

VermögensManagement Wachstumsländer Balance

Prospectus/Management Regulations

31 December 2021

Allianz Global Investors GmbH

General Information

This prospectus is valid only if accompanied by the latest annual report published no more than 16 months ago. If the latest annual report was published more than eight months ago, then the most recent semi-annual report must also be made available. In particular, the annual and semi-annual reports, the prospectus, the management regulations, Key Investor Information as well as the subscription and redemption prices can be obtained without charge at the registered office of the Luxembourg branch of the Management Company, from the Management Company, the Information Agents or from the Depositary.

Information other than that contained in this prospectus as well as in the documents mentioned therein and accessible to the general public must not be provided.

Investment Restrictions applying to US Persons

The Fund is not and will not be registered in the United States of America (the "United States") under the Investment Company Act of 1940 as amended. The United States includes its territories and possessions, any state of the United States, and the District of Columbia. Fund units have not been and will not be registered in the United States under the US Securities Act of 1933 as amended (the "United States Securities Act") or under the securities laws of any state of the United States of America. The units made available under this offer may not be directly or indirectly offered or sold in the United States or to or for the benefit of any US Person (as defined in Rule 902 of Regulation S under the Securities Act). Applicants may be required to declare that they are not a US Person and are not applying for units on behalf of any US Person nor acquiring units with the intent to sell them to a US Person. Should a unitholder become a US Person, they may be subject to US withholding taxes and tax reporting.

US Person

Any person who is a United States Person within the meaning of Rule 902 of Regulation S under the United States Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act"), whereby the definition of such term may be changed from time to time by legislation, regulations or judicial or administrative agency interpretations.

A United States Person includes but is not limited to: i. any natural person resident in the United States; ii. any partnership or corporation organised or incorporated under the laws of the United States; iii. any estate of which any executor or administrator is a US Person; iv. any trust of which any trustee is a US Person; v. any agency or branch of a foreign entity located in the United States; vi. any non-discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other asset manager for the benefit or account of a US Person; vii. any discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other asset manager organised, incorporated, or (if an individual) resident in the United States; and viii. any partnership or corporation if it is: (1) organised or incorporated under the laws of any foreign jurisdiction; and (2) formed by a US person principally for the purpose of investing in securities not registered under the Securities Act, unless it is organised or incorporated, and owned, by authorised investors who are not natural persons, estates or trusts.

31 December 2021

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Information on the Fund

VermögensManagement Wachstumsländer Balance was established in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on 29 August 2011 under the law of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and falls within the scope of application of Part I of the Luxembourg Law on Undertakings for Collective Investment of 17 December 2010 ("Law") and as such is an Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities ("UCITS") as defined by Directive 2009/65/EC. The base currency of the Fund is the Euro.

The Fund is managed in accordance with Luxembourg Law by Allianz Global Investors GmbH, a subsidiary of Allianz Asset Management GmbH, Munich, Federal Republic of Germany, and a member of the Allianz Group, and is also distributed through this financial group. Allianz Global Investors GmbH implements the function of the central administration agent through its branch in Luxembourg (collectively referred to as "Management Company").

This prospectus entered into force on 31 December 2021.

The original version of the Fund's management regulations entered into force on 29 August 2011. The most recent amendment came into effect on 31 December 2021. A notice of lodging of the management regulations with the commercial register in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg was published on 15 February 2022 in the RESA, Recueil électronique des sociétés et associations ("RESA").

Investment Objective

The investment policy aims to generate long-term capital growth by using investment positions particularly in global emerging markets (primarily in the equity and bond markets).

Management approach of the Fund

The Fund is managed in reference to a benchmark index pursuant to Article 7 Section 1 letter d) of Commission Regulation (EU) No. 583/2010. A fund is managed in reference to a benchmark index where a benchmark index either plays a role in (i) the explicit or implicit definition of the portfolio composition of the Fund and/or in (ii) the performance objectives and indicators of the Fund. In both cases, Fund Management adopts an active management approach at all times, i.e. the benchmark index is neither tracked nor replicated. Through this approach, Fund Management aims to outperform the benchmark index.

If a unit class of the Fund is hedged against a specific currency, the respective benchmark index is also hedged against this currency.

This Fund is managed in reference to the 40% MSCI Emerging Markets Total Return (Net) + 20% JP Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global Diversified + 10% JP Morgan Government Bond Index Emerging Markets Global Diversified + 10% JP Morgan Corporate Emerging Markets Bond Index Broad Diversified + 20% Bloomberg Barclays US Treasury benchmark index. The benchmark index is administered by J.P. Morgan Securities PLC, MSCI Limited, and Bloomberg Index Services Limited. J.P. Morgan Securities PLC, MSCI Limited and Bloomberg Index Services Limited are listed in the register for benchmark administrators that is managed by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA).

Purpose of using a benchmark index

The benchmark index is used for performance measurement purposes only and not for the purpose of portfolio composition.

Degree of freedom and universe of the benchmark index

As a rule, a minority of the securities included in the Fund are also included in the benchmark index. The Fund Manager has the flexibility to also invest in securities that are not included in the benchmark index. When selecting and weighting the Fund's assets, Fund Management may deviate materially from the securities included in the benchmark index, as well as their corresponding weightings.

The fund manager considers as part of its due diligence process all relevant financial risks, including all relevant sustainability risks that could have a significant negative impact on the return on an investment, in its investment decision and evaluates them on an ongoing basis. The Sustainability Risks assessment does not cover cash and deposits, derivatives and non-rated investments. Sustainability Risks are clustered as

- Sustainability macro risks with global relevance (for example global warming and climate change).
- Sustainability sector risks with relevance for funds exposed to specific sectors (for example stranded asset risks for Oil & Gas sector).
- Sustainability idiosyncratic risks on the level of individual corporate and sovereign issuers with relevance for funds exposed to these issuers (for example climate transition risk).
- Sustainability investment risks on portfolio level that derive from portfolio exposure on Sustainability macro risk, Sustainability sector risks and in particular invested Sustainability issuers.

Sustainability risks are assessed using external sustainability research data and/or internal research and analysis. Both external and internal research aims at identifying potential financial risks of an investment in securities of an issuer related to sustainability. Issuers can be corporate issuers, sovereign issuers or sub-sovereign agency issuers. Details can be found in the Risk Management Policy Statement available at <https://www.allianzgi.com/en/our-firm/esg>.

The investments underlying this fund (see the "Investment principles" chapter) do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Investment Principles

To this end, the Fund's assets are invested in accordance with the principle of risk diversification, as follows:

- a) The Fund's assets may be invested to an unlimited extent in UCITS and UCI as defined in Article 4 No. 2 of the management regulations.

These may be broadly diversified funds (including, if indicated, balanced funds and funds pursuing an absolute return approach), equity (including REIT), bond or money market funds, funds that participate in one or more commodity futures, precious metals or commodity indices, country, region or sector funds (including funds that invest in companies operating in the private equity sector), or funds oriented towards certain issuers, currencies or maturities.

- b) Certificates may also be acquired for the Fund – albeit solely securities as defined in the Law of 17 December 2010 – provided their underlyings are
- equities (including REITs and the equities of companies operating in the private equity sector),
 - interest-bearing securities,
 - UCITS or UCI as defined in Article 4 No. 2 of the management regulations,

- financial indices (including hedge funds, commodity futures, precious metal or commodity indices as well as indices that refer to companies operating in the area of private equity), provided the relevant index complies with Article 41 Paragraph 1 letter g) of the Law and Article 9 of the Directive of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg of 8 February 2008,
- hedge and umbrella hedge funds,
- commodities,
- precious metals,
- commodity forward contracts or
- baskets consisting of the above-mentioned underlying securities.

The acquisition of certificates with the above-mentioned underlyings is possible regardless of whether the underlying can be replaced or modified under the respective terms and conditions of the certificate, as long as the replaced or modified underlying is one that is admissible for certificates as defined in this letter.

Certificates with an underlying as defined in the fifth to eighth indent may only be acquired if the certificate structure does not provide for the use of a leverage effect; in other words, the certificate structure seeks to track the underlying precisely (1:1) and reflects its risk profile as much as possible. This applies accordingly to certificates as defined in the ninth indent, insofar as they have underlying as defined in the fifth to eighth indent.

Certificates with an underlying as defined in the sixth to eighth indent may not provide for any mandatory physical delivery or grant the issuer the right to make physical delivery of the relevant underlying. This applies accordingly to certificates as defined in the ninth indent, insofar as they have underlyings as defined in the sixth to eighth indent.

The provisions of letters g), h), i) and j) remain unaffected.

- c) Subject in particular to letter p), at least 20% and at most 75% of the value of the fund assets may be invested in UCITS or UCI as defined in Article 4 No. 2 of the management regulations that are equity funds.

Any UCITS or UCI is an equity fund as defined above if its risk profile typically correlates with that of one or more equity markets.

The equity portion of a balanced fund, as determined on the basis of the relevant information obtainable from Morningstar GIFS (Morningstar's Global Investment Fund Sector), is counted towards the limit specified in sentence 1 of this letter c), as at the key date reported in the fund's respective annual or semi-annual report. If more up-to-date information on the relevant balanced fund is not obtainable from Morningstar GIFS, the data reported in the latest annual or semi-annual report of the balanced fund shall be used as a basis.

Certificates as defined in letter b), whose risk profile typically correlates with the assets listed in the first sentence of this letter c), or with the investment markets to which these assets can be allocated, may also be acquired and counted towards the limit defined in sentence 1 of this letter c).

- d) Subject in particular to letter p), at least 25% and at most 80% of the value of fund assets may be invested in UCITS or UCI as defined in Article 4 No. 2 of the management regulations that are bond funds (including those funds that invest in high-yield

bonds).

Any UCITS or UCI is a bond fund as defined above if its risk profile typically correlates with that of one or more bond markets.

The bond portion of a balanced fund, as determined on the basis of the relevant information obtainable from Morningstar GIFS (Morningstar's Global Investment Fund Sector), is counted towards the limit specified in sentence 1 of this letter d), as at the key date reported in the fund's respective annual or semi-annual report. If more up-to-date information on the relevant balanced fund is not obtainable from Morningstar GIFS, the data reported in the latest annual or semi-annual report of the balanced fund shall be used as a basis.

High-yield bonds are fixed-income securities which do not have an investment grade rating from a recognised rating agency ("non-investment grade rating") or are not rated at all, but for which, in the opinion of investment management, it can be assumed that they would not have an investment grade rating if they were to be rated.

If there are two different ratings, the lower rating shall be used for assessing whether a purchase should be made. If there are three or more ratings that rate the relevant asset differently, the lower of the two best ratings shall be used for assessing whether a purchase should be made.

Certificates as defined in letter d), whose risk profile typically correlates with the assets listed in the first sentence of this letter c), or with the investment markets to which these assets can be allocated, may also be acquired and counted towards the limit defined in sentence 1 of this letter d).

- e) Subject in particular to letter p), at most 30% of the value of fund assets may be invested in UCITS or UCI as defined in Article 4 No. 2 of the management regulations that are money market funds.

Any UCITS or UCI is a money market fund as defined in the investment policy if its risk profile typically correlates with that of one or more money markets.

The money market portion of a balanced fund, as determined on the basis of the relevant information obtainable from Morningstar GIFS (Morningstar's Global Investment Fund Sector), is counted towards the limit specified in sentence 1 of this letter e), as at the key date reported in the fund's respective annual or semi-annual report. If more up-to-date information on the relevant balanced fund is not obtainable from Morningstar GIFS, the data reported in the latest annual or semi-annual report of the balanced fund shall be used as a basis.

Certificates as defined in letter b), whose risk profile typically correlates with the assets listed in the first sentence of this letter e), or with the investment markets to which these assets can be allocated, may also be acquired and counted towards the limit defined in sentence 1 of this letter e).

The investments as defined in letter f) shall also be counted towards the limit defined in sentence 1 of this letter e).

- f) **In addition, deposits as defined in Article 4 of the management regulations may be held and money market instruments as defined in Articles 4 and 5 of the management regulations may be acquired for the Fund.**
- g) Subject in particular to letter p), cumulatively up to 20% of the value of fund assets may be invested in the following assets:
- certificates as defined in letter b) that are oriented towards REIT indices and certificates as defined in letter b), whose risk profile typically correlates with REITs or REIT markets,

- techniques and instruments as defined in Articles 8 and the following of the management regulations, in particular swaps and futures relating to REIT indices, REITs or REIT markets, and/or
 - funds that primarily invest in REITs.
- h) Subject in particular to letter p), cumulatively up to 20% of the value of fund assets may be invested in the following assets:
- certificates as defined in letter b) that are oriented to indices for companies in the private equity sector and certificates as defined in letter b), whose risk profile typically correlates with the assets of companies operating in the private equity sector, or private equity markets,
 - techniques and instruments as defined in Articles 8 and the following of the management regulations, in particular swaps and futures relating to indices for companies operating in the private equity sector, the assets of companies operating in the private equity sector, or private equity markets and/or
 - funds oriented towards companies that essentially operate in the private equity sector.
- i) Subject in particular to letter p), cumulatively up to 20% of the value of fund assets may be invested in the following assets:
- certificates as defined in letter b), which are oriented towards hedge funds, umbrella hedge funds or hedge fund markets and do not provide for the use of leverage effects in their derivative structure, in other words, which seek to track the base index, hedge fund or hedge fund market precisely and reflect their risk profiles as much as possible,
 - certificates as defined in letter b), which are oriented towards hedge fund indices, and/or
 - techniques and instruments as defined in Articles 8 and the following of the management regulations, in particular swaps and futures based on hedge fund indices, hedge funds or hedge fund markets.
- j) Subject in particular to letter p), cumulatively up to 20% of the value of fund assets may be invested in the following assets:
- certificates as defined in letter b), which are oriented towards commodity futures, precious metal or commodity indices, precious metals, commodities or commodity futures, precious metal or commodity markets,
 - techniques and instruments as defined in Articles 8 and the following of the management regulations, in particular swaps and futures based on commodity futures, precious metal or commodity indices,
 - funds which participate in commodity futures, precious metal or commodity indices.
- k) Subject in particular to letter p), the assets as defined in letters g), h), i) and j) may not exceed a total of 40% of the value of fund assets.
- l) Subject in particular to letter p), cumulatively at least two thirds of the value of fund assets must be invested in assets as defined in letters a), c), d) and e), that for their part invest at least 51% of their Fund's assets in emerging markets as stipulated in the respective terms and conditions, whereby the markets must be regulated markets as defined in the Law.

Assets within the meaning of letters a), c), d) and e) are included in the limit specified in sentence 1 of this letter l) if, according to the classification in Morningstar GIFS (Morningstar Global Investment Fund Sector), they are classified either as an

emerging market or, according to Morningstar GIFS, they are categorised as a region or country that is not classified by the World Bank as “high gross national income per capita”, i.e. is not classified as “developed”.

Furthermore, with regard to assets as defined in letter c), emerging markets are also considered to be those countries which, according to the MSCI index classification, are not one of the “developed countries”. The relevant assets within the meaning of letter c) are also included in the limit specified in sentence 1 of this letter l).

With regard to assets as defined in letter d), emerging markets are also considered to be those countries which, according to the JP Morgan index classification, are not one of the “developed countries”. The relevant assets within the meaning of letter d) are also included in the limit specified in sentence 1 of this letter l).

If one of the above-mentioned classification systems should no longer be available, the Management Company may undertake this classification on the basis of an alternative classification system to be determined by the Management Company.

m) The Fund’s assets may also be denominated in foreign currencies.

With unit classes in particular, transactions may be entered into that, to a large extent, serve as a hedge against another currency. Investment instruments that are not denominated in a currency are considered to be denominated in the currency of the country in which the registered office of the issuer is located (the company, in the case of instruments representing equities; for certificates: the underlying) is located.

n) In the framework of and taking into account the above restrictions, the Fund’s assets may – depending on the assessment of the market situation – focus on:

- individual types of assets, and/or
- individual currencies, and/or
- individual sectors, and/or
- individual countries, and/or
- assets with shorter or longer (residual) maturities, and/or
- assets from specific issuers/debtors (e.g. countries or companies),

or have a broad investment focus. No provision has been made for a restriction on the average, cash-value weighted residual maturity (duration) of the bond and money market element of the Fund.

investment management may invest indirectly, particularly in the corresponding securities issued by companies of any size. Depending on the market situation, investment management may focus either on companies of a certain size or individually determined sizes, or have a broad investment focus. In particular where very small cap stocks are acquired, these may be specialist stocks, some of which operate in niche markets.

Investment management may also in particular invest indirectly in securities that it considers to be undervalued in terms of their fundamentals in comparison with the industry (value stocks) as well as in equities that it considers to have growth

potential that is not factored into the current price (growth stocks). Depending on the market situation, investment management may either concentrate on value or growth stocks, or have a broad investment focus.

Depending on the specific investment approach of a target investment manager, the above criteria may also not be taken into consideration at all in making investment decisions, with the result that the Fund may have either a narrow or a broad investment focus.

- o) The limits described in c) to e) and g) to l) above may be either exceeded or not met if this occurs through changes in the value of assets held in the Fund, or through a change in the value of the Fund as a whole, as in the case of the issue or redemption of unit certificates ("passive violation of limits"). In such cases, investment management will seek to adhere to those limits within an appropriate time frame.
- p) It is permissible for the limits described in letters c) to e) and g) to l) above to be exceeded through the acquisition or sale of the corresponding assets if it is simultaneously ensured through the use of techniques and instruments that the respective market risk potential as a whole adheres to the limits.

For this purpose, the techniques and instruments are taken into account with the delta-weighted value of the respective underlying assets in the manner prescribed. Market-contrary techniques and instruments are also considered to lower risk if their underlying instruments do not fully match the assets in the Fund.

- q) The limits listed in c), d) and l) are not required to be adhered to in the last two months before liquidation or merger of the Fund.
- r) Subject to the investment limits specified in a) to l) above, a further condition is that at least 25 % of the fund's assets must be invested long term in equity participations within the meaning of Article 2, Paragraph 8 of the version of the Investment Tax Act ("Investmentsteuergesetz – InvStG") that came into effect on 1 January 2018. Equity participations as understood here refer to:
- shares in corporations that have been admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to or included in another organised market (which meets the criteria of a regulated market);
 - shares in corporate entities that are domiciled in a member state of the European Union or another signatory state to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and are subject to income tax on corporate entities in that state and are not exempt from such taxation;
 - shares in corporate entities that are domiciled in a third state (non-EU) and are subject to income tax on corporate entities of at least 15 % in that state and are not exempt from such taxation;
 - shares in other investment assets equal to the rate of their value published on the day of valuation on which they actually invest in the aforementioned shares in corporations; unless an actual rate is published, equal to the minimum rate set out in the fixed terms of the other investment assets.
- s) The Management Company may also use techniques and instruments for the purpose of efficient portfolio management (including transactions entered into for hedging purposes) (in accordance with Articles 8 and the following of the management regulations and the explanations in the prospectus under "The Use of Techniques and Instruments and Special Risks associated with such Use") as well as raise short-term loans in accordance with Article 11 of the management regulations; the provisions in letters g), h), i) and j) remain unaffected.

Under no circumstances may the Fund deviate from its stated investment objectives when using such techniques and instruments.

Investment management will invest the Fund's assets after thorough analysis of all the information available, subject to a careful evaluation of risks and opportunities, in securities, target funds and other permissible assets. The performance of fund units, however, remains dependent on price changes on the markets. Therefore, no warranty can be given that the objectives of the investment policy will be achieved.

Investors assume the risk of receiving a lesser amount than they originally invested.

Investment management orients the composition of the Fund depending on its assessment of the market situation and taking into consideration the investment objective and investment principles, which may result in a complete or partial reorientation of the composition of the Fund. For this reason, such adjustments may be made, and frequently if appropriate.

Real Estate Investment Trust / REIT

A real estate investment trust (REIT) is a legal entity whose business purpose is aimed at acquiring property and/or activities in connection with the ownership of property. Unless indicated otherwise, REITs are companies incorporated in the legal form of a joint-stock company or a fund. If a REIT is in the legal form of a fund, closed-end REIT funds can be acquired.

In the case of a closed-end REIT fund, the REIT fund itself or the company that issued the REIT fund is not obliged to redeem units in the REIT fund. In these circumstances the units in the REIT fund can only be sold through the secondary market. In contrast, an open-ended REIT fund is legally obliged to redeem units in the REIT fund (in addition to any further option of selling them via the secondary market), either itself or through the company issuing the REIT fund.

General Exclusion of Certain Issuers

The Fund does not invest directly in the securities of issuers which, in the opinion of the Management Company, engage in undesirable business activities. The undesirable business activities include in particular the following:

- Certain controversial weapons: The type of controversial weapons that fall within the scope of the exclusion may be updated from time to time and can be viewed on the https://regulatory.allianzgi.com/ESG/Exclusion_Policy website.
- Coal: Issuers engaged in business activities related to coal only fall within the scope of the exclusion if they meet certain quantitative criteria. These criteria may be updated from time to time and are available on the website https://regulatory.allianzgi.com/ESG/Exclusion_Policy.

The exclusion applies only to companies as issuers. The Fund may invest in securities baskets such as indices that may contain securities that fall under the above exclusion criteria. To undertake this exclusion, various external data and research providers are used. Debt securities of issuers falling within the scope of the exclusion may be held until the earlier of the following two dates: Either until the maturity of the respective instrument or until 30 June 2022, provided that such instrument was acquired prior to the introduction of the general exclusion for the Fund.

Unit Classes

The Fund may offer several unit classes, which differ in their charges, fee structure, use of income, persons authorised to invest, minimum investment amount, reference currency, the possibility of a currency hedge in a unit class, the determination of the settlement date after orders are issued, the determination of the settlement procedure after settlement of an order and/or a distribution, or other characteristics. All units participate equally in income and liquidation proceeds of their unit classes.

Units of distributing and accumulating unit classes may be issued for the Fund. A, C, P, I, X and W unit class types are distributing unit class types, while AT, CT, PT, IT, XT and WT unit class types are accumulating unit class types, i.e. the income accruing to this unit class type is reinvested in the unit class.

The various unit class types may be issued in the reference currencies listed below:

CHF (Swiss Franc), CZK (Czech Koruna), DKK (Danish Krone), EUR (Euro), GBP (Pound Sterling), HKD (Hong Kong Dollar), HUF (Hungarian Forint), JPY (Japanese Yen), NOK (Norwegian Krone), PLN (Polish Zloty), SEK (Swedish Krona), SGD (Singapore Dollar) and USD (US Dollar).

The reference currency of a unit class is indicated by the code in parentheses after the unit class type [e.g. in the case of unit class type A and reference currency USD: A (USD)].

The above-mentioned unit classes may be supplemented with numbers from "2" to "99".

Unit classes with an additional "20" or "21" are unit classes as defined in section 10 of the German Investment Tax Act (InvStG) (the "tax-free unit classes") which differ with regard to the investors who may acquire and hold units, among other differences. These unit classes may only be acquired and held by:

- a) German corporations, associations of persons or asset pools which, under the articles of incorporation, the foundation deed or other constitution and on the basis of the actual management, solely and directly serve non-profit, charitable or church purposes within the meaning of sections 51 to 68 of the German Fiscal Code (AO) and which do not hold the units in a business operation;
- b) German foundations under public law, which solely and directly serve non-profit or charitable purposes;
- c) German legal entities under public law, which solely and directly serve church purposes; and
- d) non-German investors comparable with the entities described in letters a) to c), with domicile and management in a foreign state providing administrative and debt enforcement assistance.

As proof that the aforementioned conditions have been met, the investor must provide the Management Company with a valid certificate as specified in section 9 (1) No. 1 or 2 of the German Investment Tax Act. If the aforementioned conditions are no longer met by an investor, the investor is required to notify this to the Management Company within one month of the conditions no longer being met. Tax exemption amounts that the Management Company receives in connection with management of the fund and which are attributable to income from tax-free unit classes are generally payable to the investors in these tax-free unit classes. In derogation of this procedure, the Management Company is entitled to allocate the exemption amounts directly to the fund, in favour of the investors in these tax-free unit classes; no new units are issued as a result of this allocation.

Units in tax-free unit classes may not be transferred. If the investor nevertheless transfers units, the investor is required to notify this to the Management Company within one month of the transfer. This does not affect the right to redeem the units only through the Management Company for account of the fund in accordance with section 14 of the General Management Regulations.

Units in tax-free unit classes may also be acquired and held within the framework of retirement provision or base pension agreements, provided they are certified in accordance with sections 5 or 5a of the Pension Provision Agreements Certification Act (AltZertG). As proof of the aforementioned condition, the provider of the retirement provision or base pension agreement must inform the Management Company that the relevant units of the tax-exempt unit class are acquired exclusively within the

framework of retirement provision or base pension agreements. If the aforementioned conditions are no longer met, the investor is required to notify this to the Management Company within one month of the conditions no longer being met. Tax exemption amounts that the Management Company receives in connection with management of the fund and which are attributable to income from the tax-free unit classes are generally payable to the provider of the retirement provision or base pension agreement. The provider is obliged to reinvest these amounts for the benefit of persons eligible under the relevant retirement provision or base pension agreement. In derogation of this procedure, the Management Company is entitled to allocate the exemption amounts directly to the fund, in favour of the investors in the tax-free unit classes; no new units are issued as a result of this allocation. The procedure used is also explained in the prospectus.

The conversion from one unit class to another unit class is precluded.

There is a required minimum investment amount for the acquisition of units of unit class types P, PT, I, IT, W and WT, as indicated below (after deduction of any sales charge). In individual cases, the Management Company may accept a lower minimum investment at its own discretion. Additional investments at lesser amounts are allowed, if the total of the current value of the units of the same unit class already held by the investor at the time of the additional investment and the amount of the additional investment (after deduction of any sales charge) corresponds to at least the minimum investment amount of the unit class in question. This calculation only considers holdings of the investor held at the same location at which the additional investment is to be made. If the investor is acting as intermediary for third-party ultimate beneficiaries, then the units of the types of unit classes indicated may only be acquired if the conditions listed above are separately fulfilled for each of the ultimate beneficiaries. A condition may be set on the issue of units of these types of unit classes requiring the prior submission by the investor of a written guarantee to that effect.

Unit Class	P/PT	I/IT	W/WT
Minimum investment	CHF 100,000.00	CHF 8,000,000.00	CHF 20,000,000.00
	CZK 1,500,000.00	CZK 120,000,000.00	CZK 300,000,000.00
	DKK 500,000.00	DKK 40,000,000.00	DKK 100,000,000.00
	EUR 50,000.00	EUR 4,000,000.00	EUR 10,000,000.00
	JPY 10,000,000.00	JPY 800,000,000.00	JPY 2,000,000,000.00
	GBP 50,000.00	GBP 4,000,000.00	GBP 10,000,000.00
	HKD 500,000.00	HKD 40,000,000.00	HKD 100,000,000.00
	HUF 12,500,000.00	HUF 1,000,000,000.00	HUF 2,500,000,000.00
	NOK 400,000.00	NOK 32,000,000.00	NOK 80,000,000.00
	PLN 200,000.00	PLN 16,000,000.00	PLN 40,000,000.00
	SEK 500,000.00	SEK 40,000,000.00	SEK 100,000,000.00
	SGD 100,000.00	SGD 8,000,000.00	SGD 20,000,000.00
	USD 50,000.00	USD 4,000,000.00	USD 10,000,000.00

Units of unit class types C and CT may only be acquired within the scope of unit-linked insurance policies or professional asset management by investors who are either domiciled in or permanent residents of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Units of unit class types I, IT, X, XT, W and WT may not be acquired by natural persons, nor may they be acquired in situations in which the subscriber of the units is not a natural person, but is acting as intermediary for a third-party ultimate beneficiary who is a natural person. A condition may be set on the issue of units of these types of unit classes requiring the prior submission by the investor of a written guarantee to that effect.

For units of unit class types X and XT, no all-in fee is charged to the Fund at unit-class level; instead, the respective unitholder is directly charged a fee by the Management Company. Units of these types of unit class may only be issued with the approval of the Management Company and after conclusion of a special individual agreement between the unitholder and the Management

Company. The Management Company may, at its own discretion, decide whether to approve the issue of units, whether it is prepared to conclude a special individual agreement and how any special individual agreement is to be structured.

For information on the all-in fee for other unit class types, and in relation to other charges, in particular any sales charge or redemption fee/divestment fee, please refer to the information table and the sections entitled "Charges", "Issue of Units and Related Costs" and "Redemption of Units and Related Costs".

Unit classes whose reference currency is not the base currency of the Fund may also be issued. In doing so, it is possible to issue unit classes aimed at currency hedging in favour of the reference currency and unit classes in which this is not done. The costs of these currency hedge transactions are borne by the corresponding unit class.

If a unit class is hedged against the reference currency, an "H-" is prefixed to the name of the reference currency [e.g. in the case of unit class type A, reference currency USD and a currency hedge against the reference currency: A (H-USD)]. When this prospectus refers to unit classes A, AT, C, CT, P, PT, I, IT, X, XT, W or WT without additional codes, it relates to the relevant unit class type.

The distributing unit classes A, C, P, I, X and W may include an additional code "M", which refers to monthly distribution. These unit classes may only be acquired by investors who are neither domiciled in nor permanent residents of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Information on the timing of the settlement procedure after settlement of an order can be found in the sections entitled "Issue of Units and Related Costs" and "Redemption of Units and Related Costs".

The calculation of the net asset value per unit (in accordance with Article 15 Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the management regulations) will be determined for each unit class by dividing the value of the net assets belonging to a unit class by the number of units of this unit class in circulation on the valuation day (for more information, see also the section entitled "NAV Calculation"). When distributions are made, the value of the net assets attributable to the units of the distributing unit classes will be reduced by the amount of these distributions. If the Fund issues units, the value of the net assets of the respective unit class increases by the amount of the proceeds resulting from such issue, less any sales charge levied. If the Fund redeems units, the value of the net assets of the respective unit class is reduced by the amount of the net asset value attributable to the units redeemed.

Information on the distribution policy of each of the unit class types is included in the section entitled "Calculation and Use of Income".

Information Table

Unit Class	A/AT	C/CT	P/PT
Initial net asset value per unit	CHF 100.00	CHF 100.00	CHF 1,000.00
	CZK 3,000.00	CZK 3,000.00	CZK 30,000.00
	DKK 1,000.00	DKK 1,000.00	DKK 10,000.00
	EUR 100.00	EUR 100.00	EUR 1,000.00
	GBP 100.00	GBP 100.00	GBP 1,000.00
	HKD 100.00	HKD 100.00	HKD 1,000.00
	HUF 25,000.00	HUF 25,000.00	HUF 250,000.00
	JPY 20,000.00	JPY 20,000.00	JPY 200,000.00
	NOK 1,000.00	NOK 1,000.00	NOK 10,000.00
	PLN 400.00	PLN 400.00	PLN 4,000.00
	SEK 1,000.00	SEK 1,000.00	SEK 10,000.00
	SGD 100.00	SGD 100.00	SGD 1,000.00
	USD 100.00	USD 100.00	USD 1,000.00
Sales charge ¹⁾	6.00%	6.00%	3.00%
Redemption fee/deinvestment fee		No redemption fee or deinvestment fee is currently levied.	
All-in fee in accordance with the management regulations ²⁾	2.50% p.a.	3.25% p.a. ³⁾	1.75% p.a.
Taxe d'Abonnement	0.05% p.a.	0.05% p.a.	0.05% p.a.
Unit Class	I/IT	X/XT	W/WT
Initial net asset value per unit	CHF 1,000.00	CHF 1,000.00	CHF 1,000.00
	CZK 30,000.00	CZK 30,000.00	CZK 30,000.00
	DKK 10,000.00	DKK 10,000.00	DKK 10,000.00
	EUR 1,000.00	EUR 1,000.00	EUR 1,000.00
	GBP 1,000.00	GBP 1,000.00	GBP 1,000.00
	HKD 1,000.00	HKD 1,000.00	HKD 1,000.00
	HUF 250,000.00	HUF 250,000.00	HUF 250,000.00
	JPY 200,000.00	JPY 200,000.00	JPY 200,000.00
	NOK 10,000.00	NOK 10,000.00	NOK 10,000.00
	PLN 4,000.00	PLN 4,000.00	PLN 4,000.00
	SEK 10,000.00	SEK 10,000.00	SEK 10,000.00
	SGD 1,000.00	SGD 1,000.00	SGD 1,000.00
	USD 1,000.00	USD 1,000.00	USD 1,000.00
Sales charge ¹⁾	3.00%	-	-
Redemption fee/deinvestment fee		No redemption fee or deinvestment fee is currently levied.	
All-in fee in accordance with the management regulations ²⁾	1.75% p.a.	1.75% p.a. ⁴⁾	1.75% p.a.
Taxe d'Abonnement	0.01% p.a.	0.01% p.a.	0.01% p.a.

¹⁾ The Management Company may levy a lower sales charge at its own discretion.

²⁾ The Management Company may levy a lower fee at its own discretion.

³⁾ A separate distribution component is included for additional services of the distributor(s).

⁴⁾ Unless another fee, which may include a performance-related component, is agreed based on a special individual agreement between the Management Company and the respective unitholder.

Launch date of the unit classes that have already been launched:

- Unit class A (EUR) (ISIN LU0654786689 / WKN A1JDGT): 4 October 2011
- Unit class P (EUR) (ISIN LU1717021353 / WKN A2H65H): 1 December 2017

Calculation and Use of Income

The Management Company determines each year whether, when and in what amount a distribution in accordance with the current provisions in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg will be made for a unit class.

For distributing unit classes, income that can be used for distributions is calculated by subtracting payable charges, fees, taxes and other expenses from accrued interest, dividends and income from target fund units as well as compensation for securities lending and securities repurchase agreements, while taking into account the corresponding income equalisation.

The current distribution policy for units of distributing unit classes provides for the annual distribution of essentially all income, less costs, that can be distributed as defined above from a corresponding time period. Nevertheless, the Management Company may decide to distribute realised capital gains and other income – taking into account the corresponding income equalisation – and unrealised capital gains and capital – in accordance with Article 16 in conjunction with Article 23 of the Law.

Annual distributions will be made on 15 April of each calendar year. If the distribution date falls on a weekend or bank holiday, the distribution will be made on the next banking day. The Management Company may also make interim distributions.

In the case of the distributing unit classes A, C, P, I, X and W which include an additional code "M", distribution is made on the 15th of each month. If the distribution date falls on a weekend or bank holiday, the distribution will be made on the next banking day.

Accumulating unit classes retain all income (interest, dividend income, income from target fund units, compensation for securities lending and securities repurchase agreements, other income and realised capital gains, while taking into account the corresponding income equalisation) less payable charges, fees, taxes and other expenses as at the end of the Fund's financial year, and reinvest these amounts. For this reason, it should not be expected that distributions will be paid out to Unitholders. Nevertheless, the Management Company may decide how income and realised capital gains (taking into account the corresponding income equalisation) are to be used, that capital may be distributed in accordance with Article 16 in conjunction with Article 23 of the Law and that distributions in the form of cash payments may be made. An annual accumulation is currently scheduled for 31 December of each calendar year.

Under no circumstances may distributions be made if doing so would result in the Fund's net asset value falling below EUR 1,250,000.00.

Payments in connection with any distributions are made in the reference currency of the respective unit class, which is currently set as follows for:

- unit classes with reference currencies CZK, HKD, HUF, PLN or SGD normally within three valuation days after the distribution date;
- all other unit classes, normally within two valuation days after the distribution date;

although no later than ten valuation days after the respective distribution date in each case. The Registrar and Transfer Agent is only obliged to make payment if there are no legal provisions such as exchange control regulations or other circumstances beyond the Registrar and Transfer Agent's control forming an obstacle to transfer the distribution (e.g. public holidays in countries in which investors or intermediaries/service providers engaged to process the payment are domiciled).

Distributions which are not claimed within five years after the declaration of distribution is published revert to the unit class. Nevertheless, the Management Company is authorised to pay out to Unitholders any distributions from the unit class which are claimed after expiry of this deadline.

Income Equalisation Procedure

The Management Company uses an income equalisation procedure for the Fund's unit classes. This means that the proportional income and realised capital gains/losses accrued during the financial year, which the acquirer of units must pay as part of the subscription price and which the seller of units receives as payment as part of the redemption price, are continuously offset. The expenses incurred are taken into account in calculating the income equalisation.

The income equalisation procedure is used to adjust for fluctuations in the relationship between income and realised capital gains/losses on the one hand, and other assets on the other which are caused through net inflows or outflows due to the sale or redemption of units. Otherwise, every net inflow of cash would reduce the proportion of income and realised capital gains/losses on the net asset value of the Fund and each outflow would increase it.

Risk Factors

An investment in the Fund is associated with the following risk factors in particular:

Interest-Rate Risk

If the Fund invests directly or indirectly in interest-bearing securities, it is exposed to interest-rate risk. If the market interest rate increases, the value of the interest-bearing securities held by the Fund may drop significantly. This applies to an even greater degree if the Fund also holds interest-bearing securities with a longer residual term to maturity and a lower nominal interest return.

Risk of Interest Being Charged on Deposits

The Management Company invests the liquid assets of the Fund at the Depository or other banks for account of the Fund. Depending on changes in the market, in particular how the interest rate policy of the European Central Bank develops, short-, medium- and long-term bank deposits may be subject to interest charges. Such interest charges may adversely impact the performance of the Fund.

Creditworthiness Risk

The creditworthiness (solvency and willingness to pay) of the issuer of a security or money market instrument held directly or indirectly by the Fund may subsequently fall. This usually leads to drops in the price of the security, which surpass those caused by the general market fluctuations.

General Market Risk

If the Fund invests directly or indirectly in securities and other assets, it is exposed to general trends and tendencies on the markets, especially the securities markets, which are based on manifold, sometimes irrational factors, and to general economic performance. There may be significant and longer-lasting declines in prices affecting the market. Securities from top-rated issuers are subject to essentially the same general market risk as other securities and assets.

Company-Specific Risk

The price development of the securities and money market instruments directly or indirectly held by the Fund is also dependent on company-specific factors, for example, the issuer's business situation. If the company-specific factors deteriorate, the price of the respective security may drop significantly and permanently without regard to any otherwise generally positive stock-market trend.

Settlement Default Risk

The issuer of a security directly or indirectly held by the Fund or the debtor of a claim belonging to the Fund may become insolvent. This could result in the corresponding assets of the Fund becoming economically worthless.

Counterparty Risk

Even if transactions for the Fund are not effected via a stock exchange or a regulated market (e.g. "OTC transactions") there is – in addition to the general counterparty default risk – the risk that the counterparty of the transaction will fail to or will not fully meet its obligations. This is particularly true of transactions based on techniques and instruments. Any default on the part of the counterparty may result in losses for the Fund. It is possible to reduce this risk to a substantial extent, however, by accepting collateral from the counterparty in accordance with the Fund's principles relating to collateral management as described below, particularly with regard to OTC derivatives.

Currency Risk

If the Fund directly or indirectly holds assets denominated in a foreign currency, it is exposed to currency risk (if foreign currency positions have not been hedged). Any devaluation of the foreign currency against the base currency of the Fund would cause the value of the assets denominated in the foreign currency to fall.

Concentration Risk

If the Fund focuses its investments on certain markets or types of investment, by definition this concentration does not allow the same scope of diversification of risks across different markets as would be possible if investments were not so concentrated. Consequently, the Fund becomes particularly dependent on the development of these investments and the individual or related markets, or the companies included in those markets.

Country and Transfer Risk

Economic or political instability in countries in which the Fund is invested may result in the Fund not receiving the full amount or any of the monies to which it is entitled despite the solvency of the issuer of the respective security or other assets. Currency or transfer restrictions or other legal changes, for example, may be of significance in this regard.

Liquidity Risk

Even relatively small orders for purchases or sales of illiquid securities (securities that cannot be sold readily) can lead to significant price changes. If an asset is not liquid, there is the risk that the asset cannot be sold or can only be sold at a significant discount to the selling price. The purchase of an illiquid asset may cause its purchase price to increase significantly.

Legal risk

Legal risks may include the risk of loss due to the unexpected application of a law or regulation or the unenforceability of a contract. In the case of secured transactions, there is a risk that the relevant insolvency law will impose a suspension that prevents the protection buyer from using the collateral, even if the collateral agreement has been correctly drawn up.

Operational risk

The Management Company may be exposed to a risk of loss, which may arise, for example, from inadequate internal processes and human error or system failures at the Management Company, the custodian or external third parties. These risks can affect the performance of the Fund and thus have a negative impact on the net asset value per fund unit and the capital invested by the unitholder.

Emerging Markets Risks

Investing in emerging markets means investing in countries not classified by the World Bank as "high gross national income per capita" (i.e. not classified as "developed"). In addition to the specific risks of the particular asset class, investments in these countries are subject to greater liquidity risk and general market risk. Additionally, increased risks may arise in connection with the settlement of transactions in securities in these countries, entailing losses for investors, especially as it may not be general practice or even possible to deliver securities directly when payment is made in such countries. In addition, the legal and regulatory environment, as well as the accounting, auditing and reporting standards in emerging markets there may deviate substantially, to the detriment of

an investor, from the levels and standards that are considered standard international practice. There may also arise increased custodial risk in such countries, which may, in particular, also result from differing methods of obtaining title to acquired assets.

Specific Risks of High-Yield Investments

High-yield investments in the interest-bearing segment are those which either do not have an investment grade rating from a recognised rating agency or are not rated at all, but for which it can be assumed that they would not have an investment grade rating if they were to be rated. Such investments are subject to the same general risks of these asset classes, but the level of risk is greater. In particular, such investments are normally associated with increased creditworthiness risk, interest-rate risk, general market risk, company-specific risk and liquidity risk.

Performance Risk

It cannot be guaranteed that the investment objectives of the Fund or the investment performance desired by the investor will be achieved. The net asset value of the Fund may also fluctuate and, in particular, may fall, causing investors to incur losses, especially in consideration of risks that assets acquired by the Fund are subject to in general and the risks that are entered into in the selection of individual assets in particular. Investors assume the risk of receiving a lesser amount than they originally invested. Neither the Management Company nor any third parties offer guarantees as to the specific performance of investments in the Fund.

Fund Capital Risk

Because of the risks described here to which the valuation of the assets held in the Fund's capital/unit class is subject, there is the risk that the Fund's capital or the capital attributable to a unit class will decrease. An excessive redemption of fund units or an excessive distribution of returns on investments could have the same effect. A reduction in the fund capital or capital attributable to a unit class could make the management of the Fund or a unit class unprofitable, which could lead to the liquidation of the Fund or a unit class and to investor losses.

Risk of Restricted Flexibility

The redemption of fund units may be subject to restrictions. If the redemption of units is suspended or delayed, investors cannot redeem their units and are compelled to remain invested in the Fund for a longer period of time than originally intended or desired and their investments continue to be subject to the risks inherent to the Fund. If the Fund is liquidated, or if the Management Company exercises the right to enforce a redemption of units, investors no longer have the opportunity to remain invested in the Fund. The same applies if the Fund held by the investor merges with another fund, in which case the investors automatically become holders of units of the absorbing fund. The sales charge levied when units are acquired could reduce or even eliminate any returns on an investment, especially if the period of investment is short. If units are redeemed, the investor may, in addition to the costs already incurred (e.g. sales charge for the purchase of units), incur additional costs, such as a redemption fee for the fund units held or a sales charge for the purchase of other units. These events and circumstances may result in investor losses.

Inflation Risk

Inflation risk is the risk that assets will lose value because of a decrease in the value of money. Inflation can reduce the purchasing power of income made on an investment in the Fund as well as the intrinsic value of the investment. Different currencies are subject to different levels of inflation risk.

Risk of Changes in Underlying Conditions

Over time, the underlying conditions (e.g. economic, legal or tax conditions) for an investment may change. This could have a negative effect on the investment and on the treatment of the investment at the level of the investor.

Risk of Taxation or any Other Charges due to Local Regulations with Regard to the Assets Held by the Fund

Due to local regulations, taxes, duties, fees and other deductions regarding assets held by the Fund may apply now or in the future. This is especially true with respect to proceeds or profits from the sale, repayment or restructuring of the Fund's assets, to the cash

flow-free restructuring of the Fund's assets, to changes related to sub-custody facilities, and to dividends, interest and other income received by the Fund. Certain taxes or charges, for example, all charges levied within the scope of FATCA (Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, more details under "Taxation of the Fund"), may be levied in the form of a withholding tax or a deduction from the payment or transfer of payments.

Risk associated with the receipt of collateral

The Management Company may receive collateral for OTC derivatives, for example. Derivatives and securities lent and sold may rise in value. As a result, the collateral received may no longer be sufficient to fully cover the Management Company's claim for delivery or redemption of collateral against a counterparty. The Management Company may deposit cash collateral in blocked accounts or invest it in high quality government bonds or in money market funds with a short-term maturity structure. However, the financial institution at which the deposits are held may become insolvent; government bonds and money-market funds may also perform negatively. Once a transaction has been concluded, the collateral deposited or received may no longer be available in full although the Management Company is obliged to repay the collateral received at the amount originally granted. Therefore, the Management Company may be obliged to increase the collateral to the amount granted and thus equalise the losses incurred by depositing or investing the collateral.

Risk associated with collateral management

Collateral management requires the use of systems and certain process definitions. The failure of processes and human or system errors at the Management Company or third party level in connection with collateral management may involve the risk that assets serving as collateral lose value and are no longer sufficient to fully cover the Management Company's claim for delivery or retransfer of collateral against a counterparty.

Risk of Transferring the Fund to Another Management Company

The Management Company may transfer the fund to another management company. Any such transfer does not affect the fund or the position of investors. Within the context of the transfer, however, each investor must decide whether he considers the new management company to be just as suitable as the previous one. If he does not wish to remain invested in the fund under new management, he must redeem his units. This may incur income taxes.

Settlement Risk

Especially when investing in unlisted securities, there is a risk that settlement through a transfer system may not be executed as expected because of a delayed payment or delivery or because of a payment or delivery not agreed to contractually.

Risk of Changes to the Management Regulations, Investment Policy and Other General Provisions of the Fund

Unitholders are advised that the management regulations and investment policies of a fund, as well as the other general provisions of a fund, may be changed to the extent that it is permissible to do so. In particular, a change to the investment policy within the range of investments permitted for Directive-compliant funds may change the content of the risk associated with the respective fund.

Key Personnel Risk

The success of a fund which performs very positively over a certain period of time is partly due to the aptitude of the traders and so to the correct decisions of its management. Nonetheless, investment management personnel may change. New decision-makers may then possibly be less successful.

Risk of Incurring Transaction Costs Resulting from Unit Movements at Fund Level

At fund level, the issue of units may lead to the investment of the cash inflow, while redemptions of units may lead to the disposal of investments to achieve the required liquidity. Such transactions give rise to costs that could have a substantial negative effect on the performance of the Fund, particularly if units issued and redeemed on a single day do not approximately offset one another.

Sustainability risk

refers to an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could have a material negative impact on the value of the investment or has potential to have a material negative impact on the value of the investment. Findings from systematic research show that sustainability risks can arise as a result of extreme issuer-related loss risks. The frequency and probability of such issuer-related sustainability risk events are generally low, but there can be a sizeable financial impact leading to significant financial losses. Sustainability risks could potentially have a negative effect on the investment performance of portfolios. Allianz Global Investors sees sustainability risks as potential drivers of financial risk factors associated with investments, such as price, credit, liquidity and operational risk.

Specific Risks of (Indirect) Investment in Commodity Futures, Precious Metal and Commodity Markets

Positions in commodity futures, precious metal or commodity markets are basically subject to general market risk. The development of commodities, precious metals and commodity futures transactions also depends, however, on the general supply situation for the respective commodities, their consumption, the expected promotion, extraction, manufacture and production as well as the expected consumption, and as a consequence it can be particularly volatile.

In an index-based investment, it is also possible that the composition of an index and the weighting of individual components may change during the time a position is held and that index levels are not current or are not calculated on current data, and this could have a disadvantageous effect on an investor in this index.

Derivative-based investments are also subject to the general risks associated with investment in derivatives.

Investment in funds oriented towards commodity futures, precious metal and commodity markets is also subject to the specific risks of investing in target funds.

In the case of certificate-based investments there are additionally the general risks associated with investment in certificates. According to the provisions laid down in detail in the terms and conditions specified by the issuer of the certificate, it certifies its holder's right to demand, on the settlement date, payment of a certain amount of money or the delivery of certain assets. Whether the holder of a certificate has any entitlement to asset growth, and if so, to what extent, depends on particular criteria such as the performance of the underlying asset during the term of the certificate or its price on particular dates. As investment vehicles, certificates essentially contain the following risks (related to the issuer of the certificate): the creditworthiness risk, the company-specific risk, the settlement default risk and the counterparty risk. Other risks that should be emphasised are the general market risk, the liquidity risk and, if applicable, the currency risk. Certificates are generally not hedged by other assets or through third-party guarantees. This applies likewise to any permissible position held through another instrument based on the law of obligations.

In addition to the costs incurred in the acquisition and sale of a certificate, a derivative, or units in funds oriented towards commodity futures, precious metal and commodity markets, additional costs may be incurred at the level of an index, a certificate, a derivative or the above-mentioned funds, which could affect the value of the investment, possibly to a substantial extent.

Specific Risks of (Indirect) Investment in Hedge Fund Indices and Other Investments Related to Hedge Funds

Any (possibly indirect) investment in hedge fund indices and other investments related to hedge funds belongs to the "Alternative Investments" category.

Contrary to the designation "hedge" fund index, such an index does not refer to funds that seek to hedge and neutralise investment risk, but rather to funds that normally pursue purely speculative investment objectives. **Investors who invest directly or indirectly in hedge fund indices or in hedge funds themselves must be in a position to accept the financial risks of investing in such funds and**

the associated risk of losing some or all of the invested capital. Also in the case of an investment related to a hedge fund index, losses at the level of a hedge fund belonging to an index have a negative impact.

In addition to the investment risks generally associated with the investment policy and the assets of a hedge fund (e.g. equities, bonds, high-yield investments, derivatives), and the sharply increased performance risk, the following risks should be emphasised in particular:

Hedge funds and their business activities are generally not subject to regulatory supervision or control for the protection of their investors and are as a rule not bound by investment restrictions or limits, and in particular are not bound by the principle of risk diversification. Assets of hedge funds are as a rule not held in separate custody by a special institution that undertakes to protect investors; for this reason, there is an increased custodial and settlement default risk. In addition, the currency risk, the risk of changes in underlying conditions and the country and transfer risks may be of particular significance.

The hedge funds underlying an index usually operate independently from one another. On the one hand this may (but not necessarily) have as a result risk diversification, and on the other hand may result in a balancing of positions while still incurring additional costs.

In addition, hedge funds may normally take out loans for the joint account of the investors or use the relevant derivatives to increase their level of investment – possibly even without restriction. While such practices increase the opportunities to increase overall returns, they are also subject to the risk of greater loss, even total loss.

Hedge funds may also normally make short sales, meaning in particular the sale of assets received through securities lending, for which, economically, there exists an obligation to return them to a third party. If the price of the assets sold in this way subsequently declines, a hedge fund may possibly make a profit, after the deduction of expenses; however, any subsequent increase in the price of such assets incurs losses for the hedge fund.

The individual components of an index are generally valued using recognised methods for the assets contained in it. In particular, these valuations may initially only have been prepared on the basis of unaudited interim reports; after an audit has been conducted, an adjustment may be made up or down. As a result, the value of an index in which the relevant hedge fund is included could also change. Consequently, the published value of an index may deviate from the actual value if there is a subsequent correction to the net asset values of the individual index components. This also applies likewise to the valuation of hedge funds, however, if the position is not index-related.

In an index-based investment, it is also possible that the composition of an index and the weighting of individual components may change during the time a position is held and that index levels are not current or are not calculated on current data, and this could have a disadvantageous effect on an investor in this index.

Derivative-based investments are also subject to the general risks associated with investment in derivatives.

Direct investment in hedge funds is also subject to the specific risks of investing in target funds.

In the case of certificate-based investments, there are also the general risks associated with investment in certificates. According to the provisions laid down in detail in the terms and conditions specified by the issuer of the certificate, it certifies its holder's right to demand, on the settlement date, payment of a certain amount of money or the delivery of certain assets. Whether the holder of a certificate has any entitlement to asset growth, and if so, to what extent, depends on particular criteria such as the performance of the underlying asset during the term of the certificate or its price on particular dates. As investment vehicles, certificates essentially contain the following risks (related to the issuer of the certificate): the creditworthiness risk, the company-specific risk, the settlement

default risk and the counterparty risk. Other risks that should be emphasised are the general market risk, the liquidity risk and, if applicable, the currency risk. Certificates are generally not hedged by other assets or through third-party guarantees. This applies likewise to any permissible position held through another instrument based on the law of obligations.

In addition to the costs incurred in the acquisition and sale of a certificate, a derivative, or units in a hedge fund, additional costs may be incurred at the level of a hedge fund index, a certificate, a derivative or a hedge fund, which could affect the value of the investment, possibly to a substantial extent.

Specific Risks of (Indirect) Investment in Property-Related Assets

Property is subject to risks that may affect unit value through changes in returns, expenses and value of the property. This also applies when investments are made through funds, property companies or other property equities market related products (especially REITs). The following basic risks should be emphasised:

In addition to the change in the underlying general economic conditions, there are special risks associated with property ownership, such as vacancies, delinquent and defaulted rental payments or delinquent/defaulted charges for use that may result, among other things, from the change in the quality of the location or the creditworthiness of the tenant/debtor.

The condition of the building or its construction may also render necessary maintenance and restoration expenses that are not always predictable. Buildings may have construction deficiencies; risks from contaminated sites cannot be excluded. There may also be cases of uninsured damages.

In addition, the actual returns on an investment may deviate from previous calculations. There is also the risk of restricted fungibility or ability to use a property for other purposes.

Properties, especially in metropolitan areas, may be subject to war or terror risks. Even if a property itself is not affected by an act of war or terror, it may decrease in economic value if the property market in the affected area is affected over the long term, and it becomes difficult or impossible to find tenants.

In the development of the project, there may also be risks such as changes in construction planning and delays in issuing building permits or other necessary official permissions, or increases in construction costs. The success of the initial letting is particularly dependent on the demand situation at the time the construction is completed, which will be at a later date.

For investments abroad, other risks to be considered are those that result from the particular features of the specific property (e.g. different legal and tax systems, differing interpretations of double taxation agreements, and, if applicable, changes in exchange rates). Other risks associated with foreign investments to be considered are the increased management risk, any technical difficulties, including transfer risks regarding current income or liquidation proceeds, as well as currency risks.

When interests in property companies are acquired, risks to be considered are those that result from the form of the company, risks in connection with the possible default of partners, and risk of changes to the tax and corporate law framework. This is especially true if the property companies are headquartered in a foreign country. Moreover, if interests in property companies are acquired, they may have obligations that are difficult to recognise. There may not be a liquid secondary market at the time when it is intended to dispose of the interest.

In addition, changes in the value of properties have an increased effect on the equity when outside financing is used. This provides for greater profit for the investor when prices rise, and greater losses when prices fall, than when the project is completely self-financed.

When properties are sold, the purchaser or other third party may have guarantee claims.

If a property has leasehold rights or other rights attached to it, there is the risk that the person entitled to the leasehold rights does not meet his liabilities, and in particular does not pay ground rent or other fees. Particularly in the case of leasehold rights, the leasehold rights may revert ahead of schedule with the result that another use must be found for the property than was originally intended, and such other use may not have the same prospects. This applies analogously for reversion after the expiration of the contract or, if applicable, in similar situations with rights granted to a third party. Finally, the attachment of leasehold rights or other rights to a property may restrict its fungibility, that is, the object may not be as easy to sell as it would be without such an attachment.

In an index-based investment, it is also possible that the composition of an index and the weighting of individual components may change during the time a position is held and that index levels are not current or are not calculated on current data, and this could have a disadvantageous effect on an investor in this index.

Derivative-based investments are also subject to the general risks associated with investment in derivatives.

Investment in funds oriented towards REITS is also subject to the specific risks of investing in target funds; property equity market-related products are subject to the risks associated with the equity market.

In the case of certificate-based investments there are also the general risks associated with investment in certificates. According to the provisions laid down in detail in the terms and conditions specified by the issuer of the certificate, it certifies its holder's right to demand, on the settlement date, payment of a certain amount of money or the delivery of certain assets. Whether the holder of a certificate has any entitlement to asset growth, and if so, to what extent, depends on particular criteria such as the performance of the underlying asset during the term of the certificate or its price on particular dates. As investment vehicles, certificates essentially contain the following risks (related to the issuer of the certificate): the creditworthiness risk, the company-specific risk, the settlement default risk and the counterparty risk. Other risks that should be emphasised are the general market risk, the liquidity risk and, if applicable, the currency risk. Certificates are generally not hedged by other assets or through third-party guarantees. This applies likewise to any permissible position held through another instrument based on the law of obligations.

In addition to the costs incurred in the acquisition and sale of a certificate, a derivative, or units in funds oriented towards REITS, additional costs may be incurred at the level of an index, a certificate, a derivative or the above-mentioned funds, which could affect the value of the investment, possibly to a substantial extent.

Specific Risks of (Indirect) Investment in Private Equity

While assets that are issued by companies active in the area of private equity may be listed on an exchange, the investments these companies make in private equity (private equity companies) are not regularly traded on an exchange. Companies active in the area of private equity may acquire a number of different kinds of assets in the framework of investing in private equity companies; in particular, such investments may represent, from the point of view of the private equity company, shareholders' equity, hybrid equity or debt. The capital made available may in particular be subordinate to other creditors of the private equity company.

Particular reasons for investing in private equity companies may be:

- financing the implementation of new product or business ideas of newly established companies when they are being set up or in the course of subsequent development (venture capital),
- financing the takeover of companies (buy-out investments), potentially with the participation of the management of the private equity company and possibly with substantial use of debt,

- financing of special situations (special situations investments), such as immediately before or after an IPO, a corporate crisis or a restructuring.

Investments in the area of private equity typically have risks that are greater in scope than those of conventional investments in exchange-listed companies and which may correspondingly impact the companies active in the area of private equity and their asset, income and liquidity situation as well as their value. For example, private equity companies may in particular exist for only a short period of time or find themselves in a restructuring phase or a crisis, have rather limited market experience and penetration, offer new products not yet established on the market and have a rather tight financial position, uncertain planning and substandard levels of organisation. The accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and the advertising used by a private equity company may be substantially below those of conventional, exchange-traded investments. Private equity companies are often subject to little or no governmental supervision. Investments in private equity companies are normally long-term, not traded on an exchange, illiquid and only fungible to a limited extent. In addition, the process of investing in private equity companies may itself be subject to particular technical difficulties and risks.

In an index-based investment, it is also possible that the composition of an index and the weighting of individual components may change during the time a position is held and that index levels are not current or are not calculated on current data, and this could have a disadvantageous effect on an investor in this index.

Derivative-based investments are also subject to the general risks associated with investment in derivatives.

Investment in funds oriented towards companies that essentially operate in the private equity sector is also subject to the specific risks of investing in target funds.

In the case of certificate-based investments there are also the general risks associated with investment in certificates. According to the provisions laid down in detail in the terms and conditions specified by the issuer of the certificate, it certifies its holder's right to demand, on the settlement date, payment of a certain amount of money or the delivery of certain assets. Whether the holder of a certificate has any entitlement to asset growth, and if so, to what extent, depends on particular criteria such as the performance of the underlying asset during the term of the certificate or its price on particular dates. As investment vehicles, certificates essentially contain the following risks (related to the issuer of the certificate): the creditworthiness risk, the company-specific risk, the settlement default risk and the counterparty risk. Other risks that should be emphasised are the general market risk, the liquidity risk and, if applicable, the currency risk. Certificates are generally not hedged by other assets or through third-party guarantees. This applies likewise to any permissible position held through another instrument based on the law of obligations.

In addition to the costs incurred in the acquisition and sale of a certificate, a derivative, or units in funds oriented towards companies that essentially operate in the private equity sector, additional costs may be incurred at the level of an index, a certificate, a derivative or the above-mentioned funds, which could affect the value of the investment, possibly to a substantial extent.

Specific Risks of Investing in Target Funds

If a fund uses other funds (target funds) as an investment vehicle for its assets by acquiring units in such other funds, it assumes, in addition to the risks generally associated with investment policies of the other funds, the risks that result from the structure of the "fund" vehicle. As a result, it is itself subject to the fund capital risk, the settlement risk, the risk of restricted flexibility, the risk of changes to underlying conditions, the risk of changes to terms and conditions, the investment policy and other general provisions of a fund, the key personnel risk, the risk of transaction costs at the fund level arising from share movements and, in general, the performance risk. If a target fund's investment policy is oriented towards investment strategies that expect markets to rise, the relevant positions should usually have a positive effect on the target fund's net assets when markets are rising, and normally a negative effect when the markets are falling. If a target fund's investment policy is oriented towards investment strategies that

expect markets to fall, the relevant positions should usually have a positive effect on the target fund's net assets when markets are falling, and normally a negative effect when the markets are rising.

The investment managers of different target funds operate independently of each other. This may lead to several target funds assuming opportunities and risks in the same or related markets or assets, which concentrates the opportunities and risks of the fund holding these target funds on the same or related markets or assets. However, the opportunities and risks incurred by different target funds may also offset each other.

If a fund invests in target funds, costs are regularly incurred both at the level of the fund making the investment and at the level of the target funds, in particular all-in fees, management fees (fixed and/or performance-related), depositary fees and other costs. These costs result in increased charges to the investors in the fund making the investment.

Tax risks from hedging transactions for major investors

It cannot be excluded that capital gains tax on German dividends and income from domestic equity-like profit participation rights that the investor originally obtains may not be creditable or refundable in whole or in part. The capital gains tax shall be fully credited or refunded if the investor (i) holds German equities and German equity-like profit participation rights for 45 days without interruption within a period of 45 days before and after the maturity date of the investment income (91 days in total) and (ii) bears at least 70% of the risk of a decline in value of the units or profit-participation rights without interruption throughout that entire 45-day period (so-called "45-day rule"). Furthermore, there should be no obligation to pay, directly or indirectly, the capital gains tax to another person (e.g. through swaps, securities lending transactions, repurchase agreements) for the purpose of offsetting capital gains tax. As a result, hedging or forward transactions that directly or indirectly hedge the risk arising from German equities or German equity-like profit participation rights may be detrimental. Hedging transactions on value and price indices are considered to be indirect hedges. To the extent that the fund is to be considered a related party of the investor and enters into hedging transactions, such transactions may result in these being attributed to the investor, and the investor therefore failing to comply with the 45-day rule.

In the event of non-retention of capital gains tax on the corresponding income originally realized by the investor, hedging transactions of the fund may result in being attributed to the investor and in the investor having to pay the capital gains tax to the tax office.

Custody risk

In local markets, sub-custodians may be appointed to hold assets in custody in those markets. Where the Fund invests in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems are not fully developed, the assets acquired by the Fund may be exposed to custody risk. The Fund may be denied access, in whole or in part, to investments held in custody in the event of insolvency, negligence, wilful misconduct or fraudulent acts on the part of the custodian or the sub-custodian. Under such circumstances, it may take longer or even be impossible for the Fund to recover some of its assets (in extreme circumstances such as the retrospective application of laws and/or fraud and/or failure to properly register title), which may result in substantial losses to the Fund and consequently adversely affect an investor's investment in the Fund. The custody risk may relate to both assets and collateral.

The Use of Techniques and Instruments and Special Risks Associated with Such Use

The Management Company may use techniques and instruments as defined in Articles 8 and the following of the management regulations, in particular securities repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions as well as derivatives as defined in Article 4 No. 4 of the management regulations, in accordance with the investment restrictions of the Fund for the purpose of efficient portfolio management (including transactions entered into for hedging purposes and for speculative purposes). The Management Company may also, in particular, enter into market-contrary transactions, which could lead to gains for the Fund if the prices of the underlying securities fall, or to losses for the Fund if the prices rise.

The ability to use such investment strategies may be restricted by market conditions or as a result of regulatory restrictions, and there is no assurance that the pursuit of such strategies will in fact achieve the desired aim.

Techniques and instruments must be used for the purpose of efficient portfolio management for which the following requirements must be met:

- a) They are economically appropriate such that they can be used cost-effectively;
- b) They are used with one or more of the following specific goals:
 - risk reduction;
 - cost reduction;
 - generation of additional capital or income for the Fund with a risk corresponding to the risk profile of the UCITS and the risk diversification rules as defined in Article 6 Nos. 1 to 4 of the management regulations;
- c) Their risks are measured appropriately by the Fund's risk management system.

The use of techniques and instruments may not

- a) result in a change to the Fund's stated investment objective; or
- b) involve significant additional risks in comparison with the original risk strategy described in the prospectus.

If transactions for efficient portfolio management are entered into on behalf of the Fund, they must be taken into account when developing the risk management process for liquidity risks in order to ensure that the Fund can comply with its repurchase commitments at all times.

Derivatives

The Management Company may use a wide range of derivatives, which may also be combined with other assets when appropriate. The Management Company may also acquire securities and money market instruments in which one or more derivatives are embedded ("financial instruments with a derivative component"). Derivatives are based on underlying securities that may be acquired for the Fund, which may be permissible instruments as defined in Article 4 of the management regulations or financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies. Derivatives or financial instruments with derivative components include in particular futures, options, financial futures and swaps as well as combinations thereof, including equivalent instruments settled in cash, which are traded on a stock exchange or regulated market, and/or derivative financial instruments that are not traded on such markets ("OTC derivatives"), if the underlying securities are assets that may be acquired for the Fund or are financial indices within the meaning of Article 9 (1) of Directive 2007/16/EC, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies in which the Fund may invest in accordance with its investment objectives. The financial indices within this meaning include, specifically; currency, exchange-rate, interest rate, price and total interest-rate return indices, as well as, in particular, bond and equity indices and indices on the permissible instruments listed in Article 4 of the management regulations, as well as commodity futures, precious metal and commodity indices.

For the avoidance of doubt, no derivative transaction will be entered into which provides for physical delivery of any component of the commodity futures, precious metal and commodity indices acting as underlying securities.

In addition, the following conditions must also be fulfilled for OTC derivatives:

- a) The counterparties must be top-rated financial institutions specialised in such transactions, and additionally must hold a rating from a recognised rating agency (such as Moody's, S&P or Fitch) of at least Baa3 (Moody's), BBB- (S&P or Fitch). They must be subject to prudential supervision. There are no further restrictions relating to legal status or country of origin.
- b) The OTC derivatives must be subject to a reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and may be sold, liquidated or closed out by an offsetting transaction at any time at a reasonable price.
- c) The transactions must be effected on the basis of standardised contracts.
- d) Transactions are subject to the Management Company's policy as described in the following chapter, "Principles relating to collateral management".
- e) The Management Company must deem the purchase or sale of such instruments, instead of instruments traded on a stock exchange or in a regulated market, to be advantageous for investors. The use of OTC derivatives is particularly advantageous if it facilitates a hedging of assets at matching maturities, thus being less expensive.

Examples of the functioning of selected derivatives, which the Fund and, if applicable, unit classes can use, depending on the form of the relevant investment guidelines:

Options

The purchase of a call or put option is the right to buy or sell a specific underlying security for a fixed price at a future time or within a specific period of time, or to enter into or cancel a specific contract. This requires payment of an option premium, which is incurred regardless of whether the option is exercised.

The writing of a call or put option, for which the writer (seller) receives an option premium, involves the obligation to buy or sell a specific underlying security for a fixed price at a future time or within a specific period of time, or to enter into or cancel a specific contract.

Forward Transactions

A forward contract is a mutual agreement that entitles or obliges the contracting parties to buy or deliver a specific underlying security at a certain time at a pre-determined price, or to make an appropriate cash settlement. Only a fraction of the contract value generally needs to be put down immediately ("margin").

Contracts for Difference

A contract for difference is an agreement between the Management Company and a counterparty. The parties are typically described as "buyer" and "seller". The contract stipulates that the seller will pay to the buyer the difference between the current value of an asset and its value at contract time. (If the difference is negative, then instead the buyer pays the difference to the seller.) Contracts for difference may be used to take advantage of prices moving up (long positions) or prices moving down (short positions) on the underlying financial instruments in the fund and are often used to speculate on those markets. When applied to equities, for example, such a contract is an equity derivative that allows the investment manager to speculate on share price movements, without the need for ownership of the underlying shares.

Swaps

A swap is a type of transaction in which the securities underlying the transaction are exchanged among the contracting partners. The Management Company may in particular enter into interest-rate, currency, equity, bond and money market related swap

transactions as well as credit default swaps on behalf of the Fund within the framework of the investment principles. The payments due from the Management Company to the counterparty and vice versa are calculated by reference to the specific instrument and an agreed-upon nominal amount.

Credit default swaps are credit derivatives enabling any credit default risk to be economically transferred to other parties. Credit default swaps may be used, among other things, to hedge the creditworthiness risk of bonds acquired by the Fund (e.g. government or corporate bonds). Usually the contracting partner may be obliged to buy the underlying bond at an agreed price or pay a cash settlement when a previously defined event, such as the insolvency of the issuer, occurs. The buyer of the credit default swap pays a premium to the counterparty as consideration for accepting the risk of credit default.

OTC Derivative Transactions

The Management Company may conduct both transactions in derivatives which are admitted to official trading at a stock exchange or included in another organised market as well as over-the-counter transactions (OTC transactions). In OTC transactions, the counterparties conclude non-standardised agreements that are directly negotiated in each particular case, laying down the rights and obligations of the contracting partners. OTC derivatives are often only liquid to a limited extent and may be subject to relatively high price fluctuations.

The use of derivatives to hedge the Fund's assets is an attempt to reduce the economic risk inherent in an asset of the Fund to the greatest extent possible. At the same time, however, there is a possible risk that the Fund will no longer be able to participate in a positive development of the hedged asset.

The Fund incurs additional risks by using derivatives to increase returns in pursuing the investment objective. These risks depend on the characteristics of both the respective derivative and the underlying security. Derivative positions may be subject to leverage effects, such that even a small investment in derivatives can have a substantial, and possibly negative, impact on the performance of the Fund.

Any exposure to derivatives is associated with investment risks and transaction costs to which the Fund would not be subject if these strategies had not been employed.

An investment in derivatives is associated with specific risks and there is no guarantee that a particular assumption on the part of investment management will actually apply or that an investment strategy using derivatives will be successful. The use of derivatives may be associated with considerable losses or, depending on the structure of the derivative used, theoretically even unlimited losses. The risks chiefly involve general market risk, performance risk, liquidity risk, creditworthiness risk, settlement risk, risk of changes in underlying conditions and counterparty risk. In this respect the following can be highlighted:

- Derivatives that are used may be flawed, or valued differently due to differing valuation methods.
- The correlation between the values of the derivatives used on the one hand and the price movements in the positions being hedged on the other, or the correlation of different markets/positions with derivative hedging using underlying securities that do not correspond exactly to the hedged position may be imperfect, with the result that complete hedging of risk is sometimes not possible.
- The possible absence of a liquid secondary market for a specific instrument at a pre-defined time may result in it not being possible to neutralise (close) a derivative position, even though it would have been sound and desirable to do so from an investment perspective.

- OTC markets may be particularly illiquid and subject to substantial fluctuations in price. Therefore, when using OTC derivatives it may be the case that these derivatives cannot be sold or closed at a reasonable time and/or at a reasonable price.
- There may be the risk of not being able to buy or sell the securities underlying the derivative instruments at a time when it would be favourable to do so, or being compelled to buy or sell the underlying assets at a disadvantageous time.

Securities Repurchase Agreements, Securities Lending Transactions

The Fund does not enter into securities repurchase transactions or securities lending transactions.

Buy-Sell Back Transactions / Sell-Buy Back Transactions, Margining Lending Transactions

Buy/sell-back agreements and/or sell/buy-back agreements are not concluded for the Fund.

Lombard credits are not concluded for the Fund.

Total Return Swaps (TRS) and financial instruments with similar characteristics

The Fund may enter into Total Return Swaps ("TRS") in accordance with the requirements as set out in the Securities Financing Transactions Regulation. Total return swaps are derivatives that transfer the total economic performance, including income from interest and fees, gains and losses from price movements, and credit losses, of a reference obligation to another party. Total return swaps may be used, among other things, to exchange the performance of two different portfolios, e.g. the performance of certain assets of the Fund towards the performance of an index or an external portfolio which may be managed pursuant to a particular strategy as more detailed described in the Fund's investment restrictions. If Total Return Swaps are used, the counterparties have no influence on the composition or administration of the respective underlying. The selected counterparties comply with the requirements of Article 3 of the Securities Financing Transactions Regulation.

In addition, the Fund may enter into financial instruments with similar characteristics to a total return swap (so called "contract for differences" or "CFD"). CFDs are derivatives that allow traders to take advantage of prices moving up (long positions) or prices moving down (short positions) on all underlying financial instruments. A CFD is a tool of leverage with its own potential profits and losses. By using CFDs the Fund may enter the global markets without directly dealing with shares, indices, commodities or currency pairs.

Securities Financing Transactions Regulation

The Fund may enter into the following transactions:

- (i) total return swaps/CFDs, as set out in the section "Total return swaps (TRS) and financial instruments with similar characteristics".

The Fund may enter into TRS/CFDs for investment purposes and for efficient portfolio management. It may only conduct Securities Financing Transactions for efficient portfolio management.

In this context, efficient portfolio management purposes include: the reduction of risk, the reduction of costs and the generation of additional capital or income for the Fund with a level of risk that is consistent with the risk profile of the Fund.

If the Fund invests in TRS and/or CFDs and/or Securities Financing Transactions, the relevant asset or index may be comprised of Equity or Debt Securities, Money Market Instruments or other eligible investments which are consistent with the Fund's specific Asset Class Principles, individual Investment Objective and Investment Restrictions.

Both, the maximum and the expected proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Fund can be subject to TRS/CFDs and or Securities Financing Transactions as set out below.

TRS and CFDs (summed up)
Expected/Maximum Proportion of NAV (%)
30/100

According to the requirements of the Securities Financing Transaction Regulation the expected proportion as set out below is not a limit and the actual percentage may vary over time depending on factors including, but not limited to, market conditions. The maximum figure as set out below is a limit.

The Fund shall only enter into TRS/CFDs and Securities Financing Transactions with counterparties that satisfy the criteria (including those relating to legal status, country of origin and minimum credit rating) as set out in this section.

The underlying securities of TRS/CFDs are assets that may be acquired for the Fund or are financial indices within the meaning of Article 9 (1) of Directive 2007/16/EC, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies in which the Fund may invest in accordance with its investment objectives.

The categories of collateral which may be received by the Fund are set out in the chapter **“Principles relating to collateral management”** and include cash and non-cash assets such as equities, debt securities and money market instruments. Collateral received by the Funds will be valued in accordance with the valuation methodology set out under the section entitled **“NAV Calculation”**.

Where the Fund receives collateral as a result of entering into TRS/CFDs or Securities Financing Transactions, there is a risk that the collateral held by the Fund may decline in value or become illiquid. It is also not possible to ensure that the liquidation of any collateral provided to a Fund to secure a counterparty's obligations under a total return swap or Securities Financing Transaction would satisfy the counterparty's obligations in the event of a default by the counterparty. Where a Fund provides collateral as a result of entering into TRS/CFDs or Securities Financing Transactions, it is exposed to the risk that the counterparty will be unable or unwilling to honour its obligations to return the collateral provided.

A summary of certain other risks associated with TRS/CFDs and securities financing transactions can be found in the section **“Possible effects of the use of techniques and instruments on the performance of the Fund”**.

The Fund may provide certain of its assets as collateral to counterparties in connection with TRS/CFDs and Securities Financing Transactions. If the Fund has over-collateralised (i.e. provided excess collateral to the counterparty) in respect of such transactions, it may be an unsecured creditor in respect of such excess collateral in the event of the counterparty's insolvency. If the Depositary or its sub-depositary or a third party holds collateral on behalf of the Fund, the Fund's Management Company may be an unsecured creditor in the event of the insolvency of such entity.

There are legal risks involved in entering into TRS/CFDs or Securities Financing Transactions which may result in loss due to the unexpected application of a law or regulation or because contracts are not legally enforceable or documented correctly.

Subject to the restrictions laid down in the section entitled **“Principles relating to collateral management”**, the Fund may re-invest cash collateral that it receives. If cash collateral received by the Fund is re-invested, the Fund is exposed to the risk of loss on that investment. Should such a loss occur, the value of the collateral will be reduced and the Fund will have less protection if the counterparty defaults. The risks associated with the re-investment of cash collateral are substantially the same as the risks which apply to the other investments of the Fund.

Possible impact of the use of techniques and instruments on the Fund's performance

The use of techniques and instruments may have positive or negative effects on the Fund's performance.

The Fund may use derivatives for hedging purposes. This may be reflected in the Fund's risk profile in the form of lower opportunities and risks. Hedging can be used, in particular, to reflect the different currency-hedged unit classes and thus influence the risk profile of the respective unit class.

The Fund may also use derivatives in a speculative sense to increase returns in pursuing the investment objective and, in particular, to represent the Fund's risk profile and to increase the level of investment above the level of investment of a fund that is fully invested in securities. In representing the risk profile through derivatives, direct investments in securities, for example, are replaced by derivatives or – helping to shape the Fund's risk profile – certain components of the Fund's investment objectives and principles may even be realised on the basis of derivatives, e.g. by implementing currency positions through derivatives, which normally does not have a substantial effect on the Fund's risk profile. In particular, if the Fund's investment objective states that, with the objective of achieving additional returns, the investment manager may also assume separate foreign currency risks with regard to certain currencies and/or separate risks with regard to equities, bonds and/or commodity futures indices and/or precious metals indices and/or commodity indices, these components of the investment objectives and principles are predominantly derivative-based. If the Fund employs derivatives to increase the level of investment, it does so in order to achieve a medium- to long-term risk profile that may have considerably higher market risk in relation to a fund with a similar profile that does not invest in derivatives. The investment manager follows a risk-controlled approach in the use of derivatives.

The use of securities repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions results in additional income for the Fund as a lending fee is paid by the counterparty. The use of securities lending transactions also gives rise to certain risks for the Fund. These risks may result in losses for the Fund, e.g. on default of the counterparty to the securities lending transactions.

Securities repurchase agreements are used either for investment purposes or to obtain liquidity for the Fund, usually as a short-term measure in both cases. If the Fund enters into securities repurchase agreements as lender, it receives additional liquidity which can be invested in full in line with the Fund's investment policy. In these circumstances the Fund must comply with its repurchase commitment, regardless of whether the Fund made losses or gains when using the liquidity obtained through the securities repurchase agreements. If the Fund enters into securities repurchase agreements as borrower, it reduces its liquidity available for other investments.

Strategy for direct and indirect operational expenses/fees for techniques for efficient portfolio management

Direct and indirect operational expenses and fees resulting from the techniques for efficient portfolio management may be deducted from the income for the Fund obtained from the relevant transactions (e.g. as a result of revenue sharing agreements). These expenses and fees should not contain any hidden income. All the income from transactions of this type, less direct and indirect expenses and fees, is paid to the Fund. The companies to which direct and indirect expenses and fees may be paid include banks, investment advisors, brokers and dealers or other financial institutions and intermediaries. They may also be companies affiliated with the Management Company.

Principles relating to collateral management

When entering into transactions with OTC derivatives and when using efficient portfolio management techniques, the Management Company observes the following principles in accordance with CSSF Circular 14/592 of 30 September 2014, insofar as collateral is used to reduce the counterparty risk. Unless it is absolutely essential from a legal viewpoint to collateralise transactions involving OTC derivatives, the amount of collateral required is at the discretion of the investment manager.

The risk positions that result for a counterparty from transactions involving OTC derivatives and techniques for efficient portfolio management must be combined when calculating the limits for the counterparty risk as defined in Article 6 Nos. 1 to 4 of the management regulations.

All assets that the Fund receives in connection with techniques for efficient portfolio management shall be regarded as collateral for the purposes of the principles listed below, and must meet the criteria indicated in this section.

- Liquidity: All non-cash collateral should be highly liquid and be traded at a transparent price on a regulated market or within a multilateral trading system, in order that it can be sold at short notice at a price that is close to the valuation that was determined prior to the sale. The collateral received should also comply with the provisions of Article 6 No. 9 of the management regulations.
- Valuation: Collateral that is received should be valued on each exchange trading day as a minimum. Assets whose price is highly volatile may be accepted as collateral only if suitable conservative haircuts are applied.
- Credit rating of the issuer: The issuer of the collateral received must have a high credit rating.
- Maturity: The maturity of the collateral that may be received must be comparable with that of the interest-bearing securities that may be acquired for the Fund in line with the investment policy.
- Correlation: Collateral received should be issued by a legal entity that is independent of the counterparty and whose performance is not highly correlated to the performance of the counterparty.
- Diversification of the collateral (investment concentration): It must be ensured that the collateral is appropriately diversified with regard to countries, markets and issuers. The criterion of appropriate diversification in relation to issuer concentration is regarded as fulfilled if the Fund, when conducting efficient portfolio management or transactions involving OTC derivatives, receives from a counterparty a collateral basket in which the exposure to any particular issuer is no higher than 20% of the net fund assets. If the Fund has different counterparties, the various collateral baskets should be aggregated in order to calculate the 20% limit for exposure to any single issuer.
- The Fund should have the option of liquidating the collateral it has received, at any time, without referring to the counterparty or obtaining approval from the counterparty.
- Non-cash collateral received may not be sold, re-invested or pledged.
- Cash collateral received may only
 - be invested as collateral with legal entities as defined in Article 4 No. 3 of the management regulations;
 - be invested in high-quality government bonds; or
 - be invested in money market funds with a short maturity structure as defined in the CESR's "Guidelines on a Common Definition of European Money Market Funds".

Reinvested cash collateral should be diversified in accordance with the requirements for risk diversification in non-cash collateral. The reinvestment of cash collateral does not release the Fund from its obligation to repay cash collateral in the full amount. Thus potential losses arising from reinvestment are borne by the Fund.

Risks related to collateral management, e.g. operational and legal risks, must be calculated, controlled and reduced through risk management.

In the event of transfers of rights, the relevant collateral should be held in safekeeping by the Fund's Depository. In other types of collateral agreements, the collateral may be held by a third party who is subject to supervision and is not connected with the provider of the collateral.

If the Fund holds collateral of at least 30% of the net fund assets, an appropriate stress test strategy is used to ensure that stress tests are carried out regularly, under both normal and exceptional liquidity conditions. The purpose of these tests is to make sure that the Fund can assess the liquidity risk associated with the collateral. The strategy for liquidity stress tests should include requirements relating to the following aspects as a minimum:

- a) Concept for the stress test scenario analysis, including calibration, certification and sensitivity analysis;
- b) Empirical approach to the impact assessment, including back-testing of liquidity risk assessments;
- c) Reporting frequency and reporting thresholds/loss tolerance threshold(s);
- d) Measures to curb losses, including haircut strategy and gap-risk protection.

The Fund has a clearly defined haircut strategy, which is aligned with all types of assets received as collateral. The haircut is a percentage by which the market value of the collateral is reduced. Normally, the Management Company deducts the haircut from the collateral's market value in order to protect itself against credit, interest rate, currency and liquidity risks in the time between collateral calls. The haircut generally depends on factors such as the price volatility of the respective asset class, the probable time for the liquidation of the asset, the maturity of the asset and the creditworthiness of the issuer. The following minimum haircut rates apply for the respective assets:

Cash (no haircut); bonds issued by governments, central banks and/or supranational institutions with investment-grade ratings (haircut of at least 0.5% of the market value); other bonds issued by companies with investment-grade ratings (haircut of at least 2% of the market value); bonds in the form of high-yield investments (haircut of at least 10% of the market value); equities (haircut of at least 6% of the market value).

A more volatile (due to a longer duration or other factors), less liquid asset typically has a higher haircut. Haircuts are defined with the approval of the risk management function and may vary according to changing market conditions. Haircuts may differ depending on the underlying transaction type, e.g. the haircuts used for OTC derivatives may differ from those used for securities lending transactions. Equities are usually only accepted as collateral if they are included in leading equity indices. Additive haircuts apply to bonds with a residual maturity of more than 10 years. Additive haircuts apply to cash and securities received as collateral that are denominated in a currency other than the base currency of the Fund.

Risk Profile of the Fund

Considering the above-mentioned circumstances and risks, the Fund (compared with other fund types) contains the highest opportunities and risks that are associated with the bond market, money market and property market-related positions held in the fund assets, but are in particular increased by the equity market, commodity futures, precious metal, commodity and hedge fund market-related positions and the private equity position.

Given the equity-market orientation of the Fund, very significant risks include in particular the general market risk, the company-specific risk, the creditworthiness risk, the counterparty risk, the settlement default risk, the emerging-markets risks, the liquidity risk, the country and transfer risks and the custodial risk, in addition to the specific risk factors associated with investing in target funds. Regarding the equity-market orientation of the Fund, it should be stressed that, among other things, declines in prices, including declines that may be longer-term, and in particular those that affect the overall market, may have a negative impact on the Fund's assets.

As regards assets related to the bond or money markets, and deposits, the following risks play a material role, in particular, in addition to the specific risk factors associated with investments in target funds: interest rate, creditworthiness, currency, general market, company-specific, counterparty, default, emerging market, liquidity, country and transfer, custodial risks, the risk of interest being charged on deposits and the specific risks associated with exposure to high-yield investments.

Possible positions related to precious metals and commodities as well as commodity futures, precious metal and commodity indices are to a high degree exposed to the specific risks of (indirect) investments in the commodity futures, precious metal or commodity markets. Regarding this type of position, it should be stressed that, among other things, declines in prices, including declines that may be longer-term and in particular those that affect the overall market, may have a negative impact on the Fund's assets.

Possible positions related to hedge fund indices and hedge funds are to a high degree exposed to the specific risks of (indirect) investment in hedge fund indices and other investments related to hedge funds. Regarding this type of position, it should be stressed that, among other things, declines in prices, including declines that may be longer-term and in particular those that affect the overall market, may have a negative impact on the Fund's assets.

Possible positions related to companies in the private equity sector are to a high degree exposed to the specific risks of (indirect) investment in private equity. Regarding this type of position, it should be stressed that, among other things, declines in prices, including declines that may be longer-term and in particular those that affect the overall market, may have a negative impact on the Fund's assets.

Furthermore, positions related to the property market (including property equity market-related positions) are exposed to the specific risks of (indirect) investment in property-related assets.

Significant currency risk exists with regard to the unit classes that are not hedged at the unit-class level especially against a particular currency. There is a high currency risk for an investor who does not operate in the currency against which the unit class he holds is hedged, as regards the unit classes specially hedged against a certain currency at unit-class level; this risk exists to a lesser extent for investors who operate in that currency.

In addition, investor attention is drawn to sustainability risk, concentration risk, settlement risk, the risk to the Fund's capital, risk of restricted flexibility, inflation risk, risk of changes in underlying conditions, the risk of taxation or any other charges due to local regulations with regard to the assets held by the Fund, risk of changes to the management regulations, investment policy and other general provisions of the fund, risk of incurring transaction costs at fund level due to flows of units, key personnel risk, the risk of transferring the fund to another management company, tax risks from hedging transactions for major investors, legal risk, operational risk, the risk associated with obtaining collateral, the risk associated with collateral management, the risk associated with securities lending transactions and (reverse) repurchase transactions and especially to significantly increased performance risk.

With regard to the special risks associated with the use of techniques and instruments, reference is made to the sections entitled “The Use of Techniques and Instruments and Special Risks associated with such Use” and “Possible Impact of the Use of Derivatives on the Fund’s Risk Profile”.

Fund units may be subject to sharply increased volatility.

Possible Impact of the Use of Derivatives on the Fund’s Risk Profile

The Fund may employ derivatives – such as futures, options and swaps – for hedging purposes. This may lead to correspondingly lower opportunities and risks in the general fund profile. Hedging can be used, in particular, to reflect the different currency-hedged unit classes and, in this way, to mould the profile of the respective unit class.

The Fund may also use derivatives in a speculative sense to increase returns in pursuing the investment objective, in particular, to represent the general fund profile and to increase the level of investment above the level of investment of a fund that is fully invested in securities. In representing the general fund profile through derivatives, the general fund profile will be implemented through the replacement of direct investments in securities, for example, by investments in derivatives, which normally will not have a substantial effect on the general fund profile. If the Fund employs derivatives to increase the level of investment, it does so in order to achieve a medium to long-term risk profile that has an additional possibly very high market risk exposure in relation to that of a fund with a comparable profile that does not invest in derivatives.

Investment management follows a risk-controlled approach in the use of derivatives.

Investor Profile

VermögensManagement Wachstumsländer Balance is aimed at investors who pursue the objective of general capital formation/ asset optimisation and/or above-average participation in price changes. It may not be suitable for investors who wish to withdraw their capital from the fund within a short timeframe. VermögensManagement Wachstumsländer Balance is aimed at investors with basic knowledge and/or experience of financial products. Prospective investors should be capable of bearing a financial loss and should not attach any importance to capital protection. In terms of risk assessment, VermögensManagement Wachstumsländer Balance is assessed on a scale of 1 (conservative; very low to low expectation of returns) to 7 (very tolerant of risk; highest expectation of returns), which is published online at <https://regulatory.allianzgi.com>.

Management Company and Central Administration Agent

The Management Company is Allianz Global Investors GmbH, which has also assumed the functions of the Central Administration Agent. Allianz Global Investors GmbH implements the function of the central administration agent through its branch in Luxembourg.

Allianz Global Investors GmbH is an investment management company within the meaning of the German Capital Investment Code (KAGB), which was founded in 1955 under German law in the legal form of a limited liability company. The registered office of Allianz Global Investors GmbH is in Frankfurt/Main. The subscribed and paid-in capital of Allianz Global Investors GmbH was EUR 49,900,900 as at 31 December 2020. Allianz Global Investors GmbH has a functional organisational structure and, in addition to the head office in Germany, has numerous branches, including a branch in Luxembourg. In the branch office in Luxembourg, employees are currently active mainly in the following functions: risk management, product administration and operations (operational support of fund products and processes).

In its capacity as Management Company, Allianz Global Investors GmbH invests the capital raised by the Fund as specified in the management regulations and the prospectus.

Allianz Global Investors GmbH, acting through its branch in Luxembourg, has also assumed the functions of the Central Administration Agent. In this capacity, it is responsible for all administrative duties required by Luxembourg law, in particular for drawing-up the distribution notifications, for processing and shipping of the prospectuses, the Key Investor Information, the financial statements and all other documents which are prepared for the investors and for liaising with the administrative authorities, the investors and all other parties involved. Further examples of the Central Administration Agent's responsibilities are fund accounting and calculating the net asset value of the units, the function of Registrar and Transfer Agent and issuing statements, reports, notices and other documents to the Unitholders, and supervising the mailing of such documentation.

Allianz Global Investors GmbH may delegate, under its responsibility, supervision and coordination, its duties as Management Company and Central Administration Agent in whole or in part to third parties specialised in the services required. The Management Company may also enter into transactions for a fund in which affiliated companies act as broker or act on the account of their customers. This also applies to cases in which affiliated companies or their customers act along the lines of transactions for this Fund.

Allianz Global Investors GmbH provides investment management services from its main office in Germany. Further details are provided in the section entitled "Investment Management".

The Management Company may further delegate certain services in relation to currency monitoring and trading to third parties.

Allianz Global Investors GmbH has also, at its own expense, delegated the determination of key risk figures, performance figures and fund structure data to IDS GmbH – Analysis and Reporting Services, Munich, Federal Republic of Germany, as outsourcing company, which may make use of the services of third parties.

Furthermore, essential functions of central administration and other duties have been transferred from Allianz Global Investors GmbH to State Street Bank International GmbH - Luxembourg Branch, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, as the outsourcing company, which may use the services of third parties. These outsourced areas are fund accounting, NAV calculation and the function of Registrar and Transfer Agent. The function of Registrar and Transfer Agent includes the issue and redemption of units, keeping the register of Unitholders and auxiliary services associated therewith.

State Street Bank International GmbH - Luxembourg Branch is also the Depositary.

Investment Management

The task of the Management Company is the day-to-day business of asset management as well as providing other related services. These duties are carried out in accordance with the principles of the investment objectives and investment principles set out in the prospectus and in the management regulations for the Fund, the investment restrictions and statutory restrictions.

Investment decision-making and order placement are the responsibility of the Management Company at its own discretion. The Management Company is authorised to select agents and brokers to handle the Fund's transactions. The Management Company is entitled to be advised by third parties, particularly investment advisors, at its own expense and on its own responsibility, and to delegate some of its tasks to third parties. When the task of decision-making with regard to investments is assigned to third parties, the prospectus will indicate the name of the company to which this task of the investment manager has been transferred.

The Management Company bears all the expenses it incurs in conjunction with the services it provides to the Fund. Brokerage commissions, transaction fees and other transaction charges incurred in relation to the acquisition and disposal of the Fund's assets are borne by the Fund.

When managing the fund assets, the Management Company shall be supported by an advisory investment committee, comprising representatives of Commerzbank AG and the Allianz Global Investors Group.

The investment committee monitors the securities markets, analyses the composition of the securities holdings and other investments held in the Fund's assets and makes recommendations to the investment management for investing the Fund's assets, while observing the principles of the investment policy and investment limits specified for the Fund.

Supervisory Authority

The Management Company is subject to supervision by the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority, Marie-Curie-Str. 24-28, D-60439 Frankfurt/Main. The Fund is subject to supervision by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier, 283, route d'Arlon, L-1150 Luxembourg.

Depository

The Management Company has appointed State Street Bank International GmbH - Luxembourg Branch, whose business activities include Global Custody and Fund Services, to be the Depository of its assets.

State Street Bank International GmbH is a limited liability company under German law that was incorporated on 19 January 1970. Its registered office is located at Brienner Str. 59, 80333 Munich, Germany. Its shareholders' equity as at 31 December 2020 totalled EUR 109.3 million. State Street Bank International GmbH - Luxembourg Branch, was incorporated on 1 October 2009.

State Street Bank International GmbH is a corporation under German law, with its registered office at Brienner Str. 59, 80333 Munich, Germany. State Street Bank International GmbH is registered under registration number HRB 42872 at the Munich Commercial Register Court and is regulated as a financial institution by the European Central Bank (ECB), the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) and the German Central Bank. State Street Bank International GmbH - Luxembourg Branch, is authorised by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF) in Luxembourg to act as a depository and is specialised in the areas of depository, fund administration and associated services, among other things.

State Street Bank International GmbH is part of the State Street Group, with its parent company, State Street Corporation, listed in the United States.

Depository's functions

The Depository has been entrusted with the following main functions:

- Guaranteeing that the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of units are carried out in accordance with the applicable law and management regulations.
- Ensuring that the value of the units is calculated in accordance with the applicable law and management regulations.
- Executing the Management Company's instructions, provided that these instructions are in accordance with the applicable law and management regulations.
- Ensuring that, in the case of transactions involving the Fund's assets, the consideration is paid within the usual deadlines.
- Ensuring that the Fund's income is used in accordance with the applicable law and management regulations.

- Monitoring the liquid assets and cash flows of the Fund.
- Providing safe custody of the Fund's assets, including the safe custody of financial instruments, review of the ownership and management of records with regard to other assets.

Depository's liability

In carrying out its duties the Depository shall act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and solely in the interests of the Management Company and its Unitholders.

As stipulated in compliance with the UCITS Directive and in particular Article 18 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/438 of 17 December 2015 supplementing Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to obligations of depositaries, in the event of loss of a financial instrument held in safekeeping, the Depository is required to return financial instruments of the same type or the equivalent amount for the Fund to the Management Company without delay.

Pursuant to the UCITS Directive the Depository shall not be liable if it can prove that the loss of a financial instrument held in custody 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.

In the event of a loss of a financial instruments held in custody, the Unitholders may invoke the liability of the Depository directly or indirectly through the Management Company provided that this does not lead to a duplication of redress or to unequal treatment of the Unitholders.

The Depository shall be liable to the Fund for all other losses incurred by the Fund as a result of the Depository's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations pursuant to the UCITS Directive.

The Depository shall not be liable for consequential or indirect or special damage or losses arising out of or in connection with the performance or non-performance by the Depository of its duties and obligations.

Delegation

The Depository has full authority to transfer its duties in connection with safekeeping, in full or in part. Its liability nevertheless remains unaffected by the fact that it has entrusted to a third party some or all of the assets that it had accepted for safekeeping. The Depository's liability remain unaffected by any delegation of its safekeeping functions under the Depository Agreement.

The Depository has delegated those safekeeping duties set out in Article 22(5)(a) of the UCITS Directive to State Street Bank and Trust Company with registered office at Copley Place 100, Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02116, USA, which it has appointed as its global sub-depositary. State Street Bank and Trust Company as global sub-depositary has appointed local sub-depositaries within the State Street Global Custody Network. A list of delegates and sub-delegates is published on the Internet at <http://www.statestreet.com/about/office-locations/luxembourg/subcustodians.html>.

Information about the safekeeping functions which have been delegated and the identification of the relevant delegates and sub-delegates are available at the registered office of the Management Company.

Conflicts of interest

The Depositary is part of an international group of companies and businesses that, in the course of their normal business operations, act on behalf of both a large number of clients and on their own account. This may result in actual or potential conflicts of interest. Conflicts of interest arise if the Depositary or its affiliated companies perform activities under the depositary agreement or under separate contractual or other arrangements. Such activities may include:

- (i) Providing nominee, administration, registrar and transfer agency, research, agent securities lending, investment management, financial advice and/or other advisory services to the Management Company;
- (ii) Engaging in banking, sales and trading transactions including foreign exchange, derivative, principal lending, brokerage, market making activities or other financial transactions with the Management Company either as principal and in its own interests or on behalf of other clients.

In connection with the above activities the Depositary or its affiliates:

- (i) Will endeavour to generate a profit from these activities. In this respect, they are entitled to receive and retain any profits or compensation in any form and are not bound to disclose to, the Management Company, the nature or amount of any such profits or compensation including any fee, charge, commission, profit shares, premiums, discounts, interest, reimbursements, diapos and other benefits that they receive in connection with these activities;
- (ii) May buy, sell, issue, trade with or hold securities or other financial products or instruments as principal acting in its own interests, the interests of its affiliates or on behalf of its other clients;
- (iii) May trade in the same or opposite direction to the transactions undertaken, including based upon information in its possession that is not available to the Management Company;
- (iv) May provide the same or similar services to other clients including competitors of the Management Company;
- (v) May be granted creditors' rights by the Management Company which it may exercise.

The Management Company may use an affiliate of the Depositary to execute foreign exchange, spot or swap transactions for the account of the Fund. In such instances the affiliate shall be acting as principal and not as a broker, agent or fiduciary of the Management Company. The affiliate will seek to profit from these transactions and is entitled to retain and not disclose any profit to the Management Company. The affiliate shall enter into such transactions on the terms and conditions agreed with the Management Company.

When liquid assets belonging to the Fund are deposited with an affiliate that is a bank, a potential conflict arises in relation to the interest (if any) which the affiliate may pay or charge to such account and the fees or other benefits which it may derive from holding such liquid assets as a bank and not as a trustee. The Management Company may also be a client or counterparty of the Depositary or its affiliates.

Potential conflicts that may arise in the Depositary's use of sub-depositaries include four broad categories:

- (i) Conflicts from the sub-depositary selection and asset allocation among multiple sub-depositaries influenced by (a) cost factors, including lowest fees charged, fee rebates or similar incentives and (b) broad two-way commercial relationships in

which the Depositary may act based on the economic value of the broader relationship, in addition to objective evaluation criteria;

- (ii) Sub-depositaries, both affiliated and non-affiliated, act for other clients and in their own proprietary interest, which might conflict with clients' interests;
- (iii) Sub-depositaries, both affiliated and non-affiliated, have only indirect relationships with clients and look to the Depositary as its counterparty, which might create incentive for the Depositary to act in its self-interest, or other clients' interests to the detriment of clients; and
- (iv) Sub-depositaries may have market-based creditors' rights against client assets that they have an interest in enforcing if not paid for securities transactions.

In carrying out its duties the Depositary shall act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and solely in the interests of the Fund and its Unitholders.

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 all depositary issues to be properly identified, managed and monitored.

Additionally, in the context of the Depositary's use of sub-depositaries, the Depositary imposes contractual restrictions to address some of the potential conflicts and maintains due diligence and oversight of sub-depositaries to ensure a high level of client service by those agents. The Depositary further provides frequent reporting on clients' activity and holdings, with the underlying functions subject to internal and external control audits. Finally, the Depositary internally separates the performance of its custodial tasks from its proprietary activity and follows a Standard of Conduct that requires employees to act ethically, fairly and transparently with clients.

Up-to-date information on the Depositary, its duties, any conflicts that may arise, the safekeeping functions delegated by the Depositary, the list of delegates and sub-delegates and any conflicts of interest that may arise from such a delegation will be made available to Unitholders on request.

In addition to acting as Depositary, State Street Bank International GmbH - Luxembourg Branch, in its capacity as the outsourcing company for Allianz Global Investors GmbH, also assumes responsibility for substantial duties of central administration, namely fund accounting and NAV calculation and the role of Registrar and Transfer Agent.

Distributors

The Management Company may enter into agreements with Distributors to market and place fund units in different countries worldwide. This does not apply to countries in which this type of activity is not permitted, as well as the USA (subject to a limited number of exceptional cases).

The Management Company and the Distributors will ensure that they fulfil all obligations imposed on them by laws, regulations and directives on combating money laundering, and in particular the provisions of the Luxembourg Laws of 19 February 1973 on combating drug addiction as amended, of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector as amended and of 12 November 2004 on combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism as amended, and in accordance with the respective circulars and regulations of the CSSF (and in particular CSSF Regulation No. 12-02, CSSF Circular 13/556 and all CSSF regulations or circulars

amending, supplementing or replacing them), and take steps that ensure that these obligations are met. For example, the Management Company will prepare its own money laundering risk analysis on an annual basis.

The Distributors appointed by the Management Company were listed in the Directory at the end of the prospectus when the prospectus was prepared. The Management Company may appoint additional Distributors at its own discretion.

Performance

The performance to date of the Fund is available in the annual and semi-annual reports as well as the Key Investor Information. It should be noted that no predictions for the future can be derived from historical performance data. The future performance of the Fund may therefore be less favourable or more favourable than in the past.

Risk-Management Procedure

The Management Company will use the relative Value at Risk (VaR) approach for the Fund. The VaR of the Fund is limited to twice the VaR of its reference portfolio. The relevant reference portfolio for the Fund corresponds to the composition of : 50% MSCI Emerging Markets Index, 30% JP Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global Diversified Index, 20% JP Morgan Government Bond Index Emerging Markets Global Diversified.

The expected leverage effect of the derivatives is calculated as the expected average total of the nominal values of the derivatives (not taking into account the investment portfolio). The actual total of the nominal values of the derivatives may change in future and exceed the expected leverage effect of the derivatives at times. Unitholders should note that derivatives may be used for different purposes, in particular for hedging and investment purposes. The calculation of the expected leverage effect does not make a distinction between the different objectives of using derivatives. For this reason the expected leverage effect of the derivatives does not provide any indication of the Fund's true risk level. The Fund's expected leverage effect, as produced through using derivatives, may fluctuate between 0 and 3.5.

Conflicts of interest

The Management Company, the Depositary, the Registrar and Transfer Agent and all investment managers, investment advisors, Paying and Information Agents or distributors may, should the situation arise, act as managers, trustees, investment managers, administrators, registrar and transfer agent or distributor for funds that pursue investment objectives that are similar to the Fund's, or otherwise hold a stake in such funds. As a result it is certainly possible for one of these entities, in the course of its business operations, to become involved in a potential conflict of interest in relation to the Fund. In circumstances of this nature they must each ensure, at all times, that they comply with their obligations under the management agreement, the central administration agreement, the depositary agreement, the paying and information agent agreements, the investment management agreements, registrar and transfer agent agreements and distribution agreements, and that they will make every effort to find an appropriate solution for these conflicts of interest. The Management Company has set forth principles to ensure that an attempt is made to avoid conflicts of interest in all transactions as appropriate and, if they cannot be avoided, to deal with conflicts of interest such that the Funds and their Unitholders are treated fairly.

Furthermore, the transactions indicated above may be executed with the Fund in the entity's own name or as an agent, provided these transactions are conducted under market conditions and in the best interest of the investors.

Transactions are deemed as executed under normal business conditions if: (1) a certified valuation of the transaction was obtained from a person who was recognised by the Depositary as independent and competent, (2) the transaction was executed under the best conditions on an organised stock exchange, in accordance with the rules applicable at that exchange or (3), if (1) and (2)

cannot be complied with, the transaction was executed on terms which, in the opinion of the Depositary, were negotiated under normal business conditions and are customary in the market.

Conflicts of interest may arise as a result of transactions involving derivatives, OTC derivatives or techniques and instruments for efficient portfolio management. For example, counterparties of such transactions or representatives, intermediaries or other institutions that provide services in relation to these transactions, may be affiliated with the Management Company, the investment manager, investment advisor or with the Depositary. As a consequence, these institutions may generate profits, fees or other income, or they may avoid losses through these transactions. Conflicts of interest may also arise if the collateral provided by these institutions is subject to a valuation or haircut by an affiliated party.

The Management Company has set forth procedures to ensure that its service providers act in the best interest of the Fund when implementing trades and issuing orders on behalf of the Fund in the course of managing the fund portfolios. For these purposes, all appropriate steps must be taken to achieve the best possible outcome for the Fund. The following must be taken into account in this respect: the price, the expenses, the probability of execution, the scope and nature of the order, the broker's research services for the investment manager or investment advisor, and all other factors that are relevant to execution of the order. Information on the Management Company's execution policy and all major amendments to this policy is available to Unitholders on request, free of charge.

Co-Management of Assets

For the purpose of efficient management, the Management Company may effect co-management of assets of certain funds under its management and subject to Luxembourg law. In such event, assets of the various funds with the same Depositary are managed jointly. The assets under co-management are referred to as a "pool", whereby such pools are, however, used exclusively for internal management purposes. The pools are not separate entities and are not directly accessible to investors. The specific assets of each of the co-managed funds are allocated to it.

When combining assets from more than one fund in a pool, the assets attributable to each participating fund are initially determined by applying the original allocation of assets of the fund to the said pool. They change if the fund adds assets to or removes them from the pool.

The entitlement of each participating fund to the co-managed assets applies with regard to each individual asset of such a pool.

Additional investments made on behalf of the co-managed funds are allocated to such funds according to their respective entitlements. Sold assets are charged similarly against the assets attributable to each participating fund.

Securities Pursuant to Rule 144A United States Securities Act

To the extent permitted according to the laws and regulations of Luxembourg (subject to being otherwise compatible with the investment objective and investment principles of the Fund), the Fund may invest in securities which are not registered pursuant to the United States Securities Act of 1933 and amendments thereto (hereinafter referred to as "the 1933 Act"), but which may be sold according to Rule 144A of the 1933 Act to qualified institutional buyers ("securities pursuant to Rule 144A"). The term "qualified institutional buyer" is defined in the 1933 Act and includes those companies whose net assets exceed USD 100 million. Securities pursuant to Rule 144A qualify as securities as set out in Article 41 Para.1 of the Law insofar as the bonds in question contain a registration right as prescribed in the 1933 Act, which states that there is a conversion right for securities registered and freely negotiable on the US OTC fixed-income market. Such conversion must be completed within one year of the purchase of 144A bonds because otherwise the investment limits set out in Article 41 (2a) of the Law are applicable. The Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities pursuant to Rule 144A which do not qualify as securities for the purpose of Article 41 Para. 1 of the Law,

provided that the total value of such investments together with other such securities and money market instruments that do not come under Article 41 Para. 1 of the Law, does not exceed 10%.

Legal Position of Investors

Each unitholder holds an interest in the Fund's assets, which is reflected by the number of units held. All units issued confer the same rights. The unit certificates may be issued as bearer certificates and/or registered certificates, each of them representing one or more units. Fractional units are issued down to one thousandth of a unit. The unit certificates are transferable in line with the provisions of Articles 40 and 42 of the law relating to commercial companies of 10 August 1915 (as amended). With its transfer, the rights vested in a unit are passed on. The Management Company and/or the Registrar and Transfer Agent regard(s) the holder of the unit certificate as the beneficiary in the case of a bearer certificate, while in the case of a registered certificate, the beneficiary is considered to be the person whose name is entered in the unitholder register maintained by the Registrar and Transfer Agent. At the discretion of the Management Company, the Registrar and Transfer Agent may issue a unit confirmation on the units acquired instead of a registered certificate. The units issued as bearer certificates are always vested in global certificates (collective custody). Unitholders are not entitled to receive delivery of physical securities.

Any and all information concerning the investor as an individual or any other data subject (the "**Personal Data**"), contained in the application form or further collected in the course of the business relationship with the Fund will be processed by the Management Company acting as data controller (the "**Controller**") in accordance with the provisions of the EU Regulation n°2016/679 of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (the "**General Data Protection Regulation**") and any applicable data protection law or regulation (collectively the "**Data Protection Law**").

Investors acknowledge that their Personal Data provided or collected in connection with an investment in the Fund may be processed by the Management Company, Investment Manager, the Depositary, the Central Administration Agent, the Distributor, the Paying Agents, the Registrar and Transfer Agent, the Paying and Information Agent, the Auditor, legal and financial advisers and other service providers of the Fund (including its information technology providers) and, any of the foregoing respective agents, delegates, affiliates, subcontractors and/or their successors (collectively the "**Service Providers**") and assigns in accordance with their roles as Controller or as Processor (as applicable). Some of the foregoing entities may be established outside the European Economic Area (the "**EEA**") in countries which may not ensure an adequate level of protection of personal data in their local legislation. If such transfer occurs, the Controller is required to ensure that such processing of investors' personal data is in compliance with Data Protection Legislation and, in particular, that appropriate measures are in place such as entering into model contractual clauses (as published by the European Commission).

Insofar as Personal Data provided by the investor concern individuals other than itself, the investor represents that it has authority to provide such Personal Data to the Controller. If the investor is not a natural person, it must undertake to (i) inform any other data subject about the processing of its Personal Data and their related rights and (ii) where necessary and appropriate, obtain in advance any consent that may be required for the processing of such Personal Data.

Such Personal Data will be processed for the purposes of offering investment in units and performing the related services. Personal Data will also be processed for the purposes of fraud prevention such as anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing identification and reporting, tax identification and reporting (including but not limited to compliance with the CRS Law, FATCA) or similar laws and regulations (e.g. on OECD level).

Given the nature of registered Shares, the Management Company reserves the right to refuse to issue Shares to investors who do not provide the appropriate information on personal data (including records of their transactions) to the Registrar and Transfer Agent.

Personal Data will not be held for longer than necessary with regard to the purposes for which it is processed, subject to applicable legal minimum retention periods.

Investors can also exercise their rights, e.g. the right to access information about their personal data and have this data rectified or erased, the right to demand or object to a restriction of processing, the right to data portability, the right to file a complaint with the relevant data protection supervisory authority, and the right to revoke their consent. The Data Privacy Notice below contains more detailed information regarding these rights and their exercise.

More details regarding the purposes of such processing, the different roles of the recipients of the Investor's personal data, the affected categories of personal data and the Investors' rights with regard to such personal data as well as any other information required by Data Protection Law can be found in the privacy notice accessible under the following link:

<https://regulatory.allianzgi.com/gdpr>.

The Management Company and/or the Registrar and Transfer Agent may, for the purpose of compliance with the Foreign Account Tax Compliance provisions of the US Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act ("FATCA"), be required to disclose personal data relating to certain US persons and/or non-participant FFIs to the US Internal Revenue Service or local tax authorities.

The Management Company draws investors' attention to the fact that investors will only be able to fully exercise their investor rights directly vis-à-vis the Fund if the investor is registered himself and in his own name in the unitholder register of the Fund. In cases where an investor invests in the Fund through an intermediary investing in the Fund in its own name but on behalf of the investor, it may not always be possible for the investor to exercise certain unitholder rights directly vis-à-vis the Fund. Investors are advised to take advice on their rights.

NAV Calculation

The net asset value per unit of a unit class as well as the subscription and redemption prices are determined on each banking and exchange trading day in Frankfurt/Main and Luxembourg ("valuation day").

1. The calculation of the net asset value will be made on each valuation day for each unit class by dividing the value of the net assets (value of the assets less liabilities) belonging to a unit class by the number of units of this unit class in circulation on the valuation day (hereinafter called the "net asset value per unit of a unit class"). Unless No. 2 or No. 3 applies, the:
 - assets that are officially listed on a stock exchange are valued at the latest available price paid;
 - assets that are not officially listed on a stock exchange, but are traded on a regulated market or on other organised markets, are also valued at the latest available price paid, provided that, at the time of valuation, the Depositary considers that price to be the best possible price at which the assets can be sold;
 - financial futures transactions relating to currencies, securities, financial indices, interest rates and other permissible financial instruments and options thereon and corresponding warrants are, if listed on a stock exchange, valued at the most recent price of the stock exchange in question. If there is no stock exchange listing, in particular with regard to all OTC transactions, valuation is made at the probable realisation value, determined prudently and in good faith;
 - interest-rate swaps are valued at their market value referring to the applicable yield curve;
 - swaps linked to indices and to financial instruments are valued at their market value, which is determined by reference to the index concerned or the financial instrument concerned;

- units of UCITS or UCI are valued at the latest redemption price determined and obtainable;
 - cash and time deposits are valued at their nominal value plus accrued interest;
 - assets not denominated in the base currency of the Fund (hereinafter called the “base currency of the Fund”) are converted into the base currency of the Fund at the most current middle-market rate of exchange.
2. Assets whose trade prices are not fair market prices, as well as all other assets, are valued at the probable realisation value, determined prudently and in good faith.
 3. At its discretion, the Management Company may authorise other valuation methods if, in its consideration, such other methods better represent the fair value of the assets.

The net asset value per unit of a unit class is the basis for determining the subscription and redemption prices (see sections “Issue of Units and Related Costs” and “Redemption of Units and Related Costs”).

The value of the assets comprised in the Fund on each valuation day generally, i.e. without considering unit classes, less the Fund’s liabilities, is called the “net asset value”.

Temporary Suspension of Issue and Redemption of Units and, under certain Circumstances, also of NAV Calculation

The issue and redemption of units (unless already suspended under Article 32 of the management regulations) may be suspended temporarily by the Management Company if and as long as there are exceptional circumstances that make the suspension necessary and the suspension is justified taking into account the interests of the Unitholders. Exceptional circumstances exist, in particular, if and as long as:

- a stock exchange on which a considerable share of the Fund’s assets is traded is closed (except for ordinary weekends and public holidays), or trading is restricted or suspended;
- the Management Company cannot obtain access to assets;
- the transaction values resulting from purchases as well as sales cannot be transferred;
- it is impossible to determine the net asset value per unit of a unit class in accordance with standard practice.

Insofar as the exceptional circumstances make it impossible to calculate the net asset value, the calculation may also be suspended.

Buy orders and redemption orders for units are executed once the calculation of the net asset value is resumed, unless they have been revoked by this time to the Management Company in accordance with Article 14, No. 12 of the management regulations.

Issue of Units and Related Costs

There is no general restriction regarding the number of units issued. Fund units can be acquired through the Registrar and Transfer Agent, the Paying Agents listed in the “Directory” as well as through other banking institutions and financial services companies.

Acquisition applications are forwarded to the Registrar and Transfer Agent by the respective institutions maintaining the unitholder's securities account, the Distributors and Paying Agents on behalf of the respective subscriber.

The Management Company shall make the acquisition of units in certain unit classes whose acquisition is subject to particular conditions (e.g. status as institutional investor, etc.) dependent on the prior signing of a declaration by the end investor or the party that acquires the units for the account of, or on behalf of and for the account of, the end investor, confirming that these conditions have been met by the end investor. The text of this declaration may be obtained from distributionoperations@allianzgi.com and from the relevant Distributors and Paying Agents. Prior to the acquisition of units, the declaration must be sent to the address indicated in the text and must also have been received at that address prior to the acquisition of units.

Units in the Fund are issued by the Registrar and Transfer Agent on behalf of the Management Company on any valuation day at the subscription price of the respective unit class. The subscription price is the net asset value per unit of the respective unit class, plus any sales charge to cover issuing costs. The subscription price may be rounded up or down to the nearest unit of the corresponding currency, as specified by the Management Company. The sales charge accrues to the sales partners. Any stamp duties or other charges accruing in a country in which the units are offered are charged to the unitholder.

Sales charges are calculated as a percentage of the net asset value per unit of a unit class. The sales charge is 6.00% for units of unit class types A, AT, C and CT, and 3.00% for units of unit class types P, PT, I and IT. The Management Company may levy a lower sales charge at its own discretion. There is currently no sales charge for units of unit class types X, XT, W and WT.

Buy orders for units received at the respective institutions maintaining the unitholder's securities account, the Distributors, Paying Agents or at the Registrar and Transfer Agent on a valuation day by 2pm Central European Time ("CET") or Central European Summer Time ("CEST") are settled at the subscription price determined on the next valuation day but one, using the forward-pricing method. Buy orders for units received after this time are settled at the subscription price prevailing on the valuation day following the next but one valuation day, also using the forward-pricing method.

The subscription price is currently payable to the Registrar and Transfer Agent in the case of

- unit classes with reference currencies CZK, HKD, HUF, PLN or SGD, no later than three valuation days after the respective settlement date,
- all other unit classes no later than two valuation days after the respective settlement date,

in the reference currency of the respective unit class. The Management Company may accept a different value date for payment at its own discretion. However, this may not exceed ten valuation days after the respective settlement date.

At the request of the unitholder, the issue price may be paid in any other freely convertible currency. All exchange charges and expenses incurred in relation to the currency exchange are borne by the respective unitholder.

The units are issued by the Registrar and Transfer Agent on behalf of the Management Company immediately following receipt of the subscription price at the Registrar and Transfer Agent and, if bearer certificates are issued, immediately credited in the corresponding amount to the securities account, the details of which are to be provided by the subscriber.

When units are issued through Paying Agents in Italy, the Paying Agent may also charge a transaction fee of up to EUR 75.00 per transaction in addition to any sales charge; the Paying Agent may charge a lower transaction fee at its own discretion.

Particularly if the period of investment is short, the charges mentioned above may reduce or even eliminate any returns on an investment in the Fund's units; a longer investment period is therefore recommended. If units are acquired through agents other than the Registrar and Transfer Agent or the Paying Agents, additional costs may be incurred.

At its own discretion the Management Company may, upon application from a subscriber, issue units in return for a contribution in kind of securities or other assets, provided that such securities or other assets comply with the investment objectives and investment principles of the Fund. The Auditor of the Fund generates a valuation report. The costs of such contribution in kind are borne by the subscriber in question.

The Management Company reserves the right to reject buy orders for units in whole or in part (e.g. if it is suspected that the buy order is based on market timing). In this instance, payments already made will be reimbursed immediately. Fund units may not be acquired for purposes of market timing or similar practices. The Management Company explicitly reserves the right to take the necessary measures to protect other investors from market timing or similar practices.

The Management Company is also entitled to suspend the issue of units on a temporary or permanent basis at any time, without prior notification. In this instance, payments already made will be reimbursed immediately.

During the period in which the calculation of the net asset value per unit of a unit class is suspended by the Management Company in accordance with Article 16 of the management regulations, no units will be issued in any unit class. If the issue of units has been suspended, buy orders that have been received are settled on the first valuation day after termination of the suspension.

Every buy order for units is irrevocable, unless calculation of the net asset value per unit of a unit class is suspended in accordance with Article 16 of the management regulations, when it is revocable during such suspension.

Authority to Cancel a Buy Order in the Event of Failed Settlement

If timely payment of the purchase price is not made, a buy order may lapse and be cancelled at the cost of the investors or their Distributors. If payment is not received by the settlement date, it may result in the Management Company initiating legal action against the defaulting investor or the Distributor, or offsetting any costs or losses that the Fund or Management Company incurred against any existing holding by the investor in the Fund. In all cases, any confirmation of transaction and any money returnable to the investor will be held by the Management Company without payment of interest pending receipt of the remittance.

Redemption of Units and Related Costs

Unitholders may request the redemption of units via the respective institutions maintaining their securities account, the Distributors, the Registrar and Transfer Agent or the Paying Agents at any time. The Management Company is accordingly obliged to redeem units at the redemption price for the account of the Fund on any valuation day. The redemption price is the net asset value per unit of the unit class less any redemption fee due to the Management Company and/or less any divestment fee in favour of the Fund as a whole. The redemption price may be rounded up or down to the nearest unit of the corresponding currency, as specified by the Management Company. The redemption price may be higher or lower than the subscription price originally paid.

Redemption fees and divestment fees are calculated as a percentage of the net asset value per unit of a unit class; redemption fees may be paid to sales partners; divestment fees are credited to the Fund as a whole. No redemption fee and no divestment fee is currently charged.

Redemption orders are forwarded to the Registrar and Transfer Agent by the respective institutions maintaining the unitholder's securities account, the Distributors and Paying Agents on behalf of the respective unitholder.

Redemption orders for units received at the respective institutions maintaining the unitholder's securities account, the Distributors, Paying Agents or at the Registrar and Transfer Agent on a valuation day by 2.00 p.m. CET or CEST are settled at the redemption price determined on the next valuation day but one, using the forward-pricing method. Unit redemption orders received after this time are settled at the redemption price prevailing on the valuation day following the next valuation day but one, also using the forward-pricing method.

Payments in connection with any redemption of units are made in the reference currency of the respective unit class and are currently set as follows for:

- unit classes with reference currencies CZK, HKD, HUF, PLN or SGD, normally within three valuation days after the respective settlement date,
- all other unit classes, normally within two valuation days after the respective settlement date,

although no later than ten valuation days after the respective settlement date in each case. The Registrar and Transfer Agent is only obliged to make payment if there are no legal provisions such as exchange control regulations or other circumstances beyond the Registrar and Transfer Agent's control (e.g. holidays in countries in which investors or intermediaries/service providers engaged to process the payment are domiciled) forming an obstacle to transfer of the redemption price.

At the request of the unitholder, the redemption proceeds may be paid out in any other freely convertible currency; all exchange charges and expenses incurred in relation to the currency exchange are borne by the respective unitholder.

When redeeming units through Paying Agents in Italy, the Paying Agent may also charge a transaction fee of EUR 75.00 per transaction in addition to any redemption fee; the Paying Agent may charge a lower transaction fee at its own discretion.

Particularly if the period of investment is short, the charges mentioned above may reduce or even eliminate any returns on an investment in the Fund's units; a longer investment period is therefore recommended. If units are (also) redeemed through agents other than the Registrar and Transfer Agent or the Paying Agents, additional costs may be incurred.

At its own discretion, the Management Company may, with the consent of the unitholder, redeem units of the Fund in return for the transfer of securities or other assets from the assets of the Fund. The value of the assets to be transferred must be equivalent to the value of the units to be redeemed on the valuation day. The scope and nature of the securities or other assets to be transferred are determined on a reasonable basis without impairing the interests of other investors. Such valuation must be confirmed in a separate report by the Auditor. The costs of such transfers are borne by the unitholder in question.

If calculation of the net asset value per unit of a unit class is suspended by the Management Company in accordance with Article 16 of the management regulations, no units in a unit class of the Fund will be redeemed. If calculation of the net asset value has been suspended, unit redemption orders that have been received are settled on the first valuation day after termination of the suspension of calculation of the net asset value per unit.

In the event of massive demand for redemptions, the Management Company reserves the right, subject to prior approval of the Depositary, to redeem the units at the valid redemption price only when it has sold appropriate assets without delay, while however safeguarding the interests of all Unitholders (Article 14, No. 10 of the management regulations). A massive demand for redemptions in the above-mentioned sense exists if, on a valuation day, Unitholders seek to redeem 10% or more of the fund units in circulation.

Every redemption application for units is irrevocable, unless calculation of the net asset value per unit of a unit class is suspended in accordance with Article 16 of the management regulations, when it is revocable during such suspension, and in the event of delayed redemption of units within the meaning of Article 14, No. 10 of the management regulations, when it is revocable during such delay in redemption.

Exchange Listing

The Management Company may authorise units of the Fund for listing on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange or on other exchanges or for trading on organised markets; the Management Company has to date not made use of this possibility.

The Management Company is aware that – without its approval – units of the Fund may nonetheless be traded on certain markets at the time of the printing of the prospectus. A corresponding list can be found below for such an event. It cannot be ruled out that such trading will be suspended in the short term or that the trading of units will be introduced onto other markets (possibly even in the short term), or that units are already being traded.

The market price underlying exchange trading or trading on other markets is not determined exclusively by the value of the assets held in the Fund's net assets; the price is also determined by supply and demand. For this reason, this market price may deviate from the calculated net asset value per unit of a unit class.

Publication of the Subscription and Redemption Price and Further Information

The Management Company provides for certain information to be published to Unitholders in an adequate manner. This includes, in particular, the publication of unit prices on each valuation day in those countries in which units of the Fund are sold to the general public. The subscription and redemption prices can also be obtained from the Luxembourg branch of the Management Company, the Management Company, the Depositary and the Paying and Information Agents.

All notices to the investors in the Fund shall be made via <https://regulatory.allianzgi.com>, provided this is permitted under the laws and regulations of every jurisdiction in which the Fund is admitted for public distribution. Specifically, this shall not apply to the liquidation or merger of funds/unit classes or other measures that are listed in the Fund's management regulations and/or Luxembourg laws, or on the request of the CSSF.

The prices may also be retrieved via Reuters (REUTERS page ALLIANZGI01) and on the internet at <https://lu.allianzgi.com>.

Neither the Management Company, the Depositary nor the Paying and Information Agents are liable for any errors or omissions in the published prices.

For further information, please contact the advisor at your bank, your other financial advisor or contact directly the Information Agents listed in the "Directory" or the Management Company.

Benchmark Regulation

The benchmarks and indices used to calculate a performance-based fee, which fall under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 (the "Benchmark Regulation"), are reported under "Costs". If benchmarks and indices are used under the Benchmark Regulation to decide which assets to invest in, they are listed under "Investment Objective" or "Investment Principles". The Management Company has established robust written plans, in which it sets out the measures that will be taken if the benchmark significantly changes or is no longer appropriate. These written plans are available free of charge on request at the registered office of the Luxembourg branch of the Management Company or from the Management Company.

Accounting

The Fund and its accounts are audited by a certified auditing firm appointed by the Management Company. The Management Company publishes audited annual reports for the Fund no later than four months after the end of each financial year, including the requirements stipulated in CSSF Circular 14/592 of 30 September 2014 in particular. The Management Company publishes an unaudited semi-annual report for the Fund within two months of the end of the first six months of the financial year. The respective reports can be obtained from the Luxembourg branch of the Management Company, from the Management Company, the Depositary and the Information Agents. The financial year of the Fund begins on 1 January and ends on 31 December.

Taxation of the Fund

In the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the assets of the Fund are subject to a "Taxe d'Abonnement", currently 0.05% p.a., which is levied upon the net assets reported at the end of each quarter, unless the assets are invested in Luxembourg funds which are themselves subject to a "Taxe d'Abonnement". Units of unit class types I, IT, X, XT, W and WT as defined in Article 174 Paragraph 2 letter c) of the Law are subject to a "Taxe d'Abonnement" of 0.01% p.a. The Management Company ensures that units of unit class types I, IT, X, XT, W and WT are only acquired by legal entities. The income of the Fund is not subject to tax in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. However, it may be subject to possible withholding taxes in countries in which the Fund's assets are invested. Neither the Management Company, the Depositary nor an investment manager collects receipts for such withholding taxes on behalf of individual or all Unitholders.

At present, distributions and accumulations on units are not subject to any deductions of withholding tax in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, subject to the provisions of the following paragraph. The units held or income received by Unitholders who are not resident in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, or who do not maintain a permanent business operation there, are not currently subject to income, gift, inheritance or any other taxes in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, but are subject to their respective national tax regulations as well as, if applicable, the tax regulations of the country in which the units are held in custody. Such Unitholders are subject to their respective national tax regulations as well as the tax regulations of the country in which the units are held, if applicable. If an investor is uncertain about his tax status, we recommend that he consult his legal or tax advisor.

EU Savings Directive

The Council of the EU has adopted on 3 June 2003 a Council Directive 2003/48/EC on the taxation of savings income in the form of interest payments (the "Savings Directive"). Under the Savings Directive, EU member states (the "Member States") are required to provide the tax authorities of another Member State with information on payments of interest or other similar income (within the meaning of the Savings Directive) paid by a paying agent (within the meaning of the Savings Directive) to an individual beneficial owner who is a resident, or to certain residual entities (within the meaning of the Savings Directive) established, in that other Member State.

Under the Luxembourg law dated 21 June 2005 (the "2005 Law"), implementing the Savings Directive, as amended by the Law of 25 November 2014, and several agreements concluded between Luxembourg and certain dependent or associated territories of the EU ("Territories"), a Luxembourg based paying agent is required as from 1 January 2015 to report to the Luxembourg tax authorities ("LTA") the payment of interest and other similar income paid by it to (or under certain circumstances, to the benefit of) an individual or certain residual entities resident or established in another Member State or in the Territories, and certain personal details on the beneficial owner. Such details will be provided by the Luxembourg tax authorities to the competent foreign tax authorities of the state of residence of the beneficial owner (within the meaning of the Savings Directive).

Under Council Directive 2015/2060 repealing Council Directive 2003/48/EC on the taxation of savings income in the form of interest payments of 3 June 2003, as amended by Council Directive 2014/48/EU, the Savings Directive has been repealed and will no longer apply once all the reporting obligations concerning year 2015 have been complied with.

Investors who are in doubt about their situation or who seek further information should contact their tax advisors.

The OECD Common Reporting Standard

Luxembourg has implemented the “Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information”, also known as the Common Reporting Standard (“CRS”), into Luxembourgish law on 18 December 2015.

The CRS is a new, single global standard on Automatic Exchange of Information (“AEOI”) which was approved by the Council of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (“OECD”) in July 2014. It draws on earlier work of the OECD and the EU, global anti-money laundering standards and, in particular, the Model FATCA Intergovernmental Agreement. The CRS sets out details of the financial information to be exchanged, the financial institutions required to report, together with common due diligence standards to be followed by financial institutions.

Under the CRS, participating jurisdictions will be required to exchange certain information held by financial institutions regarding their non-resident customers. Over 90 jurisdictions have committed to exchanging information under the CRS and a group of over 40 countries, including Luxembourg, have committed to the early adoption of the CRS. In case of these countries with early adoption, the first exchange of information in relation to accounts existing as of 1 January 2016 and for high value accounts existing as of 31 December 2015 will take place at the end of September 2017. The first information on low value accounts held by natural persons existing as of 31 December 2015 and accounts held by legal entities will be exchanged either by the end of September 2017 or September 2018 depending on when financial institutions identify them as reportable accounts.

Investors should note that the Fund principally will be required to disclose the name, address, jurisdiction(s) of tax residence, date and place of birth, account reference number, tax identification number(s) of each person who is considered to be an account holder for CRS and information relating to each Investor’s investment (including but not limited to the value of and any payments in respect of the investments) to the LTA who may in turn exchange this information with the tax authorities in territories who are participating jurisdictions for the purposes of the CRS. In order to comply with its obligations, the Fund may require additional information from Investors.

Investors refusing to provide the requisite information to the Fund may also be reported to the LTA.

The above description is based in part on draft regulations, guidance from the OECD and the CRS, all of which are subject to change or may be adopted in a materially different form. Each prospective Investor should consult its own professional advisers on the requirements applicable to it under these arrangements.

US Withholding Tax and Reporting under FATCA

The FATCA provisions generally impose a US federal reporting and withholding tax regime with respect to certain income earned from US sources (including, among other types of income, dividends and interest) and gross revenues from the sale or other disposal of property that may generate this type of income earned from US sources. The rules are designed to require certain US persons’ direct and indirect ownership of certain non-US accounts and non-US entities to be reported to the US Internal Revenue Service. The Management Company may be required to withhold tax in respect of non-compliant Unitholders at the rate of 30%, if there is a failure to provide certain required information. These rules generally apply to certain payments made on or after 1 July 2014.

Luxembourg has entered into an intergovernmental agreement with the United States of America (“IGA”). Under the IGA, FATCA compliance will be enforced under new local Luxembourg tax legislation and reporting rules and practices.

The Management Company will likely require additional information from Unitholders in order to comply with these provisions. Each prospective unitholder should consult its own tax advisers on the requirements applicable to it under FATCA. The

Management Company may disclose the information, certifications or other documentation that they receive from (or concerning) their investors to the US Internal Revenue Service, non-US tax authorities, or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA, related intergovernmental agreements or other applicable laws or regulations. Each prospective investor is urged to consult their tax adviser regarding the applicability of FATCA and any other reporting requirements with respect to the prospective investor's own situation.

Charges

The all-in fee, which is paid from the Fund while taking account of the different unit classes, is 2.50% p.a. for units of unit class types A and AT, 3.25% p.a. for units of unit class types C and CT, and 1.75% p.a. for units of unit class types P, PT, I, IT, W and WT, calculated on the basis of the net asset value determined on a daily basis. The Management Company may levy a lower fee at its own discretion. This fee is paid out monthly.

Normally, the Management Company passes on part of its all-in fee to intermediaries as commission; benefits of this type may be in other than monetary form. This is to pay for distribution and advisory services on a commission basis and to raise the quality of these services. The Management Company may also receive fees or non-monetary benefits from third parties. On request to the Management Company, details of the fees and benefits granted or received will be disclosed to the investor. The Management Company may also grant reimbursements to investors from the all-in fee.

The all-in fee covers the following fees and expenses, which are not charged separately to the Fund:

- fee for the management and central administration of the Fund;
- fee for distribution and advisory services;
- fee for the Depositary and expenses for sub-custody facilities;
- fee for the Registrar and Transfer Agent;
- costs for the preparation (including translation) and mailing of the prospectus, management regulations, Key Investor Information, annual, semi-annual and any interim reports as well as other reports and notifications to the Unitholders;
- costs of publishing the prospectus, management regulations, Key Investor Information, annual, semi-annual and, if any, interim reports, other reports and notifications to Unitholders, tax information, as well as subscription and redemption prices, and the official announcements made to the Unitholders;
- costs of auditing the Fund by the Auditor;
- costs of registering the unit certificates for public distribution and/or the maintenance of such registration;
- costs of preparing the unit certificates and, if any, coupons and coupon renewals;
- paying agent and information agent fees;
- costs of assessing the Fund by nationally and internationally recognised rating agencies;
- expenses in connection with the establishment of the Fund.

For units of unit class types X and XT, an all-in fee is not charged to the Fund at unit-class level; instead, for these types of unit class, the respective unitholder is directly charged a fee by the Management Company (Article 30 No. 2 of the management regulations). Should no other fee – or fee containing a performance-related component – be agreed for unit class types X and XT between the Management Company and the respective unitholder, the all-in fee taking into account the different unit classes will amount to 1.75 % p.a., calculated on the basis of the net asset value determined on a daily basis. The Management Company may levy a lower fee at its own discretion.

Apart from this fee, the following expenses are borne by the Fund:

- costs arising in connection with the purchase and sale of assets (including any research and analyst services made available in accordance with market practice) and the use of securities lending programmes and securities lending brokers;
- costs for the assertion and enforcement of legal rights of the Fund or any existing unit class appearing to be justifiable and for defence against claims made against the Fund or any existing unit class that seem unjustified;
- costs and taxes (including but not limited to *Taxe d'Abonnement*) which may be incurred in connection with administration and custody;
- costs for examination, assertion and enforcement of any claims for reduction, offsetting or refund of withholding taxes or other taxes or fiscal levies.

If the investor is advised by third parties when acquiring units or if such parties broker their sale, they may quote costs or expense ratios that are not identical to the costs disclosed in this prospectus and in the key investor information. The expense ratio may also exceed the costs as described here. The reason for this may in particular be that the third party additionally takes into account the cost of its own operations (e.g. brokerage, advice or securities account maintenance). In addition, the third party may also take into account non-recurring costs, such as sales charges, and generally uses different calculation methods or estimates for the expenses incurred at fund level, which include the fund's transaction costs in particular. Divergences in the cost quotation may arise both in the case of information provided prior to conclusion of a contract and for regular cost information about the fund investment held within a long-term client relationship.

If the Fund invests in target funds, investors not only directly bear the fees and costs described in this Prospectus; they also indirectly bear the fees and costs charged to the target fund in proportion to their holdings. The fees and costs charged to the target fund are determined by its constituting documents (for example, administrative regulations or articles of incorporation) and therefore cannot be predicted abstractly. Typically, however, it can be expected that the fees and costs charged to the Fund described in this Prospectus are similar to those charged to target funds.

If the Fund acquires units of a UCITS or UCI that is managed directly or indirectly by the same Management Company or a different company associated with the Management Company by a substantial direct or indirect investment as defined by law, then neither the Management Company nor the associated company may charge fees for the subscription or redemption of units, or sales charges and redemption fees.

If a fund invests a significant portion of its assets in other UCITS and/or other UCIs as defined above, the Management Company will charge its own management fee (excluding any performance-related fee) which will not exceed 2.50% p.a. of its net assets.

The costs incurred in managing the Fund and charged to the Fund (or, as the case may be, the respective unit class) during the preceding financial year (excluding transaction costs) are disclosed in the annual report and are also expressed as a ratio of the average volume of the Fund (or of the average volume of the respective unit class) ("Ongoing Expenses"). In addition to the all-in

fee as well as the Taxe d'Abonnement, all other costs are considered except for the incurred transaction costs as well as any performance-related fees. Costs incurred will not be subject to cost equalization. The ongoing expenses of other UCITS or UCI are taken into account when calculating the Ongoing Expenses of the Fund if the Fund invests more than 20% of its assets in such other UCITS or UCI which publish ongoing expenses; however, if these UCITS or UCI do not publish their own ongoing expenses, then it is not possible to take into account the ongoing expenses of the other UCITS or UCI when calculating Ongoing Expenses. If a fund does not invest more than 20% of its assets in other UCITS or UCI, any costs that may be incurred at the level of these UCITS or UCI are not taken into consideration.

Remuneration Policy

The main components of monetary remuneration are the basic salary, which typically reflects the duties, responsibilities and experience that are required for a particular function, and an annual variable remuneration based on specific discretionary principles. The variable remuneration usually includes both an annual bonus payment in cash after the end of each performance year and a deferred component for all employees whose variable remuneration exceeds a specified threshold level.

The size of the company-wide pool for variable remuneration will depend on the company's business performance and risk position and will therefore vary every year. For this reason, it varies from year to year. In this respect the allocation of specific amounts to particular employees is based on the performance of the employee or his department during the period under review.

The level of pay awarded to employees is linked to both qualitative and quantitative performance indicators. Quantitative indicators are based on measurable targets. Qualitative indicators take into account actions reflecting the Management Company's core values of excellence, passion, integrity and respect. Such indicators also comprise the absence of significant regulatory breaches or deviations from compliance and risk standards including AllianzGI's sustainability risk management policy.

For investment professionals, whose decisions make a real difference to delivering successful outcomes for our clients, quantitative indicators are aligned around sustainable investment performance. In particular for portfolio managers, the quantitative element is aligned with the benchmarks of the client portfolios they manage or with the client's stated investment outcome objective measured over a multi-year-framework.

For client-facing employees, goals also include client satisfaction, which is measured independently.

The amounts ultimately distributed in the framework of the long-term incentive awards depend on of the Management Company's business performance or the performance of certain investment funds over several years.

The remuneration of employees in controlling functions is not directly linked to the business performance of individual departments monitored by the controlling function.

In accordance with the applicable regulations, certain employees are included in the "identified employees" group. These include members of management, risk takers, employees with control functions, and all employees who, based on their overall compensation, are included in the same compensation category as members of management and risk takers whose activities have a significant impact on the risk profiles of the Management Company and the funds it manages.

Employees assigned to the "identified employees" group are subject to additional standards regarding performance management, the type of variable compensation, and the timing of payments.

Multi-year targets and deferred parts of the variable compensation ensure a long-term performance measuring. In particular, the performance of portfolio managers is measured to a large extent against quantitative return results over a multi-year-framework.

For identified employees, a significant portion of the annual variable compensation is deferred for a period of three years, starting at a defined variable compensation level. 50% of the variable compensation (deferred and not deferred) must consist of units of funds managed by the Management Company or similar instruments.

An ex-post risk adjustment allows explicit adjustments to the performance appraisal of previous years and the associated remuneration to prevent the transfer of part or all of the amount of deferred compensation (malus) or the return of ownership of a fee to the Management Company (recovery).

AllianzGI has extensive risk reporting that addresses both current and future risks to the Management Company's business. Risks which significantly exceed the organisation's risk appetite are presented to the Management Company's Global Remuneration Committee, which will decide, if necessary, on adjustments to the total remuneration pool.

Further details of the Management Company's current remuneration policy are published online at <https://regulatory.allianzgi.com>. This includes a description of the calculation methods for remuneration and benefits awarded to certain groups of employees, as well as details of the persons responsible for allocation, including members of the remuneration committee. On request, the information will be made available by the Management Company in hard copy without charge.

Term and Liquidation of the Fund and Unit Classes

The Fund has been established for an indefinite period of time; however it may be liquidated by resolution of the Management Company at any time. The Fund may also be liquidated in the cases indicated in Article 22 Para. 1 and Article 24 of the Law.

The Management Company may terminate its management of the Fund, subject to at least three months' notice. Notice of termination will be published in the RESA, as well as in at least two daily newspapers (to be specified at that time). One of these daily newspapers must be published in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The right of the Management Company to manage the Fund lapses with such notice coming into force. In this case, the right of disposal with respect to the Fund is passed to the Depositary, which will wind it up and distribute the proceeds of the liquidation among the Unitholders. During the liquidation period, the Depositary is entitled to claim the all-in fee in accordance with Article 17 of the management regulations. However, with the Supervisory Authority's approval, it may refrain from the liquidation and distribution, and transfer the management of the Fund, in accordance with the management regulations, to another management company permitted under Directive 2009/65/EC.

If the Fund is liquidated, notice of liquidation will be published in the RESA, as well as in at least two daily newspapers (to be specified at that time). One of these daily newspapers must be published in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. On the day of the resolution being adopted with regard to the Fund's liquidation, units will cease to be issued. Until liquidation, it will be possible to redeem units if it is possible to ensure the equal treatment of the Unitholders. The assets will be sold and the Depositary will distribute the liquidation proceeds less liquidation costs and fees, upon instructions from the Management Company or, if appropriate, the liquidators appointed by the Management Company or by the Depositary in agreement with the Supervisory Authority, among the Unitholders according to their respective claims. Liquidation proceeds not claimed by Unitholders after completion of the liquidation proceedings will, if required by law, be converted into Euro and deposited by the Depositary for the account of the entitled Unitholders at the Caisse de Consignation in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, where such amounts will be forfeited if not enforced within the statutory period.

The Management Company may also liquidate existing unit classes in accordance with Article 19 of the management regulations.

Merger with other Funds and Unit Classes

The Management Company may decide to bring the Fund (the “Transferring Fund”) into another Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS) as defined by Directive 2009/65/EC that either exists or is newly established through the merger procedure, or into a subfund of such fund that is managed by the same management company, or by another management company authorised under Directive 2009/65/EC (the “Absorbing Fund”).

The merger is generally accomplished by way of liquidation of the Transferring Fund and simultaneous takeover of all liabilities and assets by the Absorbing Fund. It is also possible to transfer only the assets of the Transferring Fund into the Absorbing Fund. The liabilities remain in the Transferring Fund, which is accordingly not liquidated until these liabilities have been settled.

The resolution of the Management Company to merge funds shall be notified to the Unitholders of the Transferring Fund and the Absorbing Fund in accordance with the Law and other Luxembourg legal and administrative provisions at least 30 days before the date on which the right lapses to demand, free of charge apart from divestment costs, the redemption or, as the case may be, the conversion of all or part of their units at the relevant net asset value per unit in accordance with the procedure described in Article 14 of the management regulations and taking account of the terms of Article 16 of the management regulations. If no decision is otherwise taken in the interests of all Unitholders or in connection with their equal treatment, the right to redemption free of charge or conversion shall lapse five working days before the date on which the merger ratio is calculated. The units of Unitholders who have not requested redemption of their units or, as the case may be, their conversion, will be replaced with units of the absorbing fund on the basis of the net asset values per unit on the effective date of the merger. Where required, the Unitholders will receive settlement of fractional units in accordance with the Law.

In accordance with Article 20 of the management regulations, the Management Company may merge existing unit classes within the Fund or with another Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (“UCITS”) as defined by Directive 2009/65/EC that either already exists or is newly established through the merger procedure, or into a subfund or unit class of such fund.

The Management Regulations

The management regulations of the Fund form an integral part of this prospectus. The management regulations printed below are subdivided into a General Part and a Special Part. The General Part comprises the legal framework as well as the general investment guidelines. The Special Part of the management regulations contains the specific details and the investment objectives and investment principles of the Fund.

Note for Investors in the Federal Republic of Germany

All payments to Unitholders (proceeds from redemptions, any distributions and other payments) can be made through the German Paying Agent listed in the “Directory”. Redemption orders may be submitted through the German Paying Agent.

With respect to sales in the Federal Republic of Germany, the subscription and redemption prices are published on the Internet at the website <https://de.allianzgi.com>. Any announcements to investors are published on the Internet at the website <https://de.allianzgi.com>. In the case of selected unit classes (e.g. unit classes intended exclusively for institutional investors or unit classes for which no bases of taxation are announced in the Federal Republic of Germany), the information may be published on the Internet at one of the following websites: <https://regulatory.allianzgi.com> or <https://lu.allianzgi.com>.

Investors in the Federal Republic of Germany as defined in Section 298 (2) of the German Capital Investment Code (KAGB) shall also be informed in the following cases by means of a durable medium as defined in Section 167 KAGB:

- suspension of redemption of the Fund's units,
- termination of the management of the Fund or its liquidation,
- changes to the management regulations that are not compatible with the previous investment principles, that relate to material investor rights or that refer to fees and expense reimbursements payable from the Fund, including the background to the changes and the rights of the investors,
- in the event of a merger of the Fund with another fund, the merger information required under Article 43 of Council Directive 2009/65/EC,
- in the event of conversion of the Fund into a feeder fund or, if applicable, the changes to a master fund in the form of information required under Article 64 of Council Directive 2009/65/EC.

The prospectus, management regulations, the current annual and semi-annual reports, the Key Investor Information as well as the subscription and redemption prices may be obtained in written form without charge from the Information Agent listed in the Directory and on the Internet at the website <https://de.allianzgi.com>. In the case of selected unit classes (e.g. unit classes intended exclusively for institutional investors or unit classes for which no bases of taxation are announced in the Federal Republic of Germany), the information may be published on the Internet at one of the following websites: <https://regulatory.allianzgi.com> or <https://lu.allianzgi.com>. The depositary agreement is available for inspection without charge at the offices of the Information Agent.

Neither the Management Company, the Depositary, the Registrar and Transfer Agent, the Distributor nor the Paying and Information Agents are liable for errors or omissions in the published prices.

Risk of Change to Announced Bases of Taxation for Investors Subject to Taxes in the Federal Republic of Germany and Risk of Classification as an Investment Company for Tax Purposes

A change to incorrectly announced bases of taxation in relation to a Fund for previous financial years may have as a consequence, in the case of a correction that has tax disadvantages for the investor, that the investor is responsible for the tax burden arising from the correction for previous financial years, although that investor might not have been invested in the relevant Fund at that time. Conversely, it may be the case that an investor does not benefit from a correction for the current or previous financial years in which the investor held units in the fund and which would in principle be beneficial for him because he redeems or sells his units before the correction is implemented. In addition, a correction of tax information may result in income that is subject to taxation or tax advantages actually being assessed in a different tax assessment period from the appropriate period, and this could have a negative impact on the individual investor. In addition, a correction of the tax information may have as a result that the tax measurement basis for an investor corresponds to or even exceeds the performance of the relevant fund. There may be changes in announced bases of taxation in particular when the German tax authorities or tax jurisdictions have different interpretations of the relevant tax regulations.

Investment tax reform

The Investment Tax Reform Act was published on 26 July 2016 in Germany. One of its stipulations is that, starting from 2018, certain German sources of fund income (dividends / rent / capital gains from the sale of property) shall be taxed at fund level. The only exception is if particular tax-privileged institutions are investors, or the units are held within the framework of retirement provision or base pension agreements (Riester/Rürup). Until now the "transparency principle" has generally applied, i.e. taxes are first levied at the level of the investor.

In order to adjust for this, the new legislation provides that, if certain requirements are met, investors shall receive a flat-rate portion of the income generated by the fund, free of tax (partial exemption), as compensation for the tax liability at fund level. This mechanism nevertheless does not ensure that a full adjustment is made in each particular case.

Management Regulations

The contractual rights and obligations of the Management Company, the Depositary and the Unitholders with respect to the Fund are governed by the management regulations set out below. They are subdivided into the General Part, which is valid for multiple funds, and the Special Part, which may also contain, among other things, regulations that deviate from the General Part.

General Part

Article 1: General Information

1. The Fund is a separate pool of assets that does not represent an independent legal entity. Having been established as a "fonds commun de placement" under the law of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Fund comprises securities and other assets, and is managed by Allianz Global Investors GmbH, a limited liability company under German law (hereinafter called the "Management Company"), on its own behalf for the joint account of the investors (hereinafter called the "Unitholders"). Allianz Global Investors GmbH implements the function of the central administration agent through its branch in Luxembourg (collectively referred to as "Management Company").
2. The Management Company invests the Fund's assets separately from its own assets in accordance with the principle of risk diversification. The resulting rights are vested in unit certificates or unit confirmations (both hereinafter called "unit certificates") issued to the Unitholders pursuant to Article 13 of the management regulations.
3. Each unitholder holds an interest in the Fund's assets, which is reflected by the number of units held.
4. The acquisition of units by the unitholder constitutes acceptance of the management regulations as well as their approved and published amendments.
5. The original version of the management regulations and its amendments are lodged with the Commercial Register in Luxembourg. A notice of lodging is made in the RESA, Recueil électronique des sociétés et associations ("RESA").

Article 2: Depositary

1. The Depositary is appointed by the Management Company. The functions of the Depositary are in compliance with the law, the management regulations and the depositary agreement. The Depositary acts independently of the Management Company and exclusively in the interest of the Unitholders.
2. The Depositary keeps all securities and other assets of the Fund in safe custody in blocked accounts or securities accounts, with any disposals exclusively in accordance with the provisions of the management regulations. On its own responsibility and subject to approval by the Management Company, the Depositary is authorised to place assets of the fund in the custody of other banks or securities depositories, in observance of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/438 of 17 December 2015 supplementing Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to obligations of depositories.
3. Debiting the blocked accounts of the Fund, the Depositary only withdraws those fees for the Management Company as stipulated in the management regulations, and, subject to approval of the Management Company, those fees and charges for itself being due to it in accordance with the management regulations. The provision in Article 17 of the management regulations on the charging of the Fund's assets with other costs and fees remains unaffected.
4. If permitted by law, the Depositary is entitled and obliged, in its own name:
 - to assert claims of the Unitholders against the Management Company or a former Depositary;

- to make an objection against measures of third parties to levy execution, and to take action if any fund assets are executed against due to a claim for which the Fund's assets cannot be held liable.
5. The Depositary and the Management Company are entitled to terminate the appointment of the Depositary at any time in writing, in accordance with the depositary agreement. Such termination will become effective if a bank, meeting the conditions of the Law on Undertakings for Collective Investment dated 17 December 2010 (the "Law"), assumes the obligations and functions as Depositary pursuant to the management regulations. In order to protect the interests of Unitholders, the former Depositary will perform its obligations and functions as Depositary to the full extent until that date in accordance with Articles 18 and 20 of the Law and of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/438 of 17 December 2015 with regard to obligations of depositaries.
6. The Depositary is bound by the instructions of the Management Company, provided that those instructions are in accordance with the current versions of the Law, the prospectus and these management regulations of the Fund.

Article 3: Investment Management

1. When performing its duties, the Management Company acts independently of the Depositary and exclusively on behalf of the Unitholders. On its own responsibility and at its expense, it may consult investment advisors and/or take the advice of an investment committee and/or entrust an investment manager with day-to-day asset management. In addition, it may also use the services of third parties.
2. Pursuant to the provisions set out in the Special Part of the management regulations, the Management Company shall be entitled to acquire assets by means of funds invested by the Unitholders, to dispose of such assets and invest the proceeds otherwise; it shall also be authorised with respect to any other legal actions associated with the management of the Fund's assets.

Article 4: General Investment Guidelines

The Management Company invests the Fund's assets in the assets named below:

1. Securities and money market instruments that
 - are traded on a stock exchange or another regulated market of an EU Member State or of a non-Member State, which operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public or
 - originate from new issues whose conditions of issue contain the obligation to apply for admission to official trading on a stock exchange or on another regulated market as defined in the first indent and the admission for which is obtained no later than one year after the issue.

Money market instruments are investments that are normally traded on the money market, that are liquid and whose value can be determined precisely at any time.

2. Units of Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities ("UCITS") or other Undertakings for Collective Investment ("UCI") as defined in Article 1 Para. 2 letters a) and b) of Directive 2009/65/EC, as authorised under Directive 2009/65/EC, regardless of whether their registered office is in a Member State of the European Union, or other Undertakings for Collective Investment ("UCI"), provided that

- such other UCI are admitted in accordance with legal regulations which subject them to official supervision, which in the opinion of the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (“CSSF”) are equivalent to those of Community law, and adequate assurance of the co-operation between the government agencies exists;
 - the level of protection for the Unitholders of the UCI is equivalent to the level of protection for the Unitholders of a UCITS and, in particular, is equivalent to the requirements of Directive 2009/65/EC for the separate safekeeping of fund assets, borrowing, lending and short sales of securities and money market instruments;
 - the business operations of the UCI are the subject of annual and semi-annual reports that make it possible to form a judgement concerning the assets and liabilities, the income and transactions in the reporting period;
 - the UCITS or other UCI, the units of which are to be acquired, may, according to their management regulations or Articles of Incorporation, invest a total of no more than 10% of their assets in units of other UCITS or other UCI.
3. Sight deposits or deposits subject to call with a maximum term to maturity of 12 months at financial institutions, provided that the financial institution in question has its registered office in a Member State of the European Union or if the registered office of the financial institution is located in a non-Member State, is subject to supervisory provisions, which in the opinion of the CSSF are equivalent to those of the Community. The deposits may be denominated in all currencies permitted by the Fund’s investment policy.
4. Derivative financial instruments (“derivatives”) i.e. in particular futures, forwards, options and swaps including equivalent instruments settled in cash, which are traded on one of the regulated markets described in No. 1, and/or derivative financial instruments that are not traded there (“OTC derivatives”), provided that the underlyings are instruments as defined in Article 4 of the management regulations, or financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies in which the Fund may invest in accordance with its investment principles. The financial indices within this meaning include, specifically, currency, exchange-rate, interest-rate, price and total return indices, interest-rate indices, as well as, in particular, bond, equity, commodity futures, precious metal and commodity indices and indices on the additional permissible instruments listed in this paragraph.

In addition, the following conditions must also be fulfilled for OTC derivatives:

- the counterparties in transactions must be top-rated financial institutions and specialised in such transactions and be institutions of the categories which are subject to a supervision admitted by the CSSF;
 - the OTC derivatives must be subject to a reliable and verifiable evaluation on a daily basis and may be sold, liquidated or closed out by an offsetting transaction at any time at the proper market value;
 - the transactions must be effected on the basis of standardised contracts;
 - the Management Company deems the purchase or sale of such instruments, instead of instruments traded on a stock exchange or in a regulated market, to be advantageous for Unitholders. The use of OTC transactions is particularly advantageous if it facilitates a hedging of assets at matching maturities, thus being less expensive.
5. Money market instruments that are not traded on a regulated market and do not fall under the definitions in No. 1, provided that the issuer or the issuer of these instruments is itself subject to regulations concerning deposit and investor protection. The requirements for deposit and investor protection are fulfilled for money market instruments if these instruments are rated at

least investment grade by a recognised rating agency or the Management Company considers that the credit rating of the issuer corresponds to a rating of investment grade. These money market instruments must also be

- issued or guaranteed by a central governmental, regional or local body or the central bank of a Member State of the EU, the European Central Bank, the European Union or the European Investment Bank, a third country or if a federal state, a state of this federal state, or by public international bodies, to which at least one EU Member State belongs; or
- issued by a company whose securities are traded on the regulated markets described in No. 1; or
- issued or guaranteed by an institution that is subject to official supervision in accordance with criteria set down in Community law, or an institution that is subject to and adheres to supervisory provisions that, in the opinion of the CSSF, are equivalent to those of Community law; or
- issued by other issuers who belong to a category that was admitted by the CSSF, provided that regulations for investor protection apply to investors in these instruments, which are equivalent to those of the first, second or third indent and provided that the issuer is either a company having a share capital of at least EUR 10 million, which prepares and publishes its annual financial statements according to the requirements of the Fourth Directive 78/660/EEC, or is a legal entity, which within a group of one or more listed companies, is responsible for the financing of this group, or is a legal entity, which is intended to finance the securitisation of debt by utilising a credit line granted by a financial institution.

Article 5: Unlisted Securities and Money Market Instruments

The Management Company is permitted to invest up to 10% of the Fund's assets in securities and money market instruments other than those listed in Article 4 of the management regulations.

Article 6: Risk Diversification/Issuer Limits

1. On behalf of the Fund, the Management Company may purchase securities or money market instruments of an issuer, provided that the value of such securities or money market instruments and the value of securities issued by the same issuer which are already contained in the Fund does not exceed 10% of the Fund's net assets at the time of purchase. The Fund may invest a maximum of 20% of its net assets in deposits at one institution as defined in Article 4 No. 3 of the management regulations. The default risk of the counterparties with OTC derivatives may not exceed 10% of its net assets if the counterparty is a financial institution in accordance with Article 4 No. 3 of the management regulations; for other cases, the maximum limit is 5% of the Fund's net assets. The aggregate value of securities and money market instruments of issuers where the Fund has invested more than 5% of its net assets in securities and money market instruments of the same issuer may not exceed 40% of the Fund's net assets. This restriction does not apply to deposits and to transactions with OTC derivatives that are carried out with financial institutions that are subject to government supervision.

Irrespective of the individual investment limits cited above, the Fund may invest a maximum of 20% of its net assets with a single institution in a combination consisting of:

- securities or money market instruments issued by that institution,
- investments with this institution as defined in Article 4 No. 3 of the management regulations and/or
- enter into risks in OTC derivatives that exist with reference to the institution.

2. If the purchased securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the EU or its central, regional or local authorities, a third country, or by public international bodies to which one or more Member States of the EU belong, the restriction in No. 1 sentence 1 is increased from 10% to 35% of the Fund's net assets.
3. For bonds issued by financial institutions domiciled in an EU Member State, where the respective issuers are subject to special official supervision due to statutory provisions protecting bondholders, the restrictions stated in No. 1 sentences 1 and 4 will be increased from 10% to 25% and 40% to 80% respectively, provided that these financial institutions invest the issuing proceeds, pursuant to the respective statutory provisions, in assets which sufficiently cover the liabilities from bonds for their whole term to maturity, and which, as a matter of priority, are intended for capital and interest repayments becoming due on the issuer's default.
4. The securities and money market instruments cited in Nos. 2 and 3 are not considered when applying the 40% investment limit provided in No. 1 sentence 4. The limitations in Nos. 1 to 3 do not apply cumulatively, therefore, investments in securities or money market instruments of the same issuer or in deposits with this issuer or in derivatives of the same may not exceed 35% of the Fund's net assets. Companies that, with respect to the preparation of their consolidated financial statements in accordance with Directive 83/349/EEC or according to accepted international accounting standards, belong to the same group of companies, are regarded as one issuer when calculating the investment limits in Nos. 1 to 4. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in securities and money market instruments of one group of companies.
5. Investments in derivatives are included in the limits in the paragraphs listed above.
6. In derogation of the limits of Nos. 1 to 4, the Management Company may invest, in accordance with the principle of risk diversification, up to 100% of the Fund's net assets in securities and money market instruments of different issuers issued or guaranteed by the European Union, the European Central Bank, a Member State of the EU or its central, regional or local authorities, a Member State of the OECD, or by public international bodies to which one or more Member States of the EU belong, provided that such securities and money market instruments have been issued within the framework of at least six different issues, with the securities and money market instruments of a single issue not to exceed 30% of the net assets of the Fund. **If this Fund can make use of the possibility presented in this numbered point, this will be explicitly mentioned in the Special Part of the management regulations.**
7. The Fund may purchase units of other UCITS or UCI as defined in Article 4 No. 2 of the management regulations if it does not invest more than 20% of its net assets in one UCITS or UCI. In applying this investment limit, each subfund of an umbrella fund as defined by Article 181 of the Law must be regarded as an independent fund if the principle of separate liability of each subfund to third parties applies.

Investments in units of UCI other than UCITS may not exceed a total of 30% of the Fund's net assets. If the Fund has acquired units of a UCITS or a UCI, the investments of the UCITS or UCI are not considered with regard to the investment limits stated in Nos. 1 to 4.

If the Fund acquires units of a UCITS or UCI that is managed directly or indirectly by the same Management Company or a different company associated with the Management Company by a substantial direct or indirect investment as defined by the Law, then neither the Management Company nor the associated company may charge fees for the subscription or redemption of units, or sales charges and redemption fees.

If a fund invests a significant portion of its assets in other UCITS and/or other UCIs as defined above, the Management Company will charge its own management fee (excluding any performance-related fee) which will not exceed 2.50% p.a. of its net assets.

8. Irrespective of the investment limits set down in No. 9 below, the limits stated in Nos. 1 to 4 for investments in equities and/or debt instruments of a single issuer amount to a maximum of 20% if the objective of the Fund's investment strategy is to replicate a specific equity or debt instrument index recognised by the CSSF; a precondition for this is that:

- the composition of the index is adequately diversified;
- the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers;
- the index is published in an appropriate manner.

The limit set down in sentence 1 is 35% provided this is justified on the basis of exceptional market conditions and, in particular, on regulated markets on which certain securities or money market instruments are in a strongly dominant position. An investment up to this limit is only possible with a single issuer. The limit defined in No. 1 sentence 4 is not applicable. **If this Fund can make use of the possibility presented in this numbered point, this will be explicitly mentioned in the Special Part of the management regulations.**

9. For none of its funds under management may the Management Company acquire voting shares carrying a voting right through which it would be permitted to exert a significant influence on the business policy of the issuer. It may acquire, on behalf of the Fund, a maximum of 10% of the non-voting shares, bonds and money market instruments of a single issuer and a maximum of 25% of the units of a single UCITS or UCI. This limit is not required to be adhered to in the acquisition of bonds, money market instruments and target fund units if the total amount issued or the net amount of the units issued cannot be calculated. It also does not apply if these securities and money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the EU or its central, regional or local authorities or by a non-Member State, or are issued by public international bodies to which one or more Member States of the EU belong.

Article 7: Reduction

The restrictions stated in Articles 5 and 6 of the management regulations refer to the time the assets are acquired. If the percentages are exceeded subsequently as a result of price developments or due to reasons other than additional purchases, the Management Company must immediately strive to normalise this situation as a priority objective, taking into account the interests of the Unitholders.

Article 8: Techniques and Instruments

1. The Management Company may use techniques and instruments, in particular securities lending transactions and securities repurchase agreements as well as derivatives as defined in Article 4 No. 4 of the management regulations in accordance with the investment restrictions of the Fund for the purpose of efficient portfolio management (including transactions entered into for hedging purposes and for speculative purposes). The Management Company may also, in particular, enter into market-contrary transactions using techniques and instruments.
2. In particular, the Management Company may enter into any type of swap transactions, such as credit default swaps. In particular, the Management Company may enter into those swaps in which the Management Company and the counterparty agree to swap the returns generated by investments, a security, a money market instrument, a unit of a fund, a derivative, a financial index, or a basket of securities or indices for returns from another security, money market instrument, unit of a fund, derivative, a financial index, a basket of securities or indices or other investments. The Management Company is also authorised to use such credit default swaps for purposes other than hedging.

The contracting partner for credit default swaps must be a top-rated financial institution specialised in such transactions. Both the securities underlying the credit default swap and the respective counterparty to the credit default swap must be taken into

account with regard to the investment limits set out in Article 6 of the management regulations. Credit default swaps are valued on a regular basis using clear and transparent methods. The Management Company and the independent Auditor monitor the clarity and transparency of the valuation methods and their application. If differences are detected during monitoring activities, the Management Company will arrange to remedy the situation.

3. The Management Company may also acquire securities and money market instruments in which one or more derivatives are embedded (structured products).

Article 9: Securities Repurchase Agreements, Securities Lending

The Management Company may enter into securities repurchase agreements and securities lending for the Fund without limit, in alignment with the investment principles and while observing its obligation to redeem units on each valuation day.

The Fund may also enter into securities repurchase agreements on securities and money market instruments both as borrower and as lender if the contracting partner is a top-rated financial institution specialised in such transactions. Securities and money market instruments purchased under agreements to resell may only be sold during the life of the repurchase agreement if the Fund has other means of hedging. With regard to securities and money market instruments sold under repurchase agreements, the Fund must be in a position to comply with its repurchase commitments at the end of the repurchase agreement's term.

Fund liquidity that arises from repurchase agreements at the same time as a subsequent repurchase obligation will not be included in the 10% limit for short-term loans in accordance with Article 11 of the management regulations and is, as such, not subject to a specific percentage limit. The liquidity that is obtained may be fully invested elsewhere by the Fund within the framework of the respective investment principles, regardless of the existence of the repurchase obligation.

In relation to exposure to securities lending transactions, the securities and money market instruments held in the Fund may be lent, provided that the Management Company is entitled to terminate the securities lending agreement at any time and to reclaim the lent securities and money market instruments. It is a precondition for entering into securities repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions that the Management Company be granted sufficient collateral for the Fund through the transfer of cash, securities or money market instruments, the value of which at the time of arranging the loan corresponds to at least the value of the securities subject to repurchase agreements or lent securities/money market instruments. Securities and money market instruments may be accepted as collateral if they are issued or guaranteed by Member States of the OECD, their central, regional or local authorities, or international organisations or are rated at least investment grade by a recognised rating agency or the Management Company considers that the credit rating of the issuer corresponds to a rating of investment grade ("accepted collateral").

The Management Company may – unless provided for otherwise in the securities repurchase or securities lending agreement or in the investment principles of the respective fund – invest the collateral granted in the form of cash during the term of the securities repurchase or securities lending agreement fully in shares or units of money market funds which calculate a net asset value on a daily basis and are rated AAA or equivalent, short-term cash at banks, money market instruments as defined in Directive 2007/16/EC of 19 March 2007, short-term bonds issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the European Union, Switzerland, Canada, Japan or the United States, or central, regional or local authorities, or by supranational institutions or bodies of a communal, regional or global nature, bonds issued or guaranteed by top-rated issuers with appropriate liquidity, and repurchase agreements as borrower in line with the procedures described in these management regulations, insofar as it deems such action to be reasonable and customary on the basis of careful analysis. The Management Company may carry out these transactions itself, or will use recognised clearing organisations or top-rated financial institutions that specialise in such transactions (depending on the scope of application, securities repurchase or securities lending programmes). These institutions may receive for their services a portion of the earnings obtained from the transactions.

Article 10: Risk-Management Procedure

The Management Company will use a risk-management procedure that permits it to monitor and measure at all times the risks associated with its investments and their proportion in the overall risk profile of the investment portfolio; it will also use a procedure that permits a precise, independent measurement of the value of OTC derivatives.

The Management Company monitors the Fund in line with the applicable requirements. In this context the Management Company is authorised to calculate the adjustment amounts for the investment restrictions set out in Article 6 Nos. 1 to 8 and No. 10 of the management regulations as part of the above-mentioned risk-management procedure, which may result in lower adjustment amounts versus the market value method.

Article 11: Borrowing

For the joint account of the Unitholders, the Management Company is authorised to raise short-term loans of up to 10% of the Fund's net assets, provided that the Depositary agrees to the borrowing and the terms of the respective loan. Not included in this 10% limit, but permissible without the approval of the Depositary, are foreign currency loans in the form of back-to-back loans as well as the transactions listed under Article 9 of the management regulations.

Article 12: Prohibited Transactions

On behalf of the Fund, the Management Company may not:

1. Assume liabilities in connection with the purchase of securities that are not fully paid in the aggregate of which – including loans as stipulated in Article 11 sentence 1 of the management regulations – exceeds 10% of the Fund's net assets;
2. Grant loans or act as guarantor on behalf of third parties;
3. Acquire securities, the disposal of which is subject to any kinds of restrictions due to contractual provisions;
4. Invest in property, whereby property-backed securities or money market instruments or interest on such investments or investments in securities or money market instruments issued by companies which invest in property (such as REITs), and interest on such investments are permitted;
5. Acquire precious metals or certificates on precious metals;
6. Pledge or otherwise encumber assets of the Fund, transfer them as collateral, or assign them as collateral, unless this is required within the framework of a transaction permitted under these management regulations. Such collateral agreements are applicable, in particular, to OTC transactions as stipulated by Article 4 No. 4 of the management regulations ("Collateral Management");
7. Conduct uncovered sales of securities, money market instruments or target fund units.

Article 13: Unit Certificates

1. The unit certificates may be issued as bearer certificates and/or registered certificates, each of them representing one or more units. Fractional units are issued down to one thousandth of a unit.
2. The unit certificates bear handwritten or facsimile signatures of the Management Company and the Depositary.
3. The unit certificates are transferable in line with the provisions of Articles 40 and 42 of the law relating to commercial companies of 10 August 1915 (as amended). With its transfer, the rights vested in a unit certificate are passed. The

Management Company and/or the Registrar and Transfer Agent regard(s) the holder of the unit certificate as the beneficiary in the case of a bearer certificate, while in the case of a registered certificate, the beneficiary is considered to be the person whose name is entered in the unitholder register maintained by the Registrar and Transfer Agent.

4. At the discretion of the Management Company, the Registrar and Transfer Agent may issue a unit confirmation on the units acquired instead of a registered certificate.

Article 14: Issue and Redemption of Units

1. All fund units carry identical rights, unless the Management Company resolves to issue different unit classes; if different unit classes are issued, the units of a unit class carry identical rights. They may be issued on any valuation day. Unless otherwise stated in the Special Part of the management regulations, a valuation day is any banking and exchange trading day in Frankfurt/Main and Luxembourg.
2. Unless otherwise stated in the Special Part of the management regulations for the respective fund, buy orders for units received at the respective institutions maintaining the unitholder's securities account, the Distributors, Paying Agents or at the Registrar and Transfer Agent on a valuation day by 7am Central European Time ("CET") or Central European Summer Time ("CEST") are settled at the subscription price determined on that valuation day, using the forward-pricing method. Buy orders for units received after this time are settled at the subscription price of the next valuation day, also using the forward-pricing method. Unless otherwise stated in the Special Part of the management regulations, the subscription price is payable to the Registrar and Transfer Agent after two further valuation days.
3. The units are issued by the Registrar and Transfer Agent on behalf of the Management Company immediately following receipt of the subscription price at the Registrar and Transfer Agent and, if bearer certificates are issued, immediately credited in the corresponding amount to the securities account, the details of which are to be provided by the subscriber.
4. There is no general restriction regarding the number of units issued. However, the Management Company reserves the right to reject a buy order for units in whole or in part, or to suspend the issue of units temporarily or permanently; any payments already made will in such instances be immediately refunded.
5. At its own discretion, the Management Company may, upon application from a subscriber, issue units in return for a contribution in kind of securities or other assets, provided that such securities or other assets comply with the investment objectives and investment principles of the Fund. The Auditor of the Fund generates a valuation report. The costs of such contribution in kind are borne by the subscriber in question.
6. Unitholders may request the redemption of units via the respective institutions maintaining their securities account, the Distributors, the Registrar and Transfer Agent or the Paying Agents at any time. Subject to Article 14 No. 10 and Article 16 of the management regulations, the Management Company is obliged to redeem units for the account of the Fund on any valuation day.
7. Unless otherwise stated in the Special Part of the management regulations for the respective fund, redemption orders for units received at the respective institutions maintaining the unitholder's securities account, the Distributors, Paying Agents or at the Registrar and Transfer Agent on a valuation day by 7.00 a.m. CET or CEST are settled at the redemption price determined on that valuation day, using the forward-pricing method. Unit redemption orders received after this time are settled at the redemption price of the next valuation day, also using the forward-pricing method. The redemption price is then paid within ten valuation days after the settlement date, in the reference currency of the respective unit class.

8. The Registrar and Transfer Agent is only obliged to make payment if there are no legal provisions such as exchange control regulations or other circumstances beyond the Registrar and Transfer Agent's control (e.g. public holidays in countries in which investors or intermediaries/service providers engaged to process the payment are domiciled) forming an obstacle to transfer of the redemption price.
9. At its own discretion, the Management Company may, with the consent of the unitholder, redeem units of a fund in return for the transfer of securities or other assets from the assets of the respective fund. The value of the assets to be transferred must be equivalent to the value of the units to be redeemed on the valuation day. The scope and nature of the securities or other assets to be transferred are determined on a reasonable basis without impairing the interests of other investors. Such valuation must be confirmed in a separate report by the Auditor. The costs of such transfers are borne by the unitholder in question.
10. In the event of massive demand for redemptions, the Management Company reserves the right, subject to prior approval of the Depositary, not to redeem the units at the valid redemption price until it has sold appropriate assets without delay, while safeguarding the interests of all Unitholders.
11. The Special Part of the Fund's management regulations may provide that a Paying Agent may additionally levy a transaction fee for purchases or redemptions of units by the unitholder.
12. Every buy order or redemption order for units is irrevocable, unless the calculation of the net asset value is suspended in accordance with Article 16 of the management regulations, when it is revocable during such suspension, and in the event of delayed redemption of units in accordance with Article 14 No. 10, when it is revocable during such delay in redemption.

Article 15: Subscription and Redemption Price/Income Equalisation

1. For the calculation of the subscription and redemption price of the Fund's units, the Management Company or third parties appointed by it, which are named in the prospectus, shall determine the value of the assets comprised in the Fund, less the Fund's liabilities (hereinafter called the "net asset value"), on every valuation day, dividing it by the number of units in circulation (hereinafter called the "net asset value per unit").

Unless No. 2 or No. 3 applies, the:

- assets that are officially listed on a stock exchange are valued at the latest available price paid;
- assets that are not officially listed on a stock exchange, but are traded on a regulated market or on other organised markets, are also valued at the latest available price paid, provided that, at the time of valuation, the Depositary considers that price to be the best possible price at which the assets can be sold;
- financial futures transactions relating to currencies, securities, financial indices, interest rates and other permissible financial instruments and options thereon and corresponding warrants are, if listed on a stock exchange, valued at the most recent price of the stock exchange in question. If there is no stock exchange listing, in particular with regard to all OTC transactions, valuation is made at the probable realisation value, determined prudently and in good faith;
- interest-rate swaps are valued at their market value referring to the applicable yield curve;
- swaps linked to indices and to financial instruments are valued at their market value, which is determined by reference to the index concerned or the financial instrument concerned;

- units of UCITS or UCI are valued at the latest redemption price determined and obtainable;
 - cash and time deposits are valued at their nominal value plus accrued interest;
 - assets not denominated in the base currency of the Fund (hereinafter called the “base currency of the Fund”) are converted into the base currency of the Fund at the most current middle-market rate of exchange.
2. Assets whose trade prices are not fair market prices, as well as all other assets, are valued at the probable realisation value, determined prudently and in good faith.
 3. At its discretion, the Management Company may authorise other valuation methods if, in its consideration, such other methods better represent the fair value of the assets.
 4. The Management Company uses an income equalisation procedure for the Fund and its unit classes. This means that the proportional income and realised capital gains/losses accrued during the financial year, which the acquirer of units must pay as part of the subscription price and which the seller of units receives as payment as part of the redemption price, are continuously offset. The expenses incurred are taken into account in calculating the income equalisation.
 5. The subscription price is the net asset value per unit as determined according to Article 15 Nos. 1, 2 and 3, plus any sales charge to cover issuing costs. The subscription price may be rounded up or down to the nearest unit of the corresponding currency, as specified by the Management Company. The level of the sales charge may differ depending on the unit class and is stipulated in the Special Part of the management regulations. The Unitholder bears the cost of any stamp duties or other charges accruing in a country in which the units are issued.
 6. The redemption price is the net asset value per unit determined in accordance with Article 15 Nos. 1, 2 and 3, less any redemption fee due to the Management Company and/or less any divestment fee in favour of the Fund as a whole. The redemption price may be rounded up or down to the nearest unit of the corresponding currency, as specified by the Management Company. The level of the redemption fee or divestment fee may differ depending on the unit class and is stipulated in the Special Part of the management regulations.

Article 16: Suspension

1. The issue and redemption of units may be suspended temporarily by the Management Company if and as long as there are exceptional circumstances that make the suspension necessary and the suspension is justified taking into account the interests of the Unitholders. Exceptional circumstances exist, in particular, if and as long as:
 - a stock exchange on which a considerable share of the Fund’s assets is traded is closed (except for ordinary weekends and public holidays), or trading is restricted or suspended;
 - the Management Company cannot obtain access to assets;
 - the transaction values resulting from purchases as well as sales cannot be transferred;
 - it is impossible to determine the net asset value in accordance with standard practice.

Insofar as the exceptional circumstances make it impossible to calculate the net asset value, the calculation may also be suspended. The Special Part of the management regulations may provide for further regulations on the suspension of the issue and redemption of units.

2. Buy orders and redemption orders for units are executed once calculation of the net asset value is resumed, unless they have been revoked by this time to the Management Company in accordance with Article 14 No. 12 of the management regulations.

Article 17: Administration Costs

1. The Management Company is entitled to an all-in fee payable from the Fund, unless this fee is charged directly to the respective unitholder within the framework of a particular unit class. In addition, the Special Part of the management regulations may provide that the Management Company is entitled to a performance-related fee from the Fund.

The all-in fee covers the following fees and expenses, which are not charged separately to the Fund:

- fee for the management and central administration of the Fund;
- fee for distribution and advisory services;
- fee for the Depositary and expenses for Sub-Depositary Facilities;
- fee for the Registrar and Transfer Agent;
- costs for the preparation (including translation) and mailing of prospectuses, management regulations, Key Investor Information as well as annual, semi-annual and any interim reports and other reports and notifications to the Unitholders;
- costs of publishing the prospectuses, management regulations, Key Investor Information, annual, semi-annual and, if any, interim reports, other reports and notifications to Unitholders, tax information, as well as subscription and redemption prices, and the official announcements made to the Unitholders;
- costs of auditing the Fund by the Auditor;
- costs of registering the unit certificates for the public distribution and/or the maintenance of such registration;
- costs of preparing the unit certificates and, if any, coupons and coupon renewals;
- paying agent and information agent fees;
- costs of assessing the Fund by nationally and internationally recognised rating agencies;
- expenses in connection with the establishment of the Fund.

Depending on the structure of the contractual relationship, the Depositary may receive a payment for processing each transaction conducted on behalf of the Management Company; this fee is payable from the Fund.

2. Apart from these fees, the following expenses are borne by the Fund:

- costs arising in connection with the purchase and sale of assets (including any research and analyst services made available in accordance with market practice) and the use of securities lending programmes and securities lending brokers;

- costs for the assertion and enforcement of legal rights of the Fund or any existing unit class appearing to be justifiable and for defence against claims made against the Fund or any existing unit class that seem unjustified;
- costs and taxes (including but not limited to Taxe d'Abonnement) which may be incurred in connection with administration and custody;
- costs for examination, assertion and enforcement of any claims for reduction, offsetting or refund of withholding taxes or other taxes or fiscal levies.

Article 18: Accounting

1. The Fund and its accounts are audited by a certified auditing firm appointed by the Management Company.
2. The Management Company publishes audited annual reports for the Fund no later than four months after the end of each financial year.
3. The Management Company publishes an unaudited semi-annual report for the Fund within two months of the end of the first six months of the financial year.
4. The respective reports can be obtained from the Management Company, the Depositary and the Paying and Information Agents.

Article 19: Duration and Liquidation of the Fund and Notice of Termination by the Management Company

1. Unless otherwise stated in the Special Part of the management regulations for the Fund, the Fund was established for an indefinite period of time. However, it may be liquidated by resolution of the Management Company at any time.
2. The Fund may also be liquidated in the cases indicated in Article 22 Para. 1 and Article 24 of the Law.
3. The Management Company may terminate its management of the Fund, subject to at least three months' notice. Notice of termination will be published in the RESA, as well as in at least two daily newspapers (to be specified at that time). One of these daily newspapers must be published in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The right of the Management Company to manage the Fund lapses with such notice coming into force. In this case, the right of disposal with respect to the Fund is passed to the Depositary, which will wind it up pursuant to Article 19 No. 4, and distribute the assets remaining after the liquidation among the Unitholders. During the liquidation period, the Depositary is entitled to claim the all-in fee in accordance with Article 17 of the management regulations. However, with the Supervisory Authority's approval, it may refrain from the liquidation and distribution, and transfer the management of the Fund, in accordance with the management regulations, to another management company permitted under Directive 2009/65/EC.
4. If the Fund is liquidated, notice of liquidation will be published in the RESA, as well as in at least two daily newspapers (to be specified at that time). One of these daily newspapers must be published in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. On the day of the resolution being adopted with regard to the Fund's liquidation, units will cease to be issued. Until liquidation, it will be possible to redeem units if it is possible to ensure the equal treatment of the Unitholders. The assets will be sold and the Depositary will distribute the liquidation proceeds less liquidation costs and fees, upon instructions from the Management Company or, if appropriate, the liquidators appointed by the Management Company or by the Depositary in agreement with the Supervisory Authority, among the Unitholders according to their respective claims. Liquidation proceeds not collected by Unitholders after completion of the liquidation proceedings will, if required by law, be converted into Euro and deposited by the Depositary for the account of the entitled Unitholders at the Caisse de Consignation in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, where such amounts will be forfeited if not claimed within the statutory period.

Article 20: Merger

The Management Company may decide to bring the Fund (the "Transferring Fund") into another Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS) as defined by Directive 2009/65/EC that either exists or is newly established through the merger procedure, or into a subfund of such fund that is managed by the same management company, or by another management company authorised under Directive 2009/65/EC (the "Absorbing Fund").

The merger is generally accomplished by way of liquidation of the Transferring Fund and simultaneous takeover of all liabilities and assets by the Absorbing Fund. It is also possible to transfer only the assets of the Transferring Fund into the Absorbing Fund. The liabilities remain in the Transferring Fund, which is accordingly not liquidated until these liabilities have been settled.

The resolution of the Management Company to merge funds shall be notified to the Unitholders of the Transferring Fund and the Absorbing Fund in accordance with the Law and other Luxembourg legal and administrative provisions at least 30 days before the date on which the right lapses to demand, free of charge apart from divestment costs, the redemption or, as the case may be, the conversion of all or part of their units at the relevant net asset value per unit in accordance with the procedure described in Article 14 of the management regulations and taking account of the terms of Article 16 of the management regulations. If no decision is otherwise taken in the interests of all Unitholders or in connection with their equal treatment, the right to redemption free of charge or conversion shall lapse five working days before the date on which the merger ratio is calculated.

The units of Unitholders who have not requested redemption of their units or, as the case may be, their conversion, will be replaced with units of the absorbing fund on the basis of the net asset values on the effective date of the merger. Where required, the Unitholders receive settlement of fractional units in accordance with the Law.

Article 21: Amendments to the Management Regulations

1. Subject to the approval of the Depositary, the Management Company may amend the management regulations at any time, in whole or in part.
2. Amendments to the management regulations are lodged with the Commercial Register in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. A reference to the lodging will be made in the RESA.

Article 22: Limitation of Actions

Claims by Unitholders against the Management Company or the Depositary can no longer be legally asserted in court once a period of five years has elapsed from the date of the claim.

Article 23: Place of Performance, Jurisdiction and Contract Language

1. The place of performance is the registered office of the Management Company in Luxembourg.
2. Legal disputes between Unitholders, the Management Company and the Depositary are subject to the jurisdiction of the respective court in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The Management Company and the Depositary are entitled to submit themselves and the Fund to the legal system and jurisdiction of other countries in which the units are distributed, if investors residing in such countries assert claims against the Management Company or the Depositary.
3. The contract language is German. On their own and the Fund's behalf, the Management Company and the Depositary may declare translations into languages of countries in which units are admitted for public distribution to be binding.

Supplementing and in derogation of the General Part of the management regulations, the provisions below apply to VermögensManagement Wachstumsländer Balance.

Special Part

Article 24: Fund Name

The name of the Fund is VermögensManagement Wachstumsländer Balance.

Article 25: Depositary

The Depositary is State Street Bank International GmbH - Luxembourg Branch, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Article 26: Investment Policy

Investment Objective

The investment policy aims to generate long-term capital growth by using investment positions particularly in global emerging markets (primarily in the equity and bond markets).

Investment Principles

To this end, the Fund's assets are invested in accordance with the principle of risk diversification, as follows:

- a) The Fund's assets may be invested to an unlimited extent in UCITS and UCI as defined in Article 4 No. 2 of the management regulations.

These may be broadly diversified funds (including, if indicated, balanced funds and funds pursuing an absolute return approach), equity (including REIT), bond or money market funds, funds that participate in one or more commodity futures, precious metals or commodity indices, country, region or sector funds (including funds that invest in companies operating in the private equity sector), or funds oriented towards certain issuers, currencies or maturities.

- b) Certificates may also be acquired for the Fund – albeit solely securities as defined in the Law of 17 December 2010 – provided their underlyings are

- equities (including REITs and the equities of companies operating in the private equity sector),
- interest-bearing securities,
- UCITS or UCI as defined in Article 4 No. 2 of the management regulations,
- financial indices (including hedge funds, commodity futures, precious metal or commodity indices as well as indices that refer to companies operating in the area of private equity), provided the relevant index complies with Article 41 Paragraph 1 letter g) of the Law and Article 9 of the Directive of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg of 8 February 2008,
- hedge and umbrella hedge funds,
- commodities,
- precious metals,
- commodity forward contracts or

- baskets consisting of the above-mentioned underlying securities.

The acquisition of certificates with the above-mentioned underlyings is possible regardless of whether the underlying can be replaced or modified under the respective terms and conditions of the certificate, as long as the replaced or modified underlying is one that is admissible for certificates as defined in this letter.

Certificates with an underlying as defined in the fifth to eighth indent may only be acquired if the certificate structure does not provide for the use of a leverage effect; in other words, the certificate structure seeks to track the underlying precisely (1:1) and reflects its risk profile as much as possible. This applies accordingly to certificates as defined in the ninth indent, insofar as they have underlying as defined in the fifth to eighth indent.

Certificates with an underlying as defined in the sixth to eighth indent may not provide for any mandatory physical delivery or grant the issuer the right to make physical delivery of the relevant underlying. This applies accordingly to certificates as defined in the ninth indent, insofar as they have underlyings as defined in the sixth to eighth indent.

The provisions of letters g), h), i) and j) remain unaffected.

- c) Subject in particular to letter p), at least 20% and at most 75% of the value of the fund assets may be invested in UCITS or UCI as defined in Article 4 No. 2 of the management regulations that are equity funds.

Any UCITS or UCI is an equity fund as defined above if its risk profile typically correlates with that of one or more equity markets.

The equity portion of a balanced fund, as determined on the basis of the relevant information obtainable from Morningstar GIFS (Morningstar's Global Investment Fund Sector), is counted towards the limit specified in sentence 1 of this letter c), as at the key date reported in the fund's respective annual or semi-annual report. If more up-to-date information on the relevant balanced fund is not obtainable from Morningstar GIFS, the data reported in the latest annual or semi-annual report of the balanced fund shall be used as a basis.

Certificates as defined in letter b), whose risk profile typically correlates with the assets listed in the first sentence of this letter c), or with the investment markets to which these assets can be allocated, may also be acquired and counted towards the limit defined in sentence 1 of this letter c).

- d) Subject in particular to letter p), at least 25% and at most 80% of the value of fund assets may be invested in UCITS or UCI as defined in Article 4 No. 2 of the management regulations that are bond funds (including those funds that invest in high-yield bonds).

Any UCITS or UCI is a bond fund as defined above if its risk profile typically correlates with that of one or more bond markets.

The bond portion of a balanced fund, as determined on the basis of the relevant information obtainable from Morningstar GIFS (Morningstar's Global Investment Fund Sector), is counted towards the limit specified in sentence 1 of this letter d), as at the key date reported in the fund's respective annual or semi-annual report. If more up-to-date information on the relevant balanced fund is not obtainable from Morningstar GIFS, the data reported in the latest annual or semi-annual report of the balanced fund shall be used as a basis.

High-yield bonds are fixed-income securities which do not have an investment grade rating from a recognised rating agency ("non-investment grade rating") or are not rated at all, but for which, in the opinion of investment management, it can be

assumed that they would not have an investment grade rating if they were to be rated.

If there are two different ratings, the lower rating shall be used for assessing whether a purchase should be made. If there are three or more ratings that rate the relevant asset differently, the lower of the two best ratings shall be used for assessing whether a purchase should be made.

Certificates as defined in letter d), whose risk profile typically correlates with the assets listed in the first sentence of this letter c), or with the investment markets to which these assets can be allocated, may also be acquired and counted towards the limit defined in sentence 1 of this letter d).

- e) Subject in particular to letter p), at most 30% of the value of fund assets may be invested in UCITS or UCI as defined in Article 4 No. 2 of the management regulations that are money market funds.

Any UCITS or UCI is a money market fund as defined in the investment policy if its risk profile typically correlates with that of one or more money markets.

The money market portion of a balanced fund, as determined on the basis of the relevant information obtainable from Morningstar GIFS (Morningstar's Global Investment Fund Sector), is counted towards the limit specified in sentence 1 of this letter e), as at the key date reported in the fund's respective annual or semi-annual report. If more up-to-date information on the relevant balanced fund is not obtainable from Morningstar GIFS, the data reported in the latest annual or semi-annual report of the balanced fund shall be used as a basis.

Certificates as defined in letter b), whose risk profile typically correlates with the assets listed in the first sentence of this letter e), or with the investment markets to which these assets can be allocated, may also be acquired and counted towards the limit defined in sentence 1 of this letter e).

The investments as defined in letter f) shall also be counted towards the limit defined in sentence 1 of this letter e).

- f) **In addition, deposits as defined in Article 4 of the management regulations may be held and money market instruments as defined in Articles 4 and 5 of the management regulations may be acquired for the Fund.**

- g) Subject in particular to letter p), cumulatively up to 20% of the value of fund assets may be invested in the following assets:
- certificates as defined in letter b) that are oriented towards REIT indices and certificates as defined in letter b), whose risk profile typically correlates with REITs or REIT markets,
 - techniques and instruments as defined in Articles 8 and the following of the management regulations, in particular swaps and futures relating to REIT indices, REITs or REIT markets, and/or
 - funds that primarily invest in REITs.

- h) Subject in particular to letter p), cumulatively up to 20% of the value of fund assets may be invested in the following assets:
- certificates as defined in letter b) that are oriented to indices for companies in the private equity sector and certificates as defined in letter b), whose risk profile typically correlates with the assets of companies operating in the private equity sector, or private equity markets,

- techniques and instruments as defined in Articles 8 and the following of the management regulations, in particular swaps and futures relating to indices for companies operating in the private equity sector, the assets of companies operating in the private equity sector, or private equity markets and/or
 - funds oriented towards companies that essentially operate in the private equity sector.
- i) Subject in particular to letter p), cumulatively up to 20% of the value of fund assets may be invested in the following assets:
- certificates as defined in letter b), which are oriented towards hedge funds, umbrella hedge funds or hedge fund markets and do not provide for the use of leverage effects in their derivative structure, in other words, which seek to track the base index, hedge fund or hedge fund market precisely and reflect their risk profiles as much as possible,
 - certificates as defined in letter b), which are oriented towards hedge fund indices, and/or
 - techniques and instruments as defined in Articles 8 and the following of the management regulations, in particular swaps and futures based on hedge fund indices, hedge funds or hedge fund markets.
- j) Subject in particular to letter p), cumulatively up to 20% of the value of fund assets may be invested in the following assets:
- certificates as defined in letter b), which are oriented towards commodity futures, precious metal or commodity indices, precious metals, commodities or commodity futures, precious metal or commodity markets,
 - techniques and instruments as defined in Articles 8 and the following of the management regulations, in particular swaps and futures based on commodity futures, precious metal or commodity indices,
 - funds which participate in commodity futures, precious metal or commodity indices.
- k) Subject in particular to letter p), the assets as defined in letters g), h), i) and j) may not exceed a total of 40% of the value of fund assets.
- l) Subject in particular to letter p), cumulatively at least two thirds of the value of fund assets must be invested in assets as defined in letters a), c), d) and e), that for their part invest at least 51% of their Fund's assets in emerging markets as stipulated in the respective terms and conditions, whereby the markets must be regulated markets as defined in the Law.

Assets within the meaning of letters a), c), d) and e) are included in the limit specified in sentence 1 of this letter l) if, according to the classification in Morningstar GIFS (Morningstar Global Investment Fund Sector), they are classified either as an emerging market or, according to Morningstar GIFS, they are categorised as a region or country that is not classified by the World Bank as "high gross national income per capita", i.e. is not classified as "developed".

Furthermore, with regard to assets as defined in letter c), emerging markets are also considered to be those countries which, according to the MSCI index classification, are not one of the "developed countries". The relevant assets within the meaning of letter c) are also included in the limit specified in sentence 1 of this letter l).

With regard to assets as defined in letter d), emerging markets are also considered to be those countries which, according to the JP Morgan index classification, are not one of the "developed countries". The relevant assets within the meaning of letter d) are also included in the limit specified in sentence 1 of this letter l).

If one of the above-mentioned classification systems should no longer be available, the Management Company may undertake this classification on the basis of an alternative classification system to be determined by the Management Company.

m) The Fund's assets may also be denominated in foreign currencies.

With unit classes in particular, transactions may be entered into that, to a large extent, serve as a hedge against another currency. Investment instruments that are not denominated in a currency are considered to be denominated in the currency of the country in which the registered office of the issuer is located (the company, in the case of instruments representing equities; for certificates: the underlying) is located.

n) In the framework of and taking into account the above restrictions, the Fund's assets may – depending on the assessment of the market situation – focus on:

- individual types of assets, and/or
- individual currencies, and/or
- individual sectors, and/or
- individual countries, and/or
- assets with shorter or longer (residual) maturities, and/or
- assets from specific issuers/debtors (e.g. countries or companies),

or have a broad investment focus. No provision has been made for a restriction on the average, cash-value weighted residual maturity (duration) of the bond and money market element of the Fund.

Investment management may invest indirectly, particularly in the corresponding securities issued by companies of any size. Depending on the market situation, investment management may focus either on companies of a certain size or individually determined sizes, or have a broad investment focus. In particular where very small cap stocks are acquired, these may be specialist stocks, some of which operate in niche markets.

Investment management may also in particular invest indirectly in securities that it considers to be undervalued in terms of their fundamentals in comparison with the industry (value stocks) as well as in equities that it considers to have growth potential that is not factored into the current price (growth stocks). Depending on the market situation, investment management may either concentrate on value or growth stocks, or have a broad investment focus.

Depending on the specific investment approach of a target investment manager, the above criteria may also not be taken into consideration at all in making investment decisions, with the result that the Fund may have either a narrow or a broad investment focus.

o) The limits described in c) to e) and g) to l) above may be either exceeded or not met if this occurs through changes in the value of assets held in the Fund, or through a change in the value of the Fund as a whole, as in the case of the issue or redemption of unit certificates ("passive violation of limits"). In such cases, investment management will seek to adhere to those limits within an appropriate time frame.

p) It is permissible for the limits described in letters c) to e) and g) to l) above to be exceeded through the acquisition or sale of the corresponding assets if it is simultaneously ensured through the use of techniques and instruments that the respective market risk potential as a whole adheres to the limits.

For this purpose, the techniques and instruments are taken into account with the delta-weighted value of the respective underlying assets in the manner prescribed. Market-contrary techniques and instruments are also considered to lower risk if their underlying instruments do not fully match the assets in the Fund.

q) The limits listed in c), d) and l) are not required to be adhered to in the last two months before liquidation or merger of the Fund.

r) Subject to the investment limits specified in a) to l) above, a further condition is that at least 25 % of the fund's assets must be invested long term in equity participations within the meaning of Article 2, Paragraph 8 of the version of the Investment Tax Act ("Investmentsteuergesetz – InvStG") that came into effect on 1 January 2018. Equity participations as understood here refer to:

- shares in corporations that have been admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to or included in another organised market (which meets the criteria of a regulated market);
- shares in corporate entities that are domiciled in a member state of the European Union or another signatory state to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and are subject to income tax on corporate entities in that state and are not exempt from such taxation;
- shares in corporate entities that are domiciled in a third state (non-EU) and are subject to income tax on corporate entities of at least 15 % in that state and are not exempt from such taxation;
- shares in other investment assets equal to the rate of their value published on the day of valuation on which they actually invest in the aforementioned shares in corporations; unless an actual rate is published, equal to the minimum rate set out in the fixed terms of the other investment assets.

s) The Management Company may also use techniques and instruments for the purpose of efficient portfolio management (including transactions entered into for hedging purposes) (in accordance with Articles 8 and the following of the management regulations and the explanations in the prospectus under "The Use of Techniques and Instruments and Special Risks associated with such Use") as well as raise short-term loans in accordance with Article 11 of the management regulations; the provisions in letters g), h), i) and j) remain unaffected.

Under no circumstances may the Fund deviate from its stated investment objectives when using such techniques and instruments.

Investment management will invest the Fund's assets after thorough analysis of all the information available, subject to a careful evaluation of risks and opportunities, in securities, target funds and other permissible assets. The performance of fund units, however, remains dependent on price changes on the markets. Therefore, no warranty can be given that the objectives of the investment policy will be achieved.

Investors assume the risk of receiving a lesser amount than they originally invested.

Investment management orients the composition of the Fund depending on its assessment of the market situation and taking into consideration the investment objective and investment principles, which may result in a complete or partial reorientation of the composition of the Fund. For this reason, such adjustments may be made, and frequently if appropriate.

The Fund does not enter into securities repurchase transactions and securities lending as set out in Article 9 of the Management Regulations.

Real Estate Investment Trust / REIT

A real estate investment trust (REIT) is a legal entity whose business purpose is aimed at acquiring property and/or activities in connection with the ownership of property. Unless indicated otherwise, REITs are companies incorporated in the legal form of a joint-stock company or a fund. If a REIT is in the legal form of a fund, closed-end REIT funds can be acquired.

In the case of a closed-end REIT fund, the REIT fund itself or the company that issued the REIT fund is not obliged to redeem units in the REIT fund. In these circumstances the units in the REIT fund can only be sold through the secondary market. In contrast, an open-ended REIT fund is legally obliged to redeem units in the REIT fund (in addition to any further option of selling them via the secondary market), either itself or through the company issuing the REIT fund.

Article 27: Unit Certificates

The units are vested in global certificates in the form of bearer certificates. Unitholders are not entitled to receive delivery of physical securities.

Article 28: Base Currency, Subscription and Redemption Price, Transaction Fee

1. The base currency of the Fund is the Euro.
2. The Management Company or third parties appointed by it and named in the prospectus determine the subscription and redemption price on each valuation day.
3. The subscription and redemption price is payable to the Registration and Transfer Agent for:
 - unit classes with reference currencies CZK, HKD, HUF, PLN or SGD, no later than three valuation days after the respective settlement date.
 - all other unit classes, no later than two valuation days after the respective settlement date in the reference currency of the respective unit class.

The Management Company may accept a different value date for payment at its own discretion. However, this may not exceed ten valuation days after the respective settlement date.

4. The sales charge to cover issuing costs (Article 15 No. 5 of the management regulations) is 6.00% of the net asset value per unit of the respective unit class for units of unit class types A, AT, C and CT and 3.00% of the net asset value per unit of the respective unit class for units of unit class types P, PT, I and IT. The Management Company may levy a lower sales charge at its own discretion. There is currently no sales charge for units of unit class types X, XT, W and WT.

Neither a redemption fee, which is at the disposal of the Management Company (Article 15, No. 6 of the management regulations) nor a divestment fee in favour of the Fund (Article 15 No. 6 of the management regulations) is currently charged.

5. If a Paying Agent in Italy is involved in the issue or redemption of units, the Paying Agent may also charge a transaction fee of EUR 75.00 per transaction in addition to a sales charge/redemption fee; the Paying Agent may charge a lower transaction fee at its own discretion.
6. The Management Company ensures the unit prices are published in an adequate manner in those countries in which the Fund is distributed to the general public. This may be effected through publication on the internet site of the Management Company.
7. In derogation of Article 14 No. 2 and No. 7 of the management regulations, buy orders and redemption orders for units received at the respective institutions maintaining the unitholder's securities account, the Distributors, Paying Agents or at the Registrar and Transfer Agent on a valuation day by 2pm CET or CEST are settled at the subscription/redemption price determined on the next valuation day but one, using the forward-pricing method. Buy and redemption orders for units received after this time are settled at the subscription or redemption price prevailing on the valuation day following the next valuation day but one, also using the forward-pricing method.

Article 29: Charges

1. The all-in fee, which is paid from the Fund while taking account of the different unit classes, is 2.50% p.a. for units of unit class types A and AT, 3.25% p.a. for units of unit class types C and CT, and 1.75% p.a. for units of unit class types P, PT, I, IT, W and WT, calculated on the basis of the net asset value determined on a daily basis. The Management Company may levy a lower fee at its own discretion.
2. For units of unit class types X and XT, an all-in fee is not charged to the Fund at unit-class level; instead, for these types of unit class, the respective unitholder is directly charged a fee by the Management Company (Article 30 No. 2 of the management regulations). Unless for unit class types X and XT the Management Company and the respective unitholder have agreed to another fee (which may also include a performance-related component), the all-in fee for management and central administration as provided for in No. 1 totals 1.75% p.a., taking into account the different unit classes, and is calculated on the basis of the net asset value determined daily. The Management Company may levy a lower fee at its own discretion.
3. Payment of the fee is effected on a monthly basis, at the end of each month.

Article 30: Unit Classes

1. The Fund may offer several unit classes, which differ in their charges, fee structure, use of income, persons authorised to invest, minimum investment amount, reference currency, the possibility of a currency hedge in a unit class, the determination of the settlement date after orders are issued, the determination of the settlement procedure after settlement of a subscription or redemption order and/or a distribution, or other characteristics. All units participate equally in income and liquidation proceeds of their unit classes.

Units of distributing and accumulating unit classes may be issued for the Fund. A, C, P, I, X and W unit class types are distributing unit class types, while AT, CT, PT, IT, XT and WT unit class types are accumulating unit class types, i.e. the income accruing to this unit class type is reinvested in the unit class.

The various unit class types may be issued in the reference currencies listed below:

CHF (Swiss Franc), CZK (Czech Koruna), DKK (Danish Krone), EUR (Euro), GBP (Pound Sterling), HKD (Hong Kong Dollar), HUF (Hungarian Forint), JPY (Japanese Yen), NOK (Norwegian Krone), PLN (Polish Zloty), SEK (Swedish Krona), SGD (Singapore Dollar) and USD (US Dollar).

The reference currency of a unit class is indicated by the code in parentheses after the unit class type [e.g. in the case of unit class type A and reference currency USD: A (USD)].

The above-mentioned unit classes may be supplemented with numbers from "2" to "99".

Unit classes with an additional "20" or "21" are unit classes as defined in section 10 of the German Investment Tax Act (InvStG) (the "tax-free unit classes") which differ with regard to the investors who may acquire and hold units, among other differences. These unit classes may only be acquired and held by:

- a) German corporations, associations of persons or asset pools which, under the articles of incorporation, the foundation deed or other constitution and on the basis of the actual management, solely and directly serve non-profit, charitable or church purposes within the meaning of sections 51 to 68 of the German Fiscal Code (AO) and which do not hold the units in a business operation;
- b) German foundations under public law, which solely and directly serve non-profit or charitable purposes;
- c) German legal entities under public law, which solely and directly serve church purposes; and
- d) non-German investors comparable with the entities described in letters a) to c), with domicile and management in a foreign state providing administrative and debt enforcement assistance.

As proof that the aforementioned conditions have been met, the investor must provide the Management Company with a valid certificate as specified in section 9 (1) No. 1 or 2 of the German Investment Tax Act. If the aforementioned conditions are no longer met by an investor, the investor is required to notify this to the Management Company within one month of the conditions no longer being met. Tax exemption amounts that the Management Company receives in connection with management of the fund and which are attributable to income from tax-free unit classes are generally payable to the investors in these tax-free unit classes. In derogation of this procedure, the Management Company is entitled to allocate the exemption amounts directly to the fund, in favour of the investors in these tax-free unit classes; no new units are issued as a result of this allocation.

Units in tax-free unit classes may not be transferred. If the investor nevertheless transfers units, the investor is required to notify this to the Management Company within one month of the transfer. This does not affect the right to redeem the units only through the Management Company for account of the fund in accordance with section 14 of the General Management Regulations.

Units in tax-free unit classes may also be acquired and held within the framework of retirement provision or base pension agreements, provided they are certified in accordance with sections 5 or 5a of the Pension Provision Agreements Certification Act (AltZertG). As proof of the aforementioned condition, the provider of the retirement provision or base pension agreement must inform the Management Company that the relevant units of the tax-exempt unit class are acquired exclusively within the framework of retirement provision or base pension agreements. If the aforementioned conditions are no longer met, the investor is required to notify this to the Management Company within one month of the conditions no longer being met. Tax exemption amounts that the Management Company receives in connection with management of the fund and which are attributable to income from the tax-free unit classes are generally payable to the provider of the retirement provision or base pension agreement. The provider is obliged to reinvest these amounts for the benefit of persons eligible under the relevant retirement provision or base pension agreement. In derogation of this procedure, the Management Company is entitled to allocate the exemption amounts directly to the fund, in favour of the investors in the tax-free unit classes; no new units are issued as a result of this allocation. The procedure used is also explained in the prospectus.

The conversion from one unit class to another unit class is precluded.

2. There is a required minimum investment amount for the acquisition of units of unit class types P, PT, I, IT, W and WT, as indicated in the prospectus (after the deduction of any sales charge). In individual cases, the Management Company may accept a lower minimum investment at its own discretion. Additional investments at lesser amounts are allowed, if the total of the current value of the units of the same unit class already held by the investor at the time of the additional investment and the amount of the additional investment (after the deduction of any sales charge) corresponds to at least the minimum investment amount of the unit class in question. This calculation only considers holdings of the investor held at the same location at which the additional investment is to be made. If the investor is acting as intermediary for third-party ultimate beneficiaries, then the units of the types of unit classes indicated may only be acquired if the conditions listed above are separately fulfilled for each of the ultimate beneficiaries. A condition may be set on the issue of units of these types of unit classes requiring the prior submission by the investor of a written guarantee to that effect.

Units of unit class types I, IT, X, XT, W and WT may not be acquired by natural persons, nor may they be acquired in situations in which the subscriber of the units is not a natural person, but is acting as intermediary for a third-party ultimate beneficiary who is a natural person. A condition may be set on the issue of units of these types of unit classes requiring the prior submission by the investor of a written guarantee to that effect.

Units of unit class types X and XT may only be issued with the approval of the Management Company and after conclusion of a special individual agreement between the unitholder and the Management Company. The Management Company may, at its own discretion, decide whether to approve the issue of units, whether it is prepared to conclude a special individual agreement and how any special individual agreement is to be structured.

3. Unit classes whose reference currency is not the base currency of the Fund may also be issued. In doing so, it is possible to issue unit classes aimed at currency hedging in favour of the reference currency, and unit classes in which this is not done. The costs of these currency hedge transactions are borne by the corresponding unit class.

If currency hedging in favour of the respective reference currency is aimed at for a unit class, an "H-" is prefixed to the name of the reference currency [e.g. in the case of unit class type A, reference currency USD and currency hedging being aimed at in respect of this reference currency: A (H-USD)].

The distributing unit classes A, C, P, I, X and W may include an additional code "M", which refers to monthly distribution. These unit classes may only be acquired by investors who are neither domiciled in nor permanent residents of the Federal Republic of Germany.

4. The calculation of the net asset value per unit (in accordance with Article 15 Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the management regulations) will be determined for each unit class by dividing the value of the net assets belonging to a unit class by the number of units of this unit class in circulation on the valuation day:
 - When distributions are made, the value of the net assets attributable to the units of the distributing unit classes is reduced by the amount of these distributions.
 - If the Fund issues units, the value of the net assets of the respective unit class increases by the amount of the proceeds resulting from such issue, less any sales charge levied.
 - If the Fund redeems units, the value of the net assets of the respective unit class is reduced by the amount of the net asset value attributable to the units redeemed.

5. The Management Company may liquidate existing unit classes in accordance with Articles 19 and 20 of the management regulations or merge them with other funds or unit classes.

Article 31: Use of Income

1. The Management Company determines each year whether, when and in what amount a distribution in accordance with the current provisions in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg will be made for a unit class. The Management Company may also make interim distributions. Within the scope of legal requirements, the Fund's capital may be used for distributions.
2. A distribution is made on units of unit class types A, C, P, I, X and W of the Fund in circulation on the distribution date. The income accrued by unit class types AT, CT, PT, IT, XT and WT is not distributed but is invested within the framework of the unit class.
3. Distributions which are not claimed within five years after the declaration of distribution is published revert to the unit class. Nevertheless, the Management Company is authorised to pay out to the Unitholders from the unit class distributions which are claimed after expiry of this deadline.

Article 32: Term and Liquidation of the Fund

The Fund has been established for an indefinite period of time; however, it may be liquidated by resolution of the Management Company at any time.

Article 33: Financial Year

The financial year of the Fund begins on 1 January and ends on 31 December.

Article 34: Effective Date

The original version of the management regulations entered into force on 29 August 2011. The most recent amendment came into effect on 31 December 2021.

Funds managed by Allianz Global Investors GmbH under Luxembourg law

At the time of printing this prospectus, Allianz Global Investors GmbH managed the following funds:

Fund name	Fund name	Fund name
Allianz Advanced Fixed Income Euro Aggregate	Allianz Strategie 2036 Plus	PremiumMandat Balance
Allianz Euro Credit SRI Plus	Allianz Suisse - Strategy Fund	PremiumMandat Defensiv
Allianz FinanzPlan 2025	Anlagestruktur 1	PremiumMandat Dynamik
Allianz FinanzPlan 2030	Best-in-One	SK Europa
Allianz FinanzPlan 2035	CB Fonds	SK Themen
Allianz FinanzPlan 2040	CB Geldmarkt Deutschland I	SK Welt
Allianz FinanzPlan 2045	MetallRente FONDS PORTFOLIO	VermögensManagement AktienStars
Allianz FinanzPlan 2050	money mate defensiv	VermögensManagement Balance
Allianz FinanzPlan 2055	money mate entschlossen	VermögensManagement Chance
Allianz Global Strategy Dynamic	money mate moderat	VermögensManagement RenditeStars
Allianz Money Market US \$	money mate mutig	VermögensManagement RentenStars
Allianz Multi Asset Risk Control	OLB VV-Optimum	VermögensManagement Substanz
Allianz Pfandbrieffonds	OLB-FondsConceptPlus Chance	VermögensManagement Wachstum
Allianz PIMCO High Yield Income Fund	OLB-FondsConceptPlus Ertrag	VermögensManagement Wachstumsländer Balance
Allianz Stiftungsfonds Nachhaltigkeit	OLB-FondsConceptPlus Wachstum	

as well as four investment companies in the legal form of a Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable (SICAV). Allianz Global Investors GmbH also manages "Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities" (UCITS) under German law, UCITS under French law, UCITS under Italian law and UCITS under the laws of the UK as well as special AIF under German law and AIF under French and Luxembourg law.

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Alexandra Auer (Chairperson)

Ludovic Lombard

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As at 31 December 2020

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