares Access Products represent an obligation of a product issuer to pay to a Sub-Fund an economic return equivalent to the underlying China A-Shares of such products. Issuers of China A-Shares Access Products may deduct various charges, expenses or potential liabilities from the prices of the products. Accordingly, investing in China A-Shares Access Products may lead to a dilution of performance of a Sub-Fund when compared to a direct investment in the underlying China A-Shares.

Profits generated by a Sub-Fund through investment in Chinese securities are in Renminbi, and may be paid to investors only after the QFI converts the Renminbi into the denomination currency of the China A-Shares Access Products. A Sub-Fund might not be able to access profits in a timely manner as the foreign exchange control authority of the PRC may direct the timing, amount and intervals for effecting such conversion. The PRC authorities may change the current exchange control mechanism and perhaps in a manner that adversely impacts the flow of payments under China A-Shares Access Products. Under the applicable QFI rules, a QFI may freely choose the timing and currency in which investment capital will be remitted into China, which can be in offshore Renminbi and/or foreign currency tradable on the China Foreign Exchange Trade System based on its investment plan, provided that accounts are duly opened and that funds the QFI remits in and out of China for domestic securities and futures investment shall be denominated in the same currency. In addition, any fluctuation in the exchange rate between the Renminbi and the denomination currency of China A-Shares Access Products may have an adverse impact on the value of the China A-Shares Access Products.

In addition, as China A-Shares Access Products constitute a type of FDIs, investments in such products may also subject a Sub-Fund to risks associated with investments in FDIs as set out in Section 5.17 of this Prospectus, which include, but without limitation to, (i) credit risk which usually arises from the insolvency, bankruptcy or default of the issuers of the products; (ii) valuation risk due to exposures to changes in the market value of the products; and (iii) volatility risk as the products may not be constant and the prices of the products may be largely influenced by their underlying securities.

5.26

Risks Associated with Investments via the Stock Connect

A Sub-Fund may seek to implement its investment programme through investing in the SSE or the SZSE via the HKEx. Under the “northbound trading link” of Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect or Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect respectively, Hong Kong and international investors (including the relevant Sub-Fund) are able to trade certain eligible SSE-listed stocks (the “SSE Securities”) or SZSE-listed stocks (the “SZSE Securities”) (the list of eligible securities being subject to review from time to time) through Hong Kong brokers, who route the transactions through the HKEx to the SSE or the SZSE, as the case may be. For each of Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect, investors are able to trade China A-Shares subject to a daily maximum quota under the “northbound trading link”.

Investment in Stock Connect securities is subject to various risks associated with the legal and technical framework of Stock Connect.

Investors should note that Stock Connect is a pilot programme and the two-way stock trading link between the SEHK and the SSE or the SZSE is relatively new. The application and interpretation of the relevant regulations are therefore relatively untested and there is no certainty as to how they will be applied. The current Stock Connect regulations are subject to change, which may take retrospective effect. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Stock Connect regulations will not be abolished. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that a Sub-Fund will be able to obtain investment opportunities through the two-way stock trading link.

A stock may be recalled from the scope of SSE Securities or SZSE Securities, as the case may be, for trading via the Stock Connect for various reasons, and in such event the stock can only be sold and is restricted from being bought. The Investment Manager's ability to implement the relevant Sub-Fund's investment strategies may be adversely affected as a result.

SSE Securities and SZSE Securities are settled by HKSCC with ChinaClear, the PRC's central clearinghouse, on behalf of Hong Kong investors. During the settlement process, HKSCC acts as nominee on behalf of Hong Kong executing brokers; as a result, SSE Securities and SZSE Securities will not be in the name of the relevant Sub-Fund, its Depositary, or any of its brokers during this time period. A Sub-Fund may be exposed to counterparty risk with respect to ChinaClear. Should the remote event of ChinaClear default occur and ChinaClear 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 ChinaClear. HKSCC will in good faith, seek recovery of the outstanding stocks and monies from ChinaClear through available legal channels or through ChinaClear's liquidation. In that event, a Sub-Fund may suffer delay in the recovery process or may not be able to fully recover its losses from ChinaClear.

While a Sub-Fund's ownership of SSE Securities and SZSE Securities is reflected on the books of the Depositary's records, the Sub-Fund has only a beneficial interest in such securities. Stock Connect regulations provide that investors, such as the relevant Sub-Fund, enjoy the rights and benefits of SSE Securities and SZSE Securities purchased through Stock Connect. However, Stock Connect is a relatively new programme, and the status of the Sub-Fund's beneficial interest in the SSE Securities and the SZSE Securities acquired through Stock Connect is untested. To the extent that HKSCC is deemed to be performing safekeeping functions with respect to assets held through it, it should be noted that the Depositary and the relevant Sub-Fund will have no legal relationship with HKSCC and no direct legal recourse against HKSCC in the event that the relevant Sub-Fund suffers losses resulting from the performance or insolvency of HKSCC.

Similarly, HKSCC is responsible for the exercise of shareholder rights with respect to corporate actions (including all dividends, rights issues, merger proposals or other shareholder votes). While HKSCC endeavors to keep beneficial owners such as the relevant Sub-Fund, through their brokers, informed of corporate actions in relation to SSE Securities and SZSE Securities acquired through Stock Connect and provide them with the opportunity to provide voting instructions, such beneficial owners will need to comply with the relevant

arrangements and deadlines specified and therefore may not have sufficient time to consider proposals or provide instructions. Carrying out corporate actions in respect to SSE Securities and SZSE Securities is subject to local regulations, rules and practice. This may limit the relevant Sub-Fund's ability to appoint proxies to attend or participate in shareholders' meetings in respect of SSE Securities and SZSE Securities.

Under Stock Connect, trading in SSE Securities and SZSE Securities is subject to market rules and disclosure requirements in the PRC stock market. Any changes in laws, regulations and policies of the A-Shares market or rules in relation to Stock Connect may affect share prices. The Investment Manager should also take note of the foreign shareholding restrictions and disclosure obligations applicable to A-Shares. A Sub-Fund is subject to restrictions on trading (including restriction on retention of proceeds) in A-Shares as a result of its interest in the A-Shares. The Investment Manager is solely responsible for compliance with all notifications, reports and relevant requirements in connection with its interests in A-Shares. Under current Mainland China rules, once an investor holds more than 5% of the shares of a company listed on the SSE or the SZSE, the investor is required to disclose its interest within three working days and during which it cannot trade the shares of that company. The investor is also required to disclose any change in its shareholding and comply with related trading restrictions in accordance with Mainland China rules.

Although certain aspects of the Stock Connect trading process are subject to Hong Kong law, PRC rules applicable to share ownership will apply. In addition, transactions using Stock Connect are not covered by the China Securities Investor Protection Fund.

Investment via the Stock Connect is premised on the functioning of the operational systems of the relevant market participants. In turn, the ability of such market participants to participate in the Stock Connect is subject to meeting certain information technology capability, risk management and other requirements as may be specified by the relevant exchange and/or clearing house. Further, Stock Connect program requires routing of orders across the border. Although the SEHK and market participants endeavour to develop new information technology systems to facilitate routing of orders across the border, 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 the PRC and Hong Kong markets and therefore trading via the Stock Connect could be disrupted. This may, in turn, affect the Sub-Fund's ability to access the A-Share market (and hence to pursue their investment strategy).

Stock Connect is generally available only on business days when both the PRC and Hong Kong stock markets are open for trading and banking services are available in both markets on the corresponding settlement days. When either or both the SEHK and SSE or SZSE is/are closed, investors will not be able to trade SSE Securities and SZSE Securities at times that may otherwise be beneficial to such trades. Because the programme is a relatively new one, the technical framework for Stock Connect has only been tested using simulated market conditions. In the event of high trade volume or unexpected market conditions, Stock Connect may be available only on a limited basis, if at all. Each of the SEHK, SSE and SZSE reserves the right to suspend Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and/or Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect if necessary for ensuring an orderly and fair market and that risks are managed prudently. In addition, each of Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect is subject to a daily quota measuring total purchases and sales of securities via the relevant Stock Connect. 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 a Sub-Fund's ability to invest in A-Shares through the Stock Connect on a timely basis, and the Sub-Fund may not be able to effectively pursue its investment strategies. These quotas are not particular to either the relevant Sub-Fund or the Investment Manager; instead, they apply to all market participants generally. Thus, the Investment Manager will not be able to control the use or availability of the quota. If the Investment Manager is unable to purchase additional Stock Connect securities, it may affect the Investment Manager's ability to implement the relevant Sub-Fund's investment strategy.

The Sub-Funds, whose base currency is not RMB, may also be exposed to currency risk due to the need for the conversion into RMB for investments in SSE Securities and SZSE Securities via the Stock Connect. During any such conversion, the Sub-Funds may also incur currency conversion costs. The currency exchange rate may be subject to fluctuation and where RMB has depreciated, the Sub-Funds may incur a loss when it converts the sale proceeds of SSE Securities and SZSE Securities into its base currency.

5.27 Risks Associated with Investments via the Bond Connect

The Bond Connect program is an initiative launched in July 2017 established by CFETS, CCDC, SHCH, HKEx and CMU to facilitate investors from Mainland China and Hong Kong to trade in each other's bond markets through connection between the Mainland China and Hong Kong financial institutions.

Under the prevailing PRC regulations, eligible foreign investors are allowed to invest in the bonds available on the CIBM through the northbound trading of the Bond Connect (“Northbound Trading Link”). There is no investment quota for the 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.

The Northbound Trading Link refers to the trading platform that is located outside of Mainland China and is connected to CFETS for eligible foreign investors to submit their trade requests for bonds circulated in the CIBM through the Bond Connect. HKEx and CFETS will work together with offshore electronic bond trading platforms to provide electronic trading services and platforms to allow direct trading between eligible foreign investors and approved onshore dealers in Mainland China through CFETS.

Eligible foreign investors may submit trade requests for bonds circulated in the CIBM through the Northbound Trading Link provided by offshore electronic bond trading platforms, which will in turn transmit their requests for quotation to CFETS. CFETS will send the requests for quotation to a number of approved onshore dealers (including market makers and others engaged in the market making business) in Mainland China. The approved onshore dealers will respond to the requests for quotation via CFETS, and CFETS will send their responses to those eligible foreign investors through the same offshore electronic bond trading platforms. Once the eligible foreign investor accepts the quotation, the trade is concluded on CFETS.

On the other hand, the settlement and custody of bond securities traded in the CIBM under the Bond Connect will be done through the settlement and custody link between the CMU, as an offshore custody agent, and the CCDC and the SHCH, as onshore custodian and clearing institutions in Mainland China. Under the settlement link, CCDC or the SHCH will effect gross settlement of confirmed trades onshore and the CMU will process bond settlement instructions from the CMU members on behalf of eligible foreign investors in accordance with its relevant rules.

Pursuant to the prevailing regulations in Mainland China, the CMU, being the offshore custody agent recognised by the HKMA, opens omnibus nominee accounts with the onshore custody agent recognised by the PBOC (i.e., the CCDC and SHCH). All bonds traded by eligible foreign investors will be registered in the name of the CMU, which will hold such bonds as a nominee owner.

The Sub-Fund's investments in bonds through the Bond Connect will be subject to a number of additional risks and restrictions that may affect the Sub-Fund's investments and returns.

The Bond Connect is relatively new. Laws, rules, regulations, policies, notices, circulars or guidelines relating to the Bond Connect (the “Applicable Bond Connect Regulations”) as published or applied by any of the Bond Connect Authorities (as defined below) are subject to change from time to time. There can be no assurance that the Bond Connect will not be restricted, suspended or abolished. If such event occurs, a Sub-Fund's ability to invest in the

CIBM through the Bond Connect will be adversely affected, and if a Sub-Fund is unable to adequately access the CIBM through other means, the Sub-Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective will be adversely affected. "Bond Connect Authorities" refers to the exchanges, trading systems, settlement systems, governmental, regulatory or tax bodies which provide services and/or regulate Bond Connect and activities relating to Bond Connect, including, without limitation, the PBOC, the HKMA, the HKEx, the CFETS, the CMU, the CCDC and the SHCH and any other regulator, agency or authority with jurisdiction, authority or responsibility in respect of Bond Connect.

A Sub-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 Sub-Fund may default in its obligation to settle the transaction by delivery of the relevant security or by payment for value.

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 relevant Sub-Fund is therefore subject to liquidity risks. The debt securities traded in the CIBM may be difficult or impossible to sell, and this would affect a Sub-Fund's ability to acquire or dispose of such securities at their intrinsic value.

Under the prevailing Applicable Bond Connect Regulations, eligible foreign investors who wish to participate in the Bond Connect may do so through an onshore settlement agent, an offshore custody agent, registration agent or other third parties (as the case may be), who would be responsible for making the relevant filings and account opening with the relevant authorities. The relevant Sub-Fund is therefore subject to the risk of default or errors on the part of such agents.

Trading through the Bond Connect is performed through newly developed trading platforms and operational systems. There is no assurance that such systems will function properly (in particular, under extreme market conditions) or will continue to be adapted to changes and developments in the market. In the event that the relevant systems fails to function properly, trading through the Bond Connect may be disrupted. A Sub-Fund's ability to trade through the Bond Connect (and hence to pursue its investment strategy) may therefore be adversely affected. In addition, where a Sub-Fund invests in the CIBM through the Bond Connect, it may be subject to risks of delays inherent in the order placing and/or settlement.

The CMU is the "nominee holder" of the bonds acquired by a Sub-Fund through the Bond Connect. Whilst the Applicable Bond Connect Regulations expressly provide that investors enjoy the rights and interests of the bonds acquired through the Bond Connect in accordance with applicable laws, how a beneficial owner (such as the relevant Sub-Fund) of the relevant bonds exercises and enforces its rights over such securities in the courts in China is yet to be tested. Even if the concept of beneficial ownership is recognized under Chinese law, those securities may form part of the pool of assets of such nominee holder available for distribution to creditors of such nominee holder and/or a beneficial owner may have no rights whatsoever in respect thereof.

5.28 Risks Associated with Investments in "dim sum" bonds

Certain Sub-Funds may invest in RMB-denominated debt securities that are listed or traded outside of Mainland China (i.e. dim sum bonds). The dim sum bond market remains to be a relatively small market and is more susceptible to volatility and illiquidity. As a result, it may be difficult to ascertain the valuation of dim sum bonds. These factors would affect the relevant Sub-Funds' ability to acquire or dispose of such securities at their intrinsic value. Further, if the PRC regulators promulgate any new laws, regulations or administrative measures that limit or restrict the ability of issuers to raise Renminbi by way of dim sum bond issuances and/or reverse or suspend the liberalisation of the offshore Renminbi market, the operation of the dim sum bond market and new issuances of such bonds could be adversely affected. These risks, if materialised, will adversely affect the investments of the relevant Sub-Funds and will result in significant losses for the relevant Sub-Funds.

5.29 Risks Relating to Fixed Yield Classes

Fixed yield Classes pay out a pre-determined annualized fixed percentage of their NAV. The annualized fixed percentage is subject to on-going review by the Directors and may be changed at the discretion of the Directors (at least one month's prior notice will be provided to Shareholders). Investments in a fixed yield Classes are not an alternative to a savings account or fixed-interest paying investment. The annualized fixed percentage paid by the fixed yield Classes does not entirely reflect the actual or expected income or performance of the relevant Sub-Fund. The distribution can be higher or lower than the income and return that were effectively realized and may exceed the gross investment income of these Classes of the relevant Sub-Fund. Consequently, any shortfall will be paid out of capital.

Fixed yield Classes may continue to distribute in periods that the relevant Sub-Fund has negative returns or is making losses, which further reduces the NAV of the fixed yield Classes. Distribution out of and/or effectively out of capital may result in capital erosion in the long term in particular, during the adverse market conditions where there is insufficient income in a given month, and therefore constrain future capital growth of the relevant Sub-Fund together with the possibility that the value of future returns may be diminished. In extreme circumstances, investors may not be able to get back the original investment amount.

Investors should note that a positive distribution yield does not imply a positive return. Also, fixed yield Classes do not distribute a fixed amount and the constant percentage of distribution results in higher absolute distributions when the NAV of the relevant fixed yield Class is high, and lower absolute distributions when NAV of the relevant fixed yield Class is low. Hence, the absolute distributions received by investors may vary from month to month.

6. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

6.1 Management Company

The Company has designated Manulife Investment Management (Ireland) Limited to act as its Management Company pursuant to an amended and restated management company services agreement dated 1 October 2020 as novated by way of a novation agreement effective 1 July 2021 among Carne Global Fund Managers (Luxembourg) S.A., the Company and the Management Company (as may be amended from time to time) (the "**Management Company Services Agreement**").

The Management Company was incorporated in Ireland on 14 October 2018 as a private company limited by shares, registered under Part 2 of the Irish Companies Act 2014 (the "**Companies Act**"), under registration number 635225. The Management Company was authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland (the "**Central Bank**"), on 16 April 2019, pursuant to the UCITS Regulations as a UCITS management company and on 15 April 2021 pursuant to the European Union (Alternative Investment Fund Managers) Regulations 2013 (which shall be taken to include the provisions of the Central Bank's AIF Rulebook) as an alternative investment fund manager. It has its registered office at Second Floor, 5 Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2 D02 CK83, Ireland. The constitution of the Management Company was most recently updated on 17 April 2019.

The Management Company is required to comply with the minimum capital requirement as determined by the Central Bank at all times, subject to the requirements of Regulation 17 of the UCITS Regulations and Regulation 9(10) of the European Union (Markets in Financial Instruments) Regulations 2017 (S.I. No. 375 of 2017) (the "**MIFID Regulations**"). The share capital of the Management Company is divided into shares of €1 each. As at 7 December 2020, the issued and paid up share capital of the Management Company amounts to €22,000,000.

The board of directors of the Management Company shall have plenary powers on behalf of the Management Company and shall cause and undertake all such actions and provisions

which are necessary in pursuit of the Management Company's objective, particularly in relation to the management of the Company's assets, administration and distribution of Shares.

The board of directors of the Management Company is currently composed of the following members:

- Tom Murray, Chairman
- Eimear Cowhey, Director
- Yves Wagner, Director
- Andrew Arnott, Director

The Management Company has appointed an independent auditor. At present, this function is performed by Ernst & Young, Chartered Accountants, Harcourt Centre, Harcourt Street, Dublin 2, D02 YA40, Ireland.

In addition to the Company, the Management Company also manages other UCITS.

Pursuant to the Management Company Services Agreement, the Management Company is entrusted with the day-to-day management of the Company, with the responsibility to perform directly or by way of delegation operational functions relating to the investment management and the administration of the Company and the marketing and distribution of the Shares.

In agreement with the Company, the Management Company has decided to delegate several of its functions as is further described in this Prospectus.

The Management Company shall adopt procedures aiming to control that the execution of the mandates given to the different agents are carried out in accordance with the conditions agreed and in compliance with the rules and regulations in force.

6.2 **Depository, Administrator, Registrar and Paying Agent**

6.2.1 **The Depository and Paying Agent**

Introduction and key duties

The Company has, under the terms of a Depository Services Agreement dated 3 August 2016 (effective 18 March 2016) (as amended) (the “**Depository Agreement**”), engaged Citibank Europe plc, Luxembourg Branch (the “**Depository**”) as depository of the Company's assets and to act as paying agent to collect subscription monies and to pay dividends and redemption proceeds. The Depository shall also be responsible for the oversight of the Company to the extent required by and in accordance with applicable law, rules and regulations. The Depository shall exercise the supervisory duties in accordance with applicable law, rules and regulations as well as the Depository Agreement.

The key duties of the Depository are to perform on behalf of the Company the depository duties referred to in the 2010 Law essentially consisting of:

- (i) monitoring and verifying the Company's cash flows;
- (ii) safekeeping of the Company's assets, including *inter alia* holding in custody financial instruments that may be held in custody and verification of ownership of other assets; and
- (iii) additional oversight duties as set out below:

- a) ensuring that the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of Shares are carried out in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation, and applicable Luxembourg law, rules and regulations;
- b) ensuring that the value of the Shares is calculated in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation, and applicable Luxembourg law, rules and regulations;
- c) ensuring that in transactions involving the Company's assets any consideration is remitted to the Company within the usual time limits;
- d) ensuring that the Company's income is applied in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation, and applicable Luxembourg law, rules and regulations; and
- e) carrying out instructions from the Company unless they conflict with the Articles of Incorporation, or applicable Luxembourg law, rules and regulations.

As paying agent, Citibank Europe plc, Luxembourg Branch is responsible for the payment of dividends (if any) to the Shareholders. The Depositary shall in addition be responsible for the processing of the transfer of the redemption proceeds of the Shares.

Background of the Depositary and Paying Agent

Citibank Europe plc, Luxembourg Branch, is the depositary of the Company.

The Depositary is a public limited company domiciled in Ireland with registered number 132781 whose registered office is at 1 North Wall Quay, Dublin 1. The Depositary conducts its principal business in Luxembourg from its office at 31, Z.A. Bourmicht, L-8070 Bertrange, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Its Luxembourg branch was established on 28 August 2015 and is registered with the *Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés* of Luxembourg under number B 0200204. Its Luxembourg branch is authorised to provide such services in accordance with the Luxembourg law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector, as amended, and is specialised in fund custody and administration services.

The Depositary is authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland but in respect of its services as depositary in Luxembourg is regulated by the CSSF.

Delegation

Under the terms of the Depositary Agreement and in accordance with the 2010 Law, the Depositary has power to delegate certain of its depositary functions. A list of the delegates with whom the Depositary has entered into written agreements delegating the performance of its safekeeping function in respect of certain of the Company's assets as well as any sub-delegates appointed is available under "Delegates and Sub-Delegates of the Depositary" at www.manulifeglobalfund.com. Such list may be updated from time to time. A complete list of all appointed delegates and sub-delegates may be obtained, free of charge and upon request, from the Depositary.

When delegating its safekeeping functions and in order to discharge its responsibility in this regard, the Depositary must exercise due skill, care and diligence in the selection, continued appointment and ongoing monitoring of a third party as a safekeeping agent so as to ensure that the third party has and maintains the expertise, competence and standing appropriate to discharge the responsibilities concerned; maintain an appropriate level of supervision over the safekeeping agent; and make appropriate inquiries from time to time to confirm that the obligations of the agent continue to be competently discharged. The liability of the Depositary will not be affected by the fact that it has delegated to a third party certain of its safekeeping in respect of the Company's assets.

Without prejudice to the section "Conflicts of Interest" below, from time to time actual or potential conflicts may arise between the Depositary and its delegates or sub-delegates, for

example where an appointed delegate or sub-delegate is an affiliated group company which receives remuneration for another custodial service it provides to the Company.

Included in the Depositary's conflict of interest policy are procedures to identify, manage and monitor on an on-going basis any actual or potential conflict of interest involving its delegates or sub-delegates.

The Depositary will ensure that any such delegates or sub-delegates who are its affiliates are appointed on terms which are not materially less favourable to the Company than if the conflict or potential conflict had not existed.

In certain jurisdictions, where the local law requires that financial instruments are held by a local entity and no local entity satisfies the delegation requirements to which the Depositary is subject, the Depositary may delegate its functions to a local entity for as long as there are no local entities which satisfy the requirements. The Depositary will only do so where the Company has instructed it to do so and Shareholders are notified of such delegation prior to their investment, the reasons for it and the risks involved in the delegation.

Conflicts of Interest

Actual or potential conflicts of interest may also arise between the Company or the Shareholders on the one hand and the Depositary on the other hand.

For example, such actual or potential conflict may arise because the Depositary is part of a legal entity or is related to a legal entity which provides other products or services to the Company. In particular, depositary and administration services are provided by the same legal entity, Citibank Europe plc, Luxembourg Branch. In practice, however, the depositary and administration lines of business are functionally and hierarchically separated and operate on an arm's length basis. In addition, the Depositary may have a financial or business interest in the provision of such products or services, or receives remuneration for related products or services provided to the Company, or may have other clients whose interests may conflict with those of the Company or the Shareholders.

The Depositary and any of its affiliates may effect, and make a profit from, transactions in which the Depositary (or its affiliates, or another client of the Depositary or its affiliates) has (directly or indirectly) a material interest or a relationship of any description and which involves or may involve a potential conflict with the Depositary's duty to the Company. This includes circumstances in which the Depositary or any of its affiliates or connected persons: acts as market maker in the investments of the Company; provides broking services to the Company and/or to other funds or companies; acts as financial adviser, banker, derivatives counterparty or otherwise provides services to the issuer of the investments of the Company; acts in the same transaction as agent for more than one client; has a material interest in the issue of the investments of the Company; or earns profits from or has a financial or business interest in any of these activities .

The group-wide conflict of interest policy provides that Citi manages conflicts through various policies, procedures and/or processes, which may, depending upon the conflict, include prevention or avoidance of conflicts, or appropriate disclosures, establishing information barriers, restructuring transactions, products or processes, and/or changing compensation incentives.

The Depositary has a conflict of interest policy in place to identify, manage and monitor on an on-going basis any actual or potential conflict of interest. The Depositary has functionally and hierarchically separated the performance of its depositary tasks from its other potentially conflicting tasks. The system of internal controls, the different reporting lines, the allocation of tasks and the management reporting allow potential conflicts of interest and the Depositary issues to be properly identified, managed and monitored.

Up-to-date information on the identity of the Depositary, the description of its duties and of any safekeeping functions delegated by the Depositary, as well as related conflicts of interest may be requested from the Depositary by Shareholders.

Termination of the Depositary Agreement

The Depositary Agreement provides that it will continue in force unless and until terminated by either party giving not less than 90 days' prior written notice to the other, although termination may be immediate in certain circumstances, such as the insolvency of the Depositary. Upon the (envisaged) removal or resignation of the Depositary, the Company shall with due observance of the applicable requirements of the CSSF and in accordance with applicable law, rules and regulations, appoint a successor depositary. The Depositary may not be replaced without the approval of the CSSF.

Liability of the Depositary

The Depositary is liable to the Company or to the Shareholders for the loss by the Depositary or a third party to whom the custody of financial instruments that can be held in custody has been delegated. In the case of such a loss of a financial instrument held in custody, the Depositary shall return a financial instrument of identical type or the corresponding amount to the Company without undue delay. The Depositary is not liable if it can prove that the loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond its reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary.

The Depositary is also liable to the Company or the Shareholders for all losses suffered by them as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations. The Depositary Agreement contains indemnities in favour of the Depositary excluding matters arising by reason of its failure to satisfy its obligation of due skill, care and diligence, or by reason of its negligence, intentional failure or fraud.

Other provisions of the Depositary Agreement

The Depositary Agreement is governed by the laws of Luxembourg and the courts of Luxembourg shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear any disputes or claims arising out of or in connection with the Depositary Agreement.

6.2.2 The Administrator and Registrar

Pursuant to an Amended and Restated Fund Administration Services Agreement dated 25 September 2020, as novated by way of a novation agreement effective 1 July 2021 among Carne Global Fund Managers (Luxembourg) S.A., the Company, the Management Company and the Administrator and as may be further amended from time to time, the Management Company and the Company appointed Citibank Europe plc, Luxembourg Branch as the administrative agent of the Company.

In this capacity, the Administrator is empowered with the three principal functions contemplated under the *CSSF circular 22/811 relating to the authorisation and organisation of entities acting as UCI administrator*, namely (i) registrar duties, which involves managing the subscription, redemption, switching and transfer of Shares and entering these transactions in the Company's register of Shareholders); (ii) NAV calculation and accounting services, including keeping the Company's accounts, determination of the Net Asset Value of Shares in each Class of each Sub-Fund at each Valuation Point, despatching dividend payments to registered Shareholders; and (iii) handling communication with Shareholders, such as the preparation and distribution of statutory reports; as well as provision of other administrative services.

6.3 Distributor

The Management Company is also acting as the Distributor to provide distribution services to the Company regarding the sale, switching, redemption and marketing of the Shares internationally.

6.4 Investment Managers and Sub-Investment Managers

Please refer to Appendix I for the Investment Managers and/or Sub-Investment Managers appointed in relation to each Sub-Fund.

The Investment Managers and/or the Sub-Investment Managers are responsible for managing the assets of the respective Sub-Fund(s) in accordance with the investment parameters set out in the Articles of Incorporation and in this Prospectus and the relevant Investment Management Agreements and/or Sub-Investment Management Agreements. The Investment Managers and/or the Sub-Investment Managers may consult or seek advice from Investment Advisers from time to time for the relevant portfolios.

The Management Company may appoint more than one Investment Manager (each such Investment Manager, a “**Co-Investment Manager**”) in respect of a Sub-Fund. Where the Management Company has done so, the Sub-Fund shall be jointly managed by the Co-Investment Managers disclosed in the relevant section in Appendix I. Similarly, an Investment Manager may delegate its portfolio management functions to more than one Sub-Investment Manager (each such Sub-Investment Manager, a “**Co-Sub-Investment Manager**”) in respect of a Sub-Fund, which shall also be disclosed accordingly in the relevant section in Appendix I.

6.5 Other – Platform Administration Services Provider

The Company has appointed Manulife Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited to provide platform administration services in respect of the Company, including but not limited to in the areas of marketing, legal, tax, finance, product, operations, risk and compliance. In particular, such services include assisting the Directors to discharge their governance responsibilities and functions (including performance assessment of the Management Company), assisting the Directors and Management Company with evaluation and selection of the Investment Managers, and supporting the Directors and the Management Company in respect of ongoing operational and compliance oversight, risk monitoring and performance review of the Investment Managers and the Sub-Funds.

7. TYPES OF SHARES

Applications will only be accepted for registered Shares. The base currency of each of the Sub-Funds is U.S. Dollars. All Shares are denominated in U.S. Dollars except the following:-

Name of Class	Currency of Denomination
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Class AA (AUD Hedged), Class AA (AUD Hedged) Inc, Class AA (AUD Hedged) Acc and Class AA (AUD Hedged) MDIST (G) SharesClass P (AUD Hedged) Inc and Class P (AUD Hedged) MDIST (G) SharesClass I6 (AUD Hedged) Acc Shares	Australian Dollars
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Class AA (CAD), Class AA (CAD Hedged), Class AA (CAD Hedged) Inc and Class AA (CAD Hedged) MDIST (G) Shares	Canadian Dollars
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Class AA (HKD), Class AA (HKD) Inc and Class AA (HKD) MDIST (G) SharesClass P (HKD) Inc and Class P (HKD) MDIST (G) SharesClass R (HKD) MDIST (G) SharesClass F (HKD) MDIST (G) Shares	Hong Kong Dollars
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Class AA (JPY Hedged) Acc and Class AA (JPY Hedged) MDIST (G) Shares	Japanese Yen

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class AA (NZD Hedged) MDIST (G) Shares 	New Zealand Dollars
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class AA (RMB Hedged) Acc and Class AA (RMB Hedged) MDIST (G) Shares • Class I4 (RMB Hedged) Inc Shares 	Renminbi
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class AA (SGD), Class AA (SGD Hedged), Class AA (SGD) Acc, Class AA (SGD Hedged) Inc, Class AA (SGD Hedged) Acc, Class AA (SGD Hedged) (G) and Class AA (SGD Hedged) MDIST (G) Shares • Class C (SGD Hedged) Acc Shares • Class I2 SGD Hedged Shares • Class I3 (SGD) Acc and Class I3 (SGD Hedged) Acc Shares • Class I6 (SGD Hedged) Acc Shares • Class P (SGD) Inc, Class P (SGD Hedged) Inc, Class P (SGD) MDIST (G) and Class P (SGD Hedged) MDIST (G) Shares • Class S Shares, Class S Inc, Class S MDIST (G) and Class S Hedged MDIST (G) Shares • Class S Hedged Shares 	Singapore Dollars
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class AA (EUR Hedged) MDIST (G) Shares • Class I (EUR Hedged) Acc Shares • Class I5 (EUR) Acc and Class I5 (EUR Hedged) Acc Shares • Class I6 (EUR) Acc and Class I6 (EUR Hedged) Acc Shares 	Euro
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class AA (GBP Hedged) Acc and Class AA (GBP Hedged) MDIST (G) Shares • Class I5 (GBP) Acc and Class I5 (GBP Hedged) Acc Shares • Class I6 (GBP) Acc and Class I6 (GBP Hedged) Acc Shares 	Pound Sterling
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class I5 (CHF) Acc and Class I5 (CHF Hedged) Acc Shares • Class I6 (CHF) Acc and Class I6 (CHF Hedged) Acc Shares 	Swiss Francs

Shares are available in either certificated registered form or non-certificated registered form. However, from 2 February 2015, the Distributor will not accept any instructions to issue a certificate in respect of any registered Shares and accordingly, no further Share certificates will be issued to existing and future investors. Fractions of registered Shares to three decimal places will be issued where appropriate. It is recommended that investors hold registered Shares in non-certificated form, as this will enable Shares to be switched or redeemed more easily.

Holders of certificated registered Shares may request to convert their Shares to non-certificated registered Shares. All costs incurred in such conversion shall be borne by the relevant Shareholder.

8. DEALING PROCEDURES

Any dealing (that is, a subscription, switching or redemption) order placed through distributors other than directly with the Company or the Distributor may be subject to different procedures from those described herein. Investors should consult their distributor before placing any orders.

Certain Sub-Funds have a capacity limit which, if exceeded, may impact the ability of the relevant Investment Manager and/or Sub-Investment Manager to find suitable investments for such Sub-Funds or efficiently manage the existing investments of such Sub-Funds. The Company may therefore determine to restrict the subscriptions of Shares in a Sub-Fund affected by such a capacity constraint. When a Sub-Fund reaches its capacity limit, shareholders will be notified accordingly and no further subscriptions will be permitted in the Sub-Fund during such closure period. Shareholders will not be prevented from redeeming from the relevant Sub-Fund during such closure period. Should capacity again become available (for example, as a result of market movements or redemptions), the Company may re-open the Sub-Fund on a temporary or on a permanent basis. Information regarding whether subscriptions of Shares in a particular Sub-Fund at a specific point in time are permitted or not is available from the registered office of the Company.

8.1 Subscription and Redemption Prices

The Subscription Price and Redemption Price per Share of each of the Classes will be determined by the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class in the relevant Sub-Fund on each Business Day in the manner described in Paragraph 4 of Appendix III.

If there continues to be no Luxembourg fiscal charges on the issue of Shares, the Subscription Price per Share will be the same as its Redemption Price. Dealing prices (rounded to four decimal places) representing both Subscription and Redemption Prices of each Class are published daily on the Company's website at www.manulifeglobalfund.com and/or are also available at the registered office of the Company. Investors should note that any information and materials on the above website do not form part of the Prospectus. All content on such website is for information purposes only and do not constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell Shares. The Company's website has not been reviewed or authorised by any regulatory authority in any jurisdiction. Published dealing prices will not include the amount of any initial or redemption charge payable as described in Section 9.6.1.

8.2 How to Apply for Shares

8.2.1 Application Procedure

Applications may be submitted to the Company or the Distributor. Enquiries about the Company should be addressed to the Company (at its registered office, 31, Z.A. Bourmicht, L-8070 Bertrange, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg) or the Distributor (at its registered office, The Exchange, George's Dock, International Financial Services Centre, Dublin 1, D01 P2V6, Ireland). The minimum initial investment amount, minimum subsequent investment amount and minimum holding for each Sub-Fund are set out in Section 3.1 above.

Unless other prior arrangements have been made with the Company or the Distributor, investors acquiring the relevant Classes for the first time should (for AA Classes, R Classes and F Classes) complete the Shareholder Account Opening Form distributed with this Prospectus or (for all other Classes) enter into an investment/placement/subscription agreement (as the case may be) and/or any other documents as may be agreed among the relevant parties or as may be required by the Company. At the discretion of the Company or the Distributor, signed forms, agreements or documents sent by facsimile may be accepted but the original signed forms, agreements or documents should follow immediately.

In the event that all necessary original signed documentation and any further identification details as may be required by the Company are not received, the

Company reserves the right to cancel the relevant allotment of Shares, in which case the Company shall be entitled to claim from the applicant the amount (if any) by which the original Subscription Price exceeds the Redemption Price prevailing on the date of cancellation together with any other losses suffered by the Company and the redemption charge.

Thereafter, Shareholders may deal by facsimile at their own risk or in writing. No responsibility will be accepted by the Company, the Distributor, or the Registrar for any loss arising from applications sent by facsimile but not received by the Company or the Distributor, as the case may be.

For subsequent applications, Shareholders may apply by facsimile (at their own risk) or in writing. No responsibility will be accepted by the Company, the Distributor or the Registrar, for any loss arising from applications sent by facsimile to, but not received by, the Company or the Distributor.

The Company reserves the right to reject any application for Shares in whole or in part. If an application is rejected, the Company will, at the risk of the applicant, within five Dealing Days of the date of rejection, return the application monies or balance thereof without interest by cheque or, at the cost of the applicant, by telegraphic transfer.

8.2.2 **Dealing Deadlines**

Valid applications which are accepted by the Distributor before 1:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) will be effected at the Subscription Price calculated as at the Valuation Point that day, provided that that day is a Dealing Day. The relevant Subscription Price is calculated by assessing the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class of the relevant Sub-Fund on the Dealing Day in question. The Directors have determined pursuant to their discretion under the Articles not at present to make provision for duties and charges in the Subscription Price.

8.2.3 **Late Trading and Market Timing**

Late trading is defined by the Board as the acceptance of a dealing (that is, a subscription, switching or redemption) order after the applicable dealing deadline on the relevant Dealing Day and the execution of such order at the price based on the Net Asset Value applicable to such orders received prior to such dealing deadline. Late trading is strictly forbidden.

In order to avoid such practices, Shares are issued at an unknown price and the Company and the Distributor will not accept any dealing requests received after the relevant dealing deadline.

Market timing is defined by the Board as an arbitrage method through which an investor systematically subscribes and redeems or switches the Shares within a short time period, by taking advantage of time differences and/or imperfections or deficiencies in the method of determination of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund. Market timing practices may disrupt the investment management of the portfolios and adversely affect the performance of the relevant Sub-Fund through an increase of the costs and/or entail a dilution of the profit.

The Company reserves the right to refuse subscription and switching requests in relation to any Sub-Fund from any person who is suspected of market timing activities.

8.2.4 **Currencies for Settlement**

Applicants may pay their subscription monies in Hong Kong Dollars, U.S. Dollars or in the relevant currency in which Shares of the Class being subscribed for is denominated by cheque or draft or by telegraphic transfer.

Applicants who wish to pay in other Major Currencies should first contact the Company or the Distributor. In respect of such subscriptions, an application will be treated as having been received on the day when the Company and/or the Distributor has confirmed the receipt of cleared funds and converted the proceeds into the currency of denomination of the relevant Class. The application will then be effected at the Subscription Price calculated as at the Valuation Point on the relevant Dealing Day.

8.2.5 **Payment Details**

No cash or third party payment will be accepted. Payment should be made as follows:

- (i) Payment via telegraphic transfer should be made in accordance with the applicable settlement details as indicated at www.manulifeglobalfund.com.
- (ii) In the case of cheques or bankers' drafts:

Cheques and bankers' drafts should be payable to "Manulife Global Fund" (crossed "ACCOUNT PAYEE ONLY NOT NEGOTIABLE") with the name(s) of the Sub-Fund and the applicant written on the back.

8.2.6 **Allotment of Shares**

In relation to subscriptions made in Hong Kong Dollars, U.S. Dollars or in the same currency in which Shares of the relevant Class are denominated, allotments of Shares will be made on the Dealing Day on which the application is accepted. Cleared funds in respect of subscriptions made in Hong Kong Dollars, U.S. Dollars or in the same currency in which Shares of the relevant Class are denominated must be received within three Dealing Days of the application. If either a cheque or draft fails to clear successfully, or a telegraphic transfer fails to arrive for value, or the same day autopay bank account does not have sufficient funds, within this period, the Company may charge interest on any overdue monies on a daily basis until payment is received in full, at such rate as the Company considers appropriate. Regardless of whether interest is charged, the Company has the right to cancel any allotment of Shares, in which case the Company shall be entitled to claim from an investor the amount (if any) by which the original Subscription Price together with any accrued interest exceeds the Redemption Price prevailing on the date of cancellation. In addition, the Company reserves its right to claim all losses arising directly or indirectly from the failure to receive cleared funds from the investor within the specified period or at all, including the redemption charge.

Applications in other Major Currencies will be treated as having been received on the day when receipt of cleared funds is confirmed and the proceeds converted into the applicable currency of denomination of the relevant Class. The application will then be effected at the Subscription Price calculated as at the Valuation Point on that day provided that day is a Dealing Day.

In order to ascertain the number of Shares to be issued, the Company will calculate the equivalent of the subscription monies in the applicable currency of denomination of the relevant Class (if subscription is not made in such currency) at such exchange rate which the Company considers appropriate. All bank charges and costs of converting into the relevant currency of denomination will

be deducted from the subscription monies and the resulting net amount in the relevant currency of denomination will be invested in the Company.

8.2.7 **Initial Subscriptions and Offer Periods**

The initial subscription of the Shares will be the date of first issue of Shares of the relevant Classes upon receipt of the first subscription. Unless otherwise determined by the Directors and notified to potential investors in writing, the initial subscription price per Share (exclusive of any initial charge), depending on the denomination of the relevant Class will be A\$10.00, CDN\$10.00, CHF 10.00, EUR 10.00, GBP 10.00, HK\$10.00, JPY1,000.00, NZD10, RMB 10.00, S\$10.00 and US\$10.00.

8.3 **How to Switch Between Sub-Funds**

8.3.1 **Switching Procedure**

Shareholders may switch some or all of their Shares in one Sub-Fund only to Shares within the same Class or Category (as defined below) in the same Sub-Fund or another Sub-Fund. For the purposes of switching, each of the following shall be deemed to be within the same Category: (1) Shares of AA Classes, R Classes and F Classes (collectively, “**AA/R/F Classes**”) and Shares of P Classes in any Sub-Fund; and (2) other Classes of Shares in any Sub-Fund as the Directors may from time to time decide. Shares of one Class or Category may not be switched to Shares of another Class or Category (whether within the same Sub-Fund or in another Sub-Fund). For example, in respect of same Class switching, Shares of AA Classes in one Sub-Fund could be switched to Shares of any AA Classes in the same Sub-Fund or another Sub-Fund (e.g. AA to AA Acc, AA Acc to AA Inc, etc.).

As the minimum initial investment amount varies between different Sub-Funds, Shareholders are therefore reminded to check their holdings before making any switching requests. Instructions to switch Shares may be sent to the Company or the Distributor by facsimile or in writing and must be given by the Shareholder or (where there is more than one Shareholder) all joint Shareholders. The risk of any failure in facsimile transmission will be borne by the relevant Shareholder.

The Company reserves the right to reject any invalid or improper application for Shares switching in whole or in part (including any applications which the Company knows to be or has reasons to believe to be related to market timing or from Shareholders whom it considers to be excessive traders). Shareholders can only switch their holdings into Shares of the same Class or Category, which is offered or sold in a given jurisdiction pursuant to the provisions of the Prospectus, and switching is subject to all applicable minimum initial investment amount and minimum holding requirements as well as investor eligibility criteria being complied with. Please refer to Section 3.1 above for the switching charge (if any) which may be payable.

Shareholders who subscribed for Shares before 29 December 2007 and are making a full or partial switch of their existing holdings to a new Sub-Fund after the aforesaid date should note that the new minima set out in Section 3.1 above will apply in respect of their holdings in the new Sub-Fund.

Shareholders holding certificated registered Shares who have given their switching instructions by facsimile should immediately return their duly endorsed Share certificate(s) (which, in the case of joint Shareholders, must be endorsed by all the Shareholders) to the Company or the Distributor.

Shareholders holding non-certificated registered Shares, unless the Shareholder has selected the option in the Shareholder Account Opening Form to place subsequent instructions by facsimile, switching instructions sent by facsimile

must be followed immediately by sending the original signed written instructions containing full details of the Shareholder's name and address, his relevant personal customer number and the number of Shares to be switched between named Sub-Funds, to the Distributor. Shareholders who have selected the option in the Shareholder Account Opening Form to place subsequent instructions by facsimile may send switching instructions by facsimile at their own risk (without the need to send further original written instructions) or by telephone, which must be confirmed immediately either in writing or by facsimile. No responsibility will be accepted by the Company, the Distributor or the Registrar for any loss arising from applications sent by facsimile but not received by the Distributor.

Shares will be switched in accordance with the formula set out in Appendix III. Where an application is received for the switching of Shares in one AA/R/F Class or P Class (the “**Original Shares**”) to another AA/R/F Class or P Class, respectively, whose Shares are denominated in a different currency (the “**New Shares**”), the Company will effect any conversion of redemption proceeds into the applicable currency of denomination of the New Shares at such exchange rate which the Company considers appropriate. All bank charges and costs of converting into the relevant currency of denomination will be deducted from the redemption proceeds and the resulting net amount in the relevant currency of denomination will be invested in the New Shares.

8.3.2 **Dealing Deadline**

Switching instructions accepted by the Company or the Distributor by 1:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) will normally be effected at the relevant prices calculated as at the Valuation Point later that day, provided that that day is a Dealing Day. The price at which Shares are switched will be determined by using the Redemption Price of the original Sub-Fund to acquire Shares of the new Sub-Fund by reference to the Subscription Price of the new Sub-Fund ruling at the date of switching.

Investors should note that instructions received in relation to Shares switched pursuant to a previous transaction will not be processed if insufficient time has elapsed between receiving the two sets of instructions and the previous transaction is not yet completed.

8.4 **How to Redeem Shares**

8.4.1 **Redemption Procedure**

Redemption instructions should be submitted to the Company or the Distributor in writing or by facsimile and must contain full details of the Shareholder's name and address, his relevant personal customer number, the name of the relevant Sub-Fund(s) and Classes, the number of Shares to be redeemed and details of the relevant bank account, currency, name and number where redemption proceeds should be paid. Signatures must be verified by a banker, stockbroker or lawyer. The risk of any failure in facsimile transmission will be borne by the Shareholder.

Shareholders holding certificated registered Shares who have given their redemption instructions by facsimile should immediately return their duly endorsed Share certificate(s) (which, in the case of joint Shareholders, must be endorsed by all the Shareholders) to the Company or the Distributor.

For Shareholders holding non-certificated registered Shares, unless they have selected the option in the Shareholder Account Opening Form to place subsequent instructions by facsimile, redemption instructions sent by facsimile must be followed immediately by the original signed redemption form or equivalent written instructions containing the details set out above, sent to the Distributor. Shareholders who have selected the option in the Shareholder

Account Opening Form to place subsequent instructions by facsimile may send redemption instructions by facsimile at their own risk (without the need to send further original written instructions) or by telephone, which must be confirmed immediately either in writing or by facsimile. No responsibility will be accepted by the Company, the Distributor or the Registrar for any loss arising from applications sent by facsimile but not received by the Distributor.

No redemption charge will be imposed in respect of Shares of any Class.

8.4.2 **Redemption Deadline**

Instructions accepted by the Distributor by 1:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) will normally be effected at the relevant prices calculated as at the Valuation Point later that day, provided that that day is a Dealing Day.

The Redemption Price is calculated as described in Appendix III, under the subparagraph headed "Subscription and Redemption Prices."

Settlement will normally be made by telegraphic transfer except when the redemption proceeds amount to less than HK\$40,000 (or its equivalent in any other Major Currency), in which case settlement will normally be made by cheque. Payment will normally be made in U.S. Dollars, but may also be made in any of the currencies approved by the Distributor. Any costs incurred in the transfer of monies or in currency exchange transactions will be borne by the relevant shareholders. Except with the prior consent of the relevant Shareholders and as permitted by the relevant distributor at its discretion and subject to satisfaction of all relevant procedures as determined by the relevant distributor from time to time, no payment of redemption proceeds will be made to any third party.

Payment of settlement proceeds will normally be made within three Dealing Days, and in any event not more than 30 days, of receipt by the Company or the Distributor of all required redemption documentation. Shareholders are therefore reminded that the payment of redemption proceeds will be delayed if the redemption procedures set out above are not followed.

Investors should note that instructions received relating to redemption proceeds arising out of a previous transaction will not be processed if insufficient time has elapsed between receiving the two sets of instructions and the previous transaction is not yet completed.

8.4.3 **Limit on Redemptions**

The Company is not bound to redeem on any Dealing Day more than 10% of the number of Shares then in issue in any Sub-Fund. If the Company receives requests on any Dealing Day for the redemption of more than 10% of the total number of Shares then in issue in the relevant Sub-Fund, it may defer redemptions in excess of such 10% limit to the next Dealing Day, when such redemptions will be effected in priority to later requests.

Further, payment of redemption proceeds to a single Shareholder which are in excess of US\$500,000 may be deferred for up to seven Dealing Days after the relevant settlement day.

8.5 **Contract Notes**

Each instruction will be acknowledged by a contract note (issued by the Registrar) giving details of a personal customer number. In the case of applications in Major Currencies other than U.S. Dollars or Hong Kong Dollars, contract notes will be issued after receipt of cleared funds and their conversion into U.S. Dollars. The personal customer number must be quoted in all future correspondence with the Company.

8.6 Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing

Pursuant to international practice, Luxembourg laws and regulations (including, but not limited to, the Luxembourg 12 November 2004 Act on Fight against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, the RBO Law and the CSSF 12-02 regulation of 14 December 2012 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, as such documents may be amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time) and certain regulatory circulars (including the CSSF circulars regarding the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing), professional obligations are imposed on the Company to prevent the use of UCITS for money laundering and terrorism financing purposes. As a result, the identity of investors shall be disclosed to and verified by the Company and/or any entity duly designated by the Company, who shall also perform ongoing due diligence on investors in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. In this regard, the Company and/or any such designated entity may request any information and supporting documentation deemed necessary from time to time, including information about beneficial ownership, source of funds and origin of wealth. In any case, investors may be required at any time to provide additional or updated documentation and/or information in order to comply with applicable legal and regulatory requirements. In case of delay or failure to provide the documents and/or information required, an application for subscription or, if applicable, for redemption or any other transaction may not be accepted or there may be a delay in processing such application and the Company and its designated entities reserve the right in all cases to withhold redemption proceeds until the required documentation and/or information is received. Neither the Company nor any of its designated entities shall have any liability for delays or failure to process any application or the withholding of proceeds as a result of any investor providing no or only incomplete information and/or documentation.

9. FEES AND CHARGES

9.1 The Management Company

In consideration for its services, the Management Company is entitled to receive from the Company a management company fee. Prior to 1 June 2025, the management company fee shall be a maximum of 0.013% per annum per Sub-Fund.

With effect from 1 June 2025, the management company fee shall be a maximum of 0.04% per annum per Sub-Fund.

These fees are payable monthly and are calculated on the average net assets of each Sub-Fund for the relevant month.

9.2 The Company, Manulife Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited and the Distributor

The Company shall receive and be entitled to retain the management fees and performance fees (if any) payable as stated in this Prospectus and shall be responsible for payment thereof to the respective Investment Managers. The Company may, in its sole discretion, also pay part of such fees received to Manulife Investment Management (Ireland) Limited in its capacity as the Distributor and to Manulife Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited in its capacity as platform administration services provider to the Company, and to any service providers or such other persons at its absolute discretion and to the extent permitted by applicable laws and regulations.

Each of Manulife Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited and the Distributor in turn may, in its sole discretion, pay all of or part of such fees to which it is entitled, to any investors or other distributors or service providers or such other persons as Manulife Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited or the Distributor may determine, at its absolute discretion, and to the extent permitted by applicable laws and regulations. Such shall include but not be limited to payments made to Manulife Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited in connection with its performance of certain distribution services to the Company on behalf of the Distributor.

9.3 The Depositary

The Company pays the Depositary a fee calculated principally by reference to the Net Asset Value of the Company on each Business Day and payable monthly in arrears. The Depositary and the Company determine the level of the fee from time to time in the light of market rates applicable in Luxembourg. The fee paid by the Company for this service varies depending upon the markets in which the assets of the Company are invested and custodied. It typically ranges from 0.003% p.a. of the value of the assets of a Sub-Fund of the Company which are held in developed markets to 0.40% p.a. of the value of the assets of such Sub-Funds which are held in emerging markets (excluding transaction charges and reasonable disbursements and out-of-pocket expenses). Settlement charges are on a per transaction basis, which vary depending on the countries of which the securities are settled. It ranges from US\$6 per transaction for developed markets to US\$130 per transaction in emerging markets.

Reasonable expenses properly incurred by the Depositary or by other banks and financial institutions to which safekeeping of assets of the Company is entrusted are additional to the Depositary's fee and will be borne by the Company. The Depositary's fee normally includes the custody fees and certain transaction charges of the other banks and financial institutions. The fees and other charges paid to the Depositary in a financial year will be disclosed in the annual report of the Company. The Depositary will be responsible for the fees and expenses of the other local representatives so appointed.

9.4 The Administrator, Registrar, Listing Agent, Paying Agent and Transfer Agent

The Company pays the fees of the Administrator, Registrar, Listing Agent, Paying Agent and Transfer Agent at commercial rates agreed between these parties and the Company, in

addition to reasonable out-of-pocket expenses properly incurred in the course of carrying out their duties. The maximum fee paid for these services by the Company will be 0.5% p.a. of its Net Asset Value (excluding reasonable out-of-pocket expenses).

9.5 Management/Sub-Management Fees

9.5.1 Details of the annual management fees payable by each Sub-Fund are set out in Appendix I. The fees of any Sub-Investment Manager will be borne by the Investment Manager.

The annual management fees payable by the Sub-Funds may be increased to a maximum of 6% of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund by giving not less than three months' prior notice of the proposed increase to the Depositary and to the Shareholders of the relevant Sub-Fund. Any increases beyond the permitted maximum rate of 6% as prescribed in the Articles of Incorporation will require the approval of the Shareholders of the relevant Sub-Fund(s) passed by extraordinary resolution.

The management fees are accrued daily and are calculated on each Business Day.

9.5.2 Performance Fee

As at the date of this Prospectus, no performance fee is levied in respect of any of the Classes.

9.5.3 Cash Commissions, etc.

All cash commissions received by the Management Company, Investment Managers, Sub-Investment Managers or Investment Advisers or any of their associated persons arising out of the sale and purchase of investments for the Company are credited to the account of the relevant Sub-Fund managed or advised by such Investment Manager, Sub-Investment Managers or Investment Advisers. However, such persons may receive, and are entitled to retain, goods and services and other soft dollar benefits which are of demonstrable benefit to the Shareholders as may be permitted under relevant regulations from brokers and other persons through whom such investment transactions are carried out. These goods and services include, but are not limited to, qualifying research services, computer hardware and software obtained to enhance investment decision making and appropriate order execution services.

In all cases where such goods and services and other soft dollar benefits are retained by any of the Management Company, Investment Managers, Sub-Investment Managers or Investment Advisers or any of their associated persons, in order to minimize conflicts of interest, such person shall ensure (i) that transaction execution is consistent with best execution standards; (ii) that any brokerage borne by the relevant Sub-Fund will not exceed customary institutional full service brokerage rates for such transactions; and (iii) that the availability of soft dollar benefits is not the sole or primary purpose for transacting with such broker or dealer.

None of the Management Company, the Investment Managers nor the Sub-Investment Managers nor any person acting on behalf of the aforementioned persons shall obtain any rebate on any fees or charges levied by target funds or the management company of such target funds, or any quantifiable monetary benefits in connection investments in any target fund.

9.6 Other Fees and Charges

9.6.1 Initial, Redemption and Switching Charges

Although an initial charge of up to 6% may be deducted from any subscription monies received from investors, no such initial charge is presently levied on Shareholders in respect of Shares of C Classes, I Classes, I2 Classes, I3 Classes, I4 Classes, I5 Classes, I6 Classes, I7 Classes and J Classes. An initial charge of up to 3.5% of the subscription amount will be levied in respect of all applications for Class AA (SGD Hedged) Inc Shares of Asia Total Return Fund. An initial charge of up to 5% of the subscription amount will be levied in respect of all applications for Shares of AA Classes (except for Class AA (SGD Hedged) Inc Shares of Asia Total Return Fund).

No redemption charge is presently levied in respect of all Classes.

A switching charge of up to 1% of the total Redemption Price payable on the Shares being redeemed shall apply in respect of all switching requests received by the Company or the Distributor unless otherwise agreed with the relevant Shareholders.

The Distributor is entitled to retain initial, switching and redemption charges (if any) payable by Shareholders as described in this Prospectus.

9.6.2 Formation Expenses

Full details of the formation expenses of each Class of each Sub-Fund, where applicable, are set out in Appendix I.

Upon the termination of a Sub-Fund, the relevant unamortised expenses relating to that Sub-Fund (if any) will be written off by the Company for the account of that Sub-Fund.

9.6.3 Other Expenses

The Company will pay all other expenses incurred in its operations including the fees of its auditors, legal advisers and consultants, the costs of printing and distributing prospectuses and annual reports. It will also meet all brokerage, taxes and governmental duties and charges, Director's fees and their reasonable out-of-pocket expenses and other incidental operating expenses, as well as any reasonable out-of-pocket expenses and other incidental operating expenses of the Management Company. However, the Company will not be responsible for any promotional expenses incurred by any of its marketing agents and the Company will not be entitled to (either in whole or in part) any fees imposed by such marketing agents on their clients. A Manulife Entity may at its discretion assume in part or in full any costs or expenses incurred by the Company with a view to limiting the overall costs or expenses borne by the investors in the Company, or a particular Sub-Fund or Class.

10. DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXATION

10.1 Distributions

The Company's policy is to, with respect to all Distributing Classes, distribute such dividend amount to its Shareholders as per the respective dividend policy of each Distributing Class shown in the table below, as the Company may determine at its discretion.

Distribution Type	Class	Dividend Composition
Accumulating	AA Acc	No dividends will be paid in respect of such Classes.
	AA (HKD) Acc	
	AA (AUD Hedged) Acc	
	AA (GBP Hedged) Acc	
	AA (JPY Hedged) Acc	
	AA (RMB Hedged) Acc	
	AA (SGD Hedged) Acc	
	AA (SGD) Acc	
	C (SGD Hedged) Acc	
	I Acc	
	I (EUR Hedged) Acc	
	I2 Acc	
	I3 Acc	
	I3 (SGD) Acc	
	I3 (SGD Hedged) Acc	
	I4 Acc	
	I5 Acc	
	I5 (GBP) Acc	
	I5 (GBP Hedged) Acc	
	I5 (EUR) Acc	
	I5 (EUR Hedged) Acc	
I5 (CHF) Acc		
I5 (CHF Hedged) Acc		
I6 Acc		
I6 (GBP) Acc		

	I6 (GBP Hedged) Acc	
	I6 (EUR) Acc	
	I6 (EUR Hedged) Acc	
	I6 (CHF) Acc	
	I6 (CHF Hedged) Acc	
	I6 (AUD Hedged) Acc	
	I6 (SGD Hedged) Acc	
	I7 Acc	
Net Annual Distributing	AA	Dividends will be distributed out of the available net investment income (i.e. net of fees, charges and other expenses) of each Sub-Fund.
	AA (AUD Hedged)	
	AA (CAD Hedged)	
	AA (HKD)	
	AA (SGD)	
	AA (SGD Hedged)	
	S	
	I	
	I2	
	I3	
Net Quarterly Distributing	J	Dividends will be distributed out of the available net investment income (i.e. net of fees, charges and other expenses) of each Sub-Fund. Dividends may also be paid out of realized gains and/or capital.
	I4 (RMB Hedged) Inc	
Net Monthly Distributing (Unhedged)	AA Inc	In respect of Hedged Classes, dividends may be calculated on the basis of interest rate differentials arising from share class currency hedging. Such dividends may therefore include interest rate differentials arising from share class currency hedging gains/losses which may increase or decrease the amount of any dividends paid. Such Classes comply with the principles laid down in the European Securities and Markets Authority (“ESMA”) opinion on share classes of UCITS dated 30 January 2017 (ESMA34-43-296).
	AA (HKD) Inc	
	P (USD) Inc	
	P (HKD) Inc	
	P (SGD) Inc	
	S Inc	
	I3 Inc	
Net Monthly Distributing (Hedged)	AA (AUD Hedged) Inc	
	AA (CAD Hedged) Inc	
	AA (SGD Hedged) Inc	
	P (AUD Hedged) Inc	

	P (SGD Hedged) Inc	
	S Hedged	
	I2 SGD Hedged	
Gross Monthly Distributing (Unhedged)	AA (USD) MDIST (G)	Dividends will be distributed out of the gross income (i.e. before deduction of fees, charges and other expenses) of each Sub-Fund while all or part of its fees and expenses will be charged to capital. Dividends may also be paid out of realized gains and/or capital. In respect of Hedged Classes, dividends may be calculated on the basis of interest rate differentials arising from share class currency hedging. Such dividends may therefore include interest rate differentials arising from share class currency hedging gains/losses which may increase or decrease the amount of any dividends paid. Such Classes comply with the principles laid down in the ESMA opinion on share classes of UCITS dated 30 January 2017 (ESMA34-43-296).
	AA (HKD) MDIST (G)	
	AA (SGD) MDIST (G)	
	I MDIST (G)	
	I3 MDIST (G)	
	I4 MDIST (G)	
	P (USD) MDIST (G)	
	P (HKD) MDIST (G)	
	P (SGD) MDIST (G)	
	S MDIST (G)	
Gross Monthly Distributing (Hedged)	AA (AUD Hedged) MDIST (G)	
	AA (CAD Hedged) MDIST (G)	
	AA (EUR Hedged) MDIST (G)	
	AA (GBP Hedged) MDIST (G)	
	AA (JPY Hedged) MDIST (G)	
	AA (NZD Hedged) MDIST (G)	
	AA (RMB Hedged) MDIST (G)	
	AA (SGD Hedged) MDIST (G)	
	P (AUD Hedged) MDIST (G)	
	P (SGD Hedged) MDIST (G)	
S Hedged MDIST (G)		

Enhanced Monthly Distributing (Unhedged)	R (USD) MDIST (G)	<p>Dividends will be distributed out of the gross income (i.e. before deduction of fees, charges and other expenses) of each Sub-Fund while all or part of its fees and expenses will be charged to capital. Dividends may also be paid out of realized gains and/or capital.</p> <p>In determining the distribution rate applicable to the Class, the Directors will take into consideration the securities held by the portfolio of the relevant Sub-Fund and the gross investment income that such securities are likely to generate over the coming year to calculate the appropriate yield (percentage (%)) of NAV per Share.</p> <p>Such yield shall be supplemented by an additional distribution from realized capital gains and/or capital at a fixed rate of between 2% and 5% of NAV per Share* per annum (such rate to be determined by the Directors at the launch of the Class for the relevant Sub-Fund and to be disclosed thereafter at www.manulifeim.com.hk) to achieve an overall distribution rate higher than that of the expected gross investment income.</p> <p>Shareholders should note that where there are insufficient realized capital gains to pay the additional distribution, any shortfall shall be paid out of capital.</p> <p><i>* Based on the initial Subscription Price during the year of inception, and the NAV per Share on the first Business Day of each calendar year thereafter, or in times of extreme market volatility or during severe adverse market conditions, such other Business Day to be determined by the Directors (or their delegates) and further disclosed at www.manulifeim.com.hk with prior notice to be given to investors.</i></p>
	R (HKD) MDIST (G)	
Fixed Yield Monthly Distributing (Unhedged)	F (USD) MDIST (G)	<p>Dividends will be distributed out of the gross income (i.e. before deduction of fees, charges and other expenses) of each Sub-Fund while all or part of its fees and expenses will be charged to capital. Dividends may also be paid out of realized gains and/or capital.</p> <p>The distribution yield of the Class will be set as an annualized fixed percentage of the NAV per Share of the Class, resulting in a variable dividend amount. The dividend amount per Share for each payout is calculated by multiplying the annualized fixed percentage with the NAV per Share at the last Dealing Day of each month divided by the distribution frequency over a year.</p> <p>In determining the annualized fixed percentage of the Class, the Directors, in conjunction with feedback from the Investment Manager(s), will take into consideration the expected gross investment income to be generated by the Sub-Fund over a forward-looking horizon, supplemented by an additional distribution from realized capital gains and/or capital, with the aim to achieve an overall distribution yield higher than that of the expected gross investment income.</p> <p>Shareholders should note that where there are insufficient realized capital gains to pay the additional distribution, any shortfall shall be paid out of capital.</p> <p>The annualized fixed percentage is subject to on-going review by the Directors and may be changed at the discretion of the Directors (at least one month's prior notice will be provided to Shareholders) if the Directors, after taking into account various factors, including but not limited to NAV per Share of the relevant Class of the Sub-</p>
	F (HKD) MDIST (G)	

		<p>Fund, prevailing market conditions, the Directors' expectation on future market and economic conditions as well as income generation, determine it is appropriate to change the annualized fixed percentage, or in the event the Directors are of the view it is not sustainable for the Sub-Fund to support the annualized fixed percentage, or in exceptional circumstances (e.g. in times of extreme market volatility or during severe adverse market conditions). Investors should note that a positive dividend yield does not imply positive return.</p> <p>Investors may request the information regarding the annualized fixed percentage of the Class from the Distributor or your intermediary.</p>
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Dividends paid or effectively paid out of capital amount to a return or withdrawal of part of the amount of an investor's original investment or from any capital gains attributable to that original investment. Any distribution involving payment or effective payment of dividends out of a Sub-Fund's capital may result in an immediate decrease in the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class mentioned above of that Sub-Fund. The Directors of the Company may, at any time, amend the dividend policy of the Sub-Funds, subject to prior regulatory approval (where applicable) and to one month's prior notice to the relevant Shareholders.

Class	Dividend Payment Type	Declaration & Payment Frequency
AA Acc	No dividends will be paid in respect of such Classes.	
AA (HKD) Acc		
AA (AUD Hedged) Acc		
AA (GBP Hedged) Acc		
AA (JPY Hedged) Acc		
AA (RMB Hedged) Acc		
AA (SGD Hedged) Acc		
AA (SGD) Acc		
C (SGD Hedged) Acc		
I Acc		
I (EUR Hedged) Acc		
I2 Acc		
I3 Acc		
I3 (SGD) Acc		
I3 (SGD Hedged) Acc		

Class	Dividend Payment Type	Declaration & Payment Frequency		
I4 Acc				
I5 Acc				
I5 (GBP) Acc				
I5 (GBP Hedged) Acc				
I5 (EUR) Acc				
I5 (EUR Hedged) Acc				
I5 (CHF) Acc				
I5 (CHF Hedged) Acc				
I6 Acc				
I6 (GBP) Acc				
I6 (GBP Hedged) Acc				
I6 (EUR) Acc				
I6 (EUR Hedged) Acc				
I6 (CHF) Acc				
I6 (CHF Hedged) Acc				
I6 (AUD Hedged) Acc				
I6 (SGD Hedged) Acc				
I7 Acc				
AA			Dividends will, unless the relevant Shareholders had, subject to the relevant procedures determined by the Administrator or the relevant distributor from time to time, previously indicated otherwise in writing to the Administrator or the relevant distributor, be automatically reinvested in additional Shares of the relevant	Dividends (if any) will be declared annually within 15 days after approval at the annual general meeting of the Company and where payable, will be paid within three weeks of such declaration.
AA (AUD Hedged)				
AA (CAD Hedged)				
AA (HKD)				
AA (SGD)				
AA (SGD Hedged)				
S				
I				
I2				
I3				

Class	Dividend Payment Type	Declaration & Payment Frequency
	Class from which such reinvestable dividends are generated.	
J	Dividends will be paid in cash to the relevant Shareholders unless such Shareholders had, subject to the relevant procedures determined by the Administrator or the relevant distributor from time to time, previously indicated otherwise in writing to the Administrator or the relevant distributor their request that any dividends payable to them be reinvested in additional Shares of the relevant Class in respect of which they had received such cash dividends.	Dividends (if any) will be declared after the end of each calendar quarter and paid within three weeks of such declaration. The amount of dividends (if any) is not guaranteed.
I4 (RMB Hedged) Inc		
S Hedged		Dividends (if any) will be declared at least once every calendar month after the end of the relevant calendar month, or at other time(s) to be determined by the Directors, upon the respective commencement of dealing in these Classes, and paid within three weeks of such declaration.
I2 SGD Hedged		
AA Inc		
AA (HKD) Inc		
AA (AUD Hedged) Inc		
AA (CAD Hedged) Inc		
AA (SGD Hedged) Inc		
AA (AUD Hedged) MDIST (G)		
AA (CAD Hedged) MDIST (G)		
AA (EUR Hedged) MDIST (G)		
AA (GBP Hedged) MDIST (G)		
AA (HKD) MDIST (G)		
AA (JPY Hedged) MDIST (G)		
AA (NZD Hedged) MDIST (G)		
AA (RMB Hedged) MDIST (G)		
AA (SGD) MDIST (G)		
AA (SGD Hedged) MDIST (G)		
AA (USD) MDIST (G)		
P (USD) Inc		
P (HKD) Inc		
P (SGD) Inc		
P (AUD Hedged) Inc		

Class	Dividend Payment Type	Declaration & Payment Frequency
P (SGD Hedged) Inc		
P (USD) MDIST (G)		
P (HKD) MDIST (G)		
P (SGD) MDIST (G)		
P (AUD Hedged) MDIST (G)		
P (SGD Hedged) MDIST (G)		
S Inc		
S MDIST (G)		
S Hedged MDIST (G)		
I3 Inc		
I MDIST (G)		
I3 MDIST (G)		
I4 MDIST (G)		
R (USD) MDIST (G)		
R (HKD) MDIST (G)		
F (USD) MDIST (G)		
F (HKD) MDIST (G)		

Interim dividends may also be declared in respect of all Distributing Classes at the discretion of the Directors, subject to the provision of the Articles.

In respect of Distributing Classes with monthly and quarterly distribution, final dividends (if any) may be declared in respect of such Class, at the discretion of the Directors, within 15 days after approval at the annual general meeting of the Company and where payable, will be paid within three weeks of such declaration.

Except where otherwise determined by the relevant distributor, any dividends declared and payable will normally be paid in the denomination currency of the relevant Class but may also be paid in any other Major Currency as any relevant Shareholder so instructs, provided that such Shareholder shall first contact the Administrator or the relevant distributor to make all necessary arrangements. Any costs incurred in such payment of dividends, including but not limited to costs in connection with telegraphic transfer and currency exchange transactions as well as any risk associated with such payment, including but not limited to foreign exchange risk, will be borne by the relevant Shareholder. If the amount of dividend payable is less than US\$50.00, the dividend will also be reinvested in additional Shares of the relevant Class in question notwithstanding any earlier indication to receive cash dividends. Any such Shares will be issued on the date of payment of dividends.

All information concerning the payment of dividends of the Company shall be published in accordance with the requirements of Luxembourg law and advertised in such newspapers as the Directors shall decide.

Income equalisation arrangements are applied across all Classes for all Sub-Funds. Such income equalisation arrangements are relevant to Shareholders who have subscribed for Shares of a Class during the relevant distribution period of such Class and still hold the Shares as at the record date for such period. In particular, such 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 issued during the period (i.e. by the subscription and/or redemption of Shares) thereby treating all Shareholders of such Class equally. The amount of the first dividend received by a Shareholder following the purchase of Shares of a Sub-Fund represents partly, participation in income received by such Sub-Fund, and partly a return of capital (the “**equalisation amount**”). In general, the equalisation amount represents the average amount of income of the Class included in the Net Asset Value of each Share issued during the relevant period. It is expected that the equalisation amount will not be taxable as an income receipt of the Shareholder but should be applied to reduce the base acquisition cost of the Shares for the purpose of computing capital gains. The tax treatment of equalisation amounts may, however, differ in certain jurisdictions. Shareholders who wish to know the equalisation amount received by them as a part of their distribution, may do so by contacting the Distributor or the Company at the relevant registered address.

10.2 Taxation

Investors should consult their professional advisers on the possible tax consequences of their subscribing for, purchasing, holding, the receipt of distributions, switching, exchanging, selling, redeeming or otherwise acquiring or disposing of Shares under the laws of the country of their citizenship, residence, ordinary residence, domicile or incorporation.

10.2.1 Luxembourg

The Company is not liable for any Luxembourg income, capital gains or net wealth tax and dividends paid by the Company are not liable to any withholding tax.

The Company is liable in Luxembourg to subscription tax (*taxe d'abonnement*) of 0.05% per annum in respect of the aggregate Net Asset Value at the end of the relevant quarter, calculated and payable quarterly in respect of the following Classes currently: AA Classes, C Classes, R Classes, F Classes, I2 Classes, I6 Classes, P Classes and S Classes of all the Sub-Funds.

A reduced tax rate of 0.01% per annum in respect of the aggregate Net Asset Value at the end of the relevant quarter, calculated and payable quarterly, apply to Classes sold only to and held by Institutional Investors. In addition, Sub-Funds which invest exclusively in deposits and money market instruments in accordance with the 2010 Law are also liable to such reduced tax rate, calculated per annum on their net assets. The relevant Classes currently include: I Classes, I3 Classes, I4 Classes, I5 Classes, I7 Classes as well as Class J. Please note that the benefit of the reduced 0.01% tax rate is subject to interpretation on the status of Institutional Investors by the competent authorities. Any reclassification made by the competent authorities as to the status of investors may subject all I Classes, I3 Classes, I4 Classes, I5 Classes, I7 Classes as well as Class J Shares to tax of 0.05%. No stamp duty or other tax is payable in Luxembourg on the issue of Shares.

At the current time, Shareholders are not subject to any income, capital gains, withholding, estate, inheritance or other taxes in Luxembourg, other than those Shareholders who are resident, domiciled or having a permanent establishment in Luxembourg. Non-resident Shareholders are not subject to tax in Luxembourg on any realized capital gains arising from the disposal of Shares from 1 January 2011.

Foreign income, capital gains, dividends and interest may be subject to withholding taxes or other taxes imposed by the country of origin concerned (the applicable rate of tax may be reduced under a double tax treaty entered into between the country of origin and Luxembourg). Such taxes may not be recoverable by the Company or its Shareholders. Where there is a reasonable likelihood that a tax liability will be incurred, such tax payable will be provided for in the Net Asset Value.

10.2.2 United Kingdom

The following is intended as a general summary only, based on current law and practice in force as of the date of this Prospectus. Such law and practice may be subject to change, possibly with retrospective effect, and the below summary is not exhaustive, nor does it constitute legal or tax advice. Further, it will apply only to those UK Shareholders holding Shares as an investment rather than those which hold Shares as part of a financial trade; and does not cover UK Shareholders which are tax exempt or subject to special taxation regimes.

The following is a summary of various aspects of the UK taxation regime which may apply to UK resident persons acquiring Shares in the Classes, and where such persons are individuals, only to those domiciled in the UK. From 6 April 2013, the rules that determine whether an individual is resident in the UK for tax purposes have been put on a statutory basis. These rules are known as the “Statutory Residence Test” and should enable investors who are individuals (or their advisors) to determine their residency position.

The following is not a guarantee to any investor of the tax implications of investing in the Company.

The Company

The Directors intend that the affairs of the Company should be managed and conducted so that it does not become resident in the UK for UK taxation purposes. Accordingly, and provided that the Company does not carry on a trade in the UK through a permanent establishment situated in the UK for corporation tax purposes, or through a branch or agency situated in the UK which would bring the Company within the charge to income tax, the Company will not be subject to UK corporation tax or income tax on income and capital gains arising to it save as noted below in relation to possible withholding tax on certain UK sourced income. The Directors intend that the affairs of the Company are conducted so that no such permanent establishment, branch or agency will arise insofar as this is within their control, but it cannot be guaranteed that the conditions necessary to prevent any such permanent establishment, branch or agency coming into being will at all times be satisfied.

Certain interest and other income received by the Company which have a UK source may be subject to withholding taxes in the UK.

The Shareholder

Each of the Classes will be deemed to constitute an “offshore fund” for the purposes of the offshore fund legislation in Part 8 of the Taxation (International and Other Provisions) Act 2010 (“**TIOPA 2010**”). Under the Offshore Funds (Tax) Regulations 2009 (as amended) (“**The Regulations**”), persons who are resident, and in the case of individuals those who are also domiciled, in the UK for tax purposes may be liable to income tax (or corporation tax on income) in respect of any gain arising from the disposal or redemption of Shares in an offshore fund. This charge does not apply, however, where the Shares are held within a class of interest which is certified by the HM Revenue & Customs (“**HMRC**”) as a “reporting fund” throughout the period during which the Shares have been held. Instead, any gains arising from the disposal of interests in reporting funds should be subject to tax as a capital gain (or chargeable gain) in the hands of UK investors.

A list of the Classes which currently have Reporting Fund status is available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/offshore-funds-list-of-reporting-funds>.

In order to maintain the status as a UK reporting fund, the relevant Class must meet certain annual reporting requirements to HMRC and its Shareholders. Such annual duties will include calculating and reporting the income returns of the offshore fund (“**reportable income**”) for each reporting period (as defined by The Regulations) on a per-share basis to all relevant Shareholders. Relevant UK Shareholders which hold their interests at the end of the reporting period to which the reported income relates, will be subject to income tax or corporation tax on the higher of any cash distribution paid or the full reported amount. A UK tax resident Shareholder in the relevant Class will therefore (subject to their UK tax

position) be potentially subject to UK tax on that reported income as if such reported income were a distribution upon their Shares.

The reportable income (if any) attributable to each relevant Class will be published on the Company's website at www.manulifeglobalfund.com, within six months of the end of the relevant accounting period, and a copy of such information may separately be requested in writing by contacting the registered office of the Company.

UK resident Shareholders both corporate and individuals will be subject to taxation on such reported income received from Reporting Funds on the relevant distribution date.

Where a UK tax resident investor holds an interest in an offshore fund that has been a reporting fund throughout the investor's whole period of ownership, any gain accruing upon sale or other disposal of the interest will be subject to tax as a chargeable gain rather than income; with relief for any accumulated or reinvested profits which have already been subject to UK income tax or corporation tax on income (even where such profits are exempt from UK corporation tax).

Where a Class did not have reporting fund status throughout the period of investment by a relevant Shareholder, any gain realised by a UK tax resident Shareholders on a sale, redemption or other disposal of their Shares (including a deemed disposal on death) will be taxed as an offshore income gain and not as a chargeable gain. The precise consequences of such treatment will depend upon the tax position of each such Shareholder.

Individual investors should be aware that where more than 60% of the assets of the offshore fund are held in interest bearing (or similar) securities, any distribution or reported income will be treated as interest in the hands of the UK income taxpayer.

When any UK corporate Shareholders within the charge to UK corporation tax receive dividends from the Company, the dividend may fall within one of a number of exemptions from UK corporation tax listed in Part 9A of the Corporation Tax Act 2009 ("CTA 2009"). In addition, distributions to non-UK companies carrying on a trade in the UK through a permanent establishment in the UK may also fall within the exemption from UK corporation tax on dividends to the extent that the Shares held by that company are used by, or held for, that permanent establishment. Reported income will be treated in the same way as any cash dividend for these purposes. However, regardless of any dividends paid, under the corporate debt tax regime in the UK any corporate Shareholder within the charge to UK corporation tax will be taxed on the increase in value of its holding on a fair value basis or will obtain tax relief on any equivalent decrease in value, if the investments held by the offshore fund consist of more than 60% (by value) in interest-bearing (or similar) investments (hereafter a "relevant holding" for the purposes of Section 490 CTA 2009). Hence the investor is required to treat any "relevant holding" as if it were a debt instrument. Complex rules may apply where the holding becomes, or ceases to be, a "relevant holding".

Regulations provide that a Reporting Fund may elect to operate income equalisation or to make other income adjustments to account for the impact of subscriptions and redemptions upon reportable income. The Directors reserve the right to make such an election in respect of any Class with Reporting Fund status.

The Shares shall be widely available. The Board confirms that the intended categories of investors are not "restricted" for the purposes of The Regulations. Shares shall be marketed and made available sufficiently wide to reach the intended categories of investors, and in a manner appropriate to attract those categories of investors.

Remittance Basis: UK resident non-domiciled investors

There is a risk that, if a Sub-Fund were to be considered a "close" company if it were resident in the UK, the Sub-Fund would be treated as a "relevant person" for UK resident Shareholders who are remittance basis users. In such circumstances, where a UK resident Shareholder uses foreign (i.e. non-UK) income or gains taxable on a remittance basis to invest in the relevant Sub-Fund, a remittance of such sums may arise where the relevant Sub-Fund uses such sums in the UK and / or acquires UK situs assets.

The Board expects, however, that each Sub-Fund will be sufficiently widely held that it would not be close for this purpose.

UK resident Shareholders who are remittance basis users should take their own specific advice in relation to the source of funds used to acquire Shares in any Sub-Fund and the corresponding tax consequences.

UK anti-avoidance legislation

i) Attribution of Sub-Fund Gains

UK resident Shareholders should be aware that if a Sub-Fund would be a “close” company for UK tax purposes if it were resident in the UK and if they hold or are treated as holding (alone or together with persons connected with them, as defined in the relevant legislation) more than 25% of the shares in the relevant Sub-Fund, then section 3 (formerly section 13) Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 (“**section 3**”) may be relevant. Unless such UK resident Shareholders fall within one of the exemptions from liability, then any gains which are capital gains for the purposes of UK tax accruing to the relevant Sub-Fund (such as on a disposal of any of its investments) and which are not distributed would be attributed to them in proportion to their interests in the relevant Sub-Fund. The relevant Sub-Fund has the ability to reinvest proceeds rather than to distribute them which is relevant in this regard. The Board expect, however, that each Sub-Fund will be sufficiently widely held that it would not be close for this purpose. In addition, section 3 does not apply where the asset giving rise to the gain was neither disposed of nor acquired or held as part of a scheme or arrangements having a tax avoidance main purpose. In the case of UK resident Shareholders who are remittance basis users, section 3 applies subject to the remittance basis in particular circumstances.

ii) Transfers of Assets Abroad

UK resident Shareholders should be aware of the provisions in Chapter 2, Part 13 of the Income Tax Act 2007 aimed at preventing the avoidance of income tax by transactions resulting in the transfer of income to persons (including companies) abroad, which may render them liable to income tax in respect of undistributed income profits of a Sub-Fund.

The provisions should not apply to UK resident Shareholders if it can be demonstrated that it would not be reasonable to draw the conclusion, from all the circumstances, that the purpose of avoiding liability to UK taxation was the purpose or one of the purposes for acquiring the Shares in the relevant Sub-Fund.

iii) Controlled foreign companies (“CFC”)

Corporate Shareholders resident in the UK for taxation purposes should note that the CFC legislation contained in Part 9A of TIOPA 2010 could apply to any UK resident company which is, either alone or together with persons connected or associated with it for taxation purposes, deemed to be interested in 25% or more of any chargeable profits of a non-UK resident company, where that non-UK resident company is controlled by residents of the UK and meets certain other criteria (broadly that it is resident in a low tax jurisdiction). “Control” is defined in Chapter 18, Part 9A of TIOPA 2010. These provisions will apply where, a non-UK resident company is controlled by persons (whether companies, individuals or others) who are resident in the UK for taxation purposes or is controlled by two persons taken together, one of whom is resident in the UK for tax purposes and has at least 40% of the interests, rights and powers by which those persons control the non-UK resident company, and the other of whom has at least 40% and not more than 55% of such interests, rights and powers. The effect of these provisions could be to render such Shareholders liable to UK corporation tax in respect of the income of the Company. The risk of falling within the scope of the UK CFC regime will depend largely on the composition of Shareholders in the Company and any UK corporate Shareholders concerned about the application of these provisions to their interest in the Company should seek independent advice.

10.2.3 PRC

Under current regulations in the PRC, foreign investors may invest in A-Shares listed on the SSE and SZSE and certain other investment products (including bonds) in the PRC, in general, through the following channels:

- (a) Institutions that have obtained the QFI status, or by investing in participatory notes and other access products issued by institutions with QFI status. Since only the QFI's interests in A-Shares and certain other investment products are recognized under the PRC laws, any tax liability would, if it arises, be payable by the QFI;
- (b) Shanghai-HK Stock Connect;
- (c) Shenzhen-HK Stock Connect; and/or
- (d) Bond Connect.

Enterprise Income Tax (“EIT”)

Under current PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law (“**PRC EIT Law**”) and regulations, any Sub-Fund considered to be a tax resident of the PRC would be subject to PRC EIT at the rate of 25% on its worldwide taxable income. If any Sub-Fund were considered to be a non-resident enterprise with a “permanent establishment” (“**PE**”) in the PRC, it would be subject to PRC EIT at the rate of 25% on the profits attributable to the PE. The Company, together with the Investment Manager(s) and/or the Sub-Investment Manager(s) of the relevant Sub-Funds, intend to operate the Sub-Funds in a manner that will prevent them from being treated as tax residents of the PRC and from having a PE in the PRC, though this cannot be guaranteed. It is possible, however, that the PRC could disagree with such an assessment or that changes in PRC tax law could affect the PRC EIT status of the relevant Sub-Funds.

If the Sub-Funds are non-PRC tax resident enterprises without PE in the PRC, the PRC-sourced income (including cash dividends, distributions, interest and capital gains) derived by them from any investment in PRC securities would be subject to PRC withholding income tax (“**WHT**”) at the rate of 10%, unless exempt or reduced under the PRC EIT Law or a relevant tax treaty.

With effect on and from November 17, 2014, pursuant to Caishui [2014] No. 79 (“**Notice 79**”), PRC-sourced gains on disposal of shares and other equity investments (including A-Shares) derived by QFIs (without an establishment or place of business in the PRC or having an establishment or place of business in the PRC but the income so derived in the PRC is not effectively connected with such establishment or place) would be temporarily exempt from PRC EIT. For the avoidance of doubt, gains derived by QFIs prior to November 17, 2014 shall be subject to PRC EIT in accordance with current tax laws and regulations.

Pursuant to Caishui [2018] No. 108 (“**Notice 108**”) and the PRC State Council's decision of October 27, 2021 (the “**State Council Decision**”), foreign institutional investors are exempt from EIT on bond interest income derived from November 7, 2018 to December 31, 2025. Such EIT exemption would not be applicable if the bond interest derived is connected with the foreign institutional investors' establishment or place in the PRC.

Value-added Tax (“VAT”) and Surtaxes

The Sub-Funds may also potentially be subject to PRC VAT at the rate of 6% on capital gains derived from trading of A-Shares. However, Caishui [2016] No. 36 (“**Notice 36**”) and Caishui [2016] No. 70 (“**Notice 70**”) provide a VAT exemption for QFIs in respect of their gains derived from the trading of PRC securities.

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 value-added tax liabilities. Since QFIs are exempt from value-added tax, they are also exempt from the applicable Surtaxes.

In respect of bond interest income derived by foreign institutional investors, VAT is exempted from November 7, 2018 to December 31, 2025 pursuant to Notice 108 and the State Council Decision.

Stamp Duty

Stamp duty under the PRC laws (“**Stamp Duty**”) generally applies to the execution and receipt of taxable documents, which include contracts for the sale of China A-and China B-Shares traded on PRC stock exchanges. In the case of such contracts, PRC Stamp Duty is currently imposed on the seller but not on the purchaser, at the rate of 0.1%. The sale or other transfer by the Sub-Fund of A-Shares or B-Shares will accordingly be subject to PRC Stamp Duty, but the Sub-Fund will not be subject to PRC Stamp Duty when it acquires A-Shares and B-Shares.

Stock Connect Tax Consideration

Pursuant to Caishui [2014] No. 81 (“**Notice 81**”), Notice 36 and Caishui [2016] No. 127 (“**Notice 127**”), foreign investors investing in China A-Shares listed on the SSE through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and those listed on the SZSE through the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect would be temporarily exempt from PRC EIT and VAT on the gains on disposal of such A-Shares. Dividends would be subject to PRC EIT on a withholding basis at 10%, unless reduced under a double tax treaty with China upon application to and obtaining approval from the competent tax authority.

Bond Connect Tax Consideration

With the introduction of the Bond Connect program, eligible foreign investors can trade in bonds available on the CIBM.

Aside from the above-mentioned general rules and Notice 108, 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 QFIs and other investors through Bond Connect. It is therefore possible that the relevant tax authorities may, in the future, clarify the tax position and impose an income tax or WHT on realized gains derived from dealing in PRC fixed income securities.

Tax Provision – Gains on Disposal of Bonds and Fixed Income Securities

Based on professional and independent tax advice received, the Investment Manager(s) and/or the Sub-Investment Manager(s) of the relevant Sub-Funds do not currently make any tax provision in respect of any potential PRC WHT, EIT, VAT and Surtaxes on gains derived from disposal of equity and bonds and other fixed income securities. However, in light of the above-mentioned uncertainty and in order to meet any potential tax liability for gains on disposal of bonds and other fixed income securities, the Investment Manager(s) and/or the Sub-Investment Manager(s) of the relevant Sub-Fund reserve the right to provide for the WHT on such gains or income, and withhold WHT of 10% for the account of such Sub-Fund in respect of any potential tax on the gross realized and unrealized capital gains. Upon any future resolution of the above-mentioned uncertainty or further changes to the tax law or policies, the Investment Manager(s) and/or the Sub-Investment Manager(s) will, as soon as practicable, make relevant adjustments to the amount of tax provision (if any) as they consider necessary. The amount of any such tax provision will be disclosed in the accounts of the relevant Sub-Funds.

Any such WHT on gains on disposal of fixed income securities may reduce the income from, and/or adversely affect the performance of, the relevant Sub-Funds. In light of the uncertainties of the tax position, QFIs are likely to withhold certain amounts in anticipation of PRC WHT on the gains on disposal of the relevant Sub-Fund’s investments in China fixed income securities. The amount withheld will be retained by the relevant QFI until the position with regard to PRC taxation of QFIs and the Sub-Fund in respect of their gains and profits has been clarified. In the event that such position is clarified to the advantage of the QFI and/or the Sub-Fund, the QFI may rebate all or part of the withheld amount. The

withheld amount so rebated shall be retained by the relevant Sub-Fund and reflected in the value of its Shares. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no Shareholder who redeemed his/her Shares before the rebate of any withheld amounts shall be entitled to claim any part of such rebate.

It should also be noted that the actual applicable tax imposed by the PRC tax authorities may be different and may change from time to time. There is a possibility of the rules being changed and taxes being applied retrospectively. As such, any provision for taxation made by the Investment Manager(s) and/or the Sub-Investment Manager(s) of the relevant Sub-Funds may be excessive or inadequate to meet final PRC tax liabilities. Consequently, Shareholders of the relevant Sub-Funds may be advantaged or disadvantaged depending upon the final tax liabilities, the level of provision and when they subscribed and/or redeemed their Shares in/from the relevant Sub-Funds.

If the actual applicable tax levied by the PRC tax authorities is higher than that provided for by the relevant Investment Manager(s) and/or the Sub-Investment Manager(s) so that there is a shortfall in the tax provision amount, investors should note that the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund may suffer more than the tax provision amount as that Sub-Fund will ultimately have to bear the additional tax liabilities. In this case, the then existing and new Shareholders will be disadvantaged. On the other hand, if the actual applicable tax rate levied by the PRC tax authorities is lower than that provided for by the relevant Investment Manager(s) and/or the Sub-Investment Manager(s) so that there is an excess in the tax provision amount, Shareholders who have redeemed Shares in the relevant Sub-Fund before the PRC tax authorities' ruling, decision or guidance in this respect will be disadvantaged as they would have borne the loss from the Investment Manager(s)' and/or the Sub-Investment Manager(s)' over-provision. In this case, the then existing and new Shareholders may benefit if the difference between the tax provision and the actual taxation liability under that lower tax amount can be returned to the account of the relevant Sub-Fund as assets thereof.

Note to Shareholders

Shareholders should note that the above disclosure has been prepared based on an understanding of the laws, regulations and practice in the PRC in-force as of the date of this Prospectus.

It is possible that the current tax laws, regulations and practice in the PRC will change, including the possibility of taxes being applied retrospectively, and that such changes may result in higher taxation on PRC investments than is currently contemplated.

Shareholders should seek their own tax advice on their own tax position with regard to their investment in the relevant Sub-Funds.

10.2.4 U.S.

10.2.4.1 Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”)

Pursuant to the U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”), the Company will be subject to U.S. federal withholding taxes (at a thirty percent (30%) rate) on payments of certain amounts made to it (“**withholdable payments**”), unless it complies (or is deemed compliant) with extensive reporting and withholding requirements. Withholdable payments generally include interest (including original issue discount), dividends, rents, annuities, and other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits or income, if such payments are derived from U.S. sources. Income which is effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business, is not, however, included in this definition. To avoid the withholding tax, unless deemed compliant, the Company will be required to enter into an agreement with the United States to identify and disclose identifying and financial information about each U.S. taxpayer (or foreign entity with substantial U.S. ownership) which invests in the Company, and to withhold tax (at a thirty percent (30%) rate) on withholdable payments and related payments made to any investor which fails to furnish information requested by the Company to satisfy its obligations under the agreement. Pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement between the United States and Luxembourg, the Company may be deemed compliant, and therefore not subject to the withholding tax, if it identifies and reports U.S.

taxpayer information directly to the Luxembourg government. Certain categories of U.S. investors, generally including, but not limited to, tax-exempt investors, publicly traded corporations, banks, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, common trust funds, brokers, dealers and middlemen, and state and federal governmental entities, are exempt from such reporting. Detailed guidance as to the mechanics and scope of this reporting and withholding regime is continuing to develop. There can be no assurance as to the timing or impact of any such guidance on future Company operations.

The basic terms of FATCA provisions currently appear to include the Company (or, alternatively, each Sub-Fund) as a 'Financial Institution' such that, in order to comply, the Company (or each Sub-Fund) may require all Shareholders to provide mandatory documentary evidence of their U.S. and/or non-U.S. status.

Based on legal and tax advice that the Company has received to date, in order to protect Shareholders from the effect of any FATCA withholding, it is the intention of the Company to be compliant with the requirements of FATCA. Hence, it is possible that this may require the Company and/or any distributor of Shares and/or any other entity duly designated by the Company, as far as they may be legally permitted to do so, to gather, store, use, process, disclose and report such information as is required under FATCA, including that on the holdings or investment returns, of any Shareholders to the IRS and/or any other relevant governmental or regulatory authority, and the Sub-Funds may compulsorily redeem and/or withhold any payments to Shareholders in respect of Shares held by such Shareholders in certain circumstances, including where such Shareholders fail to provide the information and documents required pursuant to FATCA, or are non-FATCA compliant financial institutions, or who fall within other categories specified in the FATCA provisions and regulations, provided that the Sub-Funds have acted in good faith and on reasonable grounds and as permitted by applicable laws and regulations.

The Company fully intends to meet the obligations imposed on it under FATCA. To that end, the Company has appointed Manulife Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited to act as its sponsoring entity, and Manulife Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited has in turn registered with the IRS to be treated as a sponsoring entity for the Company. As a sponsoring entity to the Company, Manulife Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited has agreed to perform all of the FATCA obligations imposed on the Company. In the unlikely event that the Company (or Manulife Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited, as the sponsoring entity of the Company) fails to satisfy the obligations imposed on the Company under FATCA, the imposition of any withholding tax may result in material losses to the Company if it has a significant exposure to U.S.-source income.

Luxembourg and the U.S. have entered into a Model 1 FATCA intergovernmental agreement ("IGA") meaning that foreign financial institutions ("FFIs") in Luxembourg, like the Company (or (if applicable) their sponsoring entities, on their behalf), will be required to report tax information about "U.S. reportable accounts" (as such term is defined in the IGA) directly to the Luxembourg tax authorities which will in turn relay that information to the IRS. It is expected that under the IGA, the Company will be treated as a non-reporting FFI and, therefore, will not be subject to withholding under FATCA absent "significant non-compliance" (as determined by the relevant U.S. authority) by Manulife Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited, as the sponsoring entity of the Company, with the FATCA obligations that would have applied to the Company if it were a reporting FFI under the IGA.

It is possible that administrative costs of the Company could increase as a result of complying with FATCA. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the FATCA requirements with respect to their own situation. In particular, Shareholders who hold their Shares through intermediaries should confirm the FATCA compliance status of those intermediaries to ensure that they do not suffer U.S. withholding tax on their investment returns.

10.2.5 **India**

Taxation applicable to FPI Funds

Certain Sub-Funds may invest in India equity and/or debt securities.

For reference and completeness, tax rates applicable to the Sub-Funds (registered as Foreign Portfolio Investors (“FPI”) under the FPI regime) on income earned from both equity and debt investments are summarised below:

Nature of income	Rates of tax ¹
Capital gains	
On Sale of shares and units of equity oriented funds (subject to Securities Transaction Tax)	
Short-term capital gains	20
Long-term capital gains	12.5
On Sale of securities (other than shares/ units of equity oriented funds subject to Securities Transaction Tax)	
Short-term capital gains	30/35 ²
Long-term capital gains	10
Interest	
From government bonds, corporate bonds, etc. (with effect from 1 July 2023)	20
Other interest in respect of securities	20
Dividend income	20
Other income	30³/ 35⁴

¹ To be increased by applicable surcharge and cess

² Applicable on sale of foreign currency denominated bonds by corporate entities

³ Applicable to non-corporate entities

⁴ Applicable to corporate entities.

In particular, in relation to India equities, effective 1 April 2018, capital gains (exceeding INR 125,000) realised from the sale of direct investments in India equity investments which are held for a period of more than 12 months are subject to a long-term capital gains tax at a rate of 12.5 percent. Long-term capital losses are available to be set off against long-term capital gains. Capital gains realized from the sale of equity investments which are held for a period of less than or equal to 12 months are subject to a short-term capital gains tax at a rate of 20 percent. Short-term capital losses can be set off against both short and long-term capital gains. For equities purchased prior to 31 January 2018, the purchase price used in the calculation of capital gains tax is the fair market value as at 31 January 2018.

Currently, expense accrual for India capital gains taxes may be made on income earned from sale of India equity securities. Commencing on 1 April 2025, the Investment Manager(s) and/or the Sub-Investment Manager(s) of the relevant FPI Sub-Fund reserve the right to also provide for the accrual of India capital gains taxes made on income earned from sale of India debt securities.

The expense accrual for Indian capital gains taxes applicable to both India equity and debt securities involves significant judgement and uncertainty as to the taxes that will ultimately be owed by the relevant Sub-Fund given changing market conditions, trading activity, the different rate structure between long-term and short-term gains, types of underlying securities subject to respective Indian tax laws and the netting of investment losses. Where a Sub-Fund has a material investment in India securities and the future disposition of such securities may result in material capital gains taxes, an estimate of the potential tax liability is included in the net asset value price of the Sub-Fund. Such estimate may turn out to be excessive or insufficient to settle the final tax liabilities in India and can cause dilution to Shareholders in the relevant Sub-Fund, depending on the final tax liabilities, the actual amount of provision and the time of the purchase and/or sale of the India securities held by

the Sub-Fund. In particular, if the actual provisions are less than the final tax liabilities, this gap shall be covered by the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund and, consequently, the current Shareholders; in any case, the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund concerned is not recalculated during the period of the insufficient or excessive provisions.

Taxation applicable to non-FPI Funds

Sub-Funds which are not registered under the FPI regime (each such Sub-Fund hereafter referred to as a “**Non-FPI Fund**”) may earn income by way of interest and disposition of non-INR Bonds from its investments in foreign currency denominated bonds issued by Indian companies and traded outside Indian exchanges (hereafter referred to as “**non-INR Bonds**”).

Interest Income on non-INR Bonds

As per the provisions of Indian income-tax laws, income by way of interest payable by a person who is a resident, shall be deemed to accrue or arise in India if the proceeds are utilized for a business or profession in India. Therefore, interest on the Non-INR Bonds may not be subject to taxes in India if the proceeds of the issuance of the Non-INR Bonds are used for the purposes of business carried on by the Indian company outside India. Should, however, the proceeds be used for the purposes of the business of the Indian company in India, the Company would be liable to pay tax on the interest paid on the Non-INR Bonds.

The taxes are usually withheld by the Indian companies on such interest income. However, the said taxes are not withheld in the name of the end investor and therefore, this may lead to dispute in claiming the said taxes in India.

Income on disposition of non-INR Bonds

Income tax will generally not be chargeable on Non-FPI Funds in India from a disposition of Non-INR Bonds held by such Non-FPI Funds, if the Non-INR Bonds are regarded as being situated outside India. On the other hand, income tax will be chargeable on Non-FPI Funds in India if the Non-INR Bonds are regarded as property situated or deemed to be situated in India. The issue as to where the Non-INR Bonds should be regarded as being situated is not free from doubt. The ultimate decision, however, will depend on the view taken by the Indian tax authorities on the position with respect to the situs of the Non-INR Bonds.

The Investment Manager(s) and/or the Sub-Investment Manager(s) of the Sub-Funds which are Non-FPI Funds do not currently make any tax provision in respect of any potential taxes in the India on the income earned from Non-INR Bonds. However, in light of the above-mentioned uncertainties and in order to meet any potential tax liability, the Investment Manager(s) and/or the Sub-Investment Manager(s) of the relevant Non-FPI Fund reserve the right to provide for the accrual of such taxes. Upon any future resolution of the above-mentioned uncertainty or further changes to the tax law or policies, the Investment Manager(s) and/or the Sub-Investment Manager(s) will, as soon as practicable, make relevant adjustments to the amount of tax provision (if any) as they consider necessary. The amount of any such tax provision will be disclosed in the accounts of the relevant Non-FPI Fund.

Any such tax provision on income earned from Non-INR Bonds may reduce the income from, and/or adversely affect the performance of, the Non-FPI Funds. The tax provision made by the Investment Manager(s) and/or the Sub-Investment Manager(s) of the Non-FPI Funds, if any, may be excessive or inadequate to meet final Indian tax liabilities. Consequently, shareholders of the Non-FPI Funds may be advantaged or disadvantaged depending upon the final tax liabilities, the level of provision and when they subscribed to, and/or redeemed their Shares from, the Non-FPI Funds.

If the actual applicable tax levied by the Indian tax authorities is higher than that provided for by the relevant Investment Manager(s) and/or the Sub-Investment Manager(s) so that there is a shortfall in the tax provision amount, investors should note that the Net Asset Value of the Non-FPI Fund may suffer more than the tax provision amount as that Non-FPI Fund

will ultimately have to bear the additional tax liabilities. In this case, existing and new Shareholders will be disadvantaged. On the other hand, if the actual applicable tax rate levied by the Indian tax authorities is lower than that provided for by the relevant Investment Manager(s) and/or the Sub-Investment Manager(s) so that there is an excess in the tax provision amount, Shareholders who have redeemed Shares in the Non-FPI Fund before the Indian tax authorities' ruling, decision or guidance in this respect will be disadvantaged as they would have borne the loss from the Investment Manager(s)' and/or the Sub-Investment Manager(s)' over-provision. In this case, existing and new Shareholders may benefit if the difference between the tax provision and the actual taxation liability under that lower tax amount can be returned to the account of the Non-FPI Fund as assets thereof.

The above summary is based on existing Indian taxation law and practice in force at the date of this Prospectus and is subject to change, possibly with retrospective effect. This summary does not constitute legal or tax advice and is not intended to represent a complete analysis of the tax consequences under Indian law of the acquisition, ownership or disposal of India securities. Prospective investors should, therefore, consult their own tax advisers regarding the Indian tax consequences, as well as the tax consequences under any other applicable taxing jurisdiction, of acquiring, owning and disposing of the India securities.

10.2.6 **General**

As Shareholders will be resident for tax purposes in many different countries, no attempt has been made in this Prospectus to summarise the possible tax considerations applicable to each investor. These considerations will vary in accordance with the law and practice currently in force in a Shareholder's country of citizenship, residence, ordinary residence, domicile or incorporation and with his personal circumstances.

Investors should consult their professional advisers on the possible tax consequences and exchange control requirements of their subscribing for, purchasing, holding, the receipt of distributions, switching, exchanging, selling, redeeming or otherwise acquiring or disposing of Shares under the laws of the country of their citizenship, residence, ordinary residence, domicile or incorporation.

11. MEETINGS AND REPORTS

11.1 Meetings

The annual general meeting of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company in Luxembourg at 11:00 a.m. (Luxembourg time), on the third Friday in October each year (or, if such day is not a Business Day, on the next following Business Day).

Other general meetings of Shareholders will be held at such times and places as are indicated in the notices of such meetings. Notices of general meetings will be sent at least eight days prior to the date of the general meeting to the addresses of the Shareholders in the Register of Shareholders. The requirements as to attendance, quorum and majorities at all general meetings will be those laid down under Luxembourg law.

11.2 Reports

The Company's financial year ends on 30 June each year. The annual report and accounts of the Company together with an investment management report will be made available to Shareholders within four months of the relevant financial year-end. The accounts containing the audited consolidated accounts of the Company expressed in U.S. Dollars and of each Sub-Fund expressed in the relevant currency will be prepared to 30 June in each year. Unaudited semi-annual reports will be available within two months of the end of the relevant financial half-year. All reports will be made available to holders of registered Shares in electronic form at www.manulifeim.com.hk and www.manulifeglobalfund.com. Upon receipt of a written request from a holder of registered Shares, hard copies of the reports will be made available to such holder. Copies of all reports will also be made available at the Company's registered office.

It is not the intention of the Company to distribute to individual Shareholders statements of the value of their shareholding in each Sub-Fund.

APPENDIX I

INFORMATION ON THE SUB-FUNDS

	Asian Small Cap Equity Fund	Dragon Growth Fund	Global Climate Action Fund	Asia Total Return Fund	Asian High Yield Fund	Sustainable Asia Bond Fund
AA	•	•		•		
AA Acc	•	•	•	•	•	•
AA (AUD Hedged)	•	•		•		
AA (CAD Hedged)	•			•		
AA (HKD)	•	•		•		
AA (HKD) Acc			•			•
AA (AUD Hedged) Acc			•			•
AA (GBP Hedged) Acc			•			
AA (JPY Hedged) Acc						
AA (RMB Hedged) Acc			•			
AA (SGD Hedged) Acc		•	•			•

AA (SGD)	•	•			
AA (SGD) Acc		•	•		
AA Inc				•	•
AA (AUD Hedged) Inc				•	•
AA (CAD Hedged) Inc				•	
AA (HKD) Inc				•	•
AA (SGD Hedged)		•			
AA (SGD Hedged) Inc		•		•	•
AA (USD) MDIST (G)		•		•	•
AA (AUD Hedged) MDIST (G)		•		•	•
AA (CAD Hedged) MDIST (G)					
AA (EUR Hedged) MDIST (G)					
AA (HKD) MDIST (G)		•		•	•
AA (JPY Hedged) MDIST (G)					
AA (NZD Hedged) MDIST (G)					
AA (SGD) MDIST (G)					
AA (SGD Hedged) MDIST (G)		•		•	•
AA (RMB Hedged) MDIST (G)					•
AA (GBP Hedged) MDIST (G)					•
R (USD) MDIST (G)				•	•
R (HKD) MDIST (G)				•	•
F (USD) MDIST (G)					

F (HKD) MDIST (G)					
C (SGD Hedged) Acc					
S					
S Hedged					
S Inc					
S Hedged MDIST (G)					
S MDIST (G)					
J			•		
P (USD) Inc					
P (AUD Hedged) Inc					
P (HKD) Inc					
P (SGD) Inc					
P (SGD Hedged) Inc					
P (USD) MDIST (G)					
P (AUD Hedged) MDIST (G)					
P (HKD) MDIST (G)					
P (SGD) MDIST (G)					
P (SGD Hedged) MDIST (G)					
I	•			•	
I Acc	•	•	•	•	•
I (EUR Hedged) Acc					•
I MDIST (G)					
I2	•			•	

I2 Acc						
I2 SGD Hedged				•		
I3	•	•		•		
I3 Acc	•	•	•	•	•	•
I3 (SGD) Acc						
I3 (SGD Hedged) Acc						•
I3 Inc				•	•	
I3 MDIST (G)						
I4 Acc		•				
I4 MDIST (G)						
I4 (RMB Hedged) Inc						
I5 Acc	•	•	•	•	•	•
I5 (GBP) Acc	•	•	•			
I5 (EUR) Acc	•	•	•			
I5 (CHF) Acc	•	•	•			
I5 (GBP Hedged) Acc				•	•	•
I5 (EUR Hedged) Acc				•	•	•
I5 (CHF Hedged) Acc				•	•	•
I6 Acc	•	•	•	•	•	•
I6 (GBP) Acc	•	•	•			
I6 (EUR) Acc	•	•	•			
I6 (CHF) Acc	•	•	•			
I6 (GBP Hedged) Acc				•	•	•
I6 (EUR Hedged) Acc				•	•	•

16 (CHF Hedged) Acc				•	•	•
16 (AUD Hedged) Acc						•
16 (SGD Hedged) Acc						•
17 Acc						

Sustainability Disclosures

(a) Introduction

The Management Company is subject to the EU's Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ("SFDR")¹.

As a result of these obligations, the Management Company is required to make certain disclosures in respect of its approach to the integration of sustainability risks as well as Sub-Fund specific disclosures on the likely impacts of sustainability risks on the returns of each Sub-Fund.

The information set out below reflects the current requirements of SFDR and will be updated from time to time in accordance with SFDR timelines for disclosure and with the evolution, as relevant, of each Sub-Fund's approach to sustainability.

(b) Categorisation of the Sub-Funds

The Management Company, together with the relevant Investment Manager, considers: (i) the Sustainable Asia Equity Fund to fall within the scope of Article 8 of SFDR, as a fund that promotes environmental and/or social characteristics; and (ii) the Global Climate Action Fund and Sustainable Asia Bond Fund to fall within the scope of Article 9 of SFDR, as a fund that has sustainable investment as its objective. **Further information on the environmental or social characteristics of the Sustainable Asia Equity Fund and on the sustainable investment of the Global Climate Action Fund and Sustainable Asia Bond Fund is set out in Appendix V.**

The remaining Sub-Funds are considered by the Management Company, together with the relevant Investment Manager of each, to fall within the scope of Article 6 of SFDR, as they do not promote environmental or social characteristics or have a sustainable objective.

(c) Integration of sustainability risks

(i) Management Company disclosure

The Management Company is required, under Article 6(1)(a) of SFDR, to describe the manner in which sustainability risks are integrated into its decision-making process. The Management Company has delegated the day-to-day investment decision-making for each Sub-Fund to the relevant Investment Manager. As such, the Management Company relies on each Investment Manager to consider how to integrate sustainability risks as appropriate into the investment process for each Sub-Fund it manages.

The Management Company's flexible framework supports implementation across different asset classes, strategies and investment teams, allowing each Investment Manager to apply the integration approach it considers is most relevant for the Sub-Fund(s) it manages on a day to day basis.

The Management Company considers sustainability risks in the selection and appointment of new Investment Managers and carries out ongoing monitoring of each Investment Manager's approach to the integration of sustainability risks.

The Management Company expects each Investment Manager to, amongst other things:

- a) have the appropriate capabilities to carry out robust integration processes to take into account material sustainability risks;
- b) implement its own detailed sustainability risk policy suitable to the Sub-Fund(s) it manages;

¹ Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector

- c) identify, consider and incorporate material sustainability risk to the extent it reasonably considers appropriate as part of their overall ongoing investment process and when carrying out initial due diligence on each investment; and
- d) where possible and required by relevant regulations, collect ESG data and reporting on its portfolios and to produce periodic ESG reporting on the relevant Sub-Fund(s).

Currently, consideration of sustainability risks may not be systematically integrated into the investment decision-making process for certain Sub-Funds where the Management Company believes, together with the relevant Investment Manager(s), that they are of limited relevance (for example in currency investing or in certain classes of derivatives). Where this is the case, it will be further disclosed in the Prospectus.

The Management Company's approach to sustainability is evolving and the disclosures in relation to sustainability will be regularly reviewed and updated as necessary. The Management Company is subject to policies on the integration of sustainability risks in the investment decision-making process (together, the "**Sustainability Risk Policy**"). The details of the Sustainability Risk Policy are available on ucits.manulifeim.com and a copy will be made available free of charge on request.

(ii) How Manulife IM integrates sustainability risks

The Investment Managers and, where applicable, the Sub-Investment Manager(s) within the Manulife Investment Management group of companies (for the purposes of this disclosure, "**Manulife IM**") are aligned in their approach to the integration of sustainability risks in the investment decision making process.

Manulife IM is committed to sustainable investing and integrating ESG factors (including sustainability risks) into its investment processes. It operates under a number of sustainability policies, including their Sustainable Investing and Sustainability Risk Statement (which can be found at <https://www.manulifeim.com/institutional/global/en/sustainability#policies-and-disclosures>).

Manulife IM's approach provides a flexible framework that supports the implementation of sustainability considerations across different asset classes, investment teams and product types and reflects Manulife IM's commitments as a signatory to the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI). Manulife IM believes that robust ESG integration in investment processes helps to deliver attractive risk-adjusted returns to its clients over the long term. In addition, Manulife IM aims to make a positive impact on sustainability issues (thereby mitigating sustainability risks) through its stewardship activities across firms in which Manulife IM invests.

Manulife IM has an established governance structure to oversee its teams' sustainable investing and ESG integration activities and support the implementation of its sustainability policies in alignment with the firm's overall strategy and business priorities.

In particular, and as further detailed in its policies, Manulife IM approaches the integration of sustainability risks in the following ways:

- ESG integration throughout the investment process
- Due diligence and decision making
- Ongoing portfolio monitoring
- Engagement
- Voting

- Exclusions
- Identification, and consideration where relevant, of principal adverse impacts (“**PAI**”). As of the date of this Prospectus, Manulife IM considers PAI only in relation to those Sub-Funds which fall within the scope of Article 8 or 9 of SFDR. Further details are included in the relevant Sub-Fund disclosures in Appendix V.

Manulife IM recognises the importance of transparency and report on sustainable investing in its annual sustainable investing report.

(iii) How Fiera integrates sustainability risks

Fiera Capital (UK) Limited (“**Fiera**”) follows a policy of integrating sustainability risks into its investment decision-making process.

Fiera considers that the assessment of sustainability risks is complex and requires subjective judgements, which may be based on data which is difficult to obtain and incomplete, estimated, out of date or otherwise materially inaccurate.

Using both quantitative and qualitative processes, sustainability risk is identified, monitored and managed by the Investment Manager in the following manner:

- Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of a Sub-Fund, Fiera screens the relevant investment against sustainability risk, including through the use of third party data providers (“**Data Providers**”), in order to identify whether it is vulnerable to such risk. This process incorporates applying both an exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the investment universe on the basis that they pose too great a sustainability risk to the Sub-Fund) and positive screening whereby those investments which have a low sustainability risk rating and positive ‘impact’ as well as strong financial performance are included in the investment universe. Fiera also conducts fundamental analysis on each potential investment in order to allow it to assess the adequacy of ESG programmes and practices of an issuer to manage the sustainability risk it faces.
- During the life of the investment, sustainability risk is monitored periodically through review of ESG data published or otherwise disclosed by the issuer (where relevant) or selected Data Providers to determine whether the level of sustainability risk has changed since the initial assessment has been conducted. Where the sustainability risk associated with a particular investment has increased beyond the ESG risk appetite for the relevant Sub-Fund, Fiera will consider selling or reducing the Sub-Fund’s exposure to the relevant investment, taking into account the best interests of investors.

Further information on the manner in which sustainability risks are integrated into the investment-decision making process is available on request from Fiera or may be found on their website.

(d) Likely impacts of sustainability risks on each Sub-Fund

The Investment Managers and, where applicable, the Sub-Investment Manager(s) each believe that sustainable investment practices help to drive financial value. The ability to create financial value is impacted by the health of our natural environment and the strength of the social infrastructure in our communities. As such, the Investment Managers and, where applicable, the Sub-Investment Manager(s) believe that ESG analysis is integral to understanding the true value of an investment. Each Investment Manager and, where applicable, Sub-Investment Manager, is committed to identifying relevant sustainability risks and integrating these into its investment processes and believes that doing so is an important element in determining long term performance outcomes while helping to mitigate the impact of the identified sustainability risks. However, sustainability risks may significantly increase the volatility or negatively impact the outcome of the investment return and there is no guarantee that the integration of sustainability risks into the investment decision making process will either negate the impact of any such risk materialising or that it will ensure better returns in the longer term.

(e) Adverse sustainability impacts

Management Company: Article 4 and Article 7 disclosure

The Management Company has considered the requirements of the principal adverse impacts (“**PAI**”) regime under Article 4 of SFDR and the related regulatory technical standards (“**PAI reporting**”).

While the Management Company supports the aims of PAI reporting, it does not currently consider the PAI of investment decisions on sustainability factors at a management company level for the purposes of, or to the detailed extent required by, Article 4 of SFDR. Accordingly, the Management Company is currently opting out of PAI reporting obligations otherwise required under Article 4 of SFDR.

Instead, the Management Company will carry out PAI reporting only on behalf of the Article 8 and Article 9 funds it manages, under the provisions of Article 7 of SFDR.

The PAI reporting requirement under Article 4 necessitates the consideration of all assets under management. However, many of the funds operated by the Management Company are not categorised as Article 8 or Article 9 funds. These funds do not promote environmental or social characteristics or have a sustainable investment objective, and they are not subject to any detailed reporting on sustainability metrics under SFDR. For such funds, the Management Company is therefore currently of the view that PAI reporting is less relevant and not reflective of the way those funds are either operated or sold to investors. The Management Company’s Statement on Principal Adverse Impacts can be downloaded from ucits.manulifeim.com (under the section “Additional documents” at the bottom of the website).

Investment Managers and Sub-Investment Managers

In compliance with the Management Company’s approach above, the Investment Managers and, where applicable, the Sub-Investment Manager(s) consider the principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors as these are set down in the regulatory technical standards of SFDR only for Article 8 and Article 9 funds and will provide the Management Company with all relevant information required for the Management Company to comply with the requirements of Article 7.

For all other funds, the Investment Managers and, where applicable, the Sub-Investment Manager(s) consider that the processes they already employ in respect of the integration of sustainability risks in investment decision making are robust from a risk perspective and in line with expectations for funds that do not promote sustainability criteria.

(f) Additional disclosure

Where a Sub-Fund is considered to fulfil the requirements of Article 8 (promoting environmental or social characteristics) or Article 9 (having sustainable investment as its objective), the additional disclosures required by SFDR will be set out in Appendix V.

Unless otherwise indicated in the Sub-Fund specific information in Appendix V, investments underlying a particular Sub-Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable activities.

Name of Sub-Fund	Asian Small Cap Equity Fund
Fund Type	Equity Fund
Investment Objective	<p>Asian Small Cap Equity Fund aims to provide long-term capital growth for those investors who hold a long term investment view and are prepared to accept significant fluctuations in the value of their investments.</p> <p>The Sub-Fund's investment portfolio will be made on a diversified basis, for which at least 70% of its net assets will be invested in equity and equity related investments of smaller capitalisation companies in the Asian and/or Pacific region. Such equity and equity related securities include common stocks, preferred stocks and depositary receipts.</p>
Investment Policy	<p>While the Sub-Fund will invest in accordance with its investment objective and strategy, subject to applicable laws and regulations, the Sub-Fund is not otherwise subject to any limitation on the portion of its net assets that may be invested in any one country or sector. Hence, the Sub-Fund may invest more than 30% of its net assets in issuers located in any of the PRC, South Korea, Australia, Taiwan and Hong Kong. The Sub-Fund's investments may be denominated in any currency.</p> <p>The Sub-Fund may invest directly in certain China A-Shares listed on the SSE or the SZSE via Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect or Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect respectively (collectively, “Stock Connect”). In any event where the Sub-Fund invests in China A-Shares, it is expected that the Sub-Fund will not hold 30% or more of its net assets in China A-Shares.</p> <p>It is not the intention of the Sub-Fund to invest more than 10% of its net assets in securities issued, or guaranteed, by any single sovereign (including the relevant government, public or local authority) which has a credit rating that is below investment grade (i.e. below Baa3 by Moody's or BBB- by Standard & Poor's or Fitch).</p> <p>The Sub-Fund pursues an actively managed investment strategy and uses the MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Small Cap Index as a benchmark for performance comparison purposes only. The Investment Manager will invest in an unconstrained manner, relative to the benchmark, under normal market conditions and has the discretion to invest in securities not included in the benchmark. From time to time, depending on market conditions and the Investment Manager's forward-looking expectations, the Sub-Fund's investment strategy may invest in a universe of securities that are similar to that of the constituents of and, as a result, have characteristics similar to the benchmark.</p>
Specific Risk Factors	<p>In addition to the general risk factors in Section 5, please also refer to the following specific risk factors as further set out therein:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainland China Investment Risks • Mainland China Tax • Risks Associated with Investments via the Stock Connect • Emerging Markets Risks • Political and Regulatory Risks • Natural Resources Sector Risk • Small-Cap / Mid-Cap Risks • Currency Risks • Liquidity and Volatility Risks • Taxation Risk • FDI Risks

Name of Sub-Fund	Asian Small Cap Equity Fund				
Investment Manager / Sub-Investment Manager	<p>The Investment Manager of the Sub-Fund is Manulife Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited which is regulated by the SFC in Hong Kong.</p> <p>Pursuant to an investment management agreement dated 12 April 2019 as novated by way of a novation agreement effective 1 July 2021 among Carne Global Fund Managers (Luxembourg) S.A., the Company, the Management Company and the Investment Manager (as may be amended from time to time), the Investment Manager has agreed to provide investment management services in respect of the Sub-Fund.</p> <p>There is no Sub-Investment Manager appointed for this Sub-Fund.</p>				
Classes available for investment/Management Fee					
Classes	AA	AA Acc	AA (AUD Hedged)	AA (CAD Hedged)	AA (HKD)
Management Fee (as a % p.a. of the NAV)	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%
Class	I	I2	I3	I Acc	I3 Acc
Management Fee (as a % p.a. of the NAV)	0.90%	Up to 0.90%	To be separately agreed with the relevant Manulife Entity	0.90%	To be separately agreed with the relevant Manulife Entity
Class	AA (SGD)	I5 Acc	I5 (GBP) Acc	I5 (EUR) Acc	I5 (CHF) Acc
Management Fee (as a % p.a. of the NAV)	1.50%	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%
Class	I6 Acc	I6 (GBP) Acc	I6 (EUR) Acc	I6 (CHF) Acc	
Management Fee (as a % p.a. of the NAV)	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	
Formation Expenses	<p>Formation expenses of Class I of the Sub-Fund amounted to approximately US\$2,000 in aggregate and will be amortised over a 5-year period commencing from the inception date.</p> <p>Formation expenses of Class I2 of the Asian Small Cap Equity Fund and Asia Total Return Fund amounted to approximately US\$6,000 in aggregate and are amortised over a 5-year period commencing from the inception date.</p> <p>Formation expenses of Class AA (AUD Hedged), AA (CAD Hedged), AA (HKD), AA (AUD Hedged) Inc, AA (CAD Hedged) Inc, AA (HKD) Inc of the Asian Small Cap Equity Fund and Asia Total Return Fund amounted to approximately US\$42,000 in aggregate and are amortised over a 5-year period commencing from the inception date.</p> <p>Formation expenses for Class I3 of the Asia Total Return Fund, Asian Small Cap Equity Fund and the Dragon Growth Fund amounted to approximately US\$19,000 in aggregate and are amortised over a 5-year period commencing from the inception date, or such other period as the Board may determine.</p> <p>Formation expenses for Class I5 (GBP) Acc, I5 (EUR) Acc, I5 (CHF) Acc, I6 (GBP) Acc, I6 (EUR) Acc and I6 (CHF) Acc of the Asian Small Cap Equity Fund, Dragon Growth Fund, I5 (GBP Hedged) Acc, I5 (EUR Hedged) Acc, I5 (CHF Hedged) Acc, I6 (GBP Hedged) Acc, I6 (EUR Hedged) Acc and I6 (CHF Hedged) Acc of the Asia Total Return Fund, Sustainable Asia Bond Fund and Class I5 Acc and I6 Acc of the Asia Total Return Fund, Asian Small Cap Equity Fund, Dragon Growth Fund and the Sustainable Asia Bond Fund amounted to approximately US\$6,500 in aggregate and are amortised over a 5-year period commencing from the inception date, or such other period as the Board may determine.</p>				

Name of Sub-Fund	Dragon Growth Fund
Fund Type	Equity Fund
Investment Objective	Dragon Growth Fund aims to achieve capital growth by investing at least 70% of its net assets in a diversified portfolio of equity and equity related securities of public companies which are listed in Hong Kong and/or, although not listed in Hong Kong, are listed on a stock exchange in any other jurisdiction and have substantial business interests in Hong Kong and/or China. Such equity and equity related securities include common stocks, preferred stocks and depositary receipts.
Investment Policy	<p>While the Sub-Fund will invest in accordance with its investment objective and strategy, subject to applicable laws and regulations, the Sub-Fund is not otherwise subject to any limitation on the portion of its net assets that may be invested in any one country or sector and in issuers of any market capitalisation. Hence, the Sub-Fund may invest more than 30% of its net assets in issuers located in any of the PRC and Hong Kong. The Sub-Fund's investments may be denominated in any currency.</p> <p>The Sub-Fund may invest directly in certain China A-Shares listed on the SSE or the SZSE via Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect or Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect respectively (collectively, “Stock Connect”). In any event where the Sub-Fund invests in China A-Shares, it is expected that the Sub-Fund will not hold 30% or more of its net assets in China A-Shares.</p> <p>It is not the intention of the Sub-Fund to invest more than 10% of its net assets in securities issued, or guaranteed, by any single sovereign (including the relevant government, public or local authority) which has a credit rating that is below investment grade (i.e. below Baa3 by Moody's or BBB- by Standard & Poor's or Fitch).</p> <p>The Sub-Fund pursues an actively managed investment strategy and uses the MSCI AC Zhong Hua NR USD index as a benchmark for performance comparison purposes only. The Investment Manager will invest in an unconstrained manner, relative to the benchmark, under normal market conditions and has the discretion to invest in securities not included in the benchmark. From time to time, depending on market conditions and the Investment Manager's forward-looking expectations, the Sub-Fund's investment strategy may invest in a universe of securities that are similar to that of the constituents of and, as a result, have characteristics similar to the benchmark.</p>
Specific Risk Factors	<p>In addition to the general risk factors in Section 5, please also refer to the following specific risk factors as further set out therein:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainland China Investment Risks • Mainland China Tax Risks • Risks Associated with Investments via the Stock Connect • Emerging Markets Risks • Political and Regulatory Risks • Natural Resources Sector Risk • Currency Risks • Liquidity and Volatility Risks • Taxation Risk • FDI Risks
Investment Manager / Sub-Investment Manager	<p>The Investment Manager of the Sub-Fund is Manulife Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited which is regulated by the SFC in Hong Kong.</p> <p>Pursuant to an investment management agreement dated 12 April 2019 as novated by way of a novation agreement effective 1 July 2021 among Carne Global Fund Managers (Luxembourg) S.A., the Company,</p>

Name of Sub-Fund	Dragon Growth Fund				
	the Management Company and the Investment Manager (as may be amended from time to time), the Investment Manager has agreed to provide investment management services in respect of the Sub-Fund. There is no Sub-Investment Manager appointed for this Sub-Fund.				
Classes available for investment/Management Fee					
Classes	AA	AA Acc	AA (AUD Hedged)	AA (HKD)	AA (USD MDIST (G))
Management Fee (as a % p.a. of the NAV)	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%
Classes	AA (AUD Hedged) MDIST (G)	AA (HKD) MDIST (G)	AA (SGD Hedged) Inc	AA (SGD Hedged) MDIST (G)	AA (SGD)
Management Fee (as a % p.a. of the NAV)	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%
Classes	AA (SGD Hedged)	AA (SGD) Acc	AA (SGD Hedged) Acc	I3	I3 Acc
Management Fee (as a % p.a. of the NAV)	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	To be separately agreed with the relevant Manulife Entity	To be separately agreed with the relevant Manulife Entity
Classes	I Acc	I4 Acc	I5 Acc	I5 (GBP) Acc	I5 (EUR) Acc
Management Fee (as a % p.a. of the NAV)	0.90%	To be separately agreed with the relevant Manulife Entity	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%
Classes	I5 (CHF) Acc	I6 Acc	I6 (GBP) Acc	I6 (EUR) Acc	I6 (CHF) Acc
Management Fee (as a % p.a. of the NAV)	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%
Formation Expenses	<p>Formation expenses shall be borne by the Company for the accounts of each of the relevant Sub-Funds in proportion to their respective Net Asset Values.</p> <p>Formation expenses for Class I3 of the Asia Total Return Fund, Asian Small Cap Equity Fund and the Dragon Growth Fund, amounted to approximately US\$19,000 in aggregate and are amortised over a 5-year period commencing from the inception date, or such other period as the Board may determine.</p> <p>Formation expenses for Class I5 (GBP) Acc, I5 (EUR) Acc, I5 (CHF) Acc, I6 (GBP) Acc, I6 (EUR) Acc and I6 (CHF) Acc of the Asian Small Cap Equity Fund, Dragon Growth Fund, I5 (GBP Hedged) Acc, I5 (EUR Hedged) Acc, I5 (CHF Hedged) Acc, I6 (GBP Hedged) Acc, I6 (EUR Hedged) Acc and I6 (CHF Hedged) Acc of the Asia Total Return Fund, Sustainable Asia Bond Fund and Class I5 Acc and I6 Acc of the Asia Total Return Fund, Asian Small Cap Equity Fund, Dragon Growth Fund and the Sustainable Asia Bond Fund amounted to approximately US\$6,500 in aggregate and are amortised over a 5-year period commencing from the inception date, or such other period as the Board may determine.</p> <p>Formation expenses for Class AA (SGD), AA (SGD) Acc, AA (SGD Hedged), AA (SGD Hedged) Acc and I4 Acc of the Dragon Growth Fund amounted to approximately US\$5,000 in aggregate and are amortised over a 5-year period commencing from the inception date, or such other period as the Board may determine.</p>				

Name of Sub-Fund	Global Climate Action Fund
Fund Type	Equity Fund
Investment Objective	The Global Climate Action Fund aims to provide long-term capital growth by investing at least 80% of its net assets in a diversified portfolio of companies who are leaders in making positive contributions to climate change (“Climate Leaders”).
Investment Policy	<p>To achieve its objective, the Sub-Fund will invest in a portfolio of equity and equity-related securities including, but not limited to, common stocks and depositary receipts of companies considered Climate Leaders which are listed on any exchange across the globe (inclusive of the emerging markets).</p> <p>The Sub-Fund will seek to invest in Climate Leaders, companies that are considered by the Sub-Investment Manager to be aligned with the principles of the Paris Agreement. The Paris Agreement is an international treaty aiming to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, with the key objective to limit the global temperature increase to 2°C while pursuing efforts to limit the increase to 1.5°C compared to pre-industrial levels. In order to select companies that are Climate Leaders, the Sub-Investment Manager will consider companies that have: (i) signified commitment to develop or have set Science-Based Targets with the Science Based Targets initiative (“SBTi”) (as further explained below); and/or (ii) lower relative carbon intensity that is within the lowest 35% of their given industry; and/or (iii) a portion of revenues (a minimum of 20%) resulting from climate solutions including, but not limited to, renewable energy, energy efficiency or electric vehicles.</p> <p>In relation to criterion (i) above, Science-Based Targets with the SBTi are greenhouse gas (“GHG”) emissions reduction targets validated by the SBTi to align with reduction pathways for limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C, 2°C or well-below 2°C compared to pre-industrial temperatures including near-term (5 to 10 years), long-term (more than 10 years) and net-zero targets. For near-term target, companies should achieve at least an annual 4.2% reduction for scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions and an annual 2.5% reduction for scope 3 GHG emissions. For long-term target, companies should achieve a 90% reduction for scope 1 & 2 and scope 3 GHG emissions by 2050 or sooner. Net-zero target means reaching net-zero value chain GHG emissions by no later than 2050. GHG emissions screening, inventory and target-setting should be performed in accordance with GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain and other SBTi criteria and recommendations issued from time to time. Companies held pursuant to criterion (i) are periodically reverified against the SBTi’s latest published list of companies that have (a) signified commitment to develop Science-Based Targets (which are subject to SBTi due diligence reviews as required) or (b) set Science-Based Targets which have been independently validated by the SBTi.</p> <p>In relation to criterion (ii) above, companies within industries with higher level of carbon intensity may still be identified as “Climate Leaders” if such companies have managed to maintain a lower relative carbon intensity than their peers in their respective industries, and may be included in the Sub-Fund’s portfolio for their relative success in reducing their carbon footprint.</p> <p>The Climate Leaders evaluation will be determined by the Sub-Investment Manager using a proprietary methodology which aims to incorporate all relevant environmental factors, considering and processing third party data.</p> <p>The Sub-Fund will seek to ensure that the investments within the portfolio do no significant harm to any environmental or social objective. The Sub-Fund adheres to an exclusion framework where certain companies are removed from the investment universe based on the Sub-Investment Manager’s proprietary exclusion criteria and, to the extent not already covered by the Sub-Fund’s proprietary exclusion framework, the exclusions required under the EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks (“PAB Exclusions”). The Sub-Fund’s proprietary exclusion framework screens out companies with products or within industries that are considered by the Sub-Investment Manager to be unsustainable or associated with significant environmental or social risks. Currently, companies are automatically eliminated from investment consideration if they derive:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) more than 25% of revenue from fossil fuel based power generation; b) more than 5% of revenue from alcohol, tobacco, adult entertainment, gambling operations or conventional weapons; and c) any revenue from oil and gas exploration, extraction, manufacturing, distribution or refining or thermal coal exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining.

Name of Sub-Fund	Global Climate Action Fund
	<p>The Sub-Fund’s exclusion framework may be updated from time to time.</p> <p>The additional PAB Exclusions (being those not already covered by the Sub-Fund’s proprietary exclusion framework) are companies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) involved in any activities related to controversial weapons; b) involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco; c) that are considered by the Sub-Investment Manager or third party data provider(s) used by the Sub-Investment Manager to be in violation of the United Nations Global Compact principles or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises; d) that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100g CO₂ e/kWh. <p>As such, subject to the Sub-Fund’s ESG selection process as described herein, companies deriving up to 25% of revenue from fossil fuel based power generation may be included in the Sub-Fund’s portfolio. For instance, companies that are still relying on fossil fuel to some extent (e.g. to ensure grid reliability), but have adopted an aggressive decarbonisation pathway and/or are growing their renewable energy portfolios.</p> <p>Where no data is available from the third party data provider(s) regarding compliance with the exclusion framework above, issuers will not be automatically excluded from the Sub-Fund’s investment universe provided that they satisfy other sustainability-related quantitative or qualitative analysis the Sub-Investment Manager considers relevant.</p> <p>The Sub-Fund will also consider other sustainability and/or ESG-related attributes of companies when choosing whether to invest, except for cash and cash equivalents or derivatives, subject to data availability. These attributes may include, but are not limited to, a company’s performance on and management of certain environmental factors, such as natural resource use, social factors such as labour standards and diversity considerations, and governance factors such as board composition and business ethics.</p> <p>The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% of the remaining assets in cash and cash equivalents, and/or equity and equity-related securities of companies that do not satisfy the definition of Climate Leaders but undertake economic activities that contribute to the environmental objective of the Sub-Fund through key resource efficiency requirements which will result in lowering either GHG emission intensity, water and/or waste intensity.</p> <p>Over time issuers’ eligibility status with respect to the relevant ESG criteria in the Sub-Fund’s stock selection process as described above may change and some issuers who were eligible when purchased by the Sub-Fund may become ineligible. When this occurs, the Sub-Investment Manager may engage with issuers to have a constructive dialogue in order to improve factors that lead to ineligibility within the next 90 days. The position in respect of such issuers may be divested at any time or for any reason during this 90-day period.</p> <p>While the Sub-Fund will invest in accordance with its investment objective and strategy, subject to applicable laws and regulations, the Sub-Fund is not otherwise subject to any limitation on the portion of its net assets that may be invested in any one country or sector and in companies of any market capitalisation. Hence, the Sub-Fund may invest more than 30% of its net assets in companies located in the United States. The Sub-Fund’s investments may be denominated in any currency.</p> <p>The Sub-Fund pursues an actively managed investment strategy and uses the MSCI World Index NR USD index as a reference benchmark for performance comparison purposes only. The Sub-Investment Manager will invest in an unconstrained manner relative to the reference benchmark under normal market conditions and has the discretion to invest in securities not included in the reference benchmark. From time to time, depending on market conditions and the Sub-Investment Manager’s forward-looking expectations and climate change related themes, the Sub-Fund’s investment strategy may invest in a universe of securities that are similar to that of the constituents of and, as a result, have characteristics similar to the reference benchmark.</p>
Specific Risk Factors	<p>(a) Sustainable Investing Risk: The Sub-Investment Manager believes that sustainability helps to drive financial value. The ability to create financial value is impacted by the health of our natural environment and the strength of the social infrastructure in our communities. As such, the Sub-Investment Manager believes that ESG analysis is integral to understanding the true value of an investment. However, since</p>

Name of Sub-Fund	Global Climate Action Fund
	<p>the Sub-Fund invests primarily in issuers demonstrating particular sustainability characteristics, this carries the risk that, under certain market conditions, the Sub-Fund may underperform funds that do not utilize a sustainable investment strategy. The application of sustainable investment principles may affect the Sub-Fund's exposure to certain sectors or types of investments and may impact the Sub-Fund's relative investment performance depending on whether such sectors or investments are in or out of favor in the market. The securities held by the Sub-Fund may be subject to the risk that they no longer meet the Sub-Fund's sustainability and ESG criteria after investment. The Sub-Investment Manager may need to dispose of such securities when it may be disadvantageous to do so. This may lead to a fall in the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. In evaluating an issuer, the Sub-Investment Manager may rely on information and data provided by third party data provider(s), which may be incomplete, inaccurate, inconsistent or unavailable. As a result, the Sub-Investment Manager may incorrectly assess an issuer's sustainability characteristics. When considering investment in companies which have signified commitment to develop, or have set, Science-Based Targets, the Sub-Investment Manager is reliant on the SBTi's published list in conducting its ongoing re-verification process. The SBTi is a relatively new initiative with limited operating history and as such its methodology in evaluating a company is still under development. Verification of Science-Based Targets by the SBTi is in turn dependent on information and data provided by participating companies, which may similarly be incomplete or inaccurate. This may affect the reliability of the information provided by the SBTi, based upon which the Sub-Investment Manager makes its investment decision.</p> <p>Successful application of the Sub-Fund's sustainable investment strategy will depend on the Sub-Investment Manager's skill in properly identifying and analyzing material sustainability issues. Sustainability factors may be evaluated differently by different managers, and may mean different things to different people. However, overall, the Sub-Investment Manager considers that sustainable investing and the integration of sustainability risks in the decision making process is an important element in determining long term financial performance outcomes and can be an effective risk mitigation technique. Consequently, the Sub-Investment Manager considers, for the purposes of Article 6(1)(b) of SFDR and also considering both the investment strategy of the Sub-Fund and the "Sustainability Policy Risk" below, that the likely impact of sustainability risks on the financial performance of the Sub-Fund is effectively managed. However, there is no guarantee that the integration of sustainability risks into the investment decision making process will either negate the impact of any such risk materialising or that it will ensure better returns in the longer term.</p> <p>The Sub-Fund focuses on investment in Climate Leaders which may reduce risk diversifications. Consequently, the Sub-Fund may be particularly dependent on the development of these investments. The Sub-Fund may be more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from the impact of adverse conditions on these investments. This may have an adverse impact on the performance of the Sub-Fund and consequently adversely affect an investor's investment in the Sub-Fund.</p> <p>(b) Sustainability Policy Risk: The Sub-Fund's sustainable investment policy could cause it to perform differently compared to similar funds that do not have such a policy. The exclusionary criteria related to this policy may result in the Sub-Fund forgoing opportunities to buy certain securities when it might otherwise be advantageous to do so, or selling securities for sustainability reasons when it might be otherwise disadvantageous for it to do so. The Sub-Fund will vote proxies in a manner that is consistent with its sustainability criteria, which may not always be consistent with maximizing short-term performance of the issuer.</p> <p>(c) Geographical Concentration Risk: The concentration of the Sub-Fund's investments in securities of issuers related to the United States may result in greater volatility than portfolios which comprise broad-based global investments. The value of the Sub-Fund may be more susceptible to adverse events in that region.</p> <p>In addition to the general risk factors in Section 5, please also refer to the following specific risk factors as further set out therein:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emerging Markets Risks • Political and Regulatory Risks • Small-Cap / Mid-Cap Risks

Name of Sub-Fund	Global Climate Action Fund				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes resulting from the United Kingdom's exit from the EU • Currency Risks • Liquidity and Volatility Risks • Taxation Risk • FDI Risks 				
Investment Manager / Sub-Investment Manager	<p>The Investment Manager of the Sub-Fund is Manulife Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited which is regulated by the SFC in Hong Kong.</p> <p>Pursuant to an investment management agreement dated 12 April 2019 as novated by way of a novation agreement effective 1 July 2021 among Carne Global Fund Managers (Luxembourg) S.A., the Company, the Management Company and the Investment Manager (as may be amended from time to time), the Investment Manager has agreed to provide investment management services in respect of the Sub-Fund.</p> <p>The Sub-Investment Manager of the Sub-Fund is Manulife Investment Management Limited, which is regulated by the Ontario Securities Commission in Canada.</p> <p>A sub-investment management agreement has been entered into by the Investment Manager and the Sub-Investment Manager on 7 June 2022 (as may be amended from time to time), under which the Sub-Investment Manager has agreed to provide sub-investment management services in respect of the Sub-Fund.</p>				
Classes available for investment/Management Fee					
Classes	AA Acc	AA (AUD Hedged) Acc	AA (HKD) Acc	AA (GBP Hedged) Acc	
Management Fee (as a % p.a. of the NAV)	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	
Classes	AA (RMB Hedged) Acc	AA (SGD) Acc	AA (SGD Hedged) Acc	I Acc	
Management Fee (as a % p.a. of the NAV)	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	0.75%	
Classes	I3 Acc	I5 Acc	I5 (EUR) Acc	I5 (GBP) Acc	
Management Fee (as a % p.a. of the NAV)	To be separately agreed with the relevant Manulife Entity	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	
Classes	I5 (CHF) Acc	I6 Acc	I6 (EUR) Acc	I6 (GBP) Acc	I6 (CHF) Acc
Management Fee (as a % p.a. of the NAV)	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%
Formation Expenses	<p>Formation expenses of Class AA Acc, AA (AUD Hedged) Acc, AA (HKD) Acc, AA (GBP Hedged) Acc, AA (RMB Hedged) Acc, AA (SGD) Acc, AA (SGD Hedged) Acc, I Acc, I3 Acc, I5 Acc, I5 (EUR) Acc, I5 (GBP) Acc, I5 (CHF) Acc, I6 Acc, I6 (EUR) Acc, I6 (GBP) Acc and I6 (CHF) Acc of the Sub-Fund amounted to approximately US\$38,500 in aggregate and will be amortised over a 5-year period commencing from the inception date.</p>				

Name of Sub-Fund	Asia Total Return Fund
Fund Type	Bond Fund
Investment Objective	<p>Asia Total Return Fund aims to maximize total returns from a combination of capital appreciation and income generation. The Sub-Fund invests at least 70% of its net assets in a diversified portfolio of fixed income securities, issued by governments, agencies, supra-nationals and corporate issuers in Asia. As part of the above investments, the Sub-Fund may invest less than 30% of its net assets in RMB-denominated debt securities that are circulated in the CIBM via Bond Connect.</p> <p>The Sub-Fund may also invest (up to 30% of its net assets) in cash and fixed income securities of other issuers outside Asia if the Co-Investment Managers consider that such securities will achieve the goal of maximizing capital appreciation and income generation.</p> <p>While the Sub-Fund will invest in accordance with its investment objective and strategy, subject to applicable laws and regulations, the Sub-Fund is not otherwise subject to any limitation on the portion of its net assets that may be invested in any one country or sector. Hence, the Sub-Fund may invest more than 30% of its net assets in issuers located in the PRC.</p> <p>The Sub-Fund invests in securities denominated in Asian currencies or other currencies. It may invest in local currency bonds with unhedged currency exposure to achieve currency gains. The Sub-Fund may also hedge for efficient portfolio management purposes.</p> <p>The Sub-Fund may invest (up to 40% of its net assets) in higher-yielding debt securities rated lower than investment grade (i.e. below Baa3 by Moody's or BBB- by Standard & Poor's or Fitch), or if unrated, their equivalent. As such, an investment in this Sub-Fund is accompanied by a higher degree of credit risk.</p> <p>The Sub-Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in debt instruments with loss-absorption features, including, but not limited to, total loss-absorbing capacity eligible instruments, contingent convertible bonds, certain types of senior non-preferred debt and other similar instruments with write-down or bail-in features related to the issuers' regulatory capital ratio. These instruments may be subject to contingent write-down or contingent conversion to equity on the occurrence of trigger event(s).</p> <p>The Sub-Fund pursues an actively managed investment strategy and uses the 50% JP Morgan Emerging Local Markets Index Plus (Asia) TR USD + 50% JP Morgan Asia Credit Index TR USD as benchmarks for performance comparison purposes only. The Co-Investment Managers will invest in an unconstrained manner, relative to the benchmarks, under normal market conditions and has the discretion to invest in securities not included in the benchmarks. From time to time, depending on market conditions and the Co-Investment Managers' forward-looking expectations, the Sub-Fund's investment strategy may invest in a universe of securities that are similar to that of the constituents of and, as a result, have characteristics similar to the benchmarks.</p>
Investment Policy	<p>It is not the intention of the Sub-Fund to invest more than 10% of its net assets in securities issued, or guaranteed, by any single sovereign (including the relevant government, public or local authority) which has a credit rating that is below investment grade (i.e. below Baa3 by Moody's or BBB- by Standard & Poor's or Fitch).</p> <p>In times of extreme market volatility or during severe adverse market conditions, the Sub-Fund may temporarily hold a substantial portion (up to 30%) of the Sub-Fund's net assets in cash or cash equivalents, or invest in short-term money market instruments, to preserve the value of the assets in the investment portfolio of the Sub-Fund.</p>
Specific Risk Factors	<p>In addition to the general risk factors in Section 5, please also refer to the following specific risk factors as further set out therein:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainland China Investment Risks • Mainland China Tax Risks

Name of Sub-Fund	Asia Total Return Fund							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks Associated with Investments via the Bond Connect • Emerging Markets Risks • Political and Regulatory Risks • Currency Risks (including RMB Currency and Conversion Risks) • Liquidity and Volatility Risks • Rating of Investment Risk • Taxation Risk • FDI Risks • Bond Funds • Risks associated with investments in debt securities with loss-absorption features (including Contingent Convertible Securities) 							
Investment Managers / Sub-Investment Manager	<p>The Co-Investment Managers of the Sub-Fund are Manulife Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited which is regulated by the SFC in Hong Kong, and Manulife Investment Management (Europe) Limited, which is regulated by the FCA in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Pursuant to a co-investment management agreement dated 20 November 2020 as novated by way of a novation agreement effective 1 July 2021 among Carne Global Fund Managers (Luxembourg) S.A., the Company, the Management Company and the Co-Investment Managers (as may be amended from time to time), the Co-Investment Managers have agreed to provide investment management services in respect of the Sub-Fund.</p> <p>There is no Sub-Investment Manager appointed for this Sub-Fund.</p>							
Classes available for investment/Management Fee								
Classes	AA	AA Acc	AA (AUD Hedged)	AA (CAD Hedged)	AA (HKD)	AA Inc	AA (AUD Hedged) Inc	
Management Fee (as a % p.a. of the NAV)	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	
Classes	AA (CAD Hedged) Inc	AA (HKD) Inc	AA (USD) MDIST (G)	AA (AUD Hedged) MDIST (G)	AA (HKD) MDIST (G)	AA (SGD Hedged) Inc	I	I Acc
Management Fee (as a % p.a. of the NAV)	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	0.55%	0.55%

Name of Sub-Fund	Asia Total Return Fund						
Classes	I2	I2 SGD Hedged	I3	I3 Acc	I3 Inc	I5 Acc	I5 (GBP Hedged) Acc
Management Fee (as a % p.a. of the NAV)	Up to 0.60%	Up to 0.60%	To be separately agreed with the relevant Manulife Entity	To be separately agreed with the relevant Manulife Entity	To be separately agreed with the relevant Manulife Entity	0.55%	0.55%
Classes	I5 (EUR Hedged) Acc	I5 (CHF Hedged) Acc	I6 Acc	I6 (GBP Hedged) Acc	I6 (EUR Hedged) Acc	I6 (CHF Hedged) Acc	J
Management Fee (as a % p.a. of the NAV)	0.55%	0.55%	0.55%	0.55%	0.55%	0.55%	0.50%
Classes	R (USD) MDIST (G)			R (HKD) MDIST (G)			
Management Fee (as a % p.a. of the NAV)	1.00%			1.00%			
Formation Expenses	<p>The formation expenses of Class AA of the Sub-Fund amounted to approximately US\$40,000 in aggregate and will be amortised over a 5-year period commencing from 4 May 2011 or if later, the inception date.</p> <p>The formation expenses of Class AA (SGD Hedged) Inc of the Sub-Fund amounted to approximately US\$4,000 in aggregate and are amortised over a 5-year period commencing from the inception date.</p> <p>Formation expenses of Class I2 of the Asian Small Cap Equity Fund and Asia Total Return Fund amounted to approximately US\$6,000 in aggregate and are amortised over a 5-year period commencing from the inception date.</p> <p>Formation expenses of Class AA (AUD Hedged), AA (CAD Hedged), AA (HKD), AA (AUD Hedged) Inc, AA (CAD Hedged) Inc, AA (HKD) Inc of the Asian Small Cap Equity Fund and the Asia Total Return Fund amounted to approximately US\$42,000 in aggregate and are amortised over a 5-year period commencing from the inception date.</p> <p>Formation expenses of Class AA Inc of Asia Total Return Fund amounted to approximately US\$6,000 and are amortised over a 5-year period commencing from the inception date.</p> <p>Formation expenses of Class I2 SGD Hedged of Asia Total Return Fund amounted to approximately US\$2,000 in aggregate and are amortised over a 5-year period commencing from the inception date.</p> <p>Formation expenses of Class J of the Sub-Fund amounted to approximately US\$1,000 and are amortised over a 5-year period commencing from the inception date.</p> <p>Formation expenses for Class I3 of the Asia Total Return Fund, Asian Small Cap Equity Fund and the Dragon Growth Fund, amounted to approximately US\$19,000 in aggregate and are amortised over a 5-year period commencing from the inception date, or such other period as the Board may determine.</p>						

Name of Sub-Fund	Asia Total Return Fund
	<p>Formation expenses for Class I5 (GBP) Acc, I5 (EUR) Acc, I5 (CHF) Acc, I6 (GBP) Acc, I6 (EUR) Acc and I6 (CHF) Acc of the Asian Small Cap Equity Fund, Dragon Growth Fund, I5 (GBP Hedged) Acc, I5 (EUR Hedged) Acc, I5 (CHF Hedged) Acc, I6 (GBP Hedged) Acc, I6 (EUR Hedged) Acc and I6 (CHF Hedged) Acc of the Asia Total Return Fund, Sustainable Asia Bond Fund and Class I5 Acc and I6 Acc of the Asia Total Return Fund, Dragon Growth Fund and the Sustainable Asia Bond Fund, amounted to approximately US\$6,500 in aggregate and are amortised over a 5-year period commencing from the inception date, or such other period as the Board may determine.</p> <p>Formation expenses for Class R (USD) MDIST (G) and R (HKD) MDIST (G) of the Asia Total Return Fund amounted to approximately US\$ 12,500 in aggregate and will be amortised over a 5-year period commencing from the inception date, or such other period as the Board may determine.</p>

Name of Sub-Fund	Asian High Yield Fund
Fund Type	Bond Fund
Investment Objective	Asian High Yield Fund aims to maximize total returns through a combination of income generation and capital appreciation by investing primarily in debt securities listed or traded in Asia and/or issued by corporations, governments, agencies and supra-nationals domiciled in or with substantial business interests in Asia (which may from time to time include emerging markets).
Investment Policy	<p>The Sub-Fund invests at least 70% of its net assets in higher-yielding debt securities listed or traded in Asia and/or issued by corporations, governments, agencies and supra-nationals domiciled in or with substantial business interests in Asia and rated below investment grade (i.e. below Baa3 by Moody's or BBB- by Standard & Poor's or Fitch) or if unrated*, determined to be of comparable quality. As such, an investment in this Sub-Fund is accompanied by a higher degree of credit risk. Debt securities include but are not limited to bonds, commercial paper, short-term bills, certificate of deposits and negotiated term deposits, and may be issued by governments, agencies, supra-nationals and corporate issuers. Other than such higher-yielding debt securities, the Sub-Fund may invest up to 30% of its net assets in debt securities, of any credit quality, issued by corporations, governments, agencies and supra-nationals globally, and/or cash, cash equivalents and short-term money market instruments. The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in UCITS (undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities) and UCIs (undertaking for collective investment).</p> <p>While the Sub-Fund will invest in accordance with its investment objective and strategy, subject to applicable laws and regulations, the Sub-Fund is not otherwise subject to any limitation on the portion of its net assets that may be invested in any one country or sector. Given the flexibility available to the Sub-Fund, the Sub-Fund may invest more than 30% of its net assets in issuers located in any of Mainland China or Indonesia. The Sub-Fund's investments may be denominated in any currency.</p> <p>The Sub-Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in debt instruments with loss-absorption features, including, but not limited to, total loss-absorbing capacity eligible instruments, contingent convertible bonds, certain types of senior non-preferred debt and other similar instruments with write-down or bail-in features related to the issuers' regulatory capital ratio. These instruments may be subject to contingent write-down or contingent conversion to equity on the occurrence of trigger event(s).</p> <p>It is not the intention of the Sub-Fund to invest more than 10% of its net assets in securities issued, or guaranteed, by any single sovereign (including the relevant government, public or local authority) which has a credit rating that is below investment grade (i.e. below Baa3 by Moody's or BBB- by Standard & Poor's or Fitch).</p> <p>In times of extreme market volatility or during severe adverse market conditions, the Sub-Fund may temporarily hold a substantial portion (up to 50%) of the Sub-Fund's net assets in cash or cash equivalents, or invest in short-term money market instruments, to preserve the value of the assets in the investment portfolio of the Sub-Fund.</p> <p>The Sub-Fund pursues an actively managed investment strategy and uses the JPMorgan Asia Credit non-Investment Grade index as a benchmark for performance comparison purposes only. The Co-Investment Managers will invest in an unconstrained manner, relative to the benchmark, under normal market conditions and has the discretion to invest in securities not included in the benchmark. From time to time, depending on market conditions and the Co-Investment Managers' forward-looking expectations, the Sub-Fund's investment strategy may invest in a universe of securities that are similar to that of the constituents of and, as a result, have characteristics similar to the benchmark.</p> <p>* For the purpose of this Sub-Fund, "unrated" debt securities refer to debt securities which neither the securities nor their issuer has a credit rating.</p>

Name of Sub-Fund	Asian High Yield Fund			
Specific Risk Factors	<p>In addition to the general risk factors in Section 5, please also refer to the following specific risk factors as further set out therein:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainland China Investment Risks • Mainland China Tax Risks • Emerging Markets Risks • Political and Regulatory Risks • Currency Risks (including RMB Currency and Conversion Risks) • Liquidity and Volatility Risks • Rating of Investment Risk • Taxation Risk • FDI Risks • Risks associated with investments in debt instruments with loss-absorption features (including Contingent Convertible Securities) • Bond Funds 			
Investment Managers / Sub-Investment Manager	<p>The Co-Investment Managers of the Sub-Fund are Manulife Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited which is regulated by the SFC in Hong Kong, and Manulife Investment Management (Europe) Limited, which is regulated by the FCA in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Pursuant to a co-investment management agreement dated 20 November 2020 as novated by way of a novation agreement effective 1 July 2021 among Carne Global Fund Managers (Luxembourg) S.A., the Company, the Management Company and the Co-Investment Managers (as may be amended from time to time), the Co-Investment Managers have agreed to provide investment management services in respect of the Sub-Fund.</p> <p>There is no Sub-Investment Manager appointed for this Sub-Fund.</p>			
Classes available for investment/Management Fee				
Classes	AA Acc	AA (HKD) MDIST (G)	AA (USD) MDIST (G)	AA (SGD Hedged) MDIST (G)
Management Fee (as a % p.a. of the NAV)	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Classes	AA Inc	AA (AUD Hedged) Inc	AA (HKD) Inc	AA (SGD Hedged) Inc
Management Fee (as a % p.a. of the NAV)	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Classes	AA (AUD Hedged) MDIST (G)	I Acc	I3 Acc	I3 Inc
Management Fee (as a % p.a. of the NAV)	1.00%	0.55%	To be separately agreed with the	To be separately agreed with the

Name of Sub-Fund	Asian High Yield Fund			
			relevant Manulife Entity	relevant Manulife Entity
Classes	I5 Acc	I5 (EUR Hedged) Acc	I5 (GBP Hedged) Acc	I5 (CHF Hedged) Acc
Management Fee (as a % p.a. of the NAV)	0.55%	0.55%	0.55%	0.55%
Classes	I6 Acc	I6 (EUR Hedged) Acc	I6 (GBP Hedged) Acc	I6 (CHF Hedged) Acc
Management Fee (as a % p.a. of the NAV)	0.55%	0.55%	0.55%	0.55%
Classes	R (HKD) MDIST (G)		R (USD) MDIST (G)	
Management Fee (as a % p.a. of the NAV)	1.00%		1.00%	
Formation Expenses	<p>Formation expenses of Class AA Acc, AA Inc, AA (AUD Hedged) Inc, AA (HKD) Inc, AA (SGD Hedged) Inc, AA (AUD Hedged) MDIST (G), I Acc, I3 Acc and I3 Inc of the Sub-Fund amounted to approximately US\$23,000 and are amortised over a 5-year period commencing from the inception date, or such other period as the Board may determine.</p> <p>Formation expenses of Class R (HKD) MDIST (G) and R (USD) MDIST (G) of Asian High Yield Fund and Sustainable Asia Bond Fund amounted to approximately US\$9,000 in aggregate and are amortised over a 5-year period commencing from the inception date, or such other period as the Board may determine.</p>			

Name of Sub-Fund	Sustainable Asia Bond Fund
Fund Type	Bond Fund
Investment Objective	The Sustainable Asia Bond Fund aims to maximize total returns from a combination of income generation and potential capital appreciation by investing primarily in a portfolio of fixed income securities issued by governments, agencies, supranationals and corporations in Asia (which shall include Australia and New Zealand), with the issuers and/or the securities demonstrating strong environmental and/or social sustainability attributes and/or enabling sustainable practices.
Investment Policy	<p>To meet its objective, the Sub-Fund will invest at least 85% of its net assets in fixed income and fixed income-related securities of companies domiciled in, traded in and/or with substantial business interests in Asia and/or governments and government-related issuers located in Asia, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Those issuers demonstrate strong environment and/or social sustainability attributes and/or enable sustainable practices (“Sustainable Issuers”); and/or b) The securities are ESG labelled bonds, including but not limited to “green”, “social”, “sustainable”, “sustainability-linked”, which align with one or more of the relevant bond standards, including but not limited to the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) Green Bond Principles, ICMA Social Bond Principles and/or the ICMA Sustainability Bond Guidelines, amongst others (“ESG bonds”). <p>The Sub-Fund will invest a minimum of 25% of net assets in ESG bonds.</p> <p>Environment and/or social sustainability attributes of Sustainable Issuers may include, but are not limited to, sustainability factors with respect to an issuer’s performance on, and management of, certain environmental factors, such as climate change and natural resource use; social factors, such as labor standards and diversity considerations; and governance factors, such as board composition and business ethics.</p> <p>Sustainable Issuers are those that demonstrate stronger performance on practices and management of sustainability issues compared to their peers. Enabling sustainable practices refers to issuers that provide products and services to help other companies improve their environmental and/or social performance.</p> <p>The Sub-Fund will seek to ensure that the investments within the portfolio do no significant harm to any environmental or social objective. In relation to its investment in both Sustainable Issuers and ESG bonds, the Sub-Fund adheres to an exclusion framework where certain issuers are removed from the investment universe. This includes screening out issuers, where possible, who fall within the exclusions criteria of the EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks (“PAB Exclusions”), namely, issuers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) involved in any activities related to controversial weapons; b) involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco; c) that are considered by the Sub-Investment Manager or third party data provider(s) used by the Sub-Investment Manager to be in violation of the United Nations Global Compact principles or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises; d) that derive 1% or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite; e) that derive 10% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels; f) that derive 50% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels; and g) that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100g CO₂ e/kWh. <p>In addition to the PAB Exclusions, the Sub-Fund’s exclusion framework screens out issuers with products or within industries that are considered by the Sub-Investment Manager to be unsustainable or associated with significant environmental or social risks. Currently, issuers and/or bonds are</p>

Name of Sub-Fund	Sustainable Asia Bond Fund
	<p>automatically eliminated from investment consideration if the issuer of that bond derives more than 5% of revenue from alcohol, tobacco, adult entertainment, gambling operations or conventional weapons. Under the Sub-Fund's exclusion framework, the Sub-Investment Manager may make exceptions in the case of ESG bonds that support sustainable purposes in line with the Sub-Fund's sustainable investment objective. Any such exception will be considered by the Sub-Investment Manager on a case by case basis, carrying out a qualitative and/or quantitative assessment to determine that the issuance is a sustainable investment.</p> <p>The Sub-Fund's exclusion framework may be updated from time to time.</p> <p>Where no data is available from the third party data provider(s) regarding compliance with the exclusion framework above, issuers will not be automatically excluded from the Sub-Fund's investment universe provided that they satisfy other sustainability-related quantitative or qualitative analysis the Sub-Investment Manager considers relevant.</p> <p>The Sub-Investment Manager will also assess the principal adverse impacts indicators relevant to the Sub-Fund by means of assessing whether sustainable investments made by the Sub-Fund otherwise cause significant harm to the sustainable investment objective.</p> <p>In selecting Sustainable Issuers, the Sub-Fund's investment process combines bottom-up fundamental credit analysis with a ranking process for sustainability attributes, where each potential issuer will be assessed on each category of environmental, social and governance factors, based on the Sub-Investment Manager's evaluation of that issuer's performance on and management of such factors. The issuers with the lowest sustainability rankings will be removed from the eligible investment universe.</p> <p>The Sub-Fund also applies a positive screen in selecting Sustainable Issuers, which captures issuers that demonstrate strong sustainable practices and/or which enable sustainable practices. The positive screening is quantitative and qualitative driven. Third party data providers' relevant data at company level will be used as primary inputs for the quantitative assessment. Data used can be both products or services related (e.g., revenue contribution from products or services with positive impact), or business practices related (e.g., adoption of carbon emission reduction targets or product safety management program). With regards to the limited data availability, missing data or lack of coverage from raw datapoint sets will be supplemented with company reported information and/or findings from proprietary credit analysis, and/or ESG research for qualitative assessment and the Sub-Investment Manager's own analysis of raw industry data (such as publicly available ESG reports, assessment reports or case studies).</p> <p>Using the exclusionary framework, removal of issuers with lowest sustainability rankings, and positive screening the Sub-Investment Manager will remove at least 20% of the investment universe.</p> <p>Over time issuers' eligibility status with respect to the relevant ESG criteria in the Sub-Fund's stock selection process as described above may change and some issuers who were eligible when purchased by the Sub-Fund may become ineligible. When this occurs, the Sub-Investment Manager may engage with issuers to have a constructive dialogue in order to improve factors that lead to ineligibility within the next 90 days. The position in respect of such issuers may be divested at any time or for any reason during this 90-day period.</p> <p>The investments of the Sub-Fund may include debt securities that are issued or guaranteed by governments, agencies, supra-nationals and corporate issuers incorporated in Mainland China but which are issued and distributed outside Mainland China. The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in RMB-denominated debt securities that are circulated in the CIBM via Bond Connect.</p> <p>The Sub-Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in the fixed income securities of Sustainable Issuers outside of Asia, and/or cash, cash equivalents and derivatives.</p> <p>The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in collateralised and/or securitized products such as asset backed securities and mortgage backed securities.</p>

Name of Sub-Fund	Sustainable Asia Bond Fund
	<p>The Sub-Fund may invest up to 35% of its net assets in debt securities rated below investment grade (i.e. below Baa3 by Moody's or BBB- by Standard & Poor's or Fitch) or if unrated, determined to be of comparable quality.</p> <p>While the Sub-Fund will invest in accordance with its investment objective and strategy, subject to applicable laws and regulations, the Sub-Fund is not otherwise subject to any limitation on the portion of its net assets that may be invested in any one country or sector. Hence, the Sub-Fund may invest more than 30% of its net assets in issuers located in Mainland China.</p> <p>The Sub-Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in debt instruments with loss-absorption features, including, but not limited to, total loss-absorbing capacity eligible instruments, contingent convertible bonds, certain types of senior non-preferred debt and other similar instruments with write-down or bail-in features related to the issuers' regulatory capital ratio. These instruments may be subject to contingent write-down or contingent conversion to equity on the occurrence of trigger event(s).</p> <p>It is not the intention of the Sub-Fund to invest more than 10% of its net assets in securities issued, or guaranteed, by any single sovereign (including the relevant government, public or local authority) which has a credit rating that is below investment grade.</p> <p>The Sub-Fund pursues an actively managed investment strategy and uses the JPMorgan ESG Asia Credit Index TR USD index as a benchmark for performance comparison purposes only. The Sub-Investment Manager will invest in an unconstrained manner, relative to the benchmark, under normal market conditions and has the discretion to invest in securities not included in the benchmark. From time to time, depending on market conditions and the Sub-Investment Manager's forward-looking expectations, the Sub-Fund's investment strategy may invest in a universe of securities that are similar to that of the constituents of and, as a result, have characteristics similar to the benchmark.</p>
<p>Specific Risk Factors</p>	<p>a) Sustainable Investing Risk: The Sub-Investment Manager believes that sustainability helps to drive financial value. The ability to create financial value is impacted by the health of our natural environment and the strength of the social infrastructure in our communities. As such, the Sub-Investment Manager believes that ESG analysis is integral to understanding the true value of an investment. However, since the Sub-Fund invests primarily in issuers demonstrating particular sustainability characteristics, this carries the risk that, under certain market conditions, the Sub-Fund may underperform funds that do not utilize a sustainable investment strategy. The application of sustainable investment principles may affect the Sub-Fund's exposure to certain sectors or types of investments and may impact the Sub-Fund's relative investment performance depending on whether such sectors or investments are in or out of favor in the market. The securities held by the Sub-Fund may be subject to the risk that they no longer meet the Sub-Fund's sustainability and ESG criteria after investment. The Sub-Investment Manager may need to dispose of such securities when it may be disadvantageous to do so. This may lead to a fall in the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. In evaluating an issuer, the Sub-Investment Manager may rely on information and data provided by third party data provider(s), which may be incomplete, inaccurate, inconsistent or unavailable. As a result, the Sub-Investment Manager may incorrectly assess an issuer's sustainability characteristics.</p> <p>Successful application of the Sub-Fund's sustainable investment strategy will depend on the Sub-Investment Manager's skill in properly identifying and analyzing material sustainability issues. Sustainability factors may be evaluated differently by different managers, and may mean different things to different people. However, overall, the Sub-Investment Manager considers that sustainable investing and the integration of sustainability risks in the decision making process is an important element in determining long term financial performance outcomes and can be an effective risk mitigation technique. Consequently, the Sub-Investment Manager considers, for the purposes of Article 6(1)(b) of SFDR and also considering both the investment strategy of the Sub-Fund and the "Sustainability Policy Risk" below, that the likely impact of sustainability risks on the financial performance of the Sub-Fund is effectively managed. However, there is no guarantee that the integration of sustainability risks into the investment decision making process will either negate the impact of any such risk materialising or that it will ensure better returns in the longer term.</p>

Name of Sub-Fund	Sustainable Asia Bond Fund					
	<p>b) Sustainability Policy Risk: The Sub-Fund's sustainable investment policy could cause it to perform differently compared to similar funds that do not have such a policy. The exclusionary criteria related to this policy may result in the Sub-Fund forgoing opportunities to buy certain securities when it might otherwise be advantageous to do so, or selling securities for sustainability reasons when it might be otherwise disadvantageous for it to do so. The Sub-Fund will vote proxies in a manner that is consistent with its sustainability criteria, which may not always be consistent with maximizing short-term performance of the issuer.</p> <p>In addition to the general risk factors in Section 5, please also refer to the following specific risk factors as further set out therein:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainland China Investment Risks • Mainland China Tax Risks • Risks Associated with Investments via the Bond Connect • Emerging Markets Risks • Currency Risks (including RMB Currency and Conversion Risks) • Liquidity and Volatility Risks • Rating of Investment Risk • Taxation Risk • FDI Risks • Risks associated with investments in debt instruments with loss-absorption features (including Contingent Convertible Securities) • Bond Funds 					
Investment Manager / Sub-Investment Manager	<p>The Investment Manager of the Sub-Fund is Manulife Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited which is regulated by the SFC in Hong Kong.</p> <p>Pursuant to an investment management agreement dated 12 April 2019 as novated by way of a novation agreement effective 1 July 2021 among Carne Global Fund Managers (Luxembourg) S.A., the Company, the Management Company and the Investment Manager (as may be amended from time to time), the Investment Manager has agreed to provide investment management services in respect of the Sub-Fund.</p> <p>The Sub-Investment Manager of the Sub-Fund is Manulife Investment Management (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., which is regulated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore.</p> <p>A sub-investment management agreement has been entered into by the Investment Manager and the Sub-Investment Manager on 31 July 2020 (as may be amended from time to time), under which the Sub-Investment Manager has agreed to provide sub-investment management services in respect of the Sub-Fund.</p>					
Classes available for investment/Management Fee						
Classes	AA Acc	AA (HKD) Acc	AA (AUD Hedged Acc)	AA (SGD Hedged) Acc	AA (USD) MDIST (G)	AA (HKD) MDIST (G)
Management Fee (as a % p.a. of the NAV)	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Classes	AA (AUD Hedged) MDIST (G)	AA (SGD Hedged) MDIST (G)	AA (GBP Hedged) MDIST (G)	AA (RMB Hedged) MDIST (G)	I Acc	I (EUR Hedged) Acc

Name of Sub-Fund	Sustainable Asia Bond Fund					
Management Fee (as a % p.a. of the NAV)	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	0.55%	0.55%
Classes	I3 Acc	I3 (SGD Hedged) Acc	I5 Acc	I5 (GBP Hedged) Acc	I5 (EUR Hedged) Acc	I5 (CHF Hedged) Acc
Management Fee (as a % p.a. of the NAV)	To be separately agreed with the relevant Manulife Entity	To be separately agreed with the relevant Manulife Entity	0.55%	0.55%	0.55%	0.55%
Classes	I6 Acc	I6 (GBP Hedged) Acc	I6 (EUR Hedged) Acc	I6 (CHF Hedged) Acc	I6 (AUD Hedged) Acc	I6 (SGD Hedged) Acc
Management Fee (as a % p.a. of the NAV)	0.55%	0.55%	0.55%	0.55%	0.55%	0.55%
Classes	R (HKD) MDIST (G)			R (USD) MDIST (G)		
Management Fee (as a % p.a. of the NAV)	1.00%			1.00%		
Formation Expenses	<p>Formation expenses of Class AA Acc, AA (USD) MDIST (G), AA (AUD Hedged) MDIST (G), AA (SGD Hedged) MDIST (G), I Acc, I (EUR Hedged) Acc and I3 Acc of Sustainable Asia Bond Fund amounted to approximately US\$8,000 and are amortised over a 5-year period commencing from the inception date, or such other period as the Board may determine.</p> <p>Formation expenses for Class I5 (GBP) Acc, I5 (EUR) Acc, I5 (CHF) Acc, I6 (GBP) Acc, I6 (EUR) Acc and I6 (CHF) Acc of the Asian Small Cap Equity Fund, Dragon Growth Fund, I5 (GBP Hedged) Acc, I5 (EUR Hedged) Acc, I5 (CHF Hedged) Acc, I6 (GBP Hedged) Acc, I6 (EUR Hedged) Acc and I6 (CHF Hedged) Acc of the Asia Total Return Fund, Sustainable Asia Bond Fund and Class I5 Acc and I6 Acc of the, Asia Total Return Fund, Asian Small Cap Equity Fund, Dragon Growth Fund and the Sustainable Asia Bond Fund amounted to approximately US\$6,500 in aggregate and are amortised over a 5-year period commencing from the inception date, or such other period as the Board may determine.</p> <p>Formation expenses of and Class R (HKD) MDIST (G) and R (USD) MDIST (G) of Asian High Yield Fund and Sustainable Asia Bond Fund amounted to approximately US\$9,000 in aggregate and are amortised over a 5-year period commencing from the inception date, or such other period as the Board may determine.</p>					

APPENDIX II

STATUTORY AND GENERAL INFORMATION

1. The Company

- 1.1 The Company is registered under Number B-26 141 at the Register of Commerce of Luxembourg where its Articles of Incorporation (as amended on 20 October 1989, 22 June 1992, 28 July 1995, 19 February 1997, 14 September 1998, 16 October 1998, 26 April 2002, 15 November 2006 and 16 December 2014 respectively) are available for inspection and where copies thereof may be obtained upon request.
- 1.2 The Company was incorporated with limited liability on 7 July 1987, as a “société d’investissement à capital variable” under the law of 10 August 1915, as amended, of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. It now has an unlimited life and qualifies as a collective investment undertaking under Part I of the 2010 Law. The Company changed its name to Regent Global Fund on 22 June 1992. On 28 July 1995, the Company’s name was further changed to Manulife Regent Global Fund, following the establishment of a joint venture between Regent Pacific Group Limited and Manulife Data Services Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company. Following the termination of this joint venture, the Company’s name was changed on 19 February 1997 to Manulife Global Fund.
- 1.3 The Company’s constitution is defined in the Articles. The Articles have been amended by resolution at extraordinary general meetings held on 20 October 1989, 22 June 1992, 28 July 1995, 19 February 1997, 14 September 1998, 16 October 1998, 26 April 2002, 15 November 2006 and 16 December 2014. The first amendments were published in the Mémorial of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on 28 December 1989, the second amendments were published in the same gazette on 27 July 1992, the third amendments in the same gazette on 15 September 1995, the fourth amendments were published in the same gazette on 29 March 1997, the fifth amendments were published in the same gazette on 10 December 1998, the sixth amendments were published in the same gazette on 20 November 1998, the seventh amendments were published in the same gazette on 27 May 2002, the eighth amendments were published in the same gazette on 8 January 2007 and the ninth amendments were published in the same gazette on 28 January 2015. Its principal and registered office is at 31, Z.A. Bourmicht, L-8070 Bertrange, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
- 1.4 The legal minimum capital of the Company is the U.S. Dollar equivalent of 1,250,000 Euros.
- 1.5 Except where otherwise indicated in the Prospectus, general information in respect of the Company and the Sub-Funds may be found on the Company’s website at www.manulifeglobalfund.com. Investors should note that any information and materials on such website do not form part of the Prospectus. All content on such website is for information purposes only and do not constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell Shares. The Company’s website has not been reviewed or authorised by any regulatory authority in any jurisdiction.

2. Investment and Borrowing Restrictions

The Board shall, based upon the principle of spreading of risks, have the power to determine the corporate and investment policy for the investments of each Sub-Fund, the currency of denomination of each Sub-Fund and the course of conduct of the management and business affairs of the Company.

While the Company has broad powers under the Articles of Incorporation as to the type of investments it may make and the investment methods it may adopt, the Board has resolved that:

- 2.1 the Company will only invest in:
- 2.1.1 Transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to official listings on stock exchanges in Member States;
 - 2.1.2 Transferable securities and money market instruments dealt in on other Regulated Markets in Member States, that are operating regularly, are recognised and are open to the public;
 - 2.1.3 Transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to official listings on stock exchanges in any member country of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (the “OECD”) and any other country in Europe, Asia, Oceania, the American continents and Africa;
 - 2.1.4 Transferable securities and money market instruments dealt in on other Regulated Markets that are operating regularly, are recognised and open to the public of any member country of the OECD and any other country in Europe, Asia, Oceania, the American continents and Africa;
 - 2.1.5 Recently issued transferable securities and money market instruments provided that the terms of the issue include an undertaking that application will be made for admission to the official listing on one of the stock exchanges as specified in paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.3 or Regulated Markets that are operating regularly, are recognised and open to the public as specified in paragraphs 2.1.2 and 2.1.4 and that such admission is secured within a year of issue;
 - 2.1.6 Units of UCITS and/or other undertakings for collective investment (“UCIs”) within the meaning of Article 1, 2, (a) and (b) of Directive 2009/65/EC, as amended, whether they are situated in a Member State or not, provided that:
 - such other UCIs are authorised under laws which provide that they are subject to supervision considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to that laid down in Community law, and that cooperation between authorities is sufficiently ensured;
 - the level of protection for unit holders in the other UCIs is equivalent to that provided for unit holders in a UCITS, and in particular that the rules on asset segregation, borrowing, lending, and uncovered sales of transferable securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of Directive 2009/65/EC, as amended;
 - the business of the other UCIs is reported in half-yearly and annual reports to enable an assessment to be made of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period;
 - no more than 10% of the UCITS' or the other UCIs' assets (or of the assets of any sub-fund thereof, provided that the principle of segregation of liabilities of the different compartments is ensured in relation to third parties), whose acquisition is contemplated, can, according to their constitutional documents, be invested in aggregate in units of other UCITS or other UCIs;
 - 2.1.7 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 Member State or, if the registered office of the credit institution is situated in a non-Member State, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those laid down in Community law;

2.1.8 FDIs, including equivalent cash-settled instruments, dealt in on a Regulated Market referred to in paragraphs 2.1.1 to 2.1.4 above; and/or FDIs including currency options dealt in over-the-counter (“**OTC Derivatives**”), provided that:

- the underlying consists of instruments described in paragraphs 2.1.1 to 2.1.9, financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies, in which the Company may invest according to its investment objectives;
- the counterparties to OTC Derivative transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision, and belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF; and
- 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.

2.1.9 Money market instruments other than those dealt in on a Regulated Market, which fall under Article 1 of the 2010 Law, if the issue or issuer of such instruments is itself regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings, and provided that they are:

- issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the EU or the European Investment Bank, a non-Member State or, in the 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 referred to in paragraphs 2.1.1 to 2.1.4 above; or
- issued or guaranteed by an establishment subject to prudential supervision, in accordance with criteria defined by Community law, or by an establishment which is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be at least as stringent as those laid down by Community law; or
- issued by other bodies belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF 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 EUR10 million and which presents and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with the fourth Directive 78/660/EEC (1), 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.

2.2 Furthermore, each Sub-Fund may invest no more than 10% of its net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments other than those referred to in paragraphs 2.1.1 to 2.1.9.

2.3 Further,

2.3.1 Each Sub-Fund may acquire the units of other Sub-Funds of the Company, of UCITS and/or other UCIs referred to in Paragraph 2.1.6, provided that, in

aggregate, investments into such Sub-Funds of the Company, such UCITS and/or other UCIs do not exceed 10% of the net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund, unless otherwise provided for in the relevant Sub-Fund's investment policy. If otherwise provided for in a Sub-Fund's investment policy, investments made in units of other Sub-Funds of the Company, UCITS and/or other UCIs referred to in Paragraph 2.1.6 may be made for up to 20% of the net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund into one single Sub-Fund, UCITS and/or other UCI, provided that investments made in units of UCIs other than UCITS may not exceed, in aggregate, 30% of the net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund.

For the purpose of the application of this investment limit, each compartment of a UCI with multiple compartments within the meaning of Article 181 of the 2010 Law 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.

2.3.2 When a Sub-Fund has acquired shares of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the assets of the respective UCITS or other UCIs do not have to be combined for the purposes of the limits laid down in Paragraph 2.5.

2.3.3 When a Sub-Fund invests in the units of other UCITS and/or other UCIs that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the same Investment Manager or by any other company with which the Investment Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, that no subscription, redemption or management fees may be charged to the Company on its investment in the units of such other UCITS and/or UCIs.

2.3.4 When a Sub-Fund invests (the “investor Fund”) in shares of another Sub-Fund of the Company (the “target Fund”):

- the target Fund may not itself invest in the investor Fund;
- the target Fund may not invest more than 10% of its net assets in another Sub-Fund of the Company;
- any voting rights which may be attached to the shares of the target Fund will be suspended for the investor Fund for the duration of the investment; and
- the net asset value of the shares of the target Fund may not be considered for the purpose of the requirement that the capital of the Company should be above the legal minimum as specified in the 2010 Law, currently €1,250,000.

2.3.5 If so provided for in the relevant Sub-Fund's investment policy, a Sub-Fund (“Feeder”) may invest at least 85% of its assets in units or shares of another UCITS (“Master”) authorised according to Directive 2009/65/EC (or a portfolio of such UCITS).

2.4 A Sub-Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets.

2.5 A Sub-Fund may not invest in any one issuer in excess of the limits set out below:

2.5.1 Not more than 10% of a Sub-Fund's net assets may be invested in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same entity;

2.5.2 Not more than 20% of a Sub-Fund's net assets may be invested in deposits made with the same entity;

2.5.3 By way of exception, the 10% limit stated in Paragraph 2.5.1 may be increased to:

- a maximum of 35% if the transferable securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by a Member State, by its local authorities, by a non-Member State or by public international bodies to which one or more Member States belong; and
- a maximum of 25% in the case of certain bonds when these are issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bond holders. In particular, sums deriving from the issue of these bonds must be invested in conformity with the law in assets which, during the whole period of validity of the bonds, are capable of covering claims attaching to the bonds and which, in the event of failure of the issuer, would be used on a priority basis for the reimbursement of the principal and payment of the accrued interest. When a Sub-Fund invests more than 5% of its net assets in the bonds referred to in this indent and issued by one issuer, the total value of these investments may not exceed 80% of the value of the net assets of such Sub-Fund.

2.5.4 The total value of the transferable securities or money market instruments held by a Sub-Fund in the issuing bodies in each of which it invests more than 5% of its net assets must not then exceed 40% of the value of its net assets. This limitation does not apply to deposits and OTC Derivative transactions made with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision. The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in the two indents under Paragraph 2.5.3 hereabove shall not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40% referred to in this paragraph.

2.6 Notwithstanding the individual limits laid down in paragraphs 2.5.1 and 2.5.2 above and 3.7, a Sub-Fund may not combine:

- investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by a single entity, and/or
- deposits made with a single entity, and/or
- exposures arising from OTC Derivative and efficient portfolio management transactions undertaken with a single entity,

in excess of 20% of its net assets.

The limits provided for in paragraphs 2.5.1 to 2.5.4 and 3.7 may not be combined, and thus investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same entity or in deposits or derivative instruments made with this entity carried out in accordance with paragraphs 2.5.1 to 2.5.4 and 3.7 shall under no circumstances exceed in total 35% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund.

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 entity for the purpose of calculating the investment limits mentioned in paragraphs 2.5.1 to 2.5.4 and 3.7.

The Sub-Fund may not invest cumulatively more than 20% of its net assets in transferable securities or money market instruments of the same group.

Without prejudice to the limits laid down in paragraphs 2.7 and 2.8 below, the limit of 10% laid down in Paragraph 2.5.1 above is raised to a maximum of 20% for investment

in equity and/or debt securities issued by the same body when the aim of the investment policy of a Sub-Fund is to replicate the composition of a certain equity or debt securities index which is recognised by the CSSF, on the following basis:

- 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.

This limit is 35% where that proves to be justified by exceptional market conditions, in particular in Regulated Markets where certain transferable securities or money market instruments are highly dominant. The investment up to this limit is only permitted for a single issuer.

By way of derogation, each Sub-Fund is authorised to invest up to 100% of its net assets in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, its local authorities, by a member state of the OECD or public international bodies of which one or more Member States are members, provided that (i) such securities are part of at least six different issues and (ii) securities from any one issue do not account for more than 30% of the net assets of such Sub-Fund.

2.7 The Company may not invest in shares with voting rights enabling it to exercise significant influence over the management of the issuing body.

2.8 The Company may not:

- 2.8.1 Acquire more than 10% of the shares with non-voting rights of one and the same issuer.
- 2.8.2 Acquire more than 10% of the debt securities of one and the same issuer.
- 2.8.3 Acquire more than 25% of the units of one and the same undertaking for collective investment.
- 2.8.4 Acquire more than 10% of the money market instruments of any single issuer.

The limits stipulated in paragraphs 2.8.2, 2.8.3 and 2.8.4 above may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if, at that time, the gross amount of debt securities or of the money market instruments, or the net amount of securities in issue cannot be calculated.

2.9 The limits stipulated in paragraphs 2.7 and 2.8 above do not apply to:

- 2.9.1 Transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities;
- 2.9.2 Transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-Member State;
- 2.9.3 Transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international institutions to which one or more Member States are members;
- 2.9.4 Shares held by a Sub-Fund in the capital of a company incorporated in a non-Member State investing its assets mainly in the securities of issuing bodies having their registered offices in that State, where under the legislation of that State such a holding represents the only way in which such Sub-Fund can invest in the securities of issuing bodies of that State. This derogation, however, shall apply only if in its investment policy the company from the

non-Member State complies with the limits laid down in Articles 43, 46 and 48 (1) and (2) of the 2010 Law. Where the limits set in Articles 43 and 46 of the 2010 Law are exceeded, Article 49 of the 2010 Law shall apply mutatis mutandis; and

- 2.9.5 Shares held by the Company in the capital of subsidiary companies carrying on only the business of management, advice or marketing in the country where the subsidiary is located, in regard to the repurchase of units at unit holders' request exclusively on its or their behalf.
- 2.10 The Company may always, in the interest of the Shareholders, exercise the subscription rights attached to transferable securities or money market instruments, which forms part of its assets.
- 2.11 When the maximum percentages stated in paragraphs 2.2 through 2.8 above are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of the Company, or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the Company must adopt, as a priority objective, sales transactions to remedy the situation, taking due account of the interests of its Shareholders.
- 2.12 A Sub-Fund may borrow an amount of up to 10% of its total net assets (valued at market value) provided these borrowings are made on a temporary basis. However, the Company may acquire for the account of a Sub-Fund foreign currency by way of back-to-back loans.
- 2.13 The Company may not grant credit facilities nor act as guarantor on behalf of third parties, provided that for the purpose of this restriction (i) the acquisition of transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial investments referred to in paragraphs 2.1.6, 2.1.8 and 2.1.9 above, in which are not fully paid and (ii) the permitted lending of portfolio securities shall be deemed not to constitute the making of a loan.
- 2.14 The Company undertakes not to carry out uncovered sales transactions of transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments referred to in paragraphs 2.1.6, 2.1.8 and 2.1.9 above; provided that this restriction shall not prevent the Company from making deposits or carrying out accounts in connection with FDIs, permitted within the limits referred to above.
- 2.15 The Company's assets may not include precious metals or certificates representing them. The Company may purchase and sell securities of companies which invest or deal in commodities, including precious metals, and may enter into derivatives instruments transactions on commodity indices provided that such financial indices comply with the criteria laid down in Article 9 of Directive 2007/16/EC.
- 2.16 The Company may not purchase or sell real estate or any option, right or interest therein, provided that 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.
- 2.17 The Company shall not make any investment which involves the assumption of unlimited liability.
- 2.18 The Company will in addition comply with such further restrictions as may be required by the regulatory authorities in any country in which the Shares are marketed.

The Company shall take the risks that it deems reasonable to reach the assigned objective set for each Sub-Fund; however, it cannot guarantee that it shall reach its goals given stock exchange fluctuations and other risks inherent in investments in transferable securities.

3. Investment Techniques and Instruments

- 3.1 The Management Company must employ a risk-management process which enables it to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the positions of the Company and their

contribution to the overall risk profile of the portfolio; it must employ a process for accurate and independent assessment of the value of OTC Derivative instruments. It must communicate to the Central Bank of Ireland regularly and in accordance with the detailed rules defined by the latter, the types of derivative instruments, the underlying risks, the quantitative limits and the methods which are chosen in order to estimate the risks associated with transactions in derivative instruments.

3.2 The Company is authorised to employ techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and to money market instruments under the conditions and within the limits laid down by the CSSF.

3.3 When these operations concern the use of derivative instruments, these conditions and limits shall conform to the provisions laid down in the 2010 Law.

Under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Company to diverge from its investment objectives.

3.4 The Management Company will ensure that the global exposure relating to derivative instruments shall not exceed the total net value of a Sub-Fund. The underlying assets of index based derivative instruments are not combined to the investment limits laid down under paragraphs 2.5.1 to 2.5.4 and 2.6 above.

3.4.1 When a transferable security or money market instrument embeds a derivative, the latter must be taken into account when complying with the requirements of the above-mentioned restrictions.

3.4.2 The exposure is calculated taking into account the current value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, future market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions.

3.5 Efficient Portfolio Management – Other Techniques and Instruments

In addition to investments in financial derivative instruments, the Company may employ other techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments subject to the conditions set out in the CSSF Circular 08/356, as amended from time to time, and the ESMA Guidelines ESMA/2012/832EN and ESMA/2014/937EN, including repurchase/ reverse repurchase transactions and securities lending. To the extent a Sub-Fund undertakes efficient portfolio management techniques it may appoint an agent, which may or may not be an affiliate of the Company, and which may receive a fee in relation to its activities.

The Company does not currently engage in any securities lending, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions and this Prospectus will be amended in due course prior to the Company entering into such types of transactions.

Techniques and instruments which relate to transferable securities or money market instruments and which are used for the purpose of efficient portfolio management, including financial derivative instruments which are not used for direct investment purposes, shall be understood as a reference to techniques and instruments which fulfill the following criteria:

- a) they are economically appropriate in that they are realized in a cost-effective way;
- b) they are entered into for one or more of the following specific aims:

- (i) reduction of risk;
 - (ii) reduction of cost;
 - (iii) generation of additional capital or income for the Company with a level of risk which is consistent with the risk profile of the Company and the relevant Sub-Fund(s) and the risk diversification rules applicable to them;
- c) their risks are adequately captured by the risk management process of the Management Company; and
 - d) they cannot result in a change to the relevant Sub-Fund's declared investment objective or add significant supplementary risks in comparison to the general risk policy as described in the Prospectus and relevant KIIDs.

Techniques and instruments (other than financial derivative instruments) which may be used for efficient portfolio management purposes are set out below and are subject to the conditions set out below. Moreover those transactions may be carried out for 100% of the assets held by the relevant Sub-Fund, provided (i) that their volume is kept at an appropriate level or that the Company is entitled to request the return of the securities lent in a manner that enables it, at all times, to meet its redemption obligations; and (ii) that these transactions do not jeopardize the management of the Company's assets in accordance with the investment policy of the relevant Sub-Fund. Risks shall be monitored in accordance with the risk management process of the Management Company.

3.6 Securities lending

The Company may enter, for the purpose of efficient portfolio management, into securities lending transactions provided that:

- 3.6.1 the transactions are entered into within a standardised lending system organised by a recognised securities clearing institution or by a financial institution submitted to prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to those laid down in Community law and specialised in this type of operations;
- 3.6.2 the borrower is submitted to prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to those laid down in Community law;
- 3.6.3 collateral (consisting of assets as described in the CSSF circular 08/356 of 4 June 2008) for the lending is maintained which has a value equalling at least 90% of the global valuation (including interest, dividends and other potential rights) of the securities lent and that is revaluated on a daily basis;
- 3.6.4 the Company must have the right to terminate any securities lending arrangement which it has entered into at any time or demand the return of any or all of the securities loaned. The Company shall disclose the global valuation of the securities lent in the annual and semi-annual reports.

3.7 Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

The Company may as buyer or seller enter into repurchase agreements which consist in the purchase and sale of securities whereby the terms of agreement entitle the seller to repurchase from the purchaser the securities at an agreed price and time, so long as:

- 3.7.1 during the lifetime of a repurchase agreement, in case the Company acts as buyer, it may not sell the securities which are the subject of the agreement before the repurchase of the securities by the counterparty has been carried out or before the repurchase period has expired, except if the Company has other means to cover the transactions;
- 3.7.2 in case the Company acts as a seller, it must ensure that, on maturity of the transaction, it has sufficient assets to pay, the case being, the agreed upon price for the restitution of the securities to the Company;
- 3.7.3 commitments arising from repurchase agreements do not prevent the Company from meeting redemption obligations; and
- 3.7.4 the securities of a transaction in which the Company acts as a buyer may only take the form provided for by CSSF circular 08/356 of 4 June 2008 and must comply with the relevant Sub-Fund's investment policy. The securities must, together with the other securities in a Sub-Fund's portfolio, comply in aggregate with the investment restrictions of the Company.

The Company may also enter into reverse repurchase transactions consisting in transactions at the maturity of which the assignor (counterparty) has the obligation to repurchase the asset sold and the Company has the obligation to return the asset received, under the condition that:

- (a) during the reverse repurchase agreement, the Company may not sell or pledge/provide as guarantee the securities which are the subject of such agreement, unless it has other means of coverage;
- (b) the Company must ensure that the value of the reverse repurchase transactions is kept at a level such that it is at all times able to meet the redemption requests from Shareholders; and
- (c) the securities which are the subject of the reverse repurchase agreement may only be in the form as provided for by CSSF circular 08/365 of 4 June 2008.

The securities which are the subject of the reverse repurchase transactions must be compliant with the relevant Sub-Fund's investment policy and must, together with the other securities in the Sub-Fund's portfolio, comply in aggregate with the investment restrictions of the Company.

The Company may, finally, enter into repurchase transactions, consisting in transactions at the maturity of which the Company has the obligation to repurchase the assets sold whilst the assignee (counterparty) has the obligation to return the asset received, under the condition that:

- (a) the Company must ensure that, on maturity of the repurchase agreement, it has sufficient assets to pay the agreed price for the restitution to the Company; and
- (b) the Company must ensure that the value of the repurchase transactions is kept at a level such that it is all the time able to meet the redemption requests from Shareholders.

All such permitted transactions must be effected with counterparties subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to those laid down in Community law.

Net exposures (i.e. the exposures of the Company less the collateral received by the Company) to a counterparty that result from transactions as per paragraphs 3.5 and 3.6 above must be taken into account within the 20% limit referred to paragraph under 2.6 above. Cash collateral received by the Company may be re-invested in risk free assets. Exposures resulting from the reinvestment of collateral received by the Company in the

context of the transactions as per paragraphs 3.5 and 3.6 above must be taken into account in the applicable diversification limits of the 2010 Law.

The Company shall disclose the total amount of the open repurchase transactions on the date of reference of its annual and semi-annual reports.

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

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

3.8 Management of collateral for OTC financial derivative transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques

3.8.1 Collateral obtained in respect of OTC financial derivative transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques (“Collateral”) must be at least 125% of the value of the relevant financial derivative and shall comply with the following criteria:

- (a) Liquidity: Collateral (other than cash) should be highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multi-lateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to its pre-sale valuation. Collateral received should also comply with the provisions of Article 48 of the 2010 Law;
- (b) Valuation: Collateral should be capable of being valued on a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as Collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place;
- (c) Issuer credit quality: Collateral should be of high quality;
- (d) Correlation: Collateral should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty;
- (e) Diversification: Collateral should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers with a maximum exposure to a given issuer of 20% of a Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value. Where a Sub-Fund is exposed to different counterparties, the different baskets of Collateral should be aggregated to calculate the 20% limit of exposure to a single issuer. By way of derogation from the above, a Fund may be fully collateralised in different securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, one or more of its local authorities, a third country or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong. Such a 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; and

- (f) Immediately available: Collateral must be capable of being fully enforced by the Company at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.

3.8.2 Subject to the above criteria, Collateral may consist of the following types:

- (a) liquid assets such as cash, short term bank deposits, money market instruments as defined in the Commission of the European Communities Directive 2007/16/EC of 19 March 2007, letters of credit and guarantees at first demand issued by a first class credit institution not affiliated to the counterparty;
- (b) bonds issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the OECD or by their local authorities or supranational institutions and bodies of a community, regional or worldwide scope;
- (c) shares or units issued by money market-type UCIs calculating a daily net asset value and having a rating of AAA or its equivalent;
- (d) shares or units issued by UCITS investing mainly in bonds/ shares mentioned under (e) and (f) hereunder;
- (e) bonds issued or guaranteed by first class issuers offering an adequate liquidity; or
- (f) shares admitted to or dealt in on a regulated market of a Member State of the European Union or on a stock exchange of a Member State of the OECD, provided that these shares are included in a main index.

3.8.3 Where there is title transfer, the Collateral received should be held by the Depositary, or its agent. Where there is no title transfer, 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.

3.8.4 Where the Collateral given in the form of cash exposes the Company to a credit risk vis-à-vis the trustee of this Collateral, such exposure shall be subject to the 20% limitation as laid down in section 2.6 above.

3.8.5 During the duration of the agreement, non-cash collateral cannot be sold, re-invested or pledged.

3.8.6 Cash received as collateral may only be:

- (a) placed on deposit with entities prescribed in Article 50(f) of the European Parliament and Council Directive 2009/65/EC;
- (b) invested in high quality government bonds;
- (c) used for the purpose of reverse repurchase agreements provided the transactions are with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and the Company can recall at any time the full amount of the cash on an accrued basis; and

- (d) invested in short term money market funds as defined in the Committee of European Securities Regulators (“**CESR**”) Guidelines on a common definition of European Money Market Funds.

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

- 3.8.7 Notwithstanding the permitted types of Collateral stated above, the Company currently only receives cash as collateral and does not reinvest the cash received as collateral.

- 3.8.8 The Company has implemented a haircut policy in respect of the cash received as collateral. No haircut is applied where the exposure is in the same currency as that of the derivative. The Company may also accept cash in Major Currencies other than the currency of the derivative as collateral, in which case the applicable haircut shall be determined by the Company from time to time taking into account relevant market conditions.

- 3.8.9 Investments into securities financing transactions as defined under 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 (the “SFTR”) are not permitted. Should any Sub-Fund in the future be permitted to enter into securities financing transactions, all the relevant information will be included in the Prospectus, in accordance with article 14.2 of the SFTR.

- 3.8.10 Risk associated with OTC Derivatives

The combined counterparty risk on any transaction involving OTC derivative instruments or efficient portfolio management techniques may not exceed 10% of the assets of a Sub-Fund where the counterparty is a credit institution domiciled in the EU or in a country in respect of which the CSSF considers the relevant supervisory regulations to be equivalent to those prevailing in the EU. This limit is set at 5% in any other case.

The Company's delegates will continuously assess the credit or counterparty risk as well as the potential risk, which is for trading activities, the risk resulting from adverse movements in the level of volatility of market prices and will assess the hedging effectiveness on an ongoing basis. They will define specific internal limits applicable to these kinds of operations and monitor the counterparties accepted for these transactions.

4. Disclosure of Interests

- (a) Yves Wagner is a director of both the Company and Manulife Investment Management (Ireland) Limited, the Management Company and the Distributor.

Subject thereto and save in respect of nominal holdings of Shares in the Company, no Director or any member of his family has or has had any interest in either the promotion of the Company or in its business or in any transaction effected by the Company since its incorporation.

- (b) There are no existing or proposed service contracts between any of the Directors and the Company. The Directors will be entitled to such remuneration as may be voted to them by the Company in general meetings. No remuneration will be payable to Directors who are also directors of Manulife Entity. Each Director may be paid reasonable travel, hotel and other out-of-pocket expenses incurred in the performance of his duties.

5. Conflicts of Interest

Shareholders and potential investors should note that the Management Company, the Distributor, any distributor, the Investment Managers, the Sub-Investment Managers and the Investment Advisers may be members of the Manulife Group. Some of these entities may have common management and/or common directors with one another or with the Company. Situations may arise where there are conflicts of interest (potential or otherwise) among such entities. If such conflicts arise, the Directors, the Management Company, the Distributor, any distributor, the Investment Managers, the Sub-Investment Managers, and/or the Investment Advisers, will use reasonable efforts to ensure that any transactions relating to the relevant Sub-Funds are carried out at arm's length, in the best interests of the Shareholders and that Shareholders are treated fairly.

The Management Company, the Distributor, any distributor, the Investment Managers, the Sub-Investment Managers, the Investment Advisers, the Depositary and the Administrator may from time to time act as management company, distributor, depositary, trustee, paying agent, administrator, transfer agent, register, secretary, investment manager, sub-investment manager or investment adviser or in such other function as may be required from time to time in relation to, or be otherwise involved in or with, other funds, collective investment schemes or clients which have identical or similar investment objectives to those of any Sub-Fund. It is, therefore, possible that any of the Management Company, the Distributor, any distributor, the Investment Managers, the Sub-Investment Managers, the Investment Advisers, the Depositary and the Administrator and their connected persons may, in the normal course of business, have potential conflicts of interest with the Company or with any Sub-Fund. Each service provider will, at all times, have regard in such event to its obligations to the Company and to Shareholders and will endeavour to ensure that such conflicts are resolved fairly.

The Management Company, Investment Managers, Sub-Investment Managers, Investment Advisers or their connected persons may acquire, dispose of or otherwise deal in securities or derivatives in securities which are similar or identical to the investments of any Sub-Fund, and may issue instruments the value of which is linked to the value of such securities. Any member of the group of companies of which the Management Company, an Investment Manager, a Sub-Investment Manager or an Investment Adviser forms part may engage in transactions (trading, hedging or otherwise) involving such securities and be entitled to charge fees in relation thereto. These activities may affect the market value or prevailing level of these securities, or could result in such group companies having conflicting interests with those of the Shareholders. Any of such group companies may also act in various capacities in the offerings of shares (or other securities), such as acting as underwriter or sponsor, or as financial adviser to an issuer. Such activities could present certain conflicts of interest and may affect the value of assets of the relevant Sub-Funds. The Management Company, Investment Managers, Sub-Investment Managers and Investment Advisers will, at all times, have regard, in such event, to their respective obligations to the Company and to Shareholders and will endeavour to ensure that such conflicts are resolved fairly. Where transactions are undertaken by the Management Company, Investment Managers, Sub-Investment Managers, Investment Advisers or their connected persons, it is expected the fees will be charged at normal market rates.

Investors should note that the Company may make investments into securities issued, funds or other instruments for which the issuer is managed and/or advised, or the instrument issued is managed, advised, sponsored and/or arranged by a Manulife Entity. Such parties may be entitled (directly or indirectly) to fees, profits and/or commissions arising out of such transactions. In managing this conflict, the Management Company, the Investment Managers, the Sub-Investment Managers and/or the Investment Advisers will ensure any such transactions relating to the relevant Sub-Fund are carried out at arm's length, executed in accordance with applicable best execution standards, are appropriate for the Sub-Fund and in the best interests of the Shareholders. The Management Company also has in place comprehensive policies and procedures for the management of conflicts and will ensure such conflicts are resolved fairly.

6. Auditors

The Company's Auditors are PricewaterhouseCoopers. The Auditors are responsible for auditing the accounting information in accordance with Article 154 of the 2010 Law. The Company shall issue consolidated accounts.

7. Miscellaneous

- (a) There are indemnities in favour of the Directors and other officers and agents for the time being of the Company.
- (b) In the case of joint shareholdings, the title to or interest of any natural person who is a joint Shareholder will automatically pass to the surviving Shareholder(s) on the death of the natural person and the surviving Shareholder(s) will be the only person(s) recognised by the Company as having any title to or interest in the Shares registered in the names of such joint Shareholders.
- (c) The Distributor may, out of its own funds, pay commission on applications for Shares received through brokers and other professional agents.
- (d) The address of the Directors of the Company for the purposes of this Prospectus is 31, Z.A. Bourmicht, L-8070 Bertrange, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
- (e) No Shares or loan capital of the Company have been issued or are proposed to be issued partly paid, nor is any such capital under option or agreed conditionally or unconditionally to be put under option.
- (f) Save as disclosed herein:
 - (i) no amount or benefit has been, or is intended to be, paid or given by the Company to any promoter of the Company; and
 - (ii) no commissions, discounts, brokerages or other special terms have been granted in relation to Shares, debentures or other capital to be issued by the Company pursuant to this Prospectus.
- (g) PricewaterhouseCoopers have given and have not withdrawn their written consent to the issue of this Prospectus, and the references to them in the forms and contexts in which they are included.
- (h) The Company is not engaged in any litigation or arbitration of material importance and no litigation or claim is known to the Directors to be pending or threatened against the Company.
- (i) The Company does not maintain a place of business in the United Kingdom or Hong Kong, nor does it own any real property or have any employees.
- (j) Shareholders are required to notify the Company of any changes of particulars (e.g. change of address, change of name, etc.) and furnish to the Company the requisite supporting documents for verification. Shareholders or subscribers may further be required to provide further documents (including but not limited to identity documents) to the Company from time to time for regulatory or compliance purposes. Failure to notify the Company on changes or failure to provide the requisite documents may result in delays in executing any dealing instructions or redemption requests from the Shareholders/subscribers. It is the responsibility of Shareholders or Subscribers to bear any possible losses arising from such delays.

8. Material Agreements

The following material agreements have been entered into by the Company or by the Management Company in relation to the Company:

- (a) Depositary Services Agreement dated 3 August 2016 between the Company and Citibank Europe plc, Luxembourg Branch (as varied from time to time).
- (b) Amended and Restated Management Company Services Agreement dated 1 October 2020 as novated by way of a novation agreement effective 1 July 2021 among Carne Global Fund Managers (Luxembourg) S.A., the Company and the Management Company (as varied from time to time).

- (c) Amended and Restated Fund Administration Services Agreement dated 25 September 2020 as novated by way of a novation agreement effective 1 July 2021 among Carne Global Fund Managers (Luxembourg) S.A., the Company, the Management Company and Citibank Europe plc, Luxembourg Branch (as varied from time to time).
- (d) Amended and Restated General Distribution Agreement dated 1 October 2020 as novated by way of a novation agreement effective 1 August 2023 among the Company, Manulife Investment Management (Ireland) Limited (in the capacity as the Management Company and the Distributor) and Manulife Investment Management International Holdings Limited (as varied from time to time).

Details of the Investment Management Agreements and Sub-Investment Management Agreements entered into in respect of each Sub-Fund are set out in Appendix I.

Copies of the material agreements listed above, the Investment Management Agreements and Sub-Investment Management Agreements, the Articles of Incorporation of the Company (as amended), the laws of 10 August 1915 (as amended) and 17 December 2010 of Luxembourg (as amended), the latest half yearly and yearly reports of the Company, are available for inspection free of charge during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) at the registered office of the Company.

APPENDIX III

SUMMARY OF ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION AND OF COMPANY PRACTICE

The constitution of the Company is contained in its Articles of Incorporation (as amended on 20 October 1989, 22 June 1992, 28 July 1995, 19 February 1997, 14 September 1998, 16 October 1998, 26 April 2002, 15 November 2006 and 16 December 2014 respectively), certain provisions of which, together with company practice, are summarised below.

1. General Summary

(a) Sole Object

The sole object of the Company is to place the funds available to it in one or more portfolios of securities with the purpose of spreading investment risks and making available to Shareholders the benefits of the management of the Company's portfolios.

(b) Capital

The capital is represented by fully paid Shares of no par value which will at any time be equal to the value of the net assets of the Company. Any variation of the Company's capital has immediate effect. Fractions of registered Shares only may be issued.

(c) Sub-Funds

Separate investment “**Sub-Funds**” may be established, each of which may issue one or more Classes. On or before the allotment of Shares, the Directors shall determine the Sub-Fund to which such Shares shall be designated. Each Sub-Fund is treated as bearing its own liabilities.

(d) Voting

In addition to the right to one vote for each whole Share of which he is the holder at general meetings, a Shareholder of any Class will be entitled at any separate meeting of the holders of Shares of that Class to one vote for each whole share of that Class of which he is the holder. Except as otherwise required by Luxembourg law, resolutions at a meeting of Shareholders shall be passed by a simple majority of the Shares voted.

(e) Joint Holders

The Company shall register Shares jointly in the names of not more than four holders should they so require. In such cases, the rights attaching to such a Share must be exercised jointly by all those parties in whose names it is registered.

By way of commentary, it is noted for the avoidance of doubt that, other than individual natural persons, the Company may at its sole discretion permit the registration in joint names of persons such as a corporation or an unincorporated body.

(f) **Allotment of Shares**

The Directors are authorised without limitation to allot and issue Shares at any time at the Subscription Price determined according to the Articles without reserving preferential subscription rights to existing Shareholders.

(g) **Directors**

The Articles provide for the Company to be managed by a Board of Directors composed of at least three persons.

Directors may be removed or replaced at any time by resolution of the Shareholders. There is no age limit or share qualification for Directors.

The Directors are vested with all powers to perform all acts necessary or useful for accomplishing the Company's objects. In particular, the Directors have power to appoint any person to act as Administrator, Distributor, Investment Manager, Sub-Investment Manager or Investment Adviser and such other representatives and agents as they may consider necessary, including an investment advisory council to assist the Directors and the Investment Manager or Sub-Investment Manager. Luxembourg law and the Articles require the Directors to appoint a Depositary.

No contract or other transaction between the Company and any other company or firm will be affected or invalidated by the fact that any one or more of the Directors or officers of the Company is interested in, or is a director, associate, officer or employee of that other company or firm. Subject to certain exceptions set out in the Articles, if any Director or officer of the Company has any material interest in any transaction of the Company, that Director or officer must declare such material interest to the Directors and will not be counted in the quorum of any meeting of the Directors to consider or vote on any such transaction and he will not vote on any such transaction.

The Articles stipulate that no meetings of the Directors can be held in the United Kingdom.

(h) **Indemnity**

The Company may indemnify any Director, officer, servant or agent of the Company against, inter alia, all claims, demands and expenses made by any third party against such persons otherwise than by reason of the negligence or wilful default of such persons or any of them.

(i) **Winding-up and Liquidation**

If the Company shall be voluntarily liquidated, its liquidation will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the 2010 Law, or any amendment or substitution thereof, relating to collective investment undertakings which specifies the steps to be taken to enable Shareholders to participate in the liquidation distributions.

On a winding-up, assets available for distribution amongst the Shareholders will be applied first in the payment to the holders of each Class of any balance remaining in the relevant Sub-Fund in proportion to the value of Shares of that Sub-Fund held and then in the payment to the holders of Shares of any balance then remaining and not comprised in any of the Sub-Funds, such balance being apportioned as between the Sub-Funds pro rata to the Net Asset Value of each Sub-Fund immediately prior to any distribution to Shareholders on a winding-up and payment being made of the amount apportioned to the holders of Shares of each Sub-Fund in proportion to the value of their Shares of the relevant Sub-Fund.

In the event of dissolution of the Company, liquidation shall be carried out by one or several liquidators elected by a meeting of Shareholders effecting such dissolution and which shall determine his or their powers and his or their compensation.

The liquidator or liquidators shall apply the Company's assets in satisfaction of creditors' claims in accordance with Luxembourg law. The effective burden of such claims shall be shared between the holders of the Shares of the Sub-Funds in such proportions as the liquidator or liquidators shall think equitable.

Any monies to which Shareholders are entitled upon the liquidation of the Company and which are not claimed by those entitled thereto prior to the close of the liquidation shall be deposited for whom it may concern at the Caisse des Consignations in Luxembourg. Amounts not claimed from the Caisse des Consignations within 30 years will be liable to be forfeited and will revert to the Luxembourg government in accordance with the provisions of Luxembourg law.

2. Class Rights and Restrictions

Shares will be divided into Classes designated according to the Sub-Fund to which they are linked. They have no preferential or pre-emption rights and are freely transferable, save as referred to below.

The Directors may impose or relax restrictions (other than any restriction on transfer but including the requirement that Shares be issued only in registered form) on any Shares or Class (but not necessarily on all Shares within the Sub-Fund) as they may think necessary 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 governmental or regulatory authority, or which might have adverse taxation or other pecuniary consequences for the Company, including a requirement to register under any securities or investment or similar laws or requirements 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 he is the beneficial owner of the Shares which he holds.

The rights attached to the Shares of any Sub-Fund (subject to the terms of issue) may be varied only with the sanction of resolution passed at a separate class meeting of that Sub-Fund by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast. The provisions of the Articles relating to general meetings will apply to every separate general meeting save that the quorum will be the holders of not less than one half of the issued Shares of that Sub-Fund or, at an adjourned meeting, any one person holding Shares of that Sub-Fund (or in either case the proxies of such persons). Two or more Sub-Funds may be treated as a single Sub-Fund if such Sub-Funds would be affected in the same way by the proposals requiring the approval of the separate Sub-Funds.

The rights conferred upon the holders of Shares of any Sub-Fund issued with preferred or other rights will not be deemed to be varied by, inter alia, the creation, allotment, issue or redemption of further Shares of the Sub-Fund ranking in any respect *pari passu* therewith but in no respect in priority thereto or by the creation, allotment, issue or redemption of Shares of any Sub-Fund or by the switching of Shares of any Sub-Fund into Shares of another Sub-Fund.

3. Net Asset Value

(a) Calculation of Net Asset Value

The Net Asset Value of each Sub-Fund is determined at the Valuation Point on each Business Day in respect of the relevant Sub-Fund by aggregating the value of securities and other assets of the Company allocated to the relevant Sub-Fund and deducting the liabilities of the Company allocated to that Sub-Fund. For this purpose, the liabilities of the Company include liabilities in respect of the amount of any unpaid dividends payable or to become payable on or before the relevant Business Day.

Securities listed on an official exchange or dealt on another Regulated Market are valued on the basis of the last available price. If a security is quoted on different markets, the quotation of the

main market for this security will be used. Fixed income securities are valued on the basis of the latest available middle price on the relevant stock exchange or the middle prices of last available quotes from market makers that constitute the main market for such securities.

Non-listed securities and securities which are listed or dealt on a Regulated Market but in respect of which the last sales price is not representative of the fair value, are valued on the basis of their probable sales price as determined with prudence and in good faith by the Board of Directors.

Securities issued by open-ended investment funds shall be valued at their last available net asset value or in accordance with the above where such securities are listed.

The liquidating value of futures, forward or options contracts that are not traded on exchanges or other organised markets shall be determined pursuant to the policies established by the Directors, on a basis consistently applied. The liquidating value of futures, forward or options contracts traded on exchanges or other organised markets shall be based upon the last available settlement prices of these contracts on exchanges and organised markets on which the particular futures, forward or options contracts are traded; provided that if a futures, forward or options contract cannot be liquidated on a Business Day with respect to which a Net Asset Value is being determined, then the basis for determining the liquidating value of such contract shall be such value as the Directors may deem fair and reasonable.

Liquid assets and money market instruments may be valued at nominal value plus any accrued interest or using an amortised cost method. This amortised cost method may result in periods during which the value deviates from the price the relevant Sub-Fund would receive if it sold the investment. The relevant Investment Manager and/or the Administrator of the Company, in consultation with the Depositary, will assess from time to time this method of valuation and recommend changes, where necessary, to ensure that such assets will be valued at their fair value as determined in good faith pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Directors. If the Investment Manager believes that a deviation from the amortised cost per Share may result in a material dilution or other unfair results to Shareholders, the relevant Investment Manager and/or the Administrator shall take such corrective action, if any, as he deems appropriate, to eliminate or reduce, to the extent reasonably practicable, the dilution or unfair results.

Swaps will be valued at the net present value of their cash flows.

If a Sub-Fund is invested in markets which are closed for business at the relevant Valuation Point of the Sub-Fund or where the market value of an asset is unavailable or where the Directors reasonably believe that no reliable price exists or the most recent price available does not reflect a price the relevant Sub-Fund would expect to receive upon the current sale of the asset, the Directors may with due skill, care and diligence and in good faith, during periods of market volatility, in consultation with the Depositary, proceed to adjust the Net Asset Value per Share to reflect more accurately the fair value of the Sub-Fund's investments at the Valuation Point. Where such adjustment is made, it will be applied consistently to all Classes in the same Sub-Fund.

The Net Asset Value of each Class within a Sub-Fund is calculated by (i) determining the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund as at the relevant Valuation Point before deducting any liabilities which are specifically attributable to the Class in question; (ii) apportioning the resulting amount between each Class relating to the Sub-Fund by reference to the capital contribution of each such Class; and (iii) deducting the liabilities and adding any assets specifically attributable to the relevant Class from or to such apportioned amount.

(b) **Swing Pricing Policy**

The Company may need to accommodate significant net cash inflows or outflows resulting from large subscription, redemption and/or switching activity by investors which result in high transaction costs associated with a Sub-Fund's portfolio trades. As a result, the Sub-Fund may suffer reduction of the NAV per Share (“**dilution**”). In order to reduce this dilution impact and to protect existing Shareholders’ interests, a swing pricing policy (“**Swing Pricing Policy**”) shall be adopted by the Company as part of its daily valuation policy. The Swing Pricing Policy shall be applicable to all Sub-Funds.

If on any Business Day, the aggregate net investor(s) transactions in Shares of a Sub-Fund exceed a pre-determined threshold as calculated as a percentage of the relevant Sub-Fund’s Net Asset Value or as a fixed amount expressed in the base currency of the relevant Sub-Fund (as determined and reviewed by the Board or any duly authorised delegate of the Board from time to time), the NAV per Share of the Sub-Fund may be adjusted upwards or downwards to reflect the costs (including dealing costs and estimated bid/offer spreads) attributable to net inflows and net outflows respectively (“**Adjustment**”) if the Board considers it is in the best interest of the investors. Particularly:

- (i) The aggregate net investor(s) transactions in Shares of the relevant Sub-Fund will be determined by the Company based on the latest available information at the time of calculation of the NAV.
- (ii) The value of the Adjustment is dependent on historical trading costs and market conditions in respect of the assets held by the relevant Sub-Fund.
- (iii) The value of the Adjustment for each Sub-Fund will be reviewed at least twice a year to reflect the estimated costs of trading assets held by the relevant Sub-Fund and prevailing market conditions. The estimation procedure for the value of the Adjustment captures the main factors causing dealing cost (e.g. bid/ask spreads, transaction related taxes or duties, etc.). Such Adjustment may vary from Sub-Fund to Sub-Fund and will not exceed **2.00%** of the original NAV per Share (the “**Maximum Adjustment**”). Under exceptional circumstances, the Directors may, in the interest of Shareholders, decide to temporarily increase the Maximum Adjustment indicated above, subject to prior notification thereof to Shareholders and investors. The value of the Adjustment is determined by the Board or any duly authorised delegate of the Board.
- (iv) The NAV per Share of each Class in a Sub-Fund will be calculated separately but any Adjustment will, in percentage terms, affect the NAV per Share of each Class in a Sub-Fund identically.
- (v) Performance fees and other NAV-based fees are to be calculated based on the NAV per Share prior to any Adjustment.

4. Subscription and Redemption Prices

(a) **Subscription Price**

Except when there is a suspension of the determination of Net Asset Value, Shares of any Class may be issued on Business Days at the relevant Subscription Price calculated by assessing the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class of the relevant Sub-Fund on the Business Day in question and adding thereto (if the Directors determine so to do) an appropriate provision for duties and charges. The Subscription Price is then calculated by:

- (i) dividing the resulting sum by the total number of Shares of the relevant Class of the relevant Sub-Fund in issue or deemed to be in issue at the relevant Valuation Point;
- (ii) adding an amount (if any) for fiscal charges arising in Luxembourg on the issue of Shares; and

- (iii) rounding the resulting figure to four decimal places, with any rounding retained for the benefit of the relevant Sub-Fund.

The aggregate of any amounts and charges included in the Subscription Price per Share may not exceed 6% of the Net Asset Value per Share.

(b) **Redemption Price**

The Redemption Price of any Sub-Fund is determined in accordance with the Articles and is calculated by assessing the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class of the relevant Sub-Fund on the Business Day in question and dividing the resulting sum by the total number of Shares of that Class in issue or deemed to be in issue at the relevant Valuation Point and rounding the resulting figure to four decimal places, with any rounding retained for the benefit of the relevant Sub-Fund. The Redemption Price per Share is then calculated by deducting therefrom (if the Directors determine so to do) an appropriate provision for duties and charges. The “Business Day in question” normally means, in the case of a redemption notice received at or before 1:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) on any Dealing Day, the same Dealing Day, and if received later, the following Dealing Day or such other Dealing Day as the Directors and the Shareholders may agree.

(c) **General**

Subscription and Redemption Prices are determined (unless valuation is suspended) once on each Business Day (and more often if the Directors consider that a special valuation is necessary to reflect the fair value of any asset due to a material change in the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund), and in each such case, the last valuation of the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class determined that day will apply to all subscriptions and redemptions of Shares of such Class.

The Directors have determined pursuant to their discretion under the Articles at present not to make provision for duties and charges when calculating the Subscription Price. No redemption charge will be imposed in respect of Shares of any Class.

If there continues to be no Luxembourg fiscal charges on the issue of Shares, the Subscription Price of any Class will be the same as its Redemption Price.

5. Switching of Shares

Shareholders have the right to switch all or any Shares of one Sub-Fund into Shares of another Sub-Fund (other than Shares issued on terms that they cannot be switched). Shares of one Class or Category may not be switched to Shares of another Class or Category (whether within the same Sub-Fund or in another Sub-Fund). The number of Shares to be allotted in the new Class is calculated in accordance with the formula:

N =	$\frac{A \times (B-D) \times E}{C}$
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Where, in summary:

N is the number of Shares of the new Class of the relevant Sub-Fund to be allotted and issued

A is the number of Shares of the original Class of the relevant Sub-Fund

- B** is the Redemption Price per Share of the original Class of the relevant Sub-Fund
- C** is the Subscription Price per Share of the new Class of the relevant Sub-Fund adjusted to exclude any initial, dealing or fiscal charges
- D** is the switching charge (if any, and the Directors may differentiate between applicants as to the amount of switching charge payable, within the permitted limit) per Share of the original Class of the relevant Sub-Fund determined by the Directors not exceeding, in any event, 1% of the Redemption Price per Share of the original Class of the relevant Sub-Fund
- E** is the currency conversion factor (if any) determined by the Directors on the relevant Dealing Day as representing the effective rate of exchange between the two relevant currencies

6. Settlement on Dealing in Shares

Settlement for subscriptions will be due upon application as set out in Section 8.2 of this Prospectus. Settlement in the case of redemptions will normally be effected by the Administrator within three Dealing Days, and in any event not more than 30 days, of receipt of all required redemption documentation. Investors may be required to compensate the Company for late settlement.

The Company is not bound to redeem on any Dealing Day more than 10% of the number of Shares then in issue of the relevant Sub-Fund. If the Company receives requests on any Dealing Day for redemption of a greater number of Shares, it may defer such redemptions for a period from then until a Dealing Day falling not more than seven Dealing Days thereafter, when such redemptions will be effected in priority to later requests which have been received.

Further, payment of redemption proceeds to a single Shareholder in excess of US\$500,000 may be deferred for up to seven Dealing Days after the relevant settlement day.

7. Compulsory Redemption

If the Company becomes aware that any Shares are owned directly or beneficially by any person in breach of any law or requirement of a country or governmental or regulatory authority, or otherwise in the circumstances referred to in Paragraph 2 (Class Rights and Restrictions) above, the Directors may require the redemption of such Shares.

If, at any time, the Net Asset Value of all outstanding Shares is less than an amount determined by the Board to be the minimum appropriate level for the Company or the relevant Sub-Fund or in the event that the Board deems it appropriate because of changes in the economical or political situation affecting the Company or the relevant Sub-Fund or because it is in the best interests of the relevant Shareholders, all Shares not previously redeemed may be redeemed by the Company giving prior written notice of compulsory redemption to all Shareholders. The Board has determined that such minimum appropriate level of asset size for the Company and the relevant Sub-Fund shall be US\$5,000,000 and US\$2,000,000, respectively.

8. Termination/Merger of Sub-Funds

The Directors may (i) in view of decline of total net assets of the Company/Sub-Fund; or (ii) in view of changes in the economic or political situation affecting the Company or any Sub-Fund; or (iii) where the Directors consider it to be in the best interests of the Shareholders, upon prior notice to the Shareholders concerned, redeem all (but not some) of the Shares of the Company or of the relevant Sub-Fund (as the case may be) on the next Dealing Day following the expiry of such notice at the Net Asset Value per Share of the Company or of the relevant Sub-Fund (as the case may be) which reflects the anticipated realisation and liquidation costs (but with no other redemption charge).

If the corporate capital of the Company falls below two thirds of the minimum capital prescribed by the Law (currently 1,250,000 Euros or its equivalent in any other Major Currency), a resolution for the winding-up of the Company must be put to a general meeting.

If at any time the value, at their respective Net Asset Values, of all outstanding Shares is less than one quarter of the minimum capital for the time being required by Luxembourg law, the Board of the Company must submit the question of dissolution of the Company to a general meeting, acting without minimum quorum requirements and a decision to dissolve the Company may be taken by the Shareholders owning one quarter of the Shares represented at such meeting.

If the Directors determine that for reasons other than (i) the minimum size of its assets; or (ii) changes in the economic and political situation affecting a Sub-Fund; or (iii) that it is in the best interests of the Shareholders, such Sub-Fund is to be terminated by compulsory redemption of all Shares of the Sub-Fund, such termination may be effected only upon the prior approval of the Shareholders of the Sub-Fund to be terminated at a duly convened meeting of the Shareholders which may be validly held without a quorum requirement and decided upon a simple majority of the Shares represented.

The Directors shall have the power, in accordance with the provisions of the 2010 Law, to merge a Sub-Fund, either as receiving or merging fund, with another Sub-Fund of the Company or with another UCITS (whether established in Luxembourg or another Member State and whether such UCITS is incorporated as a company or is a contractual type fund) or with a sub-fund of such UCITS. The Company shall send a notice to the Shareholders of the relevant Funds in accordance with the provisions of CSSF Regulation 10-5. Every Shareholder of the relevant Funds shall have the opportunity of requesting the redemption or the conversion of his own shares without any cost (other than the cost of disinvestment) during a period of at least 30 days before the effective date of the merger, it being understood that the effective date of the merger takes place within five business days after the expiry of such notice period.

A merger having as effect that the Company as a whole will cease to exist must be decided by the Shareholders of the Company before notary. No quorum is required and the decision shall be taken at a simple majority of the Shareholders present or represented and voting.

9. Suspensions

In relation to each Sub-Fund, valuations (and consequently issues, redemptions and switches) may be suspended in consultation with the Depositary in certain circumstances having regard to the best interests of the Shareholders, including:

- (a) the closure of, or suspension of, or restriction of trading on any stock exchange or other market on which a substantial proportion of the relevant investments are quoted;
- (b) an emergency which in the opinion of the Directors makes it impracticable to dispose of investments held in the Sub-Fund without seriously harming the Company or any class of its Shareholders;
- (c) if the means of communication normally used for the purpose of determining the price or value of investments held by the Sub-Fund cannot be used, or for some other reason the price or value of such investments cannot be determined normally, quickly and correctly;
- (d) if any transfer of funds necessary for dealings in the relevant investments cannot be made normally at normal exchange rates;
- (e) if notice is given of a meeting at which a resolution is to be proposed to wind up the Company;
- (f) following a decision to merge a Sub-Fund or the Company, if justified with a view to protecting the interest of Shareholders; or
- (g) in case a Sub-Fund is a Feeder of another UCITS (or a sub-fund thereof), if the net asset value calculation of the Master UCITS (or the sub-fund thereof) is suspended.

The beginning and end of any period of suspension (except for customary closing of stock exchanges for not more than nine days) will be made known at the registered office of the Company and announced at www.manulifeim.com.hk and www.manulifeglobalfund.com. Notice will also be given to any Shareholder lodging a request for redemption or switching of Shares.

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

10. Transfers

The transfer of Shares may normally be effected by delivery to the Administrator of an instrument of transfer and the Shareholder Account Opening Form in appropriate form together with, if issued, the relevant Share certificate or certificates. Investors are advised to take note of the minimum shareholding applicable for each Class (set out in Appendix I). If a transfer would otherwise result in a Shareholder retaining a residual shareholding of less than the required minimum shareholding applicable to the relevant Class, the Shareholder will be requested to transfer his residual shareholding in the original Sub-Fund as well. If a transferee is not already a Shareholder in the Company, the transferee must complete the Shareholder Account Opening Form and return it to the Company as soon as practicable.

11. Dividends

The Company's policy is to, with respect to all Distributing Classes, distribute such dividend amount to its Shareholders as per the respective dividend policy of each Distributing Class as shown in Section 10.1 of the Prospectus, as the Company may determine at its discretion. However, if the amount of dividend payable to a Shareholder in respect of each Class is less than US\$50.00, the dividend will, instead, be reinvested for the account of such Shareholder in Shares of that Class, notwithstanding any earlier indication of the Shareholder to receive cash dividends.

The Directors may, at their discretion, pay dividends out of income, realized capital gains and/or capital, of certain Sub-Funds in respect of Shares of certain Classes of such Sub-Funds, as further described in Section 10.1 of the Prospectus.

APPENDIX IV

SUMMARY OF RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS

1. General

The Management Company employs a risk management process in respect of the Sub-Funds, which enables it to monitor and manage the global exposure from financial derivative instruments (“**global exposure**”) which each Sub-Fund gains as a result of its strategy.

The Management Company uses the “Commitment Approach” methodology in order to measure the global exposure of each Sub-Fund and manage the potential loss to them due to market risk.

The Management Company also monitors the net exposure to FDIs (the “**Net Derivative Exposure**”) of each Sub-Fund.

Commitment Approach

The Commitment Approach is a methodology that aggregates the underlying market or notional values of financial derivative instruments to determine the degree of global exposure of a sub-fund to financial derivative instruments.

Pursuant to the 2010 Law, the global exposure for a Sub-Fund under the Commitment Approach must not exceed 100% of that Sub-Fund's net asset value.

Net Derivative Exposure

In calculating the Net Derivative Exposure, FDIs acquired for investment purposes that would generate incremental leverage at the portfolio level of the relevant Sub-Fund are converted into their equivalent positions in their underlying assets. The net derivative exposure is calculated in accordance with the SFC Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds and the requirements and guidances issued by the SFC from time to time. The actual level of leverage may be higher than such expected level in exceptional circumstances, for example when there are sudden movements in markets and/or investment prices.

2. Expected Maximum Net Derivative Exposure

The following table sets out the expected maximum net derivative exposure of each Sub-Fund:

Name of Sub-Funds	Expected Maximum Net Derivative Exposure
Equity Funds:	
<i>Manulife Global Fund - Asian Small Cap Equity Fund</i>	Up to 50%
<i>Manulife Global Fund - Dragon Growth Fund</i>	Up to 50%
<i>Manulife Global Fund - Global Climate Action Fund</i>	Up to 50%
Bond Funds:	
<i>Manulife Global Fund - Asia Total Return Fund</i>	Up to 50%
<i>Manulife Global Fund – Asian High Yield Fund</i>	Up to 50%
<i>Manulife Global Fund – Sustainable Asia Bond Fund</i>	Up to 50%

APPENDIX V

PRE-CONTRACTUAL DISCLOSURE

This Appendix comprises the pre-contractual disclosure for those Sub-Funds which fall within the scope of Article 8 or Article 9 of SFDR.

Article 9 Sub-Funds:

- Global Climate Action Fund
- Sustainable Asia Bond Fund

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: Manulife Global Fund - Global Climate Action Fund

Legal entity identifier: 5493008PRDYSWUK5TH37

Sustainable investment objective

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.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 85%	<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
<input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	<input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not 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"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%	<input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective
<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%	<input type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments



What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to invest at least 85% of its net assets in a diversified portfolio of companies who are leaders in making positive contributions to climate change (“Climate Leaders”) as defined by the Sub-Investment Manager or companies which are sustainable investments making a contribution to climate change, but do not fully satisfy the Sub-Investment Manager’s criteria to be a Climate Leader. It is anticipated that at least 80% of the Sub-Fund’s net assets will be invested in Climate Leaders.

The Sub-Fund will contribute to climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation by investing in Climate Leaders or other sustainable investments. These are companies that are considered by the Sub-Investment Manager to be aligned with the principles of the Paris Agreement. Further details on the Sub-Investment Manager’s selection process are included in “What investment strategy does this financial product follow?” below.

The Sub-Fund has not designated a benchmark for the purpose of attaining the sustainable objective of the Sub-Fund, as the Sub-Investment Manager considers that the sustainability indicators and other measures monitoring the attainment of the sustainable investment objective are a more appropriate reference.

Sustainability indicators

measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

● *What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?*

The sustainability indicators used by the Sub-Investment Manager to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund include:

- Green House Gas (“GHG”) emissions intensity
- Proportion of companies with Science Based Targets from the Science Based Target Initiative
- Water intensity
- Waste intensity
- Clean Technology Revenue

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.

● *How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?*

The Sub-Investment Manager has fully integrated ESG considerations into the investment decision making process. As part of their overall approach, the Sub-Investment Manager ensures that the sustainable investments made by the Sub-Fund Do No Significant Harm (“DNSH”) to sustainable investment objectives by (a) adhering to a detailed exclusion framework and (b) identifying and considering the principal adverse impacts (“PAI”) on sustainability factors.

a) **Exclusion Framework**

The Sub-Fund adheres to an exclusion framework where certain companies are removed from the investment universe based on the Sub-Investment Manager’s proprietary exclusion criteria and, to the extent not already covered by the Sub-Fund’s proprietary exclusion framework, the exclusions required under the EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks (“PAB Exclusions”). The Sub-Fund’s proprietary exclusion framework screens out companies with products or within industries that are considered by the Sub-Investment Manager to be unsustainable or associated with significant environmental or social risks. Currently, companies are automatically eliminated from investment consideration if they derive:

- d) more than 25% of revenue from fossil fuel based power generation;

- e) more than 5% of revenue from alcohol, tobacco, adult entertainment, gambling operations or conventional weapons; and
- f) any revenue from oil and gas exploration, extraction, manufacturing, distribution or refining or thermal coal exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining.

The Sub-Fund's exclusion framework may be updated from time to time.

The additional PAB Exclusions (being those not already covered by the Sub-Fund's proprietary exclusion framework) are companies:

- e) involved in any activities related to controversial weapons;
- f) involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco;
- g) that are considered by the Sub-Investment Manager or third party data provider(s) used by the Sub-Investment Manager to be in violation of the United Nations Global Compact ("UNGC") principles or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development ("OECD") Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
- h) that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100g CO₂ e/kWh.

As such, subject to the Sub-Fund's ESG selection process as described herein, companies deriving up to 25% of revenue from fossil fuel based power generation may be included in the Sub-Fund's portfolio. For instance, companies that are still relying on fossil fuel to some extent (e.g. to ensure grid reliability), but have adopted an aggressive decarbonisation pathway and/or are growing their renewable energy portfolios.

Where no data is available from the third party data provider(s) regarding compliance with the exclusion framework above, issuers will not be automatically excluded from the Sub-Fund's investment universe provided that they satisfy other sustainability-related quantitative or qualitative analysis the Sub-Investment Manager considers relevant.

The Sub-Fund will also consider other sustainability and/or ESG-related attributes of companies when choosing whether to invest. These attributes may include, but are not limited to, a company's performance on and management of certain environmental factors, such as natural resource use, social factors such as labour standards and diversity considerations, and governance factors such as board composition and business ethics.

b) PAI on sustainability factors:

The Sub-Investment Manager has assessed the PAI indicators relevant to the Sub-Fund and which the Sub-Investment Manager considers should be taken into account for the purposes of assessing whether sustainable investments otherwise cause significant harm to the sustainable investment objectives.

— How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

The following PAI indicators are taken into consideration for investments in equities and/or fixed income products issued by corporate issuers for the proportion of holdings where data is available and reliable:

1. Scope 1 GHG emissions
2. Scope 2 GHG emissions
3. Scope 3 GHG emissions
4. Total GHG emissions
5. Carbon Footprint
6. GHG intensity of investee companies
7. Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector
8. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of

- investee companies from non-renewable energy sources
9. Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector
 10. Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas
 11. Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average
 12. Tonnes of hazardous waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average
 13. Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
 14. Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance /complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
 15. Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies
 16. Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies
 17. Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons

For investments in sovereign bonds and bonds issued by supranational entities, the following PAI indicators will be considered:

1. GHG intensity of investee countries
2. Absolute number of investee countries subject to social violations
3. Relative number of investee countries subject to social violations
4. Non-cooperative tax jurisdictions

The Sub-Investment Manager aims to identify the adverse sustainability impact from the Sub-Fund's investments in several ways, including via general screening criteria, ongoing review of PAIs and where appropriate supplemented by fundamental research during the Sub-Investment Manager's investment processes. Subject to data availability, the Sub-Investment Manager, with Manulife IM's subject matter support from the Sustainable Investment team, are responsible for assessing and monitoring the above PAI indicators for all in-scope assets on an ongoing basis using an internally developed monitoring system, third-party data, company issued data and public information. This assessment may include both fundamental as well as quantitative analysis. Issuers identified as outliers on specific indicators, or which exhibit high adverse impact across several indicators will be subject to further analysis by the Sub-Investment Manager and may be reviewed by the Sustainable Investment team.

All specific PAI indicators that are taken into consideration for the Sub-Fund, both at an overall portfolio level and in relation to the DNSH assessment for sustainable investment, are subject to data availability. The Sub-Investment Manager monitors data availability on an ongoing basis with the aim to improve both data quality and availability.

PAI outcomes for the Sub-Fund will be reported to clients on an ongoing basis.

— — ***How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?***

The exclusionary framework explained above is aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights,

including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labor Organization on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?



Yes. The Sub-Fund considers PAI on sustainability factors. Subject to data availability, the Sub-Investment Manager, with subject matter support from the Sustainable Investment team, is responsible for assessing and monitoring the above PAI indicators for all in-scope assets on an ongoing basis using an internally developed monitoring system, third-party data, company issued data and public information. The specific PAI indicators that are taken into consideration for the Sub-Fund, both at an overall portfolio level and in relation to the DNSH assessment for sustainable investment, are subject to data availability. The Sub-Investment Manager monitors data availability on an ongoing basis with the aim to improve both data quality and availability.

Information on PAI on sustainability factors will be made available in the annual report to be disclosed as required by SFDR Article 11(2).



No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Sub-Fund seeks to build a globally diversified portfolio of Climate Leaders and other sustainable investments, which aims to align with the principles of the Paris Agreement while also utilising a proprietary method to identify companies whose economic earnings and cash-based return on capital demonstrate the potential for delivering long-term growth and attractive risk-adjusted returns.

In order to select companies that are Climate Leaders, the Sub-Investment Manager will consider companies that have: (i) committed to Science-Based Targets with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi); or (ii) lower relative carbon intensity that is within the lowest 35% of their given industry; or (iii) a portion of revenues (a minimum of 20%) resulting from climate solutions including, but not limited to, renewable energy, energy efficiency or electric vehicles.

To select companies which are sustainable investments contributing to climate change but do not fully satisfy the Sub-Investment Manager's criteria to be a Climate Leader, the Sub-Investment Manager will consider companies that have: (i) lower relative carbon intensity relative to the Sub-Fund's benchmark; or (ii) lower water intensity relative to the Sub-Fund's benchmark; or (iii) lower waste intensity relative to the Sub-Fund's benchmark.

The Climate Leaders and other sustainable investments evaluation will be determined by the Sub-Investment Manager using a proprietary methodology which aims to incorporate all relevant environmental factors, considering and processing third-party data.

The investment strategy and selection process are applied to all assets of the Sub-Fund, except for cash and cash equivalents or derivatives, but there may be a small proportion of companies which are sustainable investments making a contribution to climate change but that do not fully satisfy the Sub-Investment Manager's criteria to be a Climate Leader.

Over time issuers' eligibility status with respect to the relevant ESG criteria in the Sub-Fund's stock selection process as described above may change and some issuers who were eligible when purchased by the Sub-Fund may become ineligible. When this occurs, the Sub-Investment Manager may engage with issuers to have a constructive dialogue in order to improve factors that lead to ineligibility within the next 90 days. The position in respect of such issuers may be divested at any time or for any reason during this 90-day period.

Further details on the wider investment strategy used to attain the sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund are included in the investment policy.

Please also see the Sub-Investment Manager's Sustainable Investing and Sustainability Risk

The **investment strategy** guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

Statement for further details on how the Sub-Investment Manager integrates sustainability into its investment process to ensure that it is applied on a continuous basis.

● ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?***

- The Sub-Fund, subject to data availability, avoids investing in companies which are in violation of international norms, which are each intended to set standards for responsible business conduct across a range of issues, such as human rights, sound governance, labour rights, and the environment, being OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labor Organization on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights.
- In addition to the international standards set out above, the Sub-Investment Manager is also bound to apply the Sub-Fund's exclusion framework, which is explained in more detail above. This means that the Sub-Investment Manager is bound to avoid particular normative, sector- or value-based exclusions to prevent investments into activities that are deemed to be inappropriate for the Sub-Fund and/or harming any of the sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund. In particular, the Sub-Fund may not invest in companies that fall within the exclusions criteria of the PAB Exclusions or the Sub-Fund's exclusion framework, as detailed above.
- The Sub-Fund has committed to a minimum level (85%) of sustainable investments. In order to achieve this, the Sub-Investment Manager is bound by the selection process for investments in companies who are leaders in making positive contributions to climate change ("Climate Leaders") as defined by the Sub-Investment Manager or companies which are sustainable investments making a contribution to climate change, but which do not fully satisfy the Sub-Investment Manager's criteria to be a Climate Leader. Further detail on the selection process by which the Sub-Investment Manager is bound is set out in the investment strategy section above.
- The Sub-Investment Manager is bound to apply this selection process to all potential assets of the Sub-Fund with the exception of cash, cash equivalents and derivatives.

All of the above elements are binding on the Sub-Investment Manager on a continuous basis.

● ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

Good governance practices of investee companies of the Sub-Fund are evaluated across various steps of the security selection process. Governance safeguards are inherent in the Sub-Investment Manager's level norms-based screening as well as the Sub-Investment Manager's PAI processes for the Sub-Fund.

Furthermore, at the Sub-Fund level, investee companies are screened for good governance principles at the point of investment and on an ongoing basis. This screening process includes sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance, and is based on third party data, and/or a proprietary assessment. A proprietary assessment will be used and may take precedence over the third-party data, when the Sub-Investment Manager determines to engage with the investee companies or the Sub-Investment Manager otherwise evidences the good governance practices of investee companies, or when third party data is lacking, the Sub-Investment Manager applies these principles by assessing issues including but not limited to: companies' board composition and oversight, executive compensation, labor management and human capital, and tax controversies. The selection of these specific indicators is subject to change from time to time although the overall principles will remain. Where the Sub-Investment Manager identifies any areas for improvement, and subject to an overall assessment of good governance, it may engage with the relevant investee

Good governance

practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

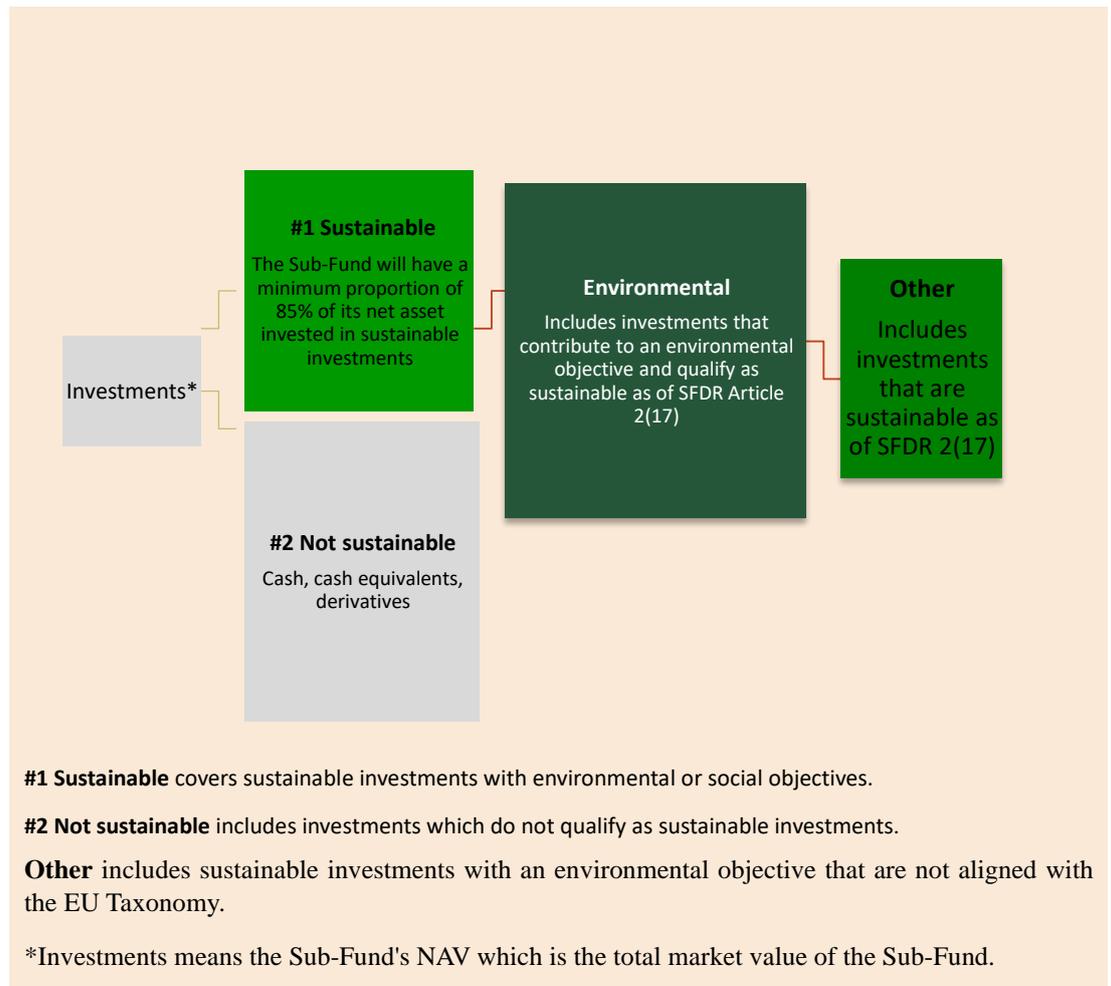
company to seek improvements before choosing to divest, which will typically occur within 90 days. The assessment is not applicable to any cash, cash equivalent or derivatives investment or investments in securities issued by sovereigns or government-related entities.



What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

Asset allocation

describes the share of investments in specific assets.



The asset allocation may change over time and percentages should be seen as an average over an extended period of time. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate company or third-party data.

● *How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?*

The Sub-Fund may use derivatives for hedging and/or efficient portfolio management purposes. However, derivatives instruments will not be used to attain the sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund.

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.



To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Currently publicly available company data is scarce and any assessment using equivalent data is less reliable. In addition, companies outside of the EU are, generally, not required to provide data on their taxonomy alignment. As such, based on currently available data and estimates, 0% of the Sub-Fund's investments can be classified as aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Disclosures and reporting on taxonomy alignment will develop as the EU framework evolves and data is made available by investee companies.

The graph below shows in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy#?**

Yes:



In fossil gas



In nuclear energy

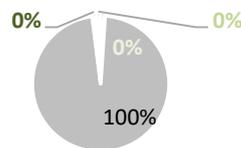


No

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 the financial product other than sovereign bonds.*

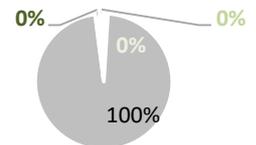
1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*

- Taxonomy-aligned: Fossil gas
- Taxonomy-aligned: Nuclear
- Taxonomy-aligned (no fossil gas & nuclear)
- Non Taxonomy-aligned



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*

- Taxonomy-aligned: Fossil gas
 - Taxonomy-aligned: Nuclear
 - Taxonomy-aligned (no fossil gas & nuclear)
 - Non Taxonomy-aligned
- This graph represents 100% of the total investments.



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to

- **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?**

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

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.

renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.



are environmentally sustainable investments 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?

85%.

The Sub-Fund may invest in economic activities that are not yet eligible to be environmentally sustainable economic activities or for which the technical standards are not yet finalised. Company data of EU Taxonomy alignment is not yet widely available from public disclosures by investee companies.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

0%. There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with a social objective.



What investments are included under “#2 Not sustainable”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Cash or cash equivalents may be held for liquidity purposes. The Sub-Fund may use derivatives and other techniques for hedging and/or efficient portfolio management purposes. However, derivatives instruments will not be used to attain the sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund.



Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

The reference index, MSCI World Index NR USD Index, is not a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the Sub-Fund meets the sustainable investment objective, as the Sub-Investment Manager considers that the sustainability indicators and other measures monitoring the attainment of the sustainable investment objective are a more appropriate reference. Thus, MSCI World Index NR USD Index is used as a benchmark for financial performance comparison purposes only and not as a reference benchmark for SFDR purposes.

- *How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?*
N/A
- *How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?*
N/A
- *How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?*
N/A
- *Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?*
N/A



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
<https://www.manulifeglobalfund.com/global-climate-action-SFDR.html>

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: Manulife Global Fund – Sustainable Asia Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: 549300SP599YKR9X7V34

Sustainable investment objective

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.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 5%	<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
<input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	<input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: <u>5</u>%	<input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective
	<input type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments



What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to invest at least 85% of its net assets in a portfolio of fixed income securities issued by governments, agencies, supranationals and corporations in Asia (which shall include Australia and New Zealand), with the issuers and/or the securities demonstrating strong environmental and/or social sustainability attributes and/or enabling sustainable practices. While there will be a flexible allocation between sustainable investments with an environmental or a social objective, all assets within the Sub-Fund's 85% threshold above will be determined by the Sub-Investment Manager to be sustainable investments.

Further details on the Sub-Investment Manager's selection process for its sustainable investments are included in "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" below.

The Sub-Fund has not designated a benchmark for the purpose of attaining the sustainable objective of the Sub-Fund, as the Sub-Investment Manager considers that the sustainability indicators and other measures monitoring the attainment of the sustainable investment objective are a more appropriate reference.

Sustainability

indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

● *What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?*

The sustainability indicators used by the Sub-Investment Manager to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund include:

- Greenhouse Gas Emissions ("GHG") Intensity;
- Carbon Footprint;
- Percentage of investment in Green Bonds and other labelled bonds, such as, but not limited to Sustainable Bond, Sustainability Linked Bond, and/or Social Bond that is aligned with Climate Bond Initiative or other labelled bond principles, such as with a combination of one or more of the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) Green Bond Principles, ICMA Social Bond Principles and/or the ICMA Sustainability Bond Guidelines, amongst others; and
- Board Diversity.

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.

● *How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?*

The Sub-Investment Manager has fully integrated ESG considerations into the investment decision making process. As part of this overall approach, the Sub-Investment Manager ensures that the sustainable investments made by the Sub-Fund Do No Significant Harm ("DNSH") to sustainable investment objectives by (a) adhering to a detailed exclusion framework and (b) identifying and considering the principal adverse impacts ("PAI") on sustainability factors.

a) **Exclusion Framework**

In relation to its investment in both Sustainable Issuers and ESG bonds, the Sub-Fund adheres to an exclusion framework where certain issuers are removed from the investment universe. This includes screening out issuers, where possible, who fall within the exclusions criteria of the EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks ("PAB Exclusions"), namely, issuers:

- a) involved in any activities related to controversial weapons;
- b) involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco;

- c) that are considered by the Sub-Investment Manager or third party data provider(s) used by the Sub-Investment Manager to be in violation of the United Nations Global Compact (“UNGC”) principles or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (“OECD”) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
- d) that derive 1% or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;
- e) that derive 10% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;
- f) that derive 50% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels; and
- g) that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100g CO₂ e/kWh.

In addition to the PAB Exclusions, the Sub-Fund’s exclusion framework screens out issuers with products or within industries that are considered by the Sub-Investment Manager to be unsustainable or associated with significant environmental or social risks. Currently, issuers and/or bonds are automatically eliminated from investment consideration if the issuer of that bond derives more than 5% of revenue from alcohol, tobacco, adult entertainment, gambling operations or conventional weapons. Under the Sub-Fund’s exclusion framework, the Sub-Investment Manager may make exceptions in the case of ESG bonds that support sustainable purposes in line with the Sub-Fund’s sustainable investment objective. Any such exception will be considered by the Sub-Investment Manager on a case by case basis, carrying out a qualitative and/or quantitative assessment to determine that the issuance is a sustainable investment.

The Sub-Fund’s exclusion framework may be updated from time to time.

Where no data is available from the third party data provider(s) regarding compliance with the exclusion framework above, issuers will not be automatically excluded from the Sub-Fund’s investment universe provided that they satisfy other sustainability-related quantitative or qualitative analysis the Sub-Investment Manager considers relevant.

The Sub-Fund will also consider other sustainability and/or ESG-related attributes of Sustainable Issuers when choosing whether to invest. These attributes may include, but are not limited to, an issuer’s performance on and management of certain environmental factors, such as climate change and natural resource use, social factors such as labour standards and diversity considerations, and governance factors such as board composition and business ethics.

b) PAI on sustainability factors:

The Sub-Investment Manager has assessed the PAI indicators relevant to the Sub-Fund by means of assessing whether sustainable investments made by the Sub-Fund otherwise cause significant harm to the sustainable investment objectives.

— ***How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?***

Based on data availability, the following PAI indicators are taken into consideration for investments in equities and/or fixed income products issued by corporate issuers for the proportion of holdings where data is available:

1. Scope 1 GHG emissions
2. Scope 2 GHG emissions
3. Scope 3 GHG emissions
4. Total GHG emissions
5. Carbon Footprint

6. GHG intensity of investee companies
7. Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector
8. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources
9. Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector
10. Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas
11. Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average
12. Tonnes of hazardous waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average
13. Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
14. Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance /complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
15. Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies
16. Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies
17. Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons

For investments in sovereign bonds and bonds issued by supranational entities, the following PAI indicators will be considered:

1. GHG intensity of investee countries
2. Absolute number of investee countries subject to social violations
3. Relative number of investee countries subject to social violations
4. Non-cooperative tax jurisdictions

The Sub-Investment Manager aims to identify the principal adverse impact on sustainability factors from the Sub-Fund's investments in several ways, including via general screening criteria, ongoing review of PAIs and where appropriate supplemented by fundamental research during the Sub-Investment Manager's investment processes. Subject to data availability, the Sub-Investment Manager, with subject matter support from the Manulife IM Sustainable Investment team, is responsible for assessing and monitoring the above PAI indicators for all in-scope assets on an ongoing basis using an internally developed monitoring system, third party data, company issued data and public information. This assessment may include both fundamental as well as quantitative analysis. Issuers identified as outliers on specific indicators, or which exhibit high adverse impact across several indicators will be subject to further analysis by the Sub-Investment Manager and may be reviewed by the Sustainable Investment team.

All specific PAI indicators that are taken into consideration for the Sub-Fund, both at an overall portfolio level and in relation to the DNSH assessment for sustainable investment, are subject to data availability. The Sub-Investment Manager monitors data availability on an ongoing basis with the aim to improve both data quality and availability.

PAI outcomes for the Sub-Fund will be reported on an ongoing basis in the Sub-Fund's periodic reporting.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for*

Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The exclusionary framework explained above is aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labor Organization on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?



Yes. The Sub-Fund considers PAI on sustainability factors. Subject to data availability, the Sub-Investment Manager, with subject matter support from the Sustainable Investment team, is responsible for assessing and monitoring the above PAI indicators for all in-scope assets on an ongoing basis using an internally developed monitoring system, third-party data, company issued data and public information. The specific PAI indicators that are taken into consideration for the Sub-Fund, both at an overall portfolio level and in relation to the DNSH assessment for sustainable investment, are subject to data availability. The Sub-Investment Manager monitors data availability on an ongoing basis with the aim to improve both data quality and availability.

Information on PAI on sustainability factors will be made available in the annual report to be disclosed as required by SFDR Article 11(2).



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 Sub-Fund seeks to invest at least 85% of its net assets in fixed income and fixed income-related securities of companies domiciled in, traded in and/or with substantial business interests in Asia (which shall include Australia and New Zealand) and/or governments and government-related issuers located in Asia, with the issuers and/or the securities demonstrating strong environmental and/or social sustainability attributes and/or enabling sustainable practices. While there will be a flexible allocation between sustainable investments with an environmental or a social objective, all assets within the Sub-Fund's 85% threshold above will be determined by the Sub-Investment Manager to be sustainable investments.

To meet its objective, the Sub-Fund will invest in securities where:

- 1) Those issuers demonstrate strong environment and/or social sustainability attributes and/or enable sustainable practices ("**Sustainable Issuers**"); and/or
- 2) The securities are ESG labelled bonds, including but not limited to "green", "social", "sustainable", "sustainability-linked", which align with one or more of the relevant bond standards, including but not limited to the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) Green Bond Principles, ICMA Social Bond Principles and/or the ICMA Sustainability Bond Guidelines, amongst others ("**ESG bonds**").

The Sub-Fund will invest a minimum of 25% of net assets in ESG bonds.

Environment and/or social sustainability attributes of Sustainable Issuers may include but are not limited to sustainability factors with respect to an issuer's performance on and management of certain environmental factors, such as climate change and natural resource use; social factors, such as labor standards and diversity considerations; and governance factors, such as board composition and business ethics.

Sustainable Issuers are those that demonstrate stronger performance on practices and management of sustainability issues compared to their peers. Enabling sustainable practices refers to issuers that provide products and services to help other companies improve their environmental and/or social performance.

In selecting Sustainable Issuers, the Sub-Fund's investment process combines bottom-up fundamental credit analysis with a ranking process for sustainability attributes, where each potential issuer will be assessed on each category of environmental, social and governance factors, based on the Sub-Investment Manager's evaluation of that issuer's performance on and management of such factors. The issuers with the lowest sustainability rankings will be removed from the eligible investment universe.

The Sub-Fund also applies a positive screen in selecting Sustainable Issuers, which captures issuers that demonstrate strong sustainable practices and/or which enable sustainable practices. The positive screening is quantitative and qualitative driven. Third party data providers' relevant data at company level will be used as primary inputs for the quantitative assessment. Data used can be both products or services related (e.g., revenue contribution from products or services with positive impact), or business practices related (e.g., adoption of carbon emission reduction targets or product safety management program). With regards to the limited data availability, missing data or lack of coverage from raw datapoint sets will be supplemented with company reported information and/or findings from proprietary credit analysis, and/or ESG research for qualitative assessment and the Sub-Investment Manager's own analysis of raw industry data (such as publicly available ESG reports, assessment reports or case studies).

Over time issuers' eligibility status with respect to the relevant ESG criteria in the Sub-Fund's stock selection process as described above may change and some issuers who were eligible when purchased by the Sub-Fund may become ineligible. When this occurs, the Sub-Investment Manager may engage with issuers to have a constructive dialogue in order to improve factors that lead to ineligibility within the next 90 days. The position in respect of such issuers may be divested at any time or for any reason during this 90-day period.

The investments of the Sub-Fund may include debt securities that are issued or guaranteed by governments, agencies, supra-nationals and corporate issuers incorporated in Mainland China but which are issued and distributed outside Mainland China. The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in RMB-denominated debt securities that are circulated in the CIBM via Bond Connect.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in the fixed income securities of Sustainable Issuers outside of Asia, and/or cash, cash equivalents and derivatives.

Please also see the Sub-Investment Manager's Sustainable Investing and Sustainability Risk Statement for further details on how the Sub-Investment Manager integrates sustainability into its investment process to ensure that it is applied on a continuous basis.

● ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?***

- The Sub-Fund, subject to data availability, avoids investing in companies which are in violation of international norms, which are each intended to set standards for responsible business conduct across a range of issues, such as human rights, sound governance, labour rights, and the environment, being OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labor Organization on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights.
- In addition to the international standards set out above, the Sub-Investment Manager is also bound to apply the Sub-Fund's exclusion framework, which is explained in more detail above. This means that the Sub-Investment Manager is bound to avoid particular normative, sector- or value-based exclusions to prevent investments into activities that are deemed to be inappropriate for the Sub-Fund and/or harming any of the sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund. In particular, the Sub-Fund may not invest in issuers that fall within the exclusions criteria of the PAB Exclusions or the Sub-Fund's exclusion framework, as detailed above. The Sub-Fund has committed to a minimum level (85%) of sustainable investments. In order to achieve this, the Sub-Investment Manager is bound by the selection process for investments in fixed income securities issued by governments, agencies, supranationals and corporations in Asia (which shall include Australia and New Zealand), with the issuers and/or the securities demonstrating strong environmental and/or social sustainability attributes and/or enabling sustainable practices. Further detail on the selection process by which the Sub-Investment Manager is bound is set out in the investment strategy section above.
- The Sub-Investment Manager is bound to apply this selection process to all potential assets of the Sub-Fund with the exception of cash, cash equivalents and derivatives.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

All of the above elements are binding on the Sub-Investment Manager on a continuous basis.

● ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

Good governance practices of investee companies of the Sub-Fund are evaluated across various steps of the security selection process. Governance safeguards are inherent in the Sub-Investment Manager's level norms-based screening as well as the Sub-Investment Manager's PAI processes for the Sub-Fund.

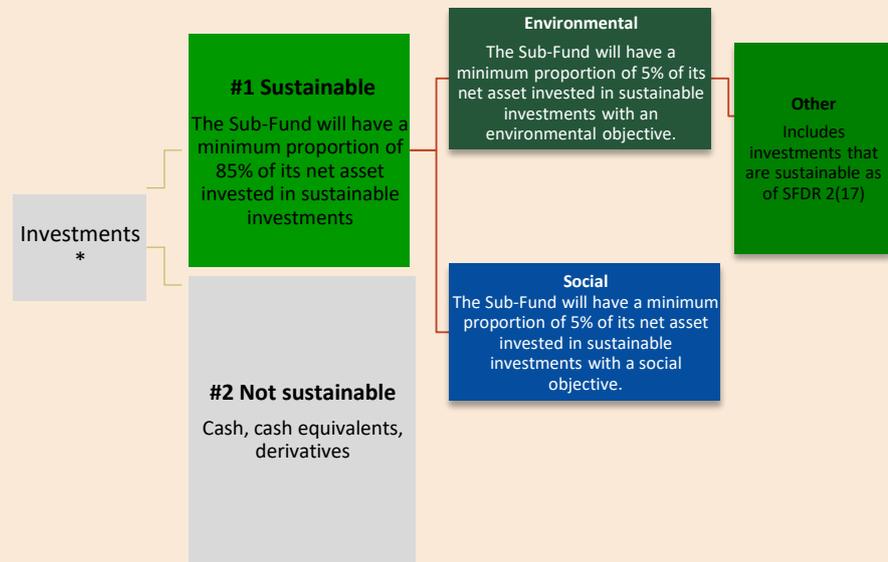
Furthermore, at the Sub-Fund level, investee companies are screened for good governance principles at the point of investment and on an ongoing basis. This screening process includes sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance, and is based on third party data, and/or a proprietary assessment. A proprietary assessment will be used and may take precedence over the third-party data, when the Sub-Investment Manager determines to engage with the investee companies or the Sub-Investment Manager otherwise evidences the good governance practices of investee companies, or when third party data is lacking, the Sub-Investment Manager applies these principles by assessing issues including but not limited to: companies' board composition and oversight, executive compensation, labor management and human capital, and tax controversies. The selection of these specific indicators is subject to change from time to time although the overall principles will remain. Where the Sub-Investment Manager identifies any areas for improvement, and subject to an overall assessment of good governance, it may engage with the relevant investee company to seek improvements before choosing to divest, which will typically occur within 90 days. The assessment is not applicable to any cash, cash equivalent or derivatives investment or investments in securities issued by sovereigns or government-related entities.



What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

Asset allocation

describes the share of investments in specific assets.



#1 Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

#2 Not sustainable includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

Other includes sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

*Investments means the Sub-Fund's NAV which is the total market value of the Sub-Fund.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages should be seen as an average over an extended period of time. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate company or third-party data.

● *How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?*

The Sub-Fund may use derivatives for hedging and/or efficient portfolio management purposes. However, derivatives instruments will not be used to attain the sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee



To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Currently publicly available company data is scarce and any assessment using equivalent data is less reliable. In addition, companies outside of the EU are, generally, not required to provide data on their taxonomy alignment. As such, based on currently available data and estimates, 0% of the Sub-Fund's investments can be classified as aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Disclosures and reporting on taxonomy alignment will develop as the EU framework evolves and data is made available by investee companies.

The graph below shows in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[#]?**

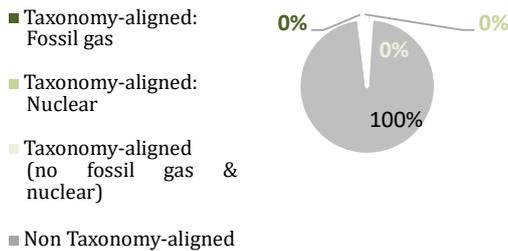
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

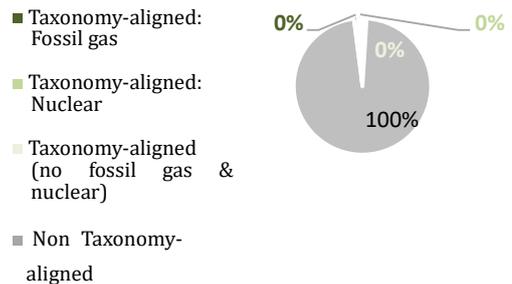
No

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 the financial product other than sovereign bonds.*

1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*



This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon

- **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?**
- There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

[#] 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.

fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.



are environmentally sustainable investments 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?

The Sub-Fund will make a minimum proportion of 5% of its net asset invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective. However, these investments may not be aligned with the EU taxonomy.

However, the Sub-Fund has a minimum commitment to 85% of its portfolio being invested in sustainable investments. These sustainable investments may have either an environmental or a social objective. At the time of this disclosure, the Sub-Fund’s strategy has no prioritization between environmental and social objectives, nor targets any specific allocation. As such, the Sub-Fund’s disclosed minimum commitment to each of the environment and social categories is lower than the overall commitment, to allow for the flexibility of the Sub-Fund’s sustainable investment strategy. The Sub-Fund may invest in economic activities that are not yet eligible to be environmentally sustainable economic activities or for which technical standards are not yet finalized. As company data of EU Taxonomy alignment is not yet widely available from public disclosures by investee companies, we are unable to determine the allocation between sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy and those that are socially sustainable investments.

The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Sub-Investment Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.

Additional information on the actual share of such investments will be included in the Sub-Fund’s periodic reporting.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

5%

The Sub-Fund has a minimum commitment to 85% of its portfolio being invested in sustainable investments. These sustainable investments may have either an environmental or a social objective and at least 5% of these will have a social objective.

Additional information on the actual share of such investments will be included in the Sub-Fund’s periodic reporting.



What investments are included under “#2 Not sustainable”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Cash or cash equivalents may be held for liquidity purposes. The Sub-Fund may use derivatives and other techniques for hedging and/or efficient portfolio management purposes. However, derivatives instruments will not be used to attain the sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

The reference index, JPMorgan ESG Asia Credit Index TR USD index, is not a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the Sub-Fund meets the sustainable investment objective, as the Sub-Investment Manager considers that the sustainability indicators and other measures monitoring the attainment of the sustainable investment objective are a more appropriate reference. Thus, JPMorgan ESG Asia Credit Index TR USD index is used as a benchmark

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial

product attains the sustainable investment objective.

for performance comparison purposes only and not as a reference benchmark for SFDR purposes.

- ***How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?***

N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

N/A



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

<https://www.manulifeglobalfund.com/sustainable-asia-bond-SFDR.html>

APPENDIX VI

Information for investors in Switzerland

Representative

The representative in Switzerland is FundRock Switzerland SA, Route de Cité-Ouest 2, 1196 Gland, Switzerland.

Paying agent

The paying agent in Switzerland is Banque Cantonale de Genève, Quai de l'Île 17, CH-1204 Geneva.

Location where the relevant documents may be obtained

The relevant documents such as the Prospectus, the Key Information Document (KIID), the Articles of Incorporation of the Company as well as the annual and semi-annual reports may be obtained free of charge from the Representative.

Publications

Publications in Switzerland concerning the Company, or the Sub-Fund(s) are made on www.fundinfo.com.

The issue and the redemption prices or the net asset value together with a reference stating “excluding commissions” are published daily on www.fundinfo.com.

Payment of retrocessions and rebates

Retrocessions

The Company and its agents may pay retrocessions as remuneration for distribution activity in respect of the Company's Shares in Switzerland. This remuneration may be deemed payment for activities whose object is, whether directly or indirectly, the purchase of Shares by an investor, including without limitation, the organisation of road shows, the participation at fairs and presentations, the preparation of marketing materials, and the training of distributors.

Retrocessions are not deemed to be rebates even if they are ultimately passed on, in full or in part, to the investors.

Disclosure of the receipt of retrocessions is based on the applicable provisions of the Swiss Financial Services Act (FinSA).

Rebates

In the case of distribution activity in Switzerland, the Company and its agents may, upon request, pay rebates directly to investors. The purpose of rebates is to reduce the fees or costs incurred by the investors in question.

Rebates are permitted provided that:

- they are paid from fees received by the Company and therefore do not represent an additional charge on the Company's assets;
- they are granted on the basis of objective criteria;
- all investors who meet these objective criteria and demand rebates are also granted these within the same

timeframe and to the same extent.

The objective criteria for the granting of rebates by the Company and its agents are as follows:

- the volume subscribed by the investor or the total volume they hold in the Company or, where applicable, in the product range of the Manulife Group;
- the amount of the fees generated by the investor;
- the investment behaviour shown by the investor (e.g. expected investment period);
- the investor's willingness to provide support in the launch phase of certain share classes of the Company.

At the request of the investor, the Company and its agents must disclose the amounts of such rebates free of charge.

Place of performance and jurisdiction

In respect of the Shares offered in Switzerland, the place of performance is the registered office of the Representative. The place of jurisdiction is at the registered office of the representative in Switzerland or at the registered office or place of residence of the Shareholders.

 **Manulife** Investment Management