
GUARDCAP UCITS FUNDS PLC

(An umbrella fund constituted as an investment company with variable capital under the laws of Ireland with segregated liability between sub-funds and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011 (as amended))

PROSPECTUS

MANAGEMENT COMPANY

WAYSTONE MANAGEMENT COMPANY (IE) LIMITED

DATED 21 MARCH 2024

INTRODUCTION

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

Authorisation by the Central Bank of Ireland

The Company has been authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland (the “Central Bank”) as an “Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities” (“UCITS”) under the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011 (as amended) and has been established as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between Funds and will comply with the UCITS Regulations. Authorisation by the Central Bank does not constitute a warranty by the Central Bank as to the performance of the Company and the Central Bank will not be liable for the performance or default of the Company.

Authorisation of the Company is not an endorsement or guarantee of the Company by the Central Bank nor is the Central Bank responsible for the contents of this Prospectus.

This Prospectus (which term will include a reference to any Supplement hereto) provides information about the Company and a Fund. Prospective investors are required as part of the Subscription Agreement to confirm they have read and understood it. It contains information which prospective investors ought to know before investing in the Company and should be retained for future reference. Further copies may be obtained from the Company at its address set out in the “Directory”. Copies of the most recent annual report of the Company are available free of charge on request.

Shares in the Company are offered only on the basis of the information contained in this Prospectus and the documents referred to herein. Any further information or representations given or made by any dealer, broker or other person should be disregarded and, accordingly, should not be relied upon. No person has been authorised to give any information or to make any representation other than those contained in the KIID, this Prospectus, each relevant Supplement and, if given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorised. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any such Shares other than the Shares to which it relates or an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy such Shares by any person in any circumstances in which such offer or solicitation is unlawful. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus or the relevant Supplements nor the issue of Shares will, under any circumstances, create any implication that the affairs of the Company have not changed since the date hereof or that the information contained herein is correct as of any time subsequent to this date.

The Directors of GuardCap UCITS Funds plc (the “Company”) whose names appear in the “Directory” of the Prospectus accept responsibility for the information contained in this Prospectus and shall ensure that they and the Company comply with the terms of the Prospectus. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this Prospectus is in accordance with the facts and does not omit any material information likely to affect the import of such information. This Prospectus may be translated into other languages provided that such translation will be a direct translation of the English text and in the event of a dispute, the English

language version will prevail. All disputes as to the terms thereof will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of Ireland.

The Company is an "umbrella fund" enabling investors to choose between one or more investment objectives by investing in one or more separate Funds offered by the Company. In accordance with Section 1405 of the Act, each Fund will have segregated liability from the other Funds and that the Company will not be liable as a whole to third parties for the liability of each Fund. However, investors should note the risk factor "Company's Liabilities" under "Risk Considerations" below. A separate pool of assets will not be maintained for each Class. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Company is offering Shares in the Fund described in the most recent Supplement in force at the date of this Prospectus. The Directors may from time to time decide to offer, with the prior approval of the Central Bank, additional separate Funds and, with prior notice to and clearance from the Central Bank, additional classes of Shares in existing Fund(s). In such an event, this Prospectus will be updated and amended so as to include detailed information on the new Funds and / or classes, and / or a separate Supplement or addendum with respect to such Funds and / or classes will be prepared. Such updated and amended Prospectus or new separate Supplement or addendum will not be circulated to existing Shareholders except in connection with their subscription for Shares of such Funds.

Investors may, subject to applicable law, invest in any Fund offered by the Company. Investors should choose the Fund that best suits their specific risk and return expectations as well as their diversification needs and are encouraged to seek independent advice in that regard. A separate pool of assets will be maintained for each Fund and will be invested in accordance with the investment policy applicable to the relevant Fund in seeking to achieve its investment objective. The Net Asset Value and the performance of the Shares of the different Funds and classes thereof are expected to differ. It should be remembered that the price of Shares and the income (if any) from them may fall as well as rise and there is no guarantee or assurance that the stated investment objective of a Fund will be achieved.

DISTRIBUTION AND SELLING RESTRICTIONS

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of the Shares is restricted in certain jurisdictions. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation in a jurisdiction where to do so is unlawful or the person making the offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or a person receiving the offer or solicitation may not lawfully do so. It is the responsibility of any person in possession of this Prospectus and of any person wishing to apply for Shares to inform himself or herself about and to observe all applicable laws and regulations of relevant jurisdictions. Investors should inform themselves and should take appropriate advice on the legal requirements as to possible tax consequences, foreign exchange restrictions and / or exchange control requirements that they might encounter under the laws of the countries of their citizenship, residence, or domicile and that might be relevant to the subscription, purchase, holding, exchange, redemption or disposal of Shares of a Fund.

United States

The Shares offered hereunder have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "**1933 Act**") for offer or sale as part of their distribution and the Company has not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "**1940 Act**"). The Shares offered hereby have not been approved or disapproved by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "**SEC**") or by the securities regulatory authority of any U.S. state. The Company generally will not offer or sell Shares in the United States or its territories or possessions, and

Shares generally will not be offered or sold to or for the benefit of a U.S. Person, as such terms are defined herein and in the Articles. The Articles provide that the Company may refuse to register any transfer of Shares to a U.S. Person. Each applicant will be required to certify to the Company that, among other things, the Shares are not being acquired and will not at any time be held for the account or benefit, directly or indirectly, of any U.S. Person. It is the responsibility of each Shareholder to verify that it is not a U.S. Person that would be prohibited from owning Shares. The offering and sale of the Shares to Non-U.S. Persons will be exempt from registration pursuant to Regulation S promulgated under the 1933 Act.

Pursuant to an exemption from the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "**CFTC**") in connection with pools whose participants are limited to qualified eligible persons, an offering memorandum for the Company or a Fund is not required to be, and has not been, filed with the CFTC. The CFTC does not pass upon the merits of participating in a pool or upon the adequacy or accuracy of an offering memorandum. Consequently, the CFTC has not reviewed or approved this offering or any offering memorandum for the Company or any Fund.

While a Fund may trade commodity interests, with respect to each Fund, the Investment Manager is exempt from the obligations of a U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission commodity pool operator ("**CPO**") pursuant to CFTC Rule 4.13(a)(3). Therefore, unlike a non-exempt CPO, the Investment Manager is not required to deliver a CFTC disclosure document to prospective Shareholders, nor is it required to provide Shareholders with certified annual reports that satisfy the requirements of CFTC rules applicable to non-exempt CPOs.

With respect to each Fund (and as a result, the Company), the Investment Manager qualifies for the exemption under CFTC rule 4.13(a)(3) on the basis that, among other things, (i) each Shareholder is a "qualified eligible person", as defined under rule 4.7(a)(2) of the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, or an "Accredited Investor", as defined under SEC rules; (ii) the Shares are exempt from registration under the 1933 Act and are offered and sold without marketing to the public in the United States; (iii) participations in each Fund are not marketed as or in a vehicle for trading in the commodity futures or commodity options markets; and (iv) at all times that each Fund establishes a commodity interest or securities futures position, either (a) the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish such positions will not exceed 5% of the liquidation value of each Fund's portfolio, respectively; or (b) the aggregate net notional value of each Fund's commodity interest and security futures positions will not exceed 100% of the liquidation value of that Fund's portfolio, respectively.

Should the Investment Manager determine in the future that it will no longer rely on CFTC rule 4.13(a)(3), the Investment Manager may instead claim an exemption from certain of the CFTC's disclosure, reporting and record-keeping requirements applicable to registered CPOs pursuant to CFTC Rule 4.7.

Entities subject to the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, generally may not purchase Shares of a Fund.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, each Shareholder (and each employee, representative, or other agent of such Shareholder) may disclose to any and all persons, without limitation of any kind, the tax treatment and tax structure of (i) the Company and / or a Fund and (ii) any of their respective transactions, and all materials of any kind (including opinions or other tax analyses) that are provided to the Shareholder relating to such tax treatment and tax structure.

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DIRECTORY

GuardCap UCITS Funds plc
Registered Office
70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Dublin 2
Ireland

Directors:

Victoria Parry
Brian Moore
Steve Bates
Michael Boyd
Barbara Healy

Management Company

Waystone Management Company (IE) Limited
5 George's Dock
International Financial Services Centre
Dublin 1
Ireland

Investment Manager and Promoter:

GuardCap Asset Management Limited
6th Floor
11 Charles II Street
St James's
London
SW1Y 4NS
UK

Investment Manager

Alta Capital Management LLC
6440 S. Wasatch Boulevard
Suite 260
Salt Lake City
UT 84121
USA

Auditors:

KPMG Ireland
1 Stokes Place
St. Stephen's Green
Dublin 2
Ireland

Administrator, Registrar and Transfer Agent:

CACEIS Investor Services Ireland Limited
4th Floor, One George's Quay Plaza
George's Quay
Dublin 2
Ireland

Depository:

CACEIS Investor Services Bank S.A.
4th Floor, One George's Quay Plaza
George's Quay
Dublin 2
Ireland

Legal Advisors:

Matheson
70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Dublin 2
Ireland

Secretary:

Matsack Trust Limited
70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Dublin 2
Ireland

DEFINITIONS

In this Prospectus, the following words and phrases will have the meanings indicated below:

“Act”	means the Companies Act 2014, including all secondary legislation enacted thereunder and as may be amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time;
“Administrator”	means CACEIS Investor Services Ireland Limited or such other company in Ireland for the time being appointed as administrator by the Management Company as successor thereto, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
“Administration Agreement”	means the agreement dated 30 June 2021, between the Management Company, the Company and the Administrator, pursuant to which the Administrator was appointed administrator of the Company;
“Articles”	means the Articles of Association of the Company;
“Base Currency”	means the base currency of a Fund, being USD unless otherwise determined by the Directors and disclosed in a Supplement;
“Benefit Plan Investor”	means a “benefit plan investor” as defined in Section 3(42) of ERISA and any regulations promulgated by the US Department of Labor thereunder, being “employee benefit plans” as defined in Section 3(3) of ERISA that are subject to Title I of ERISA, “plans” that are subject to the prohibited transaction provisions of Section 4975 of the Code, and entities the assets of which are treated as “plan assets” under Section 3(42) of ERISA and any regulations promulgated thereunder;
“Best Execution”	means the best price available in the market and most favourable execution, taking account of circumstances such as the ability to match up natural order flow; the ability to control anonymity, timing or price limits; the quality of the back office; commission rates; use of automation; and / or the ability to provide information relating to the particular transaction or security;
“Business Day”	means, in relation to each Fund, such day as is defined in each Supplement;
“Central Bank”	means the Central Bank of Ireland or any successor entity;
“Central Bank UCITS Regulations”	means the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) (Undertakings for Collective Investment in

	Transferable Securities) Regulations 2019, as may be amended from time to time;
“CFTC”	means the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission;
“Class” or “Classes”	means any class or classes of Shares established by the Management Company in respect of any Fund;
“Class Currency”	means the currency in which a Share class is designated;
“Class Expenses”	means any expenses attributable to a specific class including legal fees, marketing expenses (including tax reporting expenses) and the expenses of registering a class in any jurisdiction or with any stock exchange, regulated market or settlement system and such other expenses arising from such registration;
“Code”	means the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended;
“Company”	means GuardCap UCITS Funds plc, an investment company with variable capital, incorporated in Ireland pursuant to Part 24 of the Act;
“Commodity Exchange Act”	means the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act, as amended;
“Dealing Day”	means, in relation to each Fund, such day as is defined in each Supplement;
“Depositary”	means CACEIS Investor Services Bank S.A., Dublin Branch or such other company in Ireland as may for the time being be appointed as depositary of the assets of the Company as successor thereto in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
“Depositary Agreement”	means the amended and restated agreement dated 30 June 2021 between the Management Company, the Company and the Depositary, pursuant to which the Depositary was appointed depositary of the Company;
“Directors”	means the directors of the Company for the time being and any duly constituted committee thereof;
“Duties and Charges”	means in relation to any Fund, all stamp and other duties, taxes, governmental charges, brokerage, bank charges, foreign exchange spreads, interest, custodian or sub-custodian charges (relating to sales and purchases), transfer fees, registration fees and other duties and charges whether in connection with the original acquisition or increase of the assets of the relevant Fund or the creation, issue, sale, conversion or redemption of Shares or the sale or purchase of investments or in respect of certificates or otherwise which may have

become or may be payable in respect of or prior to or in connection with or arising out of or upon the occasion of the transaction or dealing in respect of which such duties and charges are payable, which, for the avoidance of doubt, includes, when calculating subscription and redemption prices, any provision for spreads (to take into account the difference between the price at which assets were valued for the purpose of calculating the NAV and the price at which such assets were bought as a result of a subscription and sold as a result of a redemption), but will not include any commission payable to agents on sales and purchases of Shares or any commission, taxes, charges or costs which may have been taken into account in ascertaining the NAV of Shares in the relevant Fund;

“ERISA”	means the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended;
“ESMA”	means the European Securities and Markets Authority;
“EU”	means the European Union;
“EU Member State”	means a member state of the EU;
“euro” or “€”	means the unit of the European single currency;
“FATCA”	means the provisions commonly known as the Foreign Accounts Tax Compliance Act in the enactment of the United States of America known as Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act 2010.
“Fund” or “Funds”	means a distinct portfolio of assets established by the Directors (with the prior approval of the Central Bank) constituting in each case a separate fund represented by one or more Classes of Shares with segregated liability from the other Funds and invested in accordance with the investment objective and policies applicable to such fund as specified in the relevant Supplement;
“Hedged Class” or “Hedged Classes”	means any Class or Classes of a Fund in respect of which currency hedging will be implemented as set out in a Supplement;
“Intermediary”	means a person who: (a) carries on a business which consists of, or includes, the receipt of payments from a regulated investment undertaking in Ireland on behalf of other persons, or (b) holds shares in such an investment undertaking on behalf of other persons;
“Investment Manager”	means:

- (a) GuardCap Asset Management Limited or such other company for the time being appointed as investment manager by the Management Company as successor thereto in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank; or
- (b) Alta Capital Management LLC, in respect of the Alta All Cap US Equity Fund;

“Investment Management Agreement”	means the agreement dated 30 June 2021 between the Management Company, the Company and the relevant Investment Manager, pursuant to which the latter acts as investment manager in relation to the assets of the Company;
“Irish Resident”	means, unless otherwise determined by the Directors, any company resident, or other person resident or ordinarily resident, in Ireland for the purposes of Irish tax. Please see the “Taxation” section below;
“IRS”	means the Internal Revenue Service, the U.S. government agency responsible for tax collection and tax law enforcement;
“Irish Revenue Commissioners”	means the Irish authority responsible for taxation and customs duties;
“KIID”	means key investor information document;
“Management Company”	means Waystone Management Company (IE) Limited or such other entity as may from time to time be appointed to provide management company services to the Company in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
“Management Agreement”	means the agreement dated 30 June 2021 between the Company and the Management Company, pursuant to which the latter acts as management company in relation to the Company;
“Net Asset Value” or “NAV”	means the Net Asset Value of the Company, or of a Fund, as appropriate, calculated as described herein;
“Net Asset Value per Share” or “NAV per Share”	means the Net Asset Value per Share of each Class of Shares of a Fund calculated as described herein;
“OECD”	means the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development;
“Ordinary Resolution”	means a resolution passed by a simple majority of the votes cast by Shareholders entitled to attend and vote at general meetings of the Company or on matters affecting the relevant class of Shares, as the case may be;

“Prospectus”	means this document, any Supplement or addendum designed to be read and construed together with and to form part of this document and the Company’s most recent annual and semi-annual report and accounts (if issued);
“Recognised Market”	means such markets as are set out in Appendix B hereto;
“Redemption Application”	means an application by a Shareholder to the Company and / or the Administrator requesting that Shares of a Fund be redeemed in such form as is approved by the Company or Investment Manager from time to time;
“Redemption Cut-Off Time”	means, in relation to a Fund, such time as will be specified in a Supplement;
“Share” or “Shares”	means a share or shares of any class in the Company or a Fund, as the context so requires;
“Shareholder”	means a holder of Shares;
“Subscription Agreement”	means the subscription agreement to be completed and signed by an applicant seeking to subscribe for Shares in such form as is approved by the Company or Management Company from time to time;
“Subscription Cut-Off Time”	means, in relation to a Fund, such time as will be specified in a Supplement;
“Supplement”	means a document which contains specific information in relation to a particular Fund and any addenda thereto;
“tranche”	means the Shares issued in one or more Classes which represent a separate Fund;
“UCITS”	means an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities within the meaning of the UCITS Regulations;
“UCITS Directive”	means Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities as amended by Directive 2014/91/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 as regards depositary functions, remunerations policies and sanctions, including its mandatory implementing regulations;
“UCITS Regulations”	means the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 352 of 2011) (as amended) and all applicable Central Bank regulations or

notices made or conditions imposed or derogations granted thereunder as may be amended from time to time;

“U.S.” or “United States” means the United States of America (including the States and the District of Columbia), its territories, possessions and all other areas subject to its jurisdiction;

“USD” or “US\$” means U.S. Dollars, the lawful currency of the U.S.;

“U.S. Person” has such meaning as is set out in Appendix A hereto;

“Valuation Day” means, in relation to a Fund, such day as will be specified in a Supplement; and

“Valuation Point” means, in relation to a Fund, such time as will be specified in the relevant Supplement.

THE COMPANY

The Company is an open-ended investment company with variable capital incorporated in Ireland on 31 October 2014 under the laws of Ireland as a public limited company pursuant to the Act under registration number 552001 and is authorised by the Central Bank as a UCITS pursuant to the UCITS Regulations. The object of the Company, as set out in Clause 2 of its Articles, is the collective investment of capital raised from the public in transferable securities and / or in other liquid financial assets in accordance with the UCITS Regulations operating on the principle of risk spreading.

The Company is organised in the form of an umbrella fund with segregated liability between Funds. The Articles provide that the Company may offer separate Funds. Each Fund will have a distinct portfolio of investments. The Company has obtained the approval of the Central Bank for the establishment of the Funds set out below. Information specific to a Fund will be set out in a separate Supplement.

Funds of the Company
GuardCap Global Equity Fund
GuardCap Emerging Markets Equity Fund
Alta US All Cap Equity Fund ¹

With the prior approval of the Central Bank, the Management Company, in consultation with the Company, from time to time may create an additional Fund or Funds, the investment policies and objectives for which will be outlined in a Supplement, together with details of the initial offer period, the initial subscription price for each Share and such other relevant information in relation to the additional Fund or Funds as the Directors may deem appropriate, or the Central Bank requires, to be included. Each Supplement will form part of, and should be read in conjunction with, this Prospectus. In addition, the Management Company, in consultation with the Company, may create additional Classes of Shares within a Fund to accommodate different terms, including different charges and / or fees and / or brokerage arrangements provided that the Central Bank is notified in advance, and gives prior clearance, of the creation of any such additional Class of Shares.

Under the Articles, the Directors are required to establish a separate Fund, with separate records, for each tranche of Shares in the following manner:

- (a) For each tranche of Shares the Company will keep separate books in which all transactions relating to the relevant Fund will be recorded and, in particular, the proceeds from the allotment

¹ This Sub-Fund is now closed and is fully redeemed. An application for its revocation will be made to the Central Bank in due course.

and issue of Shares of each such tranche, the investments and liabilities and income and expenditure attributable thereto will be applied or charged to such Fund subject to the below;

- (b) Any assets derived from any other asset (whether cash or otherwise) comprised in any Fund will be applied in the books of the Company to the same Fund as the asset from which it was derived and any increase or diminution in the value of such an asset will be applied to the relevant Fund;
- (c) In the event that there are any assets of the Company which the Management Company, in consultation with the Investment Manager, do not consider are readily attributable to a particular Fund or Funds, the Directors will allocate such assets to and among any one or more of the Funds in such manner and on such basis as they, in their discretion, deem fair and equitable; and the Directors will have the power to and may at any time and from time to time vary such basis in respect of assets not previously allocated;
- (d) Each Fund will be charged with the liabilities, expenses, costs, charges or reserves of the Company in respect of or attributable to that Fund and any such liabilities, expenses, costs, charges or reserves of the Company not readily attributable to any particular Fund or Funds will be allocated and charged by the Directors in such manner and on such basis as the Management Company in their discretion, following consultation with the Company, deem fair and equitable, and the Management Company will have the power to and may at any time and from time to time vary such basis;
- (e) If, as a result of a creditor proceeding against certain of the assets of the Company or otherwise, a liability, expense, cost, charge or reserve would be borne in a different manner from that in which it has been borne under paragraph (d) above, or in any similar circumstances, the Management Company in consultation with the Company may, with the consent of the Depositary, transfer in the books and records of the Company any assets to and from any of the Funds;
- (f) Subject as otherwise in the Articles provided, the assets held in each Fund will be applied solely in respect of the Shares of the tranche to which such Fund appertains and will belong exclusively to the relevant Fund and will not be used to discharge directly or indirectly the liabilities of or claims against any other Fund and will not be available for any such purpose.

Pursuant to Irish law, the Company should not be liable as a whole to third parties and there should not be the potential for cross contamination of liabilities between Funds. However, there can be no categorical assurance that, should an action be brought against the Company in the courts of another jurisdiction, the segregated nature of a Fund will be upheld.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

A Fund will invest in transferable securities and / or other liquid assets listed or traded on Recognised Markets and, to the limited extent specified in the relevant Supplement, in units / shares of other investment funds, all in accordance with the investment restrictions described in Appendix D “Investment Restrictions” below.

In addition, and to the extent only that the Investment Manager deems consistent with the investment policies of a Fund, a Fund may utilise for the purposes of efficient portfolio management, the investment techniques and instruments described in Appendix C. Such investment techniques and instruments may include financial derivative instruments. Where a Fund intends to use financial derivative instruments for investment purposes, a risk management process will, prior to same, be submitted to and cleared by the Central Bank in accordance with the Central Bank’s requirements. The Funds will not engage in securities lending.

Although not currently expected, each Fund may invest in other collective investment schemes. Where, by virtue of an investment in other collective investment schemes, a commission is received by the Investment Manager or sub-investment manager on behalf of the Company, the relevant commission shall be paid into the assets of the relevant Fund. Where it is appropriate to its investment objective and policies a Fund may also invest in other Funds of this Company. A Fund may only invest in another Fund of this Company if the Fund in which it is investing does not itself hold Shares in any other Fund of this Company. Where the Company on behalf of a Fund (an “**Investing Fund**”) invests in another Fund of this Company (a “**Receiving Fund**”), the rate of the annual management fee which investors in the Investing Fund are charged in respect of that portion of the Investing Fund’s assets invested in a Receiving Fund (whether such fee is paid directly at Investing Fund level, indirectly at the level of the Receiving Fund or a combination of both) shall not exceed the rate of the maximum annual management fee which investors in the Investing Fund may be charged in respect of the balance of the Investing Funds assets, such that there shall be no double charging of the annual management fee to the Investing Fund as a result of its investments in the Receiving Fund. No subscription, conversion or redemption fees will be charged on any such cross investment in a Receiving Fund.

There can be no assurance or guarantee that a Fund’s investments will be successful or its investment objective will be achieved. Please refer to the “*Risk Considerations*” in this Prospectus and in the Supplements for a discussion of those factors that should be considered when investing in that Fund.

The investment objective and policies of a Fund are set out in the Supplement for that Fund. The investment objective of each Fund will not at any time be altered without the approval of an Ordinary Resolution. Changes to investment policies which are material in nature may only be made with the approval of an Ordinary Resolution to which the changes relate. In the event of a change of investment objective and / or a material change in investment policy a reasonable notification period will be provided by the Management Company, in consultation with the Company, and facilities will be provided to enable Shareholders to redeem their Shares prior to implementation of these changes.

RISK CONSIDERATIONS

There can be no assurance that the investment objective of a Fund will be achieved.

An investment in a Fund involves a high degree of risk, including the risk that the entire amount invested may be lost. Each Fund is primarily designed to purchase certain investments, which will introduce significant risk to the Fund, including asset performance, price volatility, administrative risk and counterparty risk. No guarantee or representation is made that any Fund's investment program will be successful, or that such Fund's returns will exhibit low correlation with an investor's traditional securities portfolio. Prospective investors should consider the following additional factors in determining whether an investment in a Fund is a suitable investment.

Each Fund may be deemed to be a speculative investment and is not intended as a complete investment program. Investment in a Fund is suitable only for persons who can bear the economic risk of the loss of their investment and who meet the conditions set forth in this Prospectus and the Subscription Agreement. There can be no assurances that a Fund will achieve its investment objective. Prospective Shareholders should carefully consider the risks involved in an investment in a Fund, including, but not limited to, those discussed below. Various risks discussed below may apply to a Fund. The following does not intend to describe all possible risks of an investment in a Fund. In addition, different or new risks not addressed below may arise in the future. Prospective Shareholders should consult their own legal, tax and financial advisors about the risks of an investment in a Fund. Any such risk could have a material adverse effect on a Fund and its Shareholders.

The difference at any one time between the subscription and redemption price of Shares in a Fund (including as a result of any anti-dilution levy) means that the investment should be viewed as medium to long term.

Whilst some risks will be more relevant to certain Funds, investors should ensure that they understand all the risks discussed in this Prospectus, insofar as they may relate to that Fund. In addition the relevant Supplement provides more information on the specific risks associated with individual Funds.

Investors should read all the "*Risk Considerations*" in this Prospectus and the relevant Supplement to determine applicability to a specific Fund in which the investor intends to invest.

The following "*Risk Considerations*" detail particular risks associated with an investment in a Fund, which investors are encouraged to discuss with their professional advisers. It does not purport to be a comprehensive summary of all of the risks associated with an investment in a Fund.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Prospectus contains forward-looking statements, including observations about markets and industry and regulatory trends as of the original date of this Prospectus. Forward-looking statements may be identified by, among other things, the use of words such as "intends," "expects," "anticipates" or "believes," or the negatives of these terms, and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements reflect views as of such date with respect to possible future events. Actual results could differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements as a result of factors beyond the control of the Directors,

Management Company or Investment Manager. Prospective investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such statements. Neither the Directors, Management Company nor Investment Manager has any obligation to update any of the forward-looking statements in this Prospectus.

General Economic and Market Conditions

The success of a Fund's activities will be affected by general economic and market conditions, such as interest rates, availability of credit, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes in laws, trade barriers, currency exchange controls and national and international political circumstances. These factors may affect the level and volatility of securities' prices and the liquidity of a Fund's investments. Volatility or illiquidity could impair a Fund's profitability or result in losses.

Where a Fund's assets are invested in narrowly-defined markets or sectors of a given economy, risk is increased by the inability to diversify broadly investments and thereby subjecting the Fund to greater exposure to potentially adverse developments within those markets or sectors.

Since 2008 world financial markets have experienced extraordinary market conditions, including, among other things, extreme volatility in securities markets and the failure of credit markets to function. When such conditions arise, decreased risk tolerance by investors and significantly tightened availability of credit may result in certain securities becoming less liquid and more difficult to value, and thus harder to dispose of. Such conditions may be exacerbated by, among other things, uncertainty regarding financial institutions and other market participants, increased aversion to risk, concerns over inflation, instability in energy costs, complex geopolitical issues, the lack of availability and higher cost of credit and declining real estate and mortgage markets. These factors, combined with variable commodity pricing, declining business and consumer confidence, increased unemployment and diminished expectations for predictable global financial markets, may lead to a global economic slowdown and fears of a global recession. Neither the duration and ultimate effect of any such market conditions, nor the degree to which such conditions may worsen can be predicted. The continuation or further deterioration of any such market conditions and continued uncertainty regarding markets generally could result in further declines in the market values of potential investments or declines in market values. Such declines could lead to losses and diminished investment opportunities for a Fund, could prevent a Fund from successfully meeting their investment objectives or could require a Fund to dispose of investments at a loss while such unfavourable market conditions prevail. While such market conditions persist, a Fund would also be subject to heightened risks associated with the potential failure of brokers, counterparties and exchanges, as well as increased systemic risks associated with the potential failure of one or more systemically important institutions. See "*Failure of Brokers, Counterparties and Exchanges*".

In reaction to these events since 2008, regulators and lawmakers in the United States and several other countries have taken unprecedented regulatory actions and enacted programs to stabilize the financial markets. Some of the programs enacted during this period have terminated; however, the U.S. government and regulators in many other jurisdictions continue to consider and implement measures to stabilize U.S. and global financial markets. Despite these efforts and the efforts of regulators of other jurisdictions, global financial markets remain extremely volatile. It is uncertain whether regulatory actions will be able to prevent losses and volatility in securities markets, or to stimulate the credit markets.

Unpredictable or unstable market conditions may result in reduced opportunities to find suitable investments to deploy capital or make it more difficult to exit and realize value from a Fund's existing investments.

The economies of non-U.S. countries may differ favourably or unfavourably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross domestic product, rate of inflation, currency depreciation, asset reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments position. Further, certain non-U.S. economies are heavily dependent upon international trade and, accordingly, have been and may continue to be adversely affected by trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. The economies of certain non-U.S. countries may be based, predominantly, on only a few industries and may be vulnerable to changes in trade conditions and may have higher levels of debt or inflation.

Russia

Investment in securities listed on Russian exchanges is subject to heightened risks. Political and economic instability may occur and is likely to have a greater impact on the securities markets and the economy in Russia. Foreign investment is affected by repatriation and currency convertibility. Adverse government policies and taxation laws may also have an impact on a Fund's investments. The legal and regulatory environment is sometimes uncertain and the standards of corporate governance, accounting, auditing and reporting standards may not provide the same degree of investor information and protection as would apply in more developed markets. Furthermore, the settlement, clearing, registration and custody procedures may be underdeveloped which increases the risk of error, fraud or default.

In light of the current ongoing situation in Ukraine, Russia has been the subject of economic sanctions imposed by countries throughout the world. Such sanctions have included, among other things, freezing the assets of particular entities and persons. The imposition of sanctions and other similar measures could, among other things, cause a decline in the value and/or liquidity of securities issued by Russia or companies located in or economically tied to Russia, downgrades in the credit ratings of Russian securities or those of companies located in or economically tied to Russia, devaluation of Russia's currency, and increased market volatility and disruption in Russia and throughout the world. Sanctions and other similar measures, including banning Russia from global payments systems that facilitate cross-border payments, could limit or prevent a Fund from buying and selling securities (in Russia and other markets), significantly delay or prevent the settlement of securities transactions, and significantly impact a Fund's liquidity and performance. Sanctions could also result in Russia taking counter measures or retaliatory actions which may further impair the value and liquidity of securities globally (including Russian securities). Moreover, disruptions caused by Russian military action or other actions (including cyberattacks and espionage) or resulting actual and threatened responses to such activity, including cyberattacks on the Russian government, Russian companies or Russian individuals, including politicians, may impact Russia's economy and Russian issuers of securities in which a Fund may invest.

Restricted Securities

A Fund may invest in securities that are not registered under the 1933 Act or under the laws of any non-U.S. jurisdiction pursuant to an exemption thereunder ("**Restricted Securities**"). Restricted Securities

may be sold in private placement transactions between issuers and their purchasers and may be neither listed on an exchange nor traded in other established markets. In many cases, privately placed securities may not be freely transferable under the laws of the applicable jurisdiction or due to contractual restrictions on resale. As a result of the absence of a public trading market, privately placed securities may be less liquid and more difficult to value than publicly traded securities. To the extent that privately placed securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the prices realized from the sales, due to illiquidity, could be less than those originally paid by the Fund or less than their fair market value. In addition, issuers whose securities are not publicly traded may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements that may be applicable if their securities were publicly traded. If any privately placed securities held by a Fund are required to be registered under the securities laws of one or more jurisdictions before being resold, a Fund may be required to bear the expenses of registration. A Fund's investments in private placements may consist of direct investments and may include investments in smaller, less seasoned issuers, which may involve greater risks. These issuers may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources or they may be dependent on a limited management group. In making investments in such securities, a Fund may obtain access to material non-public information, which may restrict a Fund's ability to conduct portfolio transactions in such securities.

Purchases of Securities and Other Obligations of Financially Distressed Companies

A Fund may directly or indirectly purchase securities and other obligations of issuers that are experiencing significant financial or business distress ("**Distressed Companies**"), including issuers involved in bankruptcy or other reorganization and liquidation proceedings. These investments are considered speculative. Although such purchases may result in significant returns, they involve a substantial degree of risk and may not show any return for a considerable period of time, if ever. In fact, many of these instruments ordinarily remain unpaid unless and until the issuer reorganizes and / or emerges from bankruptcy proceedings, and as a result may have to be held for an extended period of time. The level of analytical sophistication, both financial and legal, necessary for successful investment in issuers experiencing significant business and financial distress is unusually high. There is no assurance that a Fund will correctly evaluate the nature and magnitude of the various factors that could affect the prospects for a successful reorganization or similar action. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to an issuer, a Fund may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than its original investment.

Public Securities

In the event that a Fund acquires fixed income securities and / or equity securities that are publicly traded, the Fund will be subject to the risks inherent in investing in public securities. In addition, in such circumstances the Fund may be unable to obtain financial covenants or other contractual rights that it might otherwise be able to obtain in making privately-negotiated debt investments. Moreover, a Fund may not have the same access to information in connection with investments in public securities, either when investigating a potential investment or after making an investment, as compared to a privately-negotiated investment. Furthermore, a Fund may be limited in its ability to make investments, and to sell existing investments, in public securities if the Investment Manager or an affiliate has material, non-public information regarding the issuers of those securities. The inability to sell securities in these circumstances could materially adversely affect the investment results of a Fund.

Depository Receipts

A Fund may invest in American Depository Receipts (“**ADRs**”) and Global Depository Receipts (“**GDRs**”) or other similar securities representing ownership of foreign securities (collectively, “**Depository Receipts**”) if issues of these Depository Receipts are available that are consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. Depository Receipts generally evidence an ownership interest in a corresponding foreign security on deposit with a financial institution. Transactions in Depository Receipts usually do not settle in the same currency in which the underlying securities are denominated or traded. Generally, ADRs, in registered form, are designed for use in the U.S. securities markets. GDRs generally are traded in one or more non-U.S. public or private securities markets and represent securities held by foreign institutions.

A Fund may invest in Depository Receipts through “sponsored” or “unsponsored” facilities if issues of such Depository Receipts are available and are consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. A sponsored facility is established jointly by the issuer of the underlying security and a depository, whereas a depository may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by the issuer of the deposited security. Holders of unsponsored Depository Receipts generally bear all the costs of such facilities and the depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through voting rights to the holders of such receipts in respect of the deposited securities. In addition, local practices in non-U.S. markets (such as a requirement to be physically present in order to vote, a need for foreign language translation of voting materials or complex share registration procedures) may make exercising voting rights more difficult for holders of Depository Receipts.

Derivative Instruments Generally

A Fund may make use of derivatives in its investment policy. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive their performance, at least in part, from the performance of an underlying asset, index, or interest rate.

A Fund’s use of derivatives involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities or more traditional investments, depending upon the characteristics of the particular derivative and the overall portfolio of the Fund as a whole. Derivatives permit an investor to increase or decrease the level of risk of its portfolio, or change the character of the risk to which its portfolio is exposed, in much the same way as an investor can increase or decrease the level of risk, or change the character of the risk, of its portfolio by making investments in specific securities.

Derivatives may entail investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest, meaning that a small investment in derivatives could have a large potential impact on a Fund’s performance. If a Fund invests in derivatives at inopportune times or judges market conditions incorrectly, such investments may lower the Fund’s return or result in a loss, which could be significant. Derivatives are also subject to various other types of risk, including market risk, liquidity risk, structuring risk, counterparty financial soundness, credit worthiness and performance risk, legal risk and operations risk. In addition, a Fund could experience losses if derivatives are poorly correlated with its other investments, or if the Fund is unable to liquidate its position because of an illiquid secondary market. The market for many derivatives is, or suddenly can become, illiquid. Changes in liquidity may result in significant, rapid, and unpredictable changes in the prices for derivatives.

Engaging in derivative transactions involves a risk of loss to a Fund that could materially adversely affect the Fund's NAV. No assurance can be given that a liquid market will exist for any particular contract at any particular time.

Currency Transactions

A Fund may engage in a variety of currency transactions. In this regard, spot and forward contracts are subject to the risk that counterparties will default on their obligations. Since a spot or forward contract is not guaranteed by an exchange or clearing house, a default on the contract would deprive a Fund of unrealised profits, transaction costs and the hedging benefits of the contract or force a Fund to cover its purchase or sale commitments, if any, at the current market price. To the extent that a Fund is fully invested in securities while also maintaining currency positions, it may be exposed to greater combined risk. The use of currency transactions is a highly specialised activity which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary Fund securities transactions. If the Investment Manager is incorrect in its forecasts of market values and currency exchange rates, the investment performance of a Fund would be less favourable than it would have been if this investment technique were not used.

A Fund may or may not seek to hedge all or any portion of its foreign currency exposure. Where a Fund does not seek to hedge this exposure back to its Base Currency, the Fund's performance may be strongly influenced by movements in currency rates because currency positions held by the Fund may not correspond with the securities positions held.

A Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between various currencies. Currency exchange dealers realize a profit based on the difference between the prices at which they are buying and selling various currencies. Thus, a dealer normally will offer to sell currency to a Fund at one rate, while offering a lesser rate of exchange should the Fund sell to the dealer.

Forward Contracts

A Fund may enter into forward contracts which are not traded on exchanges and are generally not regulated. There are no limitations on daily price moves of forward contracts. Banks and other dealers with whom a Fund may maintain accounts may require the Fund to deposit margin with respect to such trading, although margin requirements are often minimal or non-existent. A Fund's counterparties are not required to continue to make markets in such contracts and these contracts can experience periods of illiquidity, sometimes of significant duration. There have been periods during which certain counterparties have refused to continue to quote prices for forward contracts or have quoted prices with an unusually wide spread (the difference between the price at which the counterparty is prepared to buy and that at which it is prepared to sell). Arrangements to trade forward contracts may be made with only one or a few counterparties, and liquidity problems therefore might be greater than if such arrangements were made with numerous counterparties. The imposition of credit controls by governmental authorities might limit such forward trading to less than that which the Investment Manager would otherwise recommend, to the possible detriment of a Fund. In addition, disruptions can occur in any market traded by a Fund due to unusually high trading volume, political intervention or other factors. Market illiquidity or disruption could result in major losses to a Fund. In addition, a Fund may be exposed to credit risks with regard to counterparties with whom it trades as well as risks relating to settlement default. Such risks could result in substantial losses to such Fund.

Swap Agreements

A Fund may enter into swap agreements. Swap agreements are derivative products in which two parties agree to exchange payment streams that may be calculated in relation to a rate, index, instrument, or certain securities and a particular “notional amount.” Swaps may be subject to various types of risks, including market risk, liquidity risk, structuring risk, tax risk, and the risk of non-performance by the counterparty, including risks relating to the financial soundness and creditworthiness of the counterparty. Swaps may be structured to include exposure to a variety of different types of investments or market factors. Depending on their structure, swaps may increase or decrease a Fund’s exposure to equity or debt securities, long-term or short-term interest rates (in the United States or abroad), foreign currency values, corporate borrowing rates, or other factors such as security prices, baskets of securities, or inflation rates and may increase or decrease the overall volatility of the Fund’s portfolio. Swaps may embed an agreed fee or rate of return for the counterparty. Swap agreements can take many different forms and are known by a variety of names. A Fund is not limited to any particular form of swap agreement if the Investment Manager and / or the Management Company determines that other forms are consistent with the Fund’s investment objective and policies.

Most swaps entered into by a Fund would require the calculation of the obligations of the parties to the agreements on a “net basis”. Consequently, a Fund’s current obligations (or rights) under a swap generally will be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement (the “**net amount**”). The risk of loss with respect to swaps is limited to the net amount of payments that the Fund is contractually obligated to make. If the other party to a swap defaults, a Fund’s risk of loss consists of any margin or the net amount of payments that the Fund is contractually entitled to receive if uncollateralised.

The most significant factor in the performance of swaps is the change in individual equity values, specific interest rate, currency or other factors that determine the amounts of payments due to and from the counterparties. If a swap calls for payments by a Fund, the Fund must have sufficient cash available to make such payments when due. In addition, if a counterparty’s creditworthiness declines, the value of a swap agreement would be likely to decline, potentially resulting in losses to the Fund.

Swaps may be individually negotiated transactions in the over-the-counter market in which a Fund assumes the credit risk of the other counterparty to the swap and is exposed to the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or insolvency of the swap counterparty. Such over-the-counter swap transactions may be highly illiquid and may increase or decrease the volatility of a Fund’s portfolio. If there is a default by a counterparty, a Fund under most normal circumstances will have contractual remedies pursuant to the swap agreement; however, exercising such contractual rights may involve delays or costs which could result in the net asset value of the Fund being less than if the Fund had not entered into the transaction. Furthermore, there is a risk that a swap counterparty could become insolvent and / or the subject of insolvency proceedings, in which event the recovery of the collateral posted by the Fund with such counterparty or the payment of claims under the swap agreement may be significantly delayed and the Fund may recover substantially less than the full value of the collateral entrusted to such counterparty or of the Fund’s claims.

A Fund will also bear the risk of loss if it breaches the swap agreement or if it fails to post or maintain required collateral. Recent changes in law and regulation require certain types of swap agreements to be transacted on exchanges and / or cleared through a clearinghouse, and will in the future require

additional types of swap agreements to be transacted on exchanges and / or cleared through a clearinghouse.

Investment in Collective Investment Schemes

Each Fund will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses paid by collective investment schemes in which the Fund may invest (including funds affiliated with the Investment Manager, other than a Fund of the Company), in addition to all fees and expenses payable by each Fund. Investments in funds affiliated with the Investment Manager will be subject to the Investment Manager's fiduciary obligations to a Fund and will be made on an arm's length basis. Where a Fund invests in units of a collective investment scheme managed by the Investment Manager or its affiliates, and the Investment Manager or its affiliate, as the case may be, is entitled to receive a preliminary charge for its own account in respect of an investment in such fund, the Investment Manager or the affiliate, as appropriate, will waive the preliminary charge. Where the Investment Manager receives any commission by virtue of investing in a fund advised or managed by the Investment Manager, such commission will be paid into the assets of the relevant Fund.

Equity and Equity-Related Securities and Instruments

A Fund may, directly or indirectly, purchase equity-related securities and instruments, such as convertible securities and warrants. The value of equity securities varies in response to many factors. Factors specific to an issuer, such as certain decisions by management, lower demand for its products or services, or even loss of a key executive, could result in a decrease in the value of the issuer's securities. Factors specific to the industry in which the issuer participates, such as increased competition or costs of production or consumer or investor perception, can have a similar effect. The value of an issuer's stock can also be adversely affected by changes in financial markets generally, such as an increase in interest rates or a decrease in consumer confidence, that are unrelated to the issuer itself or its industry. In addition, certain equity-related instruments may be subject to additional risks, including liquidity risk, counterparty credit risk, legal risk and operations risk, and may involve significant economic leverage and, in some cases, be subject to significant risks of loss. These factors and others can cause significant fluctuations in the prices of the securities in which a Fund invests and can result in significant losses.

Preferred Stock, Convertible Securities and Warrants

A Fund may invest directly or indirectly in preferred stock, convertible securities and warrants. The value of preferred stocks, convertible securities and warrants will vary with the movements in the equity market and the performance of the underlying common stock, in particular. Their value is also affected by adverse issuer or market information. Thus, for example, as the value of the underlying common stock of an issuer fluctuates, the value of the preferred stock of such issuer would also be expected to fluctuate. With respect to warrants, their value may decrease or may be zero and thus not be exercised if the market price of the underlying securities remains lower than the specified price at which holders of warrants are entitled to buy such securities, resulting in a loss to the Fund of the purchase price of the warrant (or the embedded warrant price in the case of securities issued with warrants attached).

With respect to convertible securities, as with all fixed income securities, the market value of such securities tends to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, to increase as interest rates decline. However, when the market price of the common stock underlying a convertible security

exceeds the conversion price, the convertible security tends to reflect the market price of the underlying common stock. As the market price of the underlying common stock declines, the convertible security tends to trade increasingly on a yield basis and thus, may not decline in price to the same extent as the underlying common stock. Convertible securities rank senior to common stock in an issuer's capital structure and consequently entail less risk than the issuer's common stock. In evaluating a convertible security, the Investment Manager will give primary emphasis to the attractiveness of the underlying common stock. If a convertible security held by a Fund is called for redemption, the Fund will be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying stock or sell it to a third party. Any of these actions could have an adverse effect on a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Insolvency Considerations With Respect to Issuers of Securities

Various laws enacted for the protection of creditors may apply to the securities held by a Fund. Insolvency considerations will differ with respect to issuers located in different jurisdictions. If a court in a lawsuit brought by an unpaid creditor or representative of creditors of an issuer of a loan and / or bond, such as a trustee in bankruptcy, were to find that the issuer did not receive fair consideration or reasonably equivalent value for incurring the indebtedness constituting such loan or bond and, after giving effect to such indebtedness, the issuer (i) was insolvent, (ii) was engaged in a business for which the remaining assets of such issuer constituted unreasonably small capital or (iii) intended to incur, or believed that it would incur, debts beyond its ability to pay such debts as they mature, such court could determine to invalidate, in whole or in part, such indebtedness as a fraudulent conveyance, to subordinate such indebtedness to existing or future creditors of the issuer or to recover amounts previously paid by the issuer in satisfaction of such indebtedness. The measure of insolvency for purposes of the foregoing will vary. Generally, an issuer would be considered insolvent at a particular time if the sum of its debts were then greater than all of its property at a fair valuation or if the present fair salable value of its assets were then less than the amount that would be required to pay its probable liabilities on its existing debts as they became absolute and matured. There can be no assurance as to what standard a court would apply in order to determine whether the issuer was "insolvent" after giving effect to the incurrence of the indebtedness constituting the securities or that, regardless of the method of valuation, a court would not determine that the issuer was "insolvent" upon giving effect to such incurrence. In addition, in the event of the insolvency of an issuer of a loan or bond, payments made on such loan or bond could be subject to avoidance as a "preference" if made within a certain period of time before insolvency.

In general, if payments on securities may be avoidable, whether as fraudulent conveyances or preferences, such payments can be recaptured either from the initial recipient (such as a Fund) or from subsequent transferees of such payments (such as the Shareholders). To the extent that any such payments are recaptured from a Fund, the resulting loss will be borne by the Shareholders of a Fund at that time pro rata. However, a court in a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding would be able to direct the recapture of any such payment from a Shareholder only to the extent that such court has jurisdiction over such holder or its assets. Moreover, it is likely that avoidable payments could not be recaptured directly from a Shareholder that has given value in exchange for its Shares, in good faith and without knowledge that the payments were avoidable.

Many of the events within a bankruptcy case are adversarial and often beyond the control of the creditors. While creditors generally are afforded an opportunity to object to significant actions, there can be no assurance that a bankruptcy court would not approve actions which may be contrary to the interests of a Fund.

Generally, the duration of a bankruptcy case can only be roughly estimated. The reorganization of a company usually involves the development and negotiation of a plan of reorganization, plan approval by creditors and confirmation by the bankruptcy court. This process can involve substantial legal, professional and administrative costs to the Company and the Fund; it is subject to unpredictable and lengthy delays; and during the process, the company's competitive position may erode, key management may depart and the company may not be able to invest adequately. In some cases, the company may not be able to reorganize and may be required to liquidate assets. The debt of companies in financial reorganization will, in most cases, not pay current interest, may not accrue interest during reorganization and may be adversely affected by an erosion of the issuer's fundamental values. Such investments can result in a total loss of principal.

U.S. bankruptcy law permits the classification of "substantially similar" claims in determining the classification of claims in a reorganization for purpose of voting on a plan of reorganization. Because the standard for classification is vague, there exists a significant risk that a Fund's influence with respect to a class of securities can be lost by the inflation of the number and the amount of claims in, or other gerrymandering of, the class. In addition, certain administrative costs and claims that have priority by law over the claims of certain creditors (for example, claims for taxes) may be quite high.

Furthermore, there are instances where creditors and equity holders lose their ranking and priority such as when they take over management and functional operating control of a debtor. In those cases where a Fund, by virtue of such action, is found to exercise "domination and control" over a debtor, a Fund may lose its priority if the debtor can demonstrate that its business was adversely impacted or other creditors and equity holders were harmed by a Fund.

A Fund may invest in companies based in the OECD countries and other non-U.S. countries. Investment in the debt of financially distressed companies domiciled outside the United States involves additional risks. Bankruptcy law and process may differ substantially from that in the United States, resulting in greater uncertainty as to the rights of creditors, the enforceability of such rights, reorganization timing and the classification, seniority and treatment of claims. In certain developing countries, although bankruptcy laws have been enacted, the process for reorganization remains highly uncertain.

The Investment Manager, on behalf of a Fund, may elect to serve on creditors' committees, equity holders' committees or other groups to ensure preservation or enhancement of a Fund's positions as a creditor or equity holder. A member of any such committee or group may owe certain obligations generally to all parties similarly situated that the committee represents. If the Investment Manager concludes that its obligations owed to the other parties as a committee or group member conflict with its duties owed to a Fund, it may resign from that committee or group, and in such case a Fund may not realize the benefits, if any, of participation on the committee or group. In addition and also as discussed above, if a Fund is represented on a committee or group, it may be restricted or prohibited under applicable law from disposing of or increasing its investments in such company while it continues to be represented on such committee or group.

A Fund may purchase creditor claims subsequent to the commencement of a bankruptcy case. Under judicial decisions, it is possible that such purchase may be disallowed by the bankruptcy court if the court determines that the purchaser has taken unfair advantage of an unsophisticated seller, which may result in the rescission of the transaction (presumably at the original purchase price) or forfeiture by the purchaser.

Reorganizations can be contentious and adversarial. It is by no means unusual for participants to use the threat of, as well as actual, litigation as a negotiating technique. It is possible that a Company, a Fund, or Investment Manager could be named as defendants in civil proceedings. The expense of defending against claims by third parties and paying any amounts pursuant to settlements or judgments would generally be borne by the Fund and would reduce net assets.

Investments which are not Liquid

Certain investments and types of investments are subject to restrictions on resale, may trade in the over-the-counter market or in limited volume, or may not have an active trading market. Illiquid securities may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. It may be difficult for a Fund to value illiquid securities accurately. Also, a Fund may not be able to dispose of illiquid securities or execute or close out a derivatives transaction readily at a favorable time or price or at prices approximating those at which the Fund currently values them. Illiquid securities also may entail registration expenses and other transaction costs that are higher than those for liquid securities. Any use of the efficient portfolio management techniques described in Appendix C, may also adversely affect the liquidity of a Fund's portfolio and will be considered by the Investment Manager in managing the Fund's liquidity risk.

From time to time, the counterparties with which a Fund effects transactions might cease making markets or quoting prices in certain of the instruments in which a Fund has invested. In such instances, a Fund might be unable to enter into a desired transaction or to enter into any offsetting transaction with respect to an open position, which might adversely affect its performance.

Risks of Spread Transactions

Where a Fund enters into spread transactions, it is subject to the risk that the prices of the currencies underlying the positions comprising such spreads will not fluctuate in the same direction or to the same extent during the period in which the spread position is maintained. Under such circumstances, the Fund could sustain losses on one or both legs of the spread position.

Country Risks

Investments in securities of issuers of different nations and denominated in currencies other than the Base Currency present particular risks. Such risks include changes in relative currency exchange rates; political, economic, legal and regulatory developments; taxation; the imposition of exchange controls; confiscation and other governmental restrictions (including those related to foreign investment currency repatriation) or changes in policy. Investment in securities of issuers from different countries offers potential benefits not available from investments solely in securities of issuers from a single country, but also involves certain significant risks that are not typically associated with investing in the securities of issuers located in a single country.

Issuers of foreign investments are generally subject to different accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements in different countries throughout the world. The volume of trading, the volatility of prices and the liquidity of securities may vary in the markets of different countries. In addition, the level of government supervision and regulation of securities exchanges, securities dealers and listed and unlisted companies is different throughout the world. The laws of some countries may limit a Fund's ability to invest in securities of certain issuers located in those countries.

Different markets also have different clearance and settlement procedures. Delays in settlement could result in temporary periods when a portion of the assets of a Fund is uninvested and no or limited return is earned thereon. The inability of a Fund to make intended investment purchases due to settlement problems could cause a Fund to miss attractive investment opportunities. The inability of a Fund to dispose of its investments due to a failed trade settlement could result in losses to a Fund due to subsequent declines in the value of its investments or, if the Fund has entered into a contract to sell the investments, in a possible liability to the purchaser. There may also be a danger that, because of uncertainties in the operation of settlement systems in individual markets, competing claims may arise in respect of securities held by, or to be transferred to, the Fund.

With respect to certain countries, there is a possibility of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, limitations on the removal of funds or other assets of a Fund, political or social instability or diplomatic developments that could affect investments in those countries. An issuer of securities may be domiciled in a country other than the country in whose currency such securities are denominated. Furthermore, the ability to collect or enforce obligations may vary depending on the laws and regulations of the issuer / borrower's jurisdiction.

Investments may be adversely affected by the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation, imposition of withholding taxes on dividend or interest payments or other income, limitations on the removal of funds or other assets of a Fund, political or social instability or diplomatic developments. An issuer of securities or obligations may be domiciled in a country other than the country in whose currency the instrument is denominated. The values and relative yields of investments in the securities markets of different countries, and their associated risks, are expected to change independently of each other.

Emerging Markets

A Fund may invest in investments in various markets, some of which may be considered as "emerging markets". Many emerging markets are developing both economically and politically and may have relatively unstable governments and economies based on only a few commodities or industries. Many emerging market countries do not have firmly established product markets and companies may lack depth of management or may be vulnerable to political or economic developments such as nationalisation of key industries. Investments in companies and other entities in emerging markets and investments in emerging market sovereign debt may involve a high degree of risk and may be speculative.

Risks include: (i) greater risk of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalisation, social and political instability (including the risk of changes of government following elections or otherwise) and economic instability; (ii) the relatively small current size of some of the markets for securities and other investments in emerging markets issuers and the current relatively low volume of trading, resulting in lack of liquidity and in price volatility; (iii) certain national policies which may restrict a Fund's investment opportunities including restrictions on investing in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to relevant national interests; (iv) the absence of developed legal structures governing private or foreign investment and private property; (v) the potential for higher rates of inflation or hyper-inflation; (vi) currency risk and the imposition, extension or continuation of foreign exchange controls; (vii) interest rate risk; (viii) credit risk; (ix) lower levels of democratic accountability; (x) differences in accounting standards and auditing practices which may result in unreliable financial information; and (xi) different corporate governance frameworks.

The emerging markets risks described above increase counterparty risks for those Funds invested in these markets. In addition, investor risk aversion to emerging markets can have a significant adverse effect on the value and/or liquidity of investments made in or exposed to such markets and can accentuate any downward movement in the actual or anticipated value of such investments which is caused by any of the factors described above.

Emerging markets are characterised by a number of market imperfections, analysis of which requires long experience in the market and a range of complementary specialist skills. These inefficiencies include: (i) the effect of politics on sovereign risk and asset price dynamics; (ii) institutional imperfections in emerging markets, such as deficiencies in formal bureaucracies and historical or cultural norms of behaviour at the level of individual economic factors; (iii) the fact that asset classes in emerging markets are still developing and the information driving markets is a small proportion of the available information, and underlying development and sovereign risk fundamentals may take days, months and sometimes years to impact asset prices; (iv) liquidity imperfections and the unpredictability of market concentration; and (v) information asymmetries, most typically the result of experience and local knowledge and the fact that some market participants have access to relevant market information that others do not. The relevant Sub-Investment Manager will seek to take advantage of these market imperfections to achieve the investment objectives of the particular Fund. It is not, however, guaranteed that it will be able to do so at any time.

In the recent past, the tax systems of some emerging markets countries have been marked by rapid change, which has sometimes occurred without warning and has been applied with retroactive effect. In these countries, a large national budget deficit often gives rise to an acute government need for tax revenues, while the condition of the economy has reduced the ability of potential taxpayers to meet their tax obligations. In some cases, there is widespread non-compliance with tax laws, insufficient personnel to deal with the problem and inconsistent enforcement of the laws by the inexperienced tax inspectors.

In addition, the market practices in relation to settlement of securities transactions and custody of assets may not be as developed as in developed countries, increasing the risk of conducting transactions in those countries.

Currency Risks

As a result of investment in obligations involving currencies of various countries, the value of the assets of a Fund as measured in a Fund's Base Currency will be affected by changes in currency exchange rates, which may affect a Fund's performance independent of the performance of its securities investments. A Fund may or may not seek to hedge all or any portion of its foreign currency exposure. However, even if a Fund attempts such hedging techniques, it is not possible to hedge fully or perfectly against currency fluctuations affecting the value of securities denominated in non-Base Currencies because the value of those securities is likely to fluctuate as a result of independent factors not related to currency fluctuations.

Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time causing, along with other factors, a Fund's Net Asset Value to fluctuate as well. Currency exchange rates generally are determined by the forces of supply and demand in the currency exchange markets and the relative merits of investments in different countries, actual or anticipated changes in interest rates and other complex factors, as seen from an international perspective. Currency exchange rates also can be affected unpredictably by intervention or failure to intervene by governments or central banks or by

currency controls or political developments throughout the world. To the extent that a substantial portion of a Fund's total assets, adjusted to reflect a Fund's net position after giving effect to currency transactions, is denominated in the currencies of particular countries, the Fund will be more susceptible to the risk of adverse economic and political developments within those countries.

Government Investment Restrictions

Government regulations and restrictions may limit the amount and types of securities that may be purchased or sold by a Fund. The ability of a Fund to invest in securities of companies or governments of certain countries may be limited or, in some cases, prohibited. As a result, larger portions of a Fund's assets may be invested in those countries where such limitations do not exist. Such restrictions may also affect the market price, liquidity and rights of securities and may increase Fund expenses. In addition, policies established by the governments of certain countries may adversely affect each Fund's investments and the ability of a Fund to achieve its investment objective.

In addition, the repatriation of both investment income and capital is often subject to restrictions such as the need for certain governmental consents, and even where there is no outright restriction, the mechanics of repatriation may affect certain aspects of the operation of a Fund.

Position Limits

"Position limits" imposed by various regulators and / or counterparties may also limit a Fund's ability to effect desired trades. Position limits are the maximum amounts of net long or net short positions that any one person or entity may own or control in a particular financial instrument. All positions owned or controlled by the same person or entity, even if in different accounts, may be aggregated for purposes of determining whether the applicable position limits have been exceeded. Thus, even if a Fund does not intend to exceed applicable position limits, it is possible that different accounts managed by the Investment Manager and its affiliates may be aggregated. If at any time positions managed by the Investment Manager were to exceed applicable position limits, the Investment Manager would be required to liquidate positions, which might include positions of a Fund, to the extent necessary to come within those limits. Further, to avoid exceeding the position limits, a Fund might have to forego or modify certain of its contemplated trades.

Use of Leverage

A Fund may borrow to avoid settlement failure and may be leveraged through the use of derivatives, including entering into swap agreements and derivative contracts. These transactions may expose a Fund to additional levels of risk including (i) greater losses from investments than would otherwise have been the case had a Fund not borrowed to make the investments, (ii) margin calls or interim margin requirements which may force premature liquidations of investment positions and (iii) losses on investments where the investment fails to earn a return that equals or exceeds the relevant Fund's cost of borrowing such funds (including interest, transaction costs and other costs of borrowing). Forward contracts, swaps and other derivative instruments contain inherent leverage in that they provide more market exposure than the money paid or deposited when the transaction is entered into; consequently, a relatively small adverse market movement can not only result in the loss of the entire investment, but may also expose a Fund to the possibility of a loss exceeding the original amount invested or deposited. In addition, many of these products are subject to variation or other interim margin requirements, which may force premature liquidation of investment positions. A Fund may attempt to mitigate this risk by

maintaining cash and cash equivalents at least equal to the value of the obligations created by its net mark-to-market swap positions.

Hedging Transactions

Hedging techniques used by the Investment Manager may involve a variety of derivative transactions, including forward foreign currency contracts and various interest rate transactions (collectively, “**Hedging Instruments**”). Hedging techniques involve unique risks. In particular, the variable degree of correlation between price movements of Hedging Instruments and price movements in the position being hedged creates the possibility that losses on the hedge may be greater than gains in the value of a Fund’s positions. In addition, certain Hedging Instruments and markets may not be liquid in all circumstances. As a result, in volatile markets a Fund may not be able to close out transactions in certain of these instruments without recurring losses substantially greater than the initial deposit. Although the contemplated use of these instruments should tend to minimise the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged position, at the same time they tend to limit any potential gain which might result from an increase in the value of such position. The ability of a Fund to hedge successfully will depend on the Investment Manager’s ability to predict pertinent market movements, which cannot be assured. A Fund is not required to hedge and there can be no assurance that hedging transactions may be available or, even if undertaken, will be effective. In addition it is not possible to hedge fully or perfectly against currency fluctuations affecting the value of securities denominated in non-U.S. currencies because the value of those securities is likely to fluctuate as a result of independent factors not related to currency fluctuations. Furthermore, over-hedged or under-hedged positions may arise due to factors beyond the control of the Fund.

Umbrella Cash Collection Account

Subscription monies received in respect of a Fund in advance of the issue of Shares will be held in the Umbrella Cash Collection Account (see the “*Subscription For Shares*” section for further detail in this regard) in the name of the Company and will be an asset of the relevant Fund. Investors will be unsecured creditors of such Fund with respect to the amount subscribed until such Shares are issued, and will not benefit from any appreciation in the NAV of the Fund or any other shareholder rights (including dividend entitlement) until such time as Shares are issued. In the event of an insolvency of the Fund or the Company, there is no guarantee that the Fund or the Company will have sufficient funds to pay unsecured creditors in full.

Payment by the Fund of redemption proceeds and dividends is subject to receipt by the Administrator of original subscription documents and compliance with all anti-money laundering procedures. Notwithstanding this, redeeming Shareholders will cease to be Shareholders, with regard to the redeemed Shares, from the relevant redemption date. Redeeming Shareholders and Shareholders entitled to distributions will, from the redemption or distribution date, as appropriate, be unsecured creditors of the Fund, and will not benefit from any appreciation in the NAV of the Fund or any other Shareholder rights (including further dividend entitlement), with respect to the redemption or distribution amount. In the event of an insolvency of the Fund or the Company during this period, there is no guarantee that the Fund or the Company will have sufficient funds to pay unsecured creditors in full. Redeeming Shareholders and Shareholders entitled to distributions should therefore ensure that any outstanding documentation and information is provided to the Administrator promptly. Failure to do so is at such Shareholder’s own risk.

In the event of the insolvency of another sub-fund of the Company, recovery of any amounts to which a Fund is entitled, but which may have transferred to such other sub-fund as a result of the operation of the Umbrella Cash Collection Account, will be subject to the principles of Irish law and the terms of the operational procedures for the Umbrella Cash Collection Account. There may be delays in effecting and / or disputes as to the recovery of such amounts, and the insolvent sub-fund may have insufficient funds to repay amounts due to the relevant Fund. Accordingly, there is no guarantee that such Fund or the Company will recover such amounts. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that in such circumstances such Fund or the Company would have sufficient funds to repay any unsecured creditors.

Cyber Security Risk

The Company and its service providers are susceptible to operational and information security and related risks of cyber security incidents. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber security attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through “hacking” or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data or causing operational disruption. Cyber-attacks also may be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorised access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make services unavailable to intended users). Cyber security incidents affecting, the Directors, the Company, the Management Company, the Investment Manager, the Administrator or the Depositary or other service providers such as financial intermediaries have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, including by interference with a Company’s ability to calculate its NAV; impediments to trading for the Fund's portfolio; the inability of Shareholders to transact business with the Company; violations of applicable privacy, data security or other laws; regulatory fines and penalties; reputational damage; reimbursement or other compensation or remediation costs; legal fees; or additional compliance costs. Similar adverse consequences could result from cyber security incidents affecting issuers of securities in which a Fund invests, counterparties with which the Fund engages in transactions, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies and other financial institutions and other parties. While information risk management systems and business continuity plans have been developed which are designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there are inherent limitations in any cyber security risk management systems or business continuity plans, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified.

Fraud Risk

None of the Company, the Management Company, the Investment Manager, the Administrator, the Depositary or any of their respective directors, officers, employees or agents will be responsible or liable for the authenticity of or acting upon instructions from Shareholders, including but not limited to requests for redemptions of Shares, reasonably believed to be genuine, and shall not in any event be liable for any losses, costs or expenses arising out of or in conjunction with any unauthorised or fraudulent instructions. Although, the Administrator shall employ reasonable procedures to seek to establish that instructions are genuine and that the subscription, redemption and switching procedures of the Company are adhered to, as appropriate.

Concentration Risk

A Fund will generally seek to diversify portfolio investments on behalf of the Fund; however, a significant percentage of the Fund's assets may be invested from time to time in groups of issuers deriving significant revenues from the same market, region or industry. To the extent a Fund makes such investments, the exposure to credit and market risks associated with such market, region or industry will be increased.

Correlation of Performance Across Investments and Strategies

The Investment Manager may invest in securities in a manner which is intended to provide some degree of portfolio diversification. However, there can be no assurance that the performance of its investments will not be correlated. For example, in periods of illiquidity such as those experienced in 2008, assets in certain market sectors which historically did not show a high degree of correlation became correlated due to the sharp decrease in liquidity available to investors and the loss of systemically important institutions that affected all such investments. Similarly, there can be no assurance that the strategy employed by the Investment Manager will be uncorrelated with other investment strategies in the future.

Systemic Risk

Credit risk may also arise through a default by one or several large institutions that are dependent on one another to meet their liquidity or operational needs, so that a default by one institution causes a series of defaults by the other institutions. This is sometimes referred to as a "systemic risk" and may adversely affect financial intermediaries, such as clearing agencies, clearing houses, banks, securities firms and exchanges, with which a Fund interacts on a daily basis.

Execution of Orders; Electronic Trading

A Fund's investment strategies and trading strategies depend on its ability to establish and maintain an overall market position in a combination of financial instruments selected by the Investment Manager. A Fund's trading orders may not be executed in a timely and efficient manner due to various circumstances, including, without limitation, trading volume surges or systems failures attributable to a Fund, the Investment Manager, a Fund's counterparties, brokers, dealers, agents or other service providers. In such event, a Fund might only be able to acquire or dispose of some, but not all, of the components of such position, or if the overall position were to need adjustment, the Fund might not be able to make such adjustment. As a result, a Fund would not be able to achieve the market position selected by the Investment Manager, which may result in a loss. In addition, a Fund relies heavily on electronic execution systems (and may rely on new systems and technology in the future), and such systems may be subject to certain systemic limitations or mistakes, causing the interruption of trading orders made by a Fund.

Trading on Exchanges

A Fund may trade, directly or indirectly, securities on exchanges located anywhere. Some exchanges, in contrast to those based in the United States, for example, are "principals' markets" in which performance is solely the individual member's responsibility with whom the trader has entered into a contract and not that of an exchange or its clearinghouse, if any. In the case of trading on such exchanges, a Fund will be subject to the risk of the inability of, or refusal by, a counterparty to perform

with respect to contracts. Moreover, in certain jurisdictions there is generally less government supervision and regulation of worldwide stock exchanges, clearinghouses and clearing firms than, for example, in the United States. A Fund is also subject to the risk of the failure of the exchanges on which its positions trade or of their clearinghouses or clearing firms and there may be a higher risk of financial irregularities and / or lack of appropriate risk monitoring and controls.

Necessity for Counterparty Trading Relationships

Participants in the over-the-counter markets typically enter into transactions only with those counterparties which they believe to be sufficiently creditworthy, unless the counterparty provides margin, collateral, letters of credit or other credit enhancements. While it is anticipated that a Fund will be able to establish the necessary counterparty business relationships to permit the Fund to effect transactions in the over-the-counter markets, including the swaps market, there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so or, if it does, that it will be able to maintain such relationships. An inability to continue existing or establish new relationships could limit the Fund's activities. Moreover, the counterparties with which a Fund expects to establish such relationships will not be obligated to maintain the credit lines extended to the Fund, and such counterparties could decide to reduce or terminate such credit lines at their discretion.

Failure of Brokers, Counterparties and Exchanges

A Fund will be exposed to the credit risk of the counterparties with which, or the brokers, dealers and exchanges through which, the Fund deals, whether it engages in exchange-traded or off-exchange transactions. A Fund may be subject to risk of loss of its assets on deposit with a broker in the event of the broker's bankruptcy, the bankruptcy of any clearing broker through which the broker executes and clears transactions on behalf of the Fund, or the bankruptcy of an exchange clearing house. A Fund may also be subject to risk of loss of its funds on deposit with brokers who are not required by their own regulatory bodies to segregate customer funds. A Fund may be required to post margin for its foreign exchange transactions either with the Investment Manager or other foreign exchange dealers who are not required to segregate funds (although such funds are generally maintained in separate accounts on the foreign exchange dealer's books and records in the name of the Fund).

In the case of a bankruptcy of the counterparties with which, or the brokers, dealers and exchanges through which, a Fund deals, or a customer loss as described in the foregoing paragraph, the Fund might not be able to recover any of its assets held, or amounts owed, by such person, even property specifically traceable to the Fund, and, to the extent such assets or amounts are recoverable, the Fund might only be able to recover a portion of such amounts. Further, even if the Fund is able to recover a portion of such assets or amounts, such recovery could take a significant period of time. Prior to receiving the recoverable amount of the Fund's property, the Fund may be unable to trade any positions held by such person, or to transfer any positions and cash held by such person on behalf of the Fund. This could result in significant losses to the Fund.

A Fund may effect transactions on "over-the-counter" or "interdealer" markets. Participants in these markets are typically not subject to credit evaluation and regulatory oversight as are members of "exchange based" markets. To the extent the Fund invests in swaps, derivatives or synthetic instruments, or other over-the-counter transactions in these markets, the Fund may take a credit risk with regard to parties with which it trades and also may bear the risk of settlement default. These risks may differ materially from those involved in exchange-traded transactions, which generally are

characterized by clearing organization guarantees, daily marking-to-market and settlement, and segregation and minimum capital requirements applicable to intermediaries. Transactions entered into directly between two counterparties generally do not benefit from these protections, which, in turn, may subject the Fund to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with agreed terms and conditions due to, among other things, a dispute over the terms of the contract or a credit or liquidity problem. Such “counterparty risk” is increased for contracts with longer maturities when events may intervene to prevent settlement. The inability of the Fund to transact business with any one or any number of counterparties, the lack of any independent evaluation of the counterparties or their financial capabilities, and the absence of a regulated market to facilitate settlement, may increase the potential for losses to the Fund.

A Fund may engage in direct or indirect trading of securities, currencies, derivatives (including swaps and forward contracts) and other instruments (as permitted by its investment policy) on a principal basis. As such, a Fund as transferee or counterparty could experience both delays in liquidating the underlying security, future or other investment and losses, including those arising from: (i) the risk of the inability or refusal to perform with respect to such transactions on the part of the principals with which the Fund trades, including without limitation, the inability or refusal to timely return collateral posted by the Fund; (ii) possible decline in the value of any collateral during the period in which the Fund seeks to enforce its rights with respect to such collateral; (iii) the need to re-margin or repost collateral in respect of transferred, assigned or replaced positions; (iv) reduced levels of income and lack of access to income during such period; (v) expenses of enforcing its rights; and (vi) legal uncertainty concerning the enforceability of certain rights under swap agreements and possible lack of priority against collateral posted under the swap agreements. Any such failure or refusal, whether due to insolvency, bankruptcy or other causes, could subject the Fund to substantial losses. A Fund will not be excused from performance on any such transactions due to the default of third parties in respect of other trades in which its trading strategies were to have substantially offset such contracts.

Currency Counterparty Risk

Contracts in the foreign exchange market are not regulated by a regulatory agency, and such contracts are not guaranteed by an exchange or its clearing house. Consequently, there are no requirements with respect to record-keeping, financial responsibility or segregation of customer funds or positions. In contrast to exchange-traded futures contracts, interbank-traded instruments rely on the dealer or counterparty being contracted with to fulfil its contract. As a result, trading in interbank foreign exchange contracts may be subject to more risks than futures or options trading on regulated exchanges, including, but not limited to, the risk of default due to the failure of a counterparty with which a Fund has a forward contract. Although the Investment Manager intends to trade with counterparties it believes to be responsible, failure by a counterparty to fulfil its contractual obligations could expose a Fund to unanticipated losses.

No Investment Guarantee Equivalent to Deposit Protection

Investment in a Fund is not in the nature of a deposit in a bank account and is not protected by any government, government agency or other guarantee scheme which may be available to protect the holder of a bank deposit account. Furthermore, unlike a deposit in a bank account, the principal invested in a Fund is capable of fluctuation.

Company's Liabilities

The Company will be responsible for paying its fees and expenses regardless of its level of profitability. Pursuant to Irish law, the Company should not be liable as a whole to third parties and there should not be the potential for cross contamination of liabilities between Funds. However, there can be no categorical assurance that, should an action be brought against the Company in the courts of another jurisdiction, the segregated nature of a Fund will necessarily be upheld.

Third Party Litigation

A Fund's investment activities subject it to the normal risks of becoming involved in litigation by third parties. The expense of defending against any such claims and paying any amounts pursuant to settlements or judgments would generally be borne by such Fund and would reduce its net assets.

Substantial Subscriptions

The Investment Manager may not be able to invest all net subscription proceeds immediately following the Dealing Day. To the extent that a Fund's assets are not invested immediately following the relevant Dealing Day, there could be a negative impact on the performance of a Fund, as the Fund will not be pursuing its investment objective in respect of the portion of its assets held in cash or other liquid assets.

Substantial Redemptions

Substantial redemption requests by Shareholders in a concentrated period of time could require a Fund to liquidate certain of its investments more rapidly than might otherwise be desirable in order to raise cash to fund the redemptions and achieve a portfolio appropriately reflecting a smaller asset base. This may limit the ability of the Investment Manager to successfully implement the investment policy of a Fund and could negatively impact the value of the Shares being redeemed and the value of Shares that remain outstanding. In addition, following receipt of a redemption request, a Fund may be required to liquidate assets in advance of the applicable Dealing Day, which may result in a Fund holding cash or highly liquid investments pending such Dealing Day. During any such period, the ability of the Investment Manager to successfully implement the investment policy of a Fund may be impaired and the Fund's returns may be adversely affected as a result.

Moreover, regardless of the time period over which substantial redemption requests are made, the resulting reduction in the NAV of a Fund could make it more difficult for the Fund to generate profits or recover losses. Shareholders will not receive notification of substantial redemption requests in respect of any particular Dealing Day from a Fund and, therefore, may not have the opportunity to redeem their Shares or portions thereof prior to or at the same time as the redeeming Shareholders.

The risk of substantial redemption requests in a concentrated period of time may be heightened in the event that a Fund accepts investments related directly or indirectly to the offering of structured products including, without limitation, in connection with the hedging of positions under such structured products, particularly those structured products with a fixed life. A Fund may or may not accept such investments, as determined by the Fund in its sole discretion, and such investments could, at any time, make up a significant portion of the Fund's NAV.

Limited Liquidity of Shares: Redemptions

Shares are subject to the restrictions on transfer. See “*Transfer of Shares*” section of the Prospectus. Redemption rights may be limited or postponed under certain circumstances. See “*Administration of the Company -- Temporary Suspension of Dealings*” section of the Prospectus.

A distribution in respect of a redemption may be made in kind, at the discretion of the Management Company in consultation with the Investment Manager; provided that where the redemption request represents less than 5% of the NAV of a Fund, the Shareholder's consent is required. The investments so distributed may not be readily marketable or saleable and may have to be held by such Shareholder for an indefinite period of time.

An investment in a Fund is therefore suitable only for certain sophisticated investors that can bear the risks associated with the limited liquidity of their Shares. There is no independent market for the purchase or sale of Shares, and none is expected to develop.

Share Currency Designation Risk

The Company may from time to time in its sole discretion, and without notice to the Shareholders, issue multiple Hedged Classes of Shares which seek to hedge the foreign currency exposure of the assets of the Fund into the relevant Class Currency.

Foreign exchange hedging involves the Company seeking to mitigate the risk of losses caused by adverse exchange rate fluctuations through the use of the efficient portfolio management techniques (including currency forwards) set out in Appendix C within the conditions and limits imposed by the Central Bank. A Hedged Class may not be leveraged as a result of the use of such techniques and instruments, the value of which may be up to but may not exceed 105% of the Net Asset Value attributable to the relevant Class and which may not fall below 95% of the portion of the Net Asset Value attributable to the relevant Class. The Investment Manager will review hedging on at least a monthly basis to ensure that under-hedged positions do not fall below the levels set out above and are not carried forward from month to month and that over-hedged positions do not exceed the level set out above. This review will also incorporate a procedure to ensure that positions materially in excess of 100% will not be carried forward from month to month. While not the intention, over hedged or under hedged positions may arise due to factors outside the control of the Company. It may not be practical or efficient to hedge the foreign currency exposure of the relevant Class exactly to the currency or currencies in which all the assets of the relevant Fund are denominated.

There can be no assurance that foreign exchange hedging will be effective. For example, foreign exchange hedging may not take into account the changes in foreign currency exposure resulting from appreciation or depreciation of the assets of a Fund allocable to Hedged Classes in the periods between Dealing Days of the relevant Fund. In addition, foreign exchange hedging may not fully protect investors from a decline in the value of the currency in which the assets are denominated against the relevant Class Currency because, among other reasons, the valuations of the underlying assets of the Fund used in connection with foreign exchange hedging could be materially different from the actual value of such assets at the time the foreign exchange hedging is implemented, or because a substantial portion of the assets of the Fund may lack a readily ascertainable market value. Moreover, while holding Shares of a Hedged Class should protect investors from a decline in the value of the currency in which the assets are denominated against the relevant Class Currency, investors in a Hedged Class will not

generally benefit when the currency in which the assets are denominated appreciates against the relevant Class Currency. The value of Shares of any Hedged Class will be exposed to fluctuations reflecting the profits and losses on, and the costs of, the foreign exchange hedging.

While the Investment Manager will seek to limit any foreign exchange hedging if the liabilities arising from any foreign exchange hedging utilised by a Fund exceed the assets of the applicable class of interests on behalf of which such hedging activities were undertaken, it could adversely impact the NAV of other classes in a Fund. In addition, foreign exchange hedging will generally require the use of a portion of a Fund's assets for margin or settlement payments or other purposes. For example, a Fund may from time to time be required to make margin, settlement or other payments, including in between Dealing Days of the relevant Fund, in connection with the use of certain hedging instruments. Counterparties to any foreign exchange hedging may demand payments on short notice, including intra-day. As a result, a Fund may liquidate assets sooner than it otherwise would have and / or maintain a greater portion of its assets in cash and other liquid securities than it otherwise would have, which portion may be substantial, in order to have available cash to meet current or future margin calls, settlement or other payments, or for other purposes. A Fund generally expects to earn interest on any such amounts maintained in cash, however, such amounts will not be invested in accordance with the investment policy of the Fund, which may materially adversely affect the performance of the Fund (including Base Currency denominated Shares). Moreover, due to volatility in the currency markets and changing market circumstances, the Investment Manager may not be able to accurately predict future margin requirements, which may result in a Fund holding excess or insufficient cash and liquid securities for such purposes. Where a Fund does not have cash or assets available for such purposes, the Fund may be unable to comply with its contractual obligations, including without limitation, failing to meet margin calls or settlement or other payment obligations. If a Fund defaults on any of its contractual obligations, the Fund and its Shareholders (including holders of Base Currency denominated Shares) may be materially adversely affected.

There may be circumstances in which the Investment Manager may determine not to conduct any foreign exchange hedging in whole or in part for a certain period of time, including without limitation, where the Investment Manager determines, in its sole discretion, that foreign exchange hedging is not practicable or possible or may materially affect a Fund or any direct or indirect investors therein, including the holders of Base Currency denominated Shares. As a result, foreign currency exposure may go fully or partially unhedged for that period of time. Shareholders may not receive notice of certain periods for which foreign currency exposure is unhedged.

There can be no assurance that the Investment Manager will be able to hedge, or be successful in hedging, the currency exposure, in whole or in part, of Shares of any Hedged Class. In addition, a Fund is not expected to utilise foreign exchange hedging during the period when the Fund's assets are being liquidated or the Fund is being wound up, although it may do so in the Investment Manager's sole discretion. The Investment Manager may, in its sole discretion and subject to applicable law, delegate the management of all or a portion of the foreign exchange hedging to one or more of its affiliates.

In the case of a Class which is designated in the currency other than the Base Currency of the relevant Fund, a currency conversion will take place on subscriptions, redemptions, exchanges and distributions at the prevailing rate of exchange and the cost of conversion will be deducted from the relevant Fund.

Where currency hedging transactions are entered into to hedge any relevant currency exposure in respect of a Hedged Class, each such transaction will be clearly attributable to the specific Hedged

Class and any costs shall be for the account of that Hedged Class only. Accordingly, all such costs and related liabilities and/or benefits will accrue solely to the relevant Hedged Class.

Adjustments

Dealings in Shares of the Funds are conducted based on the NAV calculated in respect of the relevant Dealing Day. In the unlikely event of an error occurring in the calculation of the NAV in respect of a given Dealing Day, the NAV in effect on that Dealing Day may be incorrect. Any such incorrect NAV may result in pricing errors in connection with the subscription and / or redemption of Shares on the relevant Dealing Day. If at any time the Management Company determines, in consultation with the Company, that there has been such a pricing error, the Management Company will implement such arrangements as it determines are required for equitable treatment of such impacted Shareholders or former Shareholders.

Valuations of Assets

The valuation of a Fund's assets obtained for the purpose of calculating NAV may not be reflected in the prices at which securities are sold. For details of the valuation of assets please see the "*Administration of the Company*".

Limited Disclosure of Certain Information Relating to Securities

It is not anticipated that the Company, the Management Company, the Administrator, the Depositary or the Investment Manager will provide any information to any purchasers of Shares relating to any securities held by a Fund. Other than as included in the periodic reports of the Company, the Management Company, the Administrator, the Depositary and the Investment Manager will not be required to provide the Shareholders with financial or other information (which may include material non-public information) they receive pursuant to the securities held by a Fund and related documents.

Reliance on Investment Manager

The success of a Fund depends in substantial part upon the skill and expertise of the personnel of the Investment Manager and the ability of the Investment Manager to develop and successfully implement the investment policy of the Fund. No assurance can be given that the Investment Manager will be able to do so. Moreover, decisions made by the Investment Manager may cause a Fund to incur losses or to miss profit opportunities on which it may otherwise have capitalized. Shareholders are not permitted to engage in the active management and affairs of a Fund. As a result, prospective investors will not be able to evaluate for themselves the merits of investments to be acquired by a Fund prior to their being required to pay for Shares of a Fund. Instead, such investors must rely on the judgment of the Investment Manager to conduct appropriate evaluations and to make investment decisions. Shareholders will be relying entirely on such persons to manage the assets of the Company. There can be no assurance that any of the key investment professionals will continue to be associated with the Investment Manager throughout the life of a Fund.

The Investment Management Agreement may be terminated by any party thereto on 90 days' notice in writing to the other parties. The Investment Management Agreement may be terminated immediately by notice in writing by any party if at any time any other party: (i) commits a material breach of its obligations under the Agreement and shall fail to make good such breach, or commits disabling conduct, and shall

fail to cure such disabling conduct within 30 days of receipt of written notice from the injured party requesting it so to do; (ii) commits negligence, bad faith, fraud or wilful default in the performance or non-performance of its duties and obligations on its part or any of its delegates, servants or agents; or (iii) goes into liquidation (except a voluntary liquidation for the purpose of a reconstruction, amalgamation or merger upon the terms previously approved in writing by the other parties) or if a receiver is appointed over all or any of its assets or any equivalent step is taken in any other jurisdiction.

The Investment Management Agreement may be terminated immediately by notice in writing by the Manager in the event that the Investment Manager ceases to be registered to conduct regulated activities as set out therein, or in the event that the Investment Manager ceases to be permitted by the Central Bank to provide the services under the Investment Management Agreement to the Manager in respect of the Company, or in the event that the Manager considers it in the best interests of shareholders to do so.

The Investment Manager shall resign as investment manager in the event that the Investment Manager becomes insolvent or ceases to be permitted by the Central Bank to provide the services set out in the Investment Management Agreement.

Indemnification of the Investment Manager

The Investment Management Agreement contains broad exculpation and indemnification provisions that require the Company and a Fund, out of the assets of the Company and a Fund, to exculpate and indemnify the Investment Manager (and each of its associated persons, delegates, servants or agents) against any and all liabilities, losses, damages, penalties, actions, judgments, suits, costs, taxes assessed upon, or payable by, the Manager or Company (or one or more of its Sub-Funds), reasonable expenses or disbursements of any kind or nature whatsoever, suffered or incurred by the Investment Manager in connection with the performance of its duties and / or the exercise of its powers under the Investment Management Agreement, in the absence of negligence, wilful default or fraud.

No Separate Counsel

Matheson acts as the Irish counsel to the Company and Funds. This Prospectus was prepared based on information furnished by the Directors, the Management Company and the Investment Manager, and Matheson has not independently verified such information. Matheson does not represent investors in a Fund, and no independent counsel has been retained to act on behalf of shareholders.

Foreign taxes

The Company may be liable to taxes (including withholding taxes) in countries other than Ireland on income earned and capital gains arising on its investments. The Company may not be able to benefit from a reduction in the rate of such foreign tax by virtue of the double taxation treaties between Ireland and other countries. The Company may not, therefore, be able to reclaim any foreign withholding tax suffered by it in particular countries. If this position changes and the Company obtains a repayment of foreign tax, the Net Asset Value of the Company will not be restated and the benefit will be allocated to the then-existing Shareholders rateably at the time of repayment.

FATCA

The Company will require Shareholders to certify information relating to their status for FATCA purposes and to provide other forms, documentation and information in relation to their FATCA status. The Company may be unable to comply with its FATCA obligations if Shareholders do not provide the required certifications or information. In such circumstances, the Company could become subject to US FATCA withholding tax in respect of its US source income if the US Internal Revenue Service specifically identified the Company as being a 'non-participating financial institution' for FATCA purposes. Any such US FATCA withholding tax would negatively impact the financial performance of the Company and all Shareholders may be adversely affected in such circumstances.

Automatic reporting of Shareholder information to other tax authorities

The automatic exchange of information regime known as the "Common Reporting Standard" applies in Ireland. Under these measures, the Company is required to report information to the Irish Revenue Commissioners relating to Shareholders, including the identity, residence and tax identification number of Shareholders and details as to the amount of income and sale or redemption proceeds received by Shareholders in respect of the Shares. As a result, Shareholders may be required to provide such information to the Company. Such information will be collected for compliance reasons only and will not be disclosed to unauthorised persons.

Breaches in information technology security

The Investment Manager, the Management Company and the Administrator maintain global information technology systems, consisting of infrastructure, applications and communications networks to support the Company's, as well as their own, business activities. These systems could be subject to security breaches such as 'cyber-crime' resulting in theft, a disruption in the ability to close out positions and the disclosure or corruption of sensitive and confidential information. Security breaches may also result in misappropriation of assets and could create significant financial and/or legal exposure for the Company. The Investment Manager, the Management Company and the Administrator seek to mitigate attacks on their own systems but will not be able to control directly the risks to third-party systems to which it may connect. Any breach in security of the Investment Manager's, Management Company's or Administrator's systems could have a material adverse effect on the Investment Manager, the Management Company or the Administrator and may cause the Company to suffer, among other things, financial loss, the disruption of its business, liability to third parties, regulatory intervention or reputational damage.

Conflicts of Interest

The Depositary, the Management Company, the Investment Manager and the Administrator or their affiliates may from time to time act as manager, registrar, administrator, transfer agent, trustee, depositary, investment manager or advisor or distributor in relation to, or be otherwise involved in, other funds or collective investment schemes which have similar investment objectives to those of the Company or any Fund. Therefore, it is possible that in the due course of their business, any of them may have potential conflicts of interests with the Company or any Fund. Each will at all times have regard in such event to its obligations under the Articles and / or any agreements to which it is party or by which it is bound in relation to the Company or any Fund and, in particular, but without limitation to its obligations to act in the best interests of the Shareholders when undertaking any investments where

conflicts of interest may arise, and they will each respectively endeavour to ensure that such conflicts are resolved fairly and, in particular, the Investment Manager has agreed to act in a manner which it in good faith considers fair and equitable in allocating investment opportunities to the Company or the Funds as appropriate.

The Articles provide that the estimate of a competent person may be accepted when determining the probable realisation value of unlisted securities or of securities listed or traded on a Recognised Market where the market price is unrepresentative or unavailable. Thus an estimate provided by the Investment Manager for these purposes may be accepted and investors should be aware that in these circumstances a possible conflict of interest may arise as the higher the estimated probable realisation value of the security, the higher the fees payable to the Investment Manager.

There is no prohibition on dealing in the assets of a Fund by entities related to the Depositary, the Management Company, the Investment Manager or the Administrator. However, any such transactions must be negotiated at arm's length and in the best interest of Shareholders. Transactions will be deemed to have been negotiated at arm's length if: (a) a certified valuation of the transaction by a person approved by the Depositary (or, in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary, the Management Company) as independent and competent is obtained; (b) execution of the transaction is on best terms reasonably obtainable on organised investment exchanges in accordance with the rules of the exchange; or (c) where (a) and (b) are not practical, the transaction is executed on terms which the Depositary is satisfied (or, in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary, on terms which the Management Company is satisfied) conform to the principle of negotiation at arm's length and in the best interest of Shareholders. The Depositary (or the Management Company, in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary) shall document how the above requirements were conformed with. With regard to (c) above, the Depositary (or the Management Company, in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary) shall document their rationale for being satisfied that the transaction conformed with the above requirements.

In placing orders with brokers and dealers to make purchases and sales for the Funds, the Investment Manager will take all sufficient steps to obtain Best Execution for the Funds. In determining what constitutes Best Execution, the Investment Manager may consider factors it deems relevant, including, but not limited to, the ability to match up natural order flow; the ability to control anonymity, timing or price limits; the quality of the back office; commission rates; use of automation; and / or the ability to provide information relating to the particular transaction or security. The Investment Manager will use execution venues only where evidence exists that such venues provide the best results for a client on a consistent basis, and where the Investment Manager has a reasonable expectation that that venue provides execution that is as good as other available venues. The Investment Manager may cause the Funds to pay a brokerage commission that is higher than may be charged by another member of an exchange, broker, or dealer, if it determines in good faith that such amount of commission was reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage services provided by such member, broker, or dealer, viewed in terms of either that particular transaction or its overall responsibilities with respect to the Fund and / or other accounts over which the Investment Manager or its affiliates exercise investment discretion. The Investment Manager will publish its best execution policy on its website, and will report annually on the top five venues used and information on the quality of execution received.

A director of the Company, the Management Company or the Investment Manager may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement in which the Company is interested. At the date of this Prospectus other than as disclosed under "*Management and Administration – The Board of*

Directors” below, no director of the Company has any interest, beneficial or non-beneficial, in the Company or any material interest in any agreement or arrangement relating to the Company. The Directors shall endeavour to ensure that any conflict of interest is resolved fairly.

Implications of Brexit

On 23 June 2016, the UK held a referendum to decide on its membership in the EU. The resulting vote was to leave the EU. The UK subsequently withdrew from the EU on 31 January 2020. The negotiation of the UK's continuing relationship with the EU is likely to take a number of years.

On 24 December 2020, the UK and the EU announced their agreement on a Trade and Cooperation Agreement (the “**TCA**”). The UK parliament passed the legislation to approve the treaty on 30 December 2020. As of the date of this Prospectus, the EU is yet to complete the formal processes for signing the TCA. The TCA was provisionally applied from 1 January 2021 and therefore a temporary period of “no deal” following the transition period was avoided. The conclusion of the TCA provides a structure for EU-UK cooperation in the future. It does not necessarily create a permanent set of rules, but is a basis for an evolving relationship, with scope for increasing divergence or closer cooperation which may vary between different areas. The TCA mainly covers trade in goods and services, with provisions on intellectual property, energy, transparency, regulatory practices, public procurement and a level playing field. It also includes sections on aviation, digital trade, road transport, social security and visas, fisheries, and law enforcement and judicial cooperation on criminal matters. It is accompanied by a number of ancillary Joint Declarations, including on financial services, tax, state aid and subsidies, transport and data protection. One such Joint Declaration sets out the intention of the EU and the UK to agree a memorandum of understanding by March 2021 on cooperation on financial services to help preserve financial stability, market integrity and the protection of investors and consumers.

Until the terms stemming from the TCA (and Joint Declarations) are clearer, it is not possible to determine the full impact that the UK's departure from the EU and/or any related matters may have on a Fund or its investments, including, in each case, the market value or the liquidity thereof in the secondary market, or on the other parties to the transaction documents.

This introduces significant uncertainty in the business, legal and political environment and risks (“**Brexit Risks**”) including the potential for short and long-term market volatility and currency volatility, macroeconomic risk to the UK and European economies, impetus for the break-up of the UK and related political and economic stresses, impetus for further disintegration of the EU and related political stresses (including those related to sentiment against cross-border capital movements), legal uncertainty regarding achievement of compliance with applicable financial and commercial laws and regulations in view of the expected steps to be taken pursuant to or in contemplation of Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union and negotiations undertaken under Article 218 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and the unavailability of timely information as to expected legal, tax and other regimes.

The uncertainty surrounding the UK's relationship with the EU and its withdrawal as a member state of the EU may adversely impact a Fund and its Investments (in particular those that relate to companies or assets based in, doing business in, or having services or other significant relationships in or with, the UK).

There can be no assurance that the Brexit Risks will not alter significantly the attractiveness of an investment in a Fund including as a result of the potential for capital losses, delays, legal and regulatory

risk and general uncertainty. Brexit Risks also include the potential for prejudice to financial services businesses that are conducting business in the EU and which are based in the UK, disruption to regulatory regimes related to the operations of the Company, the Management Company, the Investment Manager and other advisers and service providers to the Company.

Implications of health pandemics

Events such as health pandemics or outbreaks of disease may lead to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on global economies and markets generally. Certain countries have been susceptible to epidemics or pandemics, most recently COVID-19, which has meaningfully disrupted the global economy and markets. This could have an adverse impact on the Funds' investments, or the Funds' ability to source new investments or to realize its investments. Pandemics and similar events could also adversely affect the Investment Manager's operations and the operations of the Investment Manager's and the Company's service providers.

Sustainability Risk

A sustainability risk is an environmental, social or governance event or condition that if it occurs, could cause an actual or potential material negative impact on the value of an investment.

Sustainability risks can lead to a significant deterioration in the financial profile, profitability or reputation of an underlying investment of a Fund and thus may materially impact its market price or liquidity. The impact of sustainability risks on an investment may only emerge over the medium to long term and investment decisions may be made on that basis, with the result that other investments may prove more profitable in the shorter term. Further, sustainability risks may not be realised in the manner or to the extent anticipated by the Investment Manager with the result that investments may not perform as expected. To the extent that a sustainability risk occurs, or occurs in a manner that is not anticipated by the Investment Manager, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment and hence on the Net Asset Value of a Fund. Such negative impact may result in an entire loss of value of the relevant investment(s) and may have an equivalent negative impact on the Net Asset Value of a Fund.

The integration of sustainability risks in the investment decision process of the Funds may have the effect of excluding profitable investments from the investment universe of a Fund and may also cause a Fund to sell or refrain from purchasing investments that otherwise would have been expected to be profitable.

Assessment of sustainability risks is complex and may be based on ESG data which is difficult to obtain and incomplete, estimated, out of date or otherwise materially inaccurate. In addition, even when such data is identified and obtained, as with any data, there can be no guarantee that ESG data will be correctly assessed. Assessments may also not be conclusive in the investment process for a Fund and, where consistent with the investment policy of the relevant Fund, the Investment Manager may have the discretion to make investment decisions notwithstanding the potential for sustainability risks associated with the relevant investments. Equally, the assessment of sustainability risk is inevitably subjective to a degree and there can be no guarantee that all investments made by a Fund, even those which integrate the management of sustainability risks into their investment selection processes will reflect beliefs or values of any particular investor on sustainable investments. In addition, the circumstances in which sustainability risks are not or cannot be integrated into investment decision-

making or the assessment of a sustainability risk itself may change over time depending on the availability of relevant data or other information which may become available.

Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (“SFDR”)

The Management Company does not currently consider the principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors in respect of the Company, as it has determined that it is not practicable or proportionate to do so based on the respective investment strategy of each of the Funds.

At a product level, where a Fund is categorised under Article 8 of the SFDR, details of the consideration of principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions will be further specified in the relevant Supplement for the Fund.

In the case of all other Funds, the principal adverse impacts of their investment decisions are not currently considered as it may not be practicable or proportionate to do so depending on the investment strategy or due to the specific investment outcomes targeted by the strategy of the specific Fund. This position will be kept under review by the Management Company and may change over time.

BORROWING POLICY

The Management Company (or its duly appointed delegate) is empowered to exercise all of the borrowing powers of the Company, subject to any limitations under the UCITS Regulations, and to charge the assets of the Company as security for any such borrowings.

Under the UCITS Regulations, a Fund may not grant loans or act as guarantor on behalf of third parties, borrow money except for temporary borrowings in an amount not exceeding 10% of its net assets and except as otherwise permitted under the UCITS Regulations. A Fund may acquire foreign currency by means of a back-to-back loan agreement. Where a Fund has foreign currency borrowings which exceed the value of a back-to-back deposit, the Company shall ensure that excess is treated as borrowing for the purposes of the UCITS Regulations. Currency risks may arise where the offsetting balance is not maintained in the Base Currency of a Fund. Please refer to the *Currency Risks* section above in this regard.

Subject to the provisions of the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations, the Company may, from time to time, where collateral is required to be provided by a Fund to a relevant counterparty in respect of derivatives transactions, pledge investments of the relevant Fund equal in value to the relevant amount of required collateral, to the relevant derivative counterparty.

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Company does not have any loan capital (including long term loans) outstanding or created but unissued, or any outstanding mortgages, charges, debentures or other borrowings, including bank overdrafts, liabilities under acceptances or acceptance credit, hire purchase or finance lease, guarantee or other contingent liabilities.

FEES AND EXPENSES

Fees and expenses applicable to a Fund are set out in the relevant Supplement.

Management Company Fees

The Management Company shall be entitled to an annual management fee of up to 0.015% of the Net Asset Value (the “**Management Fee**”) of the relevant Fund. The Management Fee is based on a sliding scale applied to the aggregate assets across all Funds, subject to an annual minimum fee of €50,000 based on a single Fund and an annual minimum fee of €15,000 for each additional Fund, and in addition subject to a maximum amount of €250,000 per annum in aggregate in respect of the Company.

The Management Fee shall be subject to the imposition of VAT, if required. The Management Fee will be calculated and accrued daily and is payable quarterly in arrears.

The Management Company shall be entitled to be reimbursed by the Company out of the assets of the relevant Fund for reasonable out of pocket expenses properly incurred and any VAT on all fees and expenses payable to or by it.

Investment Management Fees

The Investment Manager will be entitled to receive an investment management fee in respect of a Fund or Class pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement. Details of the investment management fee will be contained in the relevant Supplements.

Unless stated to the contrary in the relevant Supplements, the Investment Manager will be responsible for discharging, from its fee, the fees of any advisor or other delegate appointed by it in respect of a Fund.

The investment management fee will accrue at each relevant Valuation Point based on the NAV of the relevant Fund as of the relevant Dealing Day and will be paid monthly in arrears.

Administration and Depositary Fees

The Administrator and Depositary will be entitled to receive fees calculated as a percentage of the Net Asset Value of each Fund for the provision, respectively, of administration, accounting, trustee and custodial services to the Company as set out in the relevant Supplement. It is expected that such fees will be reduced as the Net Asset Value of a Fund increases. Each Fund may be subject to a combined monthly minimum fee in respect of administration, accounting and trustee services.

The Administrator will also be entitled to receive certain other fees, including for financial reporting services in respect of the Company and for each Fund in respect of transfer agency services in respect of the relevant class of Shares.

The Administrator and Depositary will also be reimbursed by the Company out of the assets of the relevant Fund for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by them. The Depositary will also be paid by the Company out of the assets of the relevant Fund for transaction fees (which will not exceed normal commercial rates) and fees and reasonable out-of-pocket expenses of any sub-custodian

appointed by the Depositary. The Administrator and Depositary may also charge each Fund certain other additional fees for services that may be required from time to time.

The fees and expenses of the Administrator and Depositary will accrue at each relevant Valuation Point and are payable monthly in arrears.

Establishment and Operating Expenses

The Company's establishment and organisational expenses (including expenses relating to the drafting of this Prospectus and any Supplement, the negotiation and preparation of the material contracts, the printing of this Prospectus and the related marketing material and the fees and expenses of its professional advisers) were borne by the Investment Manager.

Each Fund will also pay its own operational expenses as set forth in its Supplement.

The Company will pay certain other costs and expenses incurred in its operation, including without limitation, withholding taxes that may arise on investments, clearing and registration fees and other expenses due to regulatory, supervisory or fiscal authorities in various jurisdictions, insurance, interest, brokerage costs, promotional and marketing expenses and all professional and other fees and expenses in connection therewith and the cost of publication of the NAV of the Shares. Such charges will be at normal commercial rates and will be collected at the time of settlement. The Investment Manager may, at its discretion, contribute directly towards the expenses attributable to the establishment and / or operation of the Company and / or the marketing, distribution and / or sale of Shares and may from time to time at its sole discretion waive part of the investment management fee in respect of any particular payment period. The Investment Manager will be entitled to be reimbursed by the Company in respect of any such expenses borne by it.

The independent Directors are entitled to receive fees in any year in relation to the performance of their duties as the Directors may from time to time determine. The aggregate remuneration of the Directors shall not exceed €100,000 per annum (or such other sum as the Directors may from time to time determine and disclose to the Shareholders). Although some of the Directors may not receive a fee in remuneration for their services to the Company, all of the Directors will be paid for all travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by them in attending and returning from meetings of the Directors or any other meetings in connection with the business of the Company.

The Investment Manager may from time to time and at its sole discretion and out of its own resources decide to rebate to some or all Shareholders, or to intermediaries, part or all of its fees, without notice to other Shareholders.

Charges and expenses that are not specifically attributable to a particular Fund may be allocated among the Funds based on their respective net assets or any other reasonable basis given the nature of the charges.

Sales Charge

Unless otherwise stated in the relevant Supplement, no sales charge will be applied to subscriptions in a Fund.

Redemption Charge

No redemption charge will be applied to redemptions in a Fund.

Anti-Dilution Levy

The actual cost of purchasing investments may be higher or lower than the value used in calculating the Net Asset Value. These costs may include dealing charges, commission and transaction charges and the dealing spread may have a materially disadvantageous effect on a Shareholder's interest in a Fund. To prevent this effect, known as "dilution", a Fund may charge an anti-dilution levy in the circumstances set out in the following paragraph.

On any Dealing Day where there are net subscriptions or net redemptions, the Directors may determine (based on such reasonable factors as they see fit, including without limitation, the prevailing market conditions and the level of subscriptions or redemptions requested by Shareholders or potential Shareholders in relation to the size of a Fund) to add an anti-dilution levy to the subscription price on that Dealing Day or deduct an anti-dilution levy from the redemption payments, in each case not to exceed 2% of Net Asset Value of the Shares being issued or redeemed, in order to cover dealing costs and to preserve the value of the underlying assets of the relevant Fund. Further detail in relation to any anti-dilution levy in place for a Fund is set out in the relevant Supplement.

Paying Agents, Information Agents and / or Correspondent Banks

In connection with the registration of the Company or the Shares for sale in certain jurisdictions, the Company will pay the fees and expenses of paying agents, information agents and / or correspondent banks, such payments to be made at normal commercial rates.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE COMPANY

Unless otherwise specified in a Supplement applicable to a particular Fund, the provisions in relation to the calculation of the Net Asset Value will apply to all Funds as set out below.

Determination of Net Asset Value

The Administrator will determine the Net Asset Value of the Company, the Net Asset Value of a Fund and the Net Asset Value per Share of each Class of Shares, as appropriate, to the nearest three decimal places (or to such other number of decimal places as the Management Company, in consultation with the Company, may determine from time to time in relation to a Fund), at each Valuation Point and in accordance with the Articles and this Prospectus. All approvals given or decisions made by the Administrator in relation to the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Company, the Net Asset Value of a Fund or the Net Asset Value per Class of Shares will be given or made, as the case may be, following consultation with the Investment Manager.

Where there is no more than one Class of Shares of a Fund, the NAV per Share of a Fund will be calculated by dividing the assets of the relevant Fund less its liabilities by the number of Shares in issue in a Fund. Shares of different Funds are expected to perform differently and each Fund will bear its own fees and expenses to the extent specifically attributable to that Fund. Any liabilities of the Company that are not attributable to any Fund may be allocated amongst the Funds based on their respective NAV or on any other reasonable basis approved by the Management Company, following consultation with the Company and the Depository having taken into account the nature of the liabilities.

Net Asset Value per Share of a Class

Where a Fund issues multiple Classes of Shares, the NAV of each Class of Shares will be determined by calculating the amount of the NAV of a Fund attributable to each Class. The amount of the NAV of a Fund attributable to a Class will be determined by establishing the number of Shares in issue in the Class, by allocating relevant Class Expenses and management fees to the Class and making appropriate adjustments to take account of distributions paid out of a Fund, if applicable, and apportioning the NAV of a Fund accordingly. Currency related transactions may be utilised for the benefit of a particular Class of Shares, a Hedged Class, and, in such circumstances, their cost and related liabilities and / or benefits will be for the account of that Class only. Accordingly, such costs and related liabilities and / or benefits will be reflected in the NAV per Share for Shares of any such Class. Where there is more than one Class in a Fund denominated in the same currency (which is a currency other than the Base Currency), the Investment Manager may aggregate any currency related transactions entered into on behalf of such Classes and apportion the gains / losses on and the costs of the relevant financial instruments pro rata to each such Class in the Fund. The currency exposures of the assets of a Fund will not be allocated to separate Classes.

The NAV per Share of a Class will be calculated by dividing the NAV of the Class by the number of shares in issue in that Class. Class Expenses or management fees or charges not attributable to a particular Class may be allocated amongst the Classes based on their respective NAV or any other reasonable basis approved by the Management Company following consultation with the Company and

the Depositary and having taken into account the nature of the fees and charges. Where Classes of Shares are issued which are priced in a currency other than the Base Currency, currency conversion costs will be borne by the relevant Fund.

In determining the value of the assets, securities, including debt and equity securities, which are quoted, listed or traded on or under the rules of any Recognised Market will be valued at the closing or last known market price of the asset's principal exchange. If the security is normally quoted, listed or traded on or under the rules of more than one Recognised Market, the relevant Recognised Market will be that which the Management Company, or the Administrator as their delegate, determine provides the fairest criterion of value for the security. Securities listed or traded on a Recognised Market but acquired at a premium or at a discount outside or off the Recognised Market will be valued taking into account the level of premium or discount at the date of valuation provided the Depositary ensures that the adoption of such a procedure is justifiable in the context of establishing the probable realisation value of the security. If prices for a security quoted, listed or traded on the relevant Recognised Market are not available at the relevant time or are unrepresentative in the opinion of the Management Company, or its delegate, such security will be valued at such value as will be estimated with care and good faith as the probable realisation value of such security by the Management Company, or its delegate or a competent person (appointed by the Management Company and each approved for the purpose by the Depositary) or valued at the probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by any other means provided that the value is approved by the Depositary. Neither the Directors nor the Administrator, the Investment Manager, or the Depositary will be under any liability if a price reasonably believed by them to be the latest available price may be found not to be such.

The value of any security, including debt and equity securities, which is not normally quoted, listed or traded on or under the rules of a Recognised Market or in respect of which the Management Company or their delegate (in consultation with the Investment Manager) determine that the closing or last known market price as set out above is not representative of its fair market value, will be valued at its probable realisation value as determined with care and in good faith by the Investment Manager or its delegates appointed for such purpose by the Management Company with the approval of the Depositary or by a competent person appointed by the Directors and each approved for such purpose by the Depositary or valued by any other means, provided that the value is approved by the Depositary.

Shares in collective investment schemes will be valued on the basis of the latest published net asset value of such shares. If such prices are unavailable, the shares will be valued at their probable realisation value estimated with care and good faith by the Management Company, or by a competent person appointed for such purpose by the Directors and approved for such purpose by the Depositary.

Cash deposits and similar assets will be valued at their face value together with accrued interest unless in the opinion of the Investment Manager (in consultation with the Administrator and with the approval of the Depositary) or its delegate any adjustment should be made to reflect the fair value thereof.

Derivative instruments, including swaps, which are traded on a Recognised Market will be valued at the settlement price as determined by the relevant Recognised Market at the close of business on that market on the Valuation Day, provided that where it is not the practice of the relevant Recognised Market to quote a settlement price, or if a settlement price is not available for any reason, such instruments will be valued at their probable realisation value estimated with care and good faith by the Investment Manager or its delegate (being a competent person appointed by the Management Company and approved for such purpose by the Depositary) in consultation with the Administrator.

Derivative instruments which are not dealt on a Recognised Market will be valued on each Valuation Day at the settlement price by reference to freely available market quotations supplied by an independent pricing agent or at the price obtained from the counterparty or a competent person appointed by the Management Company and approved by the Depositary for such purpose, or by any other means provided the value is approved by the Depositary. If a derivative instrument is valued at a price obtained from the counterparty, such price will be verified at least weekly by a party independent of the counterparty, being a competent person appointed by the Management Company and approved for such purpose by the Depositary. If a derivative instrument is valued in any other way, such valuation will follow international best practice and adhere to the principles on valuation of over-the-counter ("OTC") instruments established by bodies such as International Organisation of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) and Alternative Investment Management Association (AIMA) and will be reconciled on at least a monthly basis to a valuation provided by the counterparty and any significant difference will be promptly investigated and explained. Notwithstanding the above provisions, forward foreign exchange contracts and interest rate swap contracts may be valued by reference to freely available market quotations.

For purposes of determining the NAV of a Fund, the liabilities of the Fund to be deducted from the Fund's assets on the applicable Valuation Day will include accrued debts, liabilities and obligations of the Fund (including fees to service providers which have been earned but not yet paid) and any contingencies for which reserves or accruals are made.

Notwithstanding the above provisions the Management Company or its delegate may, with the prior approval of the Depositary, (a) adjust the valuation of any listed investment or (b) permit some other method of valuation to be used if, having regard to currency, applicable rate of interest, maturity, marketability and / or such other considerations as they deem relevant, they consider that such adjustment or alternative method of valuation is required to reflect more fairly the value thereof.

In determining the Company's NAV, all assets and liabilities initially expressed in foreign currencies will be converted into the Base Currency of the relevant Fund using the appropriate exchange rates on each Valuation Day. If quotations are not available, the rate of exchange will be determined in accordance with policies established in good faith by the Directors or their delegate.

The Management Company and / or the Investment Manager may, and may be required under certain circumstances to, engage one or more third parties to value assets of the Company. Any such third party engaged by the Management Company and / or the Investment Manager will value such assets in the manner otherwise described above in this "*Determination of Net Asset Value*" section.

Availability of the Net Asset Value per Share

Except where the determination of the NAV per Share of a Fund has been suspended, in the circumstances described below, the NAV per Share of each Class of Shares will be available on the following website www.guardcap.co.uk and at the registered office of the Company. Such information will relate to the NAV per Share for the previous Dealing Day and is made available for information purposes only. It is not an invitation to subscribe for or redeem Shares at that NAV per Share.

Temporary Suspension of Dealings

The Directors may at any time, in consultation with the Depositary and the Management Company, temporarily suspend the issue, valuation, sale, purchase and / or redemption of Shares in any Fund during:

- (a) any period when any organised exchange on which a substantial portion of the investments for the time being comprised in the relevant Fund are quoted, listed, traded or dealt in is closed otherwise than for ordinary holidays, or during which dealings in any such organised exchange are restricted or suspended;
- (b) any period where, as a result of political, military, economic or monetary events or other circumstances beyond the control, responsibility and power of the Directors, the disposal or valuation of investments for the time being comprised in the relevant Fund cannot, in the opinion of the Directors, be effected or completed normally or without prejudicing the interest of Shareholders;
- (c) any breakdown in the means of communication normally employed in determining the value of any investments for the time being comprised in the relevant Fund or during any period when for any other reason the value of investments for the time being comprised in the relevant Fund cannot, in the opinion of the Directors, be promptly or accurately ascertained;
- (d) any period when the relevant Fund is unable to repatriate funds for the purposes of making redemption payments or during which the realisation of investments for the time being comprised in the relevant Fund, or the transfer or payment of the funds involved in connection therewith cannot, in the opinion of the Directors, be effected at normal prices;
- (e) any period when, as a result of adverse market conditions, the payment of redemption proceeds may, in the opinion of the Directors, have an adverse impact on the relevant Fund or the remaining Shareholders in the relevant Fund;
- (f) any period (other than ordinary holiday or customary weekend closings) when any market or exchange which is the main market or exchange for a significant part of the instruments or positions is closed, or in which trading thereon is restricted or suspended;
- (g) any period when proceeds of any sale or redemption of the Shares cannot be transmitted to or from the account of the relevant Fund;
- (h) any period in which the redemption of the Shares would, in the opinion of the Directors, result in a violation of applicable laws;
- (i) any period in which notice has been given to Shareholders of a resolution to wind up the Company;
- (j) any period when the Directors determines that it is in the best interests of the Shareholders to do so; or
- (k) any period during which dealings in a collective investment scheme in which a Fund has invested a significant portion of its assets are suspended.

The Central Bank and any relevant Shareholders will be notified immediately of any such suspension or postponement. Shareholders who have requested an issue or redemption of Shares will have their subscription or redemption request dealt with on the first Dealing Day after the suspension has been lifted unless applications or redemption requests have been withdrawn prior to the lifting of the suspension, but will not have priority over other Shareholders who requested an issue or redemption of Shares. Shares will be held by the Shareholder during the period of suspension as if no redemption request had been made. The Company will take reasonable steps to bring any period of suspension or postponement to an end as soon as possible. For the avoidance of doubt, no dividends will be paid at times when the redemption of Shares or the calculation of NAV per Share is suspended for any reason specified above.

The Management Company, in its discretion, may terminate, in part or in whole, the temporary suspension of the issue, valuation, sale, purchase and / or redemption of Shares in any Fund. The Management Company will notify all affected Shareholders of any termination of a temporary suspension.

The Management Company shall notify the Central Bank immediately upon the lifting of any such temporary suspension and in circumstances where the temporary suspension has not been lifted within 21 working days of application, the Company shall provide the Central Bank with an update on the temporary suspension at the expiration of the 21 working day period and each subsequent period of 21 working days where the temporary suspension continues to apply.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR SHARES

Unless otherwise specified in a Supplement applicable to a particular Fund, the procedure for determining the subscription price and applying for Shares in a Fund is as set out below.

Shares in a Fund may be purchased on any Dealing Day at the Net Asset Value per Share on the relevant Dealing Day on the terms and in accordance with the procedures described below and in the relevant Supplement.

Subscription orders are effected at the Net Asset Value per Share applicable on the relevant Dealing Day. Details of the deadline by which subscription monies must be received by the Company will be set out in the relevant Supplement. No Subscription order will be accepted after the relevant Valuation Point for a Fund.

If a subscription order is received prior to the Subscription Cut-Off Time, Shares will be issued at the NAV per Share applicable on the relevant Dealing Day. Subscription orders received after the relevant Subscription Cut-Off Time will be held over without interest on any related subscription monies and, in the discretion of the Management Company, in consultation with the Company, either (i) such subscription monies will be returned (without interest) to the person from whom the subscription order and subscription funds were received, or (ii) the relevant Shares will be issued on the next applicable Dealing Day at the relevant NAV per Share, unless the Management Company determines, in consultation with the Company, to accept such subscriptions in exceptional circumstances (with the Management Company ensuring that such exceptional circumstances are fully documented) and provided that such subscriptions for Shares are received before the Valuation Point on the relevant Dealing Day. Subscription orders will not be processed at times when the calculation of the NAV per Share is suspended in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus and the Articles.

The Management Company may also, in consultation with the Company, issue Shares in any Class on terms providing for settlement to be made by the vesting in the Company of any investments provided that: (a) the assets to be transferred in to the Fund must qualify as investments of the Fund in accordance with the investment objectives, policies and restrictions which are set out in the relevant Supplement and this Prospectus; (b) the Management Company, in consultation with the Company, will be satisfied that the terms of any such exchange will not be such as are likely to result in any material prejudice to the Shareholders; (c) the number of Shares to be issued will be not more than the number which would have been issued for settlement in cash as hereinbefore provided on the basis that the amount of such cash was an amount equal to the value of the investments to be so vested in the Company as determined by the Management Company, in consultation with the Company, on the relevant Dealing Day; (d) no Shares will be issued until the investments will have been vested in the Depositary to the Depositary's satisfaction or arrangements are made to vest the assets with the Depositary; (e) any Duties and Charges arising in connection with the vesting of such investments in the Company will be paid by the person to whom the Shares are to be issued, or by the relevant Fund; and (f) the Depositary will be satisfied that the terms on which the shares are issued will not be such as are likely to result in any prejudice to the existing Shareholders.

An applicant wishing to make an initial subscription for Shares in a Fund must complete and send the Subscription Agreement to the Administrator together with the required anti-money laundering documentation. Subscription Agreements may be sent by facsimile. The Administrator will provide confirmation when the anti-money laundering documentation for the registration has been satisfied. Subsequent purchases of Shares, following an initial subscription pursuant to a properly completed Subscription Agreement, may be made by completing and submitting a faxed request to the Administrator for additional shares.

The Management Company or its delegates are under no obligation to consider the allotment and issue of Shares in a Fund to an applicant unless and until the Administrator has received a completed Subscription Agreement and anti-money laundering documentation and always have discretion as to whether or not to accept a subscription. Following the Initial Offer Period (as specified in the relevant Supplement), Shares to be issued will be issued at the relevant NAV per Share prevailing as of the relevant Dealing Day on the terms and in accordance with the procedures described above.

Subscription Agreements can be obtained by contacting the Administrator.

Except at the discretion of the Company, subscription orders will be irrevocable. Each prospective investor will be required to agree in the Subscription Agreement to, under certain circumstances, indemnify the Company or a Fund, the Management Company, the Administrator, the Investment Manager and any of their respective affiliates for any and all claims, losses, liabilities or damages (including attorneys' fees and other related out-of-pocket expenses) suffered or incurred by any such person as a result of the investor not remitting the amount of its subscription by the due date for such subscription or otherwise failing to comply with the terms of such Subscription Agreement. In addition, upon the failure of a Shareholder to pay subscription monies by the date due, the Management Company may, in consultation with the Company, redeem any Shares held by the Shareholder in the Company and apply the redemption proceeds in satisfaction of the Shareholder's liabilities arising as a result of such failure to pay subscription proceeds to the Company or a Fund, the Management Company, the Administrator, the Investment Manager or any of their respective affiliates pursuant to the indemnity described above. Please see "*Redemption of Shares - Mandatory Redemption of Shares, Forfeiture of Dividend and Deduction of Tax*".

The Subscription Agreement contains, among other provisions, certain representations, warranties, agreements, undertakings and acknowledgements relating to a prospective Shareholder's suitability to purchase Shares, the terms of the Shares and other matters. Subscribers should understand that the Shares are offered and sold in reliance upon the representations, warranties, agreements, undertakings and acknowledgements made by the subscriber and contained in the Subscription Agreement, and that such provisions may be asserted as a defence by the Company, the Management Company and the Investment Manager in any action or proceeding relating to the offer and sale of Shares.

The Company, the Management Company, the Investment Manager or its affiliates and / or service providers or agents of the Company, the Management Company or the Investment Manager may from time to time be required or may, in their sole discretion, determine that it is advisable to disclose certain information about a Fund and the Shareholders, including, but not limited to, investments held by a Fund and the names and level of beneficial ownership of Shareholders, to (i) regulatory authorities of certain jurisdictions, which have or assert jurisdiction over the disclosing party or in which the Fund directly or indirectly invests, or (ii) any counterparty of or service provider to the Investment Manager or the

Company. By virtue of the entering into a Subscription Agreement, each Shareholder consents to any such disclosure relating to such Shareholder.

The Company, the Management Company or the Administrator may, in their sole discretion, reject any subscription order for Shares for any reason, including in particular, where the Company, the Management Company or Administrator, as appropriate, reasonably believes the subscription order may represent a pattern of excessive trading or market timing activity in respect of the Company.

The Administrator is regulated by the Central Bank and must comply with the measures provided for in the Criminal Justice (Money Laundering & Terrorist Financing) Acts 2010 – 2018, as amended (together, the “**Acts**”), which are aimed towards the prevention of money laundering. In order to comply with these anti-money laundering regulations, the Administrator will require from any subscriber or Shareholder a detailed verification of the identity of such subscriber or Shareholder, the identity of the beneficial owners of such subscriber or Shareholder, the source of funds used to subscribe for Shares, or other additional information which may be requested from any subscriber or Shareholder for such purposes from time to time. The Administrator reserves the right to request such information as is necessary to verify the identity of an applicant and where applicable, the beneficial owner. The subscriber recognizes that the Administrator, in accordance with its anti-money laundering (“**AML**”) procedures reserves the right to prohibit the movement of any monies if all due diligence requirements have not been met, or, if it for any reason feels that the origin of the funds or the parties involved are suspicious. In the event that the movement of monies is withheld in accordance with the Administrator’s AML procedures, the Administrator will strictly adhere to all applicable laws, and shall notify the Company as soon as professional discretion allows or as otherwise permitted by law.

In the event of delay or failure by the applicant to produce any information required for verification purposes, the Administrator, the Management Company or the Company may reject the application and the subscription monies relating thereto, in which case the subscription monies may be returned (subject to applicable law) without interest to the account from which the monies were originally debited, subject to any advice or request from the relevant authorities that the subscription monies should be retained pending any further directions from them or the Administrator, the Management Company or the Company may refuse to withhold payment of a redemption request until full information has been provided, in each case without any liability whatsoever on the part of the Company, the Management Company, the Administrator or any service provider to the Company. No interest will be paid either on subscription proceeds pending settlement to the account of the Company or on redemption proceeds pending settlement to the account of the Shareholder. Amendments to an investor’s registration details and payment instructions may be made by facsimile. Redemption orders will be processed on receipt of facsimile only where payment is made to the account of record. The Company may issue fractional Shares up to three decimal places.

Written Confirmations of Ownership

The Administrator will be responsible for maintaining the Company’s register of Shareholders in which all issues, redemptions and transfers of Shares will be recorded. All Shares issued will be in registered form and no Share certificates will be issued. Ownership will be evidenced by entry in the Share register. Following each transfer, purchase, redemption and conversion of Shares written confirmations of ownership will be advised to each Shareholder. A Share may be registered in a single name or in up to four joint names. The register of Shareholders will be available for inspection at the registered office of the Company during normal business hours.

Umbrella Cash Collection Account

The Company has established a collection account at umbrella level in the name of the Company (the “**Umbrella Cash Collection Account**”), and has not established such accounts at Fund level. All subscriptions into and redemptions and distributions due from the Funds will be paid into and from the Umbrella Cash Collection Account.

Monies in the Umbrella Cash Collection Account, including early subscription monies received in respect of a Fund, will not qualify for the protections afforded by the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) Investor Money Regulations 2015 (“**IMR**”) for Fund Service Providers (as defined in IMR).

Pending issue of the Shares and / or payment of subscription proceeds to an account in the name of the relevant Fund, and pending payment of redemption proceeds, dividends or distributions, monies in the Umbrella Cash Collection Account are assets of the relevant Funds to which they are attributable, and the relevant investor will be an unsecured creditor of the relevant Portfolio in respect of amounts paid by or due to it.

All subscriptions (including subscriptions received in advance of the issue of Shares) attributable to, and all redemptions, dividends or cash distributions payable from, a Fund will be channelled and managed through the Umbrella Cash Collection Account. Subscription amounts paid into the Umbrella Cash Collection Account will be paid into the account in the name of the relevant Portfolio on the contractual settlement date. Redemptions and distributions, including blocked redemptions or distributions, will be held in the Umbrella Cash Collection Account until payment due date (or such later date as blocked payments are permitted to be paid), and will then be paid to the relevant or redeeming Shareholder.

The Umbrella Cash Collection Account has been opened by the Depositary in the name of the Company. The Depositary will be responsible for safe-keeping and oversight of the monies in the Umbrella Cash Collection Account, and for ensuring that relevant amounts in the Umbrella Cash Collection Account are attributable to the appropriate Funds. Monies in the Umbrella Cash Collection Account will be taken into account in assessing compliance with investment restrictions by the relevant Fund to which they are attributable.

The Management Company and the Depositary have agreed an operating procedure in respect of the Umbrella Cash Collection Account, which identifies the participating sub-funds of the Company, the procedures and protocols to be followed in order to transfer monies from the Umbrella Cash Collection Account, the daily reconciliation processes, and the procedures to be followed where there are shortfalls in respect of a Fund due to late payment of subscriptions, and / or transfers to a Fund of moneys attributable to another Fund due to timing differences.

Where subscription monies are received in the Umbrella Cash Collection Account without sufficient documentation to identify the investor or the relevant Fund, such monies shall be returned to the relevant investor within the timescales and as specified in the operating procedure in respect of the Umbrella Cash Collection Account. Failure to provide the necessary complete and accurate documentation is at the investor’s risk.

REDEMPTION OF SHARES

Shareholders may request that Shares of a Fund be redeemed on any Dealing Day by completing and submitting a Redemption Application to the Administrator to arrive no later than the Redemption Cut-Off Time, in order to be effective on a Dealing Day. Redemption Applications received after the relevant Redemption Cut-Off Time will be held over until the next applicable Dealing Day, unless the Management Company determines in consultation with the Company, in exceptional circumstances (with the Management Company ensures that such exceptional circumstances are fully documented) and where such Redemption Applications are received before the relevant Valuation Point, to accept such Redemption Applications on the relevant Dealing Day. Redemption Applications may be sent by facsimile. Any minimum holding period in relation to a Fund may be set out in the relevant Supplement. Redemption Applications received after the relevant Redemption Cut-Off Time will be effective on the next succeeding Dealing Day. Redemption Applications will not be processed at times when the redemption of Shares or the calculation of the NAV per Share is suspended in accordance with the terms of this Prospectus and the Articles. Shares which have been subject to a Redemption Application will be entitled to dividends, if any, up to the Dealing Day upon which the redemption is effective.

The applicable Supplement may provide that if Redemption Applications on any Dealing Day exceed 10% of the NAV of the Fund, or such higher percentage as the Management Company may determine, in consultation with the Company, in respect of any Dealing Day (the "**Gate Amount**"), the Company may (i) reduce all such Redemption Applications pro rata (in accordance with the size of the Redemption Applications so that Shares redeemed on such Dealing Day, in aggregate, represent only the Gate Amount) and (ii) defer Redemption Applications in excess of the Gate Amount to subsequent Dealing Days, subject to any Gate Amount applicable on any such Dealing Day.

A distribution in respect of a redemption may be made in kind, at the discretion of the Management Company, after consultation with the Investment Manager, provided that where the redemption request represents less than 5% of the NAV of a Fund, the redemption in kind will only be made with the consent of the redeeming Shareholder. The assets to be transferred will be selected at the discretion of the Management Company, in consultation with the Company, with the approval of the Depositary and taken at their value used in determining the redemption price of the Shares being so redeemed. As a result, such distributions will only be made if the Management Company and the Depositary consider that they will not materially prejudice the interests of the Shareholders of the relevant Fund as a whole and the Depositary is satisfied that the assets distributed are equivalent to the amount of the distribution declared. Shareholders will bear any risks of the distributed securities and may be required to pay a brokerage commission or other costs in order to dispose of such securities. If a Shareholder so requests, the Investment Manager will sell the assets to be distributed to that Shareholder and distribute the cash proceeds to the Shareholder.

The minimum holding amount in respect of each Fund will be set out in the relevant Supplement.

Redemption Price

Shares will be redeemed at the applicable Net Asset Value per Share, obtained on the Dealing Day on which redemption is effected, subject to any applicable fees associated with such redemption.

All payments of redemption monies will be made, except in the exceptional circumstances specified above, on the day specified in the relevant Supplement, following the Dealing Day on which the Redemption Application is effective and will be made by telegraphic transfer to the Shareholder's account, details of which will be notified by the Shareholder to the Administrator in the Subscription Agreement or subsequently in a format agreeable to the Administrator. For the avoidance of doubt, no redemption payment will be made until the Subscription Agreement has been received from the investor and all documentation required by the Company (including any documents in connection with anti-money laundering procedures) and the necessary anti-money laundering procedures have been completed.

Mandatory Redemption of Shares, Forfeiture of Dividend and Deduction of Tax

If a redemption causes a Shareholder's holding in a Fund to fall below the minimum holding amount set out in the relevant Supplement, the Company may redeem the whole of that Shareholder's holding. Before doing so, the Company will notify the Shareholder in writing and allow the Shareholder thirty days to purchase additional Shares to meet the minimum requirement.

Shareholders are required to notify the Management Company and the Administrator immediately in writing in the event that they become Irish Residents or U.S. Persons. Shareholders who become U.S. Persons may be required to dispose of their Shares on the next Dealing Day thereafter to persons who are not U.S. Persons. Shareholders who become Irish Residents will cause the Company to become subject to Irish tax on a subsequent disposal of Shares held by such Shareholders whether by way of a redemption or transfer and on any distributions made in respect of such Shares. The Company will be obliged to account for and remit such tax to the Irish Revenue Commissioners. However, the Company will be entitled to deduct from the payment arising on such a chargeable event an amount equal to the appropriate tax and / or where applicable, to redeem and / or cancel such number of Shares held by the Shareholder or such beneficial owner as are required to discharge the tax liability. The Company may also be obliged under the taxation laws of any other jurisdiction to deduct and account for tax in respect of chargeable events in any other such jurisdiction. The relevant Shareholder will indemnify and keep the Company indemnified against loss arising to the Company by reason of the Company becoming liable to account for tax in the relevant jurisdiction of the Shareholder on the happening of a chargeable event if no such deduction, redemption or cancellation has been made.

The Company may, in its sole discretion, require any Shareholder to redeem some or all of its Shares at any time where, in the opinion of the Management Company, the holding of such Shares may result in regulatory, pecuniary, legal, taxation or material administrative disadvantage to the Company, the Management Company, a Fund or its Shareholders as a whole or where the Directors resolve to redeem such Shares. The Company may also, in its sole discretion, redeem some or all of the Shares of a Shareholder where the Shareholder has failed to pay subscription monies by the due date and may apply the redemption proceeds in satisfaction of the Shareholder's liabilities to the Company or the Investment Manager or any of its respective affiliates pursuant to the indemnity described under "*Subscription for Shares*".

In addition, the Company may redeem all of its Shares of a Fund or Class in issue if the redemption of the Shares or Class is approved by a resolution of the Shareholders or where the Depositary has served notice of its intention to retire and an alternative depositary has not been approved within 90 days from the date of such notice.

The Articles of the Company permit the Company to redeem Shares where during a period of seven years any dividend on the Shares remains unpaid and no acknowledgement has been received in respect of any confirmation of ownership of the Shares sent to the Shareholder and require the Company to hold the redemption monies as a permanent debt of the Company. The Articles also provide that any unclaimed dividends may be forfeited after six years and on forfeiture will form part of the assets of the relevant Fund.

No redemption payment may be made to a Shareholder until the Subscription Agreement and all documentation required by the Administrator, including any document in connection with the Acts or other requirements and / or any anti-money laundering procedures have been completed, sent to and received by the Administrator.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

All transfers of Shares will be effected by a written share transfer form which will state the full name and address of the transferor and the transferee. The instrument of transfer of a Share will be signed by or on behalf of the transferor and the transferee and delivered in original form to the Administrator. The transferor will be deemed to remain the holder of the Share until the name of the transferee is entered on the Share register in respect thereof. The Management Company, in consultation with the Company, may decline to register any transfer of Shares if, in consequence of such transfer, the value of the holding of the transferor or transferee does not meet the minimum subscription or holding levels of the relevant Share Class and / or Fund as set out in the relevant Supplement. The registration of transfers may be suspended at such times and for such periods as the Management Company, in consultation with the Company, may from time to time determine, provided, however, that such registration will not be suspended for more than 30 days in any calendar year. The Management Company may decline to register any transfer of Shares unless the instrument of transfer, and such other documents as the Directors and / or the Administrator may require, including without limitation a Subscription Agreement, are deposited at the office of the Administrator or at such other place as the Directors may reasonably require, together with such other evidence as the Directors and / or the Administrator may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer and to verify the identity of the transferee. Such evidence may include a declaration that the proposed transferee is not a U.S. Person or acting for or on behalf of a U.S. Person.

The Management Company will decline to register a transfer of Shares if, in the opinion of the Management Company, following consultation with the Company, the transfer will be unlawful or result or be likely to result in any adverse regulatory, pecuniary, legal or taxation consequences or material administrative disadvantage to the Company, a Fund or its Shareholders as a whole.

The Management Company will decline to register a transfer of Shares if the transferee is a U.S. Person or acting for or on behalf of a U.S. Person.

No transfer of Shares can be completed until the Subscription Agreement and all documentation required by the Administrator, including any document in connection with the Acts or other requirements and / or any anti-money laundering procedures have been completed, sent to and received by the Administrator in respect of the transferor.

CONVERSION OF SHARES

Shareholders may be entitled to exchange any or all of their Shares of any Class in a Fund (“**Original Class**”) for Shares of the same Class in any other Fund available for issue at that time (“**New Class**”).

Any request to convert Shares of an Original Class denominated in one currency into Shares of a New Class denominated in a different currency should comply with any procedures described in the relevant Supplement and should be sent to the Administrator. No conversion fees will be charged in respect of any such conversion. The costs of any foreign exchange trade necessitated by the conversion will be borne by the converting Shareholder. Shareholders should contact the Administrator for further information.

When requesting the conversion of Shares as an initial investment in a Fund, Shareholders should ensure that the NAV of the Shares converted is equal to or exceeds the minimum holding (if any) for the relevant Fund. In the case of a conversion of a partial holding only, the value of the remaining holding must also be at least equal to any minimum holding for the relevant Fund. If the number of Shares of the New Class to be issued on conversion is not an integral number of Shares, the Company may at its discretion issue fractional new Shares or retain the surplus arising for the benefit of the Fund in which the New Class Shares are being issued.

Shareholders should be aware that the Company reserves the right to accept or reject a conversion of Shares in its discretion.

A Shareholder should obtain and read the Prospectus, the Supplement and the KIID relating to any Fund or any class of Shares of a Fund and consider its investment objective, policies and applicable fees before requesting any exchange into that Fund or any class of Shares of a Fund.

The general provisions and procedures relating to redemptions of Shares of the Original Class and subscriptions for Shares of the New Class will apply to any conversion of Shares, including the provisions in relation to anti-dilution levies. Shares may be exchanged on any Dealing Day, upon notice given not later than the earlier of the Redemption Cut-Off Time for the Original Class or the Subscription Cut-Off Time for the New Class, as set out in the relevant Supplement. Such notice must be given in writing, on a form available from the Administrator and may be sent by facsimile or electronic means as agreed with the Administrator at the number set out on the Subscription Agreement. In the event that an exchange request is received after the relevant cut-off time such request will be effected on the following Dealing Day, unless the Management Company, in consultation with the Company, otherwise determine, in exceptional circumstances and where such exchange request is received before the relevant Valuation Point(s), to accept such exchange request on the relevant Dealing Day. The Management Company will ensure that the relevant cut-off time for requests for exchange are strictly complied with and will therefore take all adequate measures to prevent practices known as “late trading”.

The exchange of Shares of a Fund may be temporarily suspended by the Fund upon the occurrence of certain events described above under “*Administration of the Company - Temporary Suspension of Dealings*”.

An exchange of Shares may have tax consequences for a Shareholder. Shareholders should consult with their normal tax adviser if they are in any doubt as to such tax consequences.

TERMINATION OF THE COMPANY, A FUND OR SHARE CLASS

The Company and each Fund is established for an unlimited period and may have unlimited assets. However, the Company, in consultation with the Management Company may redeem all of its Shares or the Shares of any tranche (representing a Fund) or Class in issue if:

- (a) the redemption of the Shares in a Class or tranche (representing a Fund) is approved by a resolution in writing signed by all of the holders of the Shares in that Class or tranche (representing a Fund), as appropriate;
- (b) the NAV of the Fund, or of a Class of Shares in a Fund, does not exceed or falls below \$25 million or its foreign currency equivalent (or such other amount as may be determined from time to time by the Management Company, in consultation with the Company);
- (c) the Management Company, in consultation with the Company, deems it appropriate because of an adverse political, economic, fiscal environment affecting the Company or relevant class or tranche (representing a Fund) of Shares; or
- (d) where the Depositary has served notice of its intention to retire and an alternative depositary has not been appointed within 90 days from the date of such notice. See the section headed "*Depositary*" below.

In the event of termination or merger, the Shares of the Company or relevant tranche or Class will be redeemed after giving such prior written notice as may be required by law to all holders of such Shares. Such notice periods will be at least two weeks and may be up to three months. The Shares will be redeemed at the NAV per Share of such class on the relevant Dealing Day less their pro rata share of such sums as the Company in its discretion may from time to time determine as an appropriate provision for Duties and Charges in relation to the estimated realisation costs of the assets of the Fund and in relation to the redemption and cancellation of the Shares to be redeemed.

If the Company will be wound up or dissolved (whether the liquidation is voluntary, under supervision or by the Court) the liquidator may with the authority of an Ordinary Resolution, divide among the Shareholders pro-rata to the value of their shareholdings in the Company (as determined in accordance with the Articles) in specie the whole or any part of the assets of the Company, and whether or not the assets will consist of property of a single kind and may for such purposes value any class or classes of property in accordance with the valuation provisions in the Articles. The liquidator may, with the authority of an Ordinary Resolution, vest any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of Shareholders as the liquidator will think fit, and the liquidation of the Company may be closed and the Company dissolved, but not so that any Shareholder will be compelled to accept any asset in respect of which there is a liability. If a Shareholder so requests, the Investment Manager will sell the assets to be distributed to that Shareholder and distribute the cash proceeds to the Shareholder. Shareholders

will bear any risks of the distributed securities and may be required to pay a brokerage commission or other costs in order to dispose of such securities.

Unamortised establishment and organisational expenses at the time of any such termination will be borne by the Investment Manager.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The Board of Directors

The Directors have overall responsibility for the management of the Company (and any wholly owned subsidiaries) including making general policy decisions and reviewing the actions of the Management Company, the Depositary, and any other service providers appointed by the Company from time to time.

The Directors are responsible for managing the business affairs of the Company in accordance with the Articles. The Directors may delegate certain functions to the Management Company, which, in turn, has delegated certain duties to the Administrator, the Investment Manager and other parties, subject to its supervision and direction and subject to compliance with the requirements of the Central Bank. It is intended that the Company will be centrally managed and controlled in Ireland.

The Directors as of the date of this Prospectus are as follows:

Victoria Parry (Chair) was Global Head of Product Legal for Man Group plc until April 2013 and now acts as an independent non-executive director and consultant to the funds industry. Prior to the merger of Man Group plc with GLG Partners in 2010, she was Senior Legal Counsel for GLG Partners LP. Ms Parry joined Lehman Brothers International (Europe) in April 1996 where she was Legal Counsel with responsibility for inter alia the activities of the GLG Partners division and left Lehman Brothers in September 2000 upon the establishment of GLG Partners LP. Prior to joining Lehman Brothers in 1996 Ms Parry practised as a solicitor with a leading London based firm of solicitors. Ms Parry graduated from University College Cardiff, with a LLB (Hons) in 1986. Ms Parry is a solicitor and a member of the Law Society of England and Wales. Ms Parry is a director of a number of other companies.

Brian Moore was Senior Vice President of investments in CI Financial in Toronto, Canada, from 2004 to 2006, with responsibility for oversight of investments. He is currently retired and has extensive experience working with boards of directors and as a member of such boards. His experience includes senior roles in CI Financial as senior Vice President, Investment Management, Mercer Investment Consulting, Canada, Manulife, North American Life, Elliott & Page and Standard Life. He has a long and successful record as a results-oriented Senior Executive experienced in the Investment and Life Insurance Industries with professional credentials in Investments and Actuarial Science.

Steve Bates co-founded Zephyr Management UK Limited, the predecessor organisation to GuardCap Asset Management Limited, in 2003. Mr Bates currently acts as a director within GuardCap Asset Management Limited. Prior to this he was head of emerging markets at JP Morgan Fleming Asset Management, a business he established for predecessor organization Robert Fleming in 1990. Steve has previous experience as an investor in both US and European equity markets. He received a law degree from Cambridge University, and he is also a holder of the CFA charter.

Michael Boyd has been managing fundamental equity funds for over 25 years. He joined GuardCap Asset Management Limited in 2014 with whom he currently acts as a portfolio manager. He was a director of Stryx International Funds plc, an Irish UCITS, from 2000 to 2013. From 1994 to 2013, Michael was at the London-based institutional fund management company, Seilern Investment Management

Ltd., as global equity fund manager, Managing Director and shareholder. From 1988 to 1994 he was a fund manager at Murray Johnstone Limited in Glasgow. He received an honours degree in economics from Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh and qualified as an Associate of the Institute of Bankers in Scotland.

Barbara Healy was Global Head of Operations for JPMorgan Hedge Fund Services incorporating the role of Executive Director and Head of Technical Solutions EMEA and Asia from 2004 to 2009. Prior to this, she ran operations for Tranaut Fund Administration Ltd which was subsequently acquired by JPMorgan. Ms. Healy has also worked in fund accounting positions in Banker's Trust and Chase Manhattan Bank. Since 2009 she has been serving as an independent non-executive director and chairperson to Irish and Cayman domiciled funds (UCITS and non-UCITS) and management companies. Ms Healy holds a Bachelor of Commerce Degree (Honours) and a Post-Graduate Diploma in Professional Accounting from University College Dublin. She is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland (FCA) and is also a member of the Institute of Directors in Ireland.

The address of the Directors is the registered office of the Company.

The Company Secretary is Matsack Trust Limited.

The Management Company

The Company has appointed Waystone Management Company (IE) Limited as Manager of the Company pursuant to the Management Agreement.

The Manager will be responsible for the management and general administration of the Company with power to delegate such functions subject to the overall supervision and control of the Manager. In accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, the Manager delegates certain of its fund administration duties to the Administrator and some of its portfolio management functions to the Investment Manager. The liability of the Manager to the Company will not be affected by the fact that it has delegated certain of its functions.

The Manager was incorporated in Ireland as a private limited company on 7 August 2012. It is a 100% subsidiary of Clifton Directors Limited, a limited liability company incorporated in Ireland. The company secretary of the Manager is Waystone Centralised Services Limited.

The Manager and Clifton Directors Limited are part of the Waystone group of companies (the Waystone Group). The Waystone Group is a worldwide leader in fund governance, based in Dublin, Waystone also has offices in Cashel, Cayman, Luxembourg, London, Hong Kong, Singapore and New York led by principals experienced in their specialist markets.

Under the terms of the Management Agreement, the Management Company is appointed to carry out the management, distribution and administration services in respect of the Company.

The Management Company must perform its duties under the Management Agreement in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner using a degree of skill, care and attention reasonably expected of a professional manager and in the best interests of the Shareholders. The Management Company has the discretion to delegate all the powers, duties and discretions exercisable in respect of its obligations under the Management Agreement as the Management Company and any delegate may

from time to time agree. Any such appointment will be in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. The Management Company has delegated the administration of the Company's affairs, including responsibility for the preparation and maintenance of the Company's records and accounts and related fund accounting matters, the calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share and the provision of registration services in respect of the Funds to the Administrator.

The Management Company has further delegated the investment management and distribution responsibilities in respect of the GuardCap Global Equity Fund and GuardCap Emerging Markets Equity Fund to GuardCap Asset Management Limited, the investment management responsibility in Alta US All Cap Equity Fund to Alta Capital Management LLC and the distribution responsibility in Alta US All Cap Equity Fund to GuardCap Asset Management Limited.

The Management Agreement provides that the appointment of the Management Company will continue in force unless and until terminated by either party on ninety days' prior written notice or otherwise in accordance with the terms of the Management Agreement. The Management Agreement contains provisions regarding the Manager's legal responsibilities. The Management Company is not liable for losses, actions, proceedings, claims, damages, costs, demands and expenses caused to the Company unless resulting from its negligence, wilful default or fraud.

The Management Company's main business is the provision of fund management services to collective investment schemes such as the Company. The Management Company is legally and operationally independent of the Administrator, the Depositary and the Investment Manager.

The Directors of the Management Company are:

Tim Madigan (Irish Resident) (Independent). Mr. Madigan is Independent Non-Executive Chairperson for the Company. He is also Independent Non-Executive Chairperson for Waystone Management (UK) Limited. He serves as an independent non-executive director for a number of investment funds, both Irish-domiciled (UCITS and AIFs) and Luxembourg-domiciled (AIFs), as well as for an Irish cross-border life insurance company (where he also acts as chair of the Audit Committee). He was previously an independent non-executive director of a UK life insurance company (where he also acted as chair of the Risk and Compliance Committee). From 2010 to 2011 Mr. Madigan was finance director of Aviva Investment Management Europe, where he led the set-up of the finance function for Aviva Europe's Dublin based centre of excellence, established to manage treasury assets and investment management mandates. Prior to this, Mr. Madigan was managing director of cross-border life insurance company Aviva Life International from 2006 to 2010. Previously he was finance director for that company. In this role he chaired the Investment Committee as well as leading a strategic review of business in 2009 following the onset of the global financial crisis. He holds a bachelor's degree in Business Studies (Finance) from the University of Limerick, is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants and is a Certified Investment Fund Director. He served as an elected Council member of the Irish Fund Directors Association from 2016 to 2020.

Andrew Bates (Irish Resident) (Independent), Mr. Bates is an Independent Non-Executive Director for the Company as well as Chair of its Risk Committee. He currently serves as Chair and non-executive director for a number of Central Bank regulated operating companies and fund product vehicles. Mr. Bates was the Head of the Financial Services practice at Dillon Eustace LLP spending almost 30 years as a legal advisor, working with a wide variety of financial services companies and fund promoters on establishment and authorisation matters, product design contract negotiations, outsourcing, cross

border passporting and on various interactions with regulators. Recognised as a leading lawyer in his practice areas by Chambers, by the IFLR 1000 and by the Legal 500, Mr. Bates has also previously serviced as a Council Member of Irish Funds for 3 years. Mr. Bates holds a Diploma in Company Direction from the Institute of Directors, as well as a Bachelor of Civil Law from University College Dublin.

Rachel Wheeler (UK Resident). Ms. Wheeler is CEO of Global Management Company Solutions at Waystone and Non-Executive Director for the Company. A leading asset management general counsel, Ms. Wheeler brings to Waystone over 20 years of experience in managing legal and regulatory risk and working with the corresponding regulatory bodies. At Waystone, Ms. Wheeler oversees its management companies and MiFID services globally, ensuring that a uniform, best-in-class operational process is applied to all entities within her remit. Ms. Wheeler plays a pivotal role in all operational and strategic matters and works closely with Waystone's leadership team on its growth strategy, including future acquisitions.

Ms. Wheeler joined Waystone from GAM Investments where she served as Group General Counsel and as a member of the Senior Leadership Team. Prior to this, Ms. Wheeler served as General Counsel at Aviva Investors where she was a member of the Executive Team. Ms. Wheeler has held senior positions in the legal teams of USS Investment Management, Bank of New York Mellon, Gartmore Investment Management and Merrill Lynch Investment Management. Ms. Wheeler began her career as a solicitor in corporate and financial services law at Simmons & Simmons. Ms. Wheeler has a postgraduate diploma in Law and Legal Practice Course from the College of Law, Guildford and a BA (Hons) in History from the University of Wales.

James Allis (Irish Resident). Mr. Allis serves as the European Fund Services Chief Operating Officer and is currently Executive Director for the Company. Mr. Allis has been active in the financial services industry since 2004. He joined Waystone in 2016 and has served for a time as the Company's CEO, Chief Operations Officer and prior to that, as the Designated Person responsible for Operational Risk Management. Mr. Allis has overseen a range of international investment management clients covering both AIFM and UCITS. His remits have covered product development, risk, valuation, due diligence, and audit. Mr. Allis has also been a Board member of Waystone's Irish MiFID firm and has acted as chairperson for the risk committee of the company. Prior to joining Waystone, Mr. Allis worked for Citco Fund Services, Dublin as Senior Account Manager, leading a team to work on a wide array of structures. Mr. Allis holds a Bachelor of Business Studies in Finance and a Masters in International Relations, both from Dublin City University. Mr. Allis was also a member of the Irish Funds Organizational Risk Working Group for over two years and is certified by PRMIA.

Andrew Kehoe (Irish Resident) is the CEO and Executive Director for the Company. At Waystone, he oversees the Irish management company business and works closely with the CEO of Waystone's Global Management Company Solutions and senior management in Waystone's management companies in other jurisdictions to help ensure that a uniform, best in class operational process is applied across all entities and that group strategy is implemented at an Irish level. He is also responsible for Waystone's fund consulting services in Ireland.

Mr. Kehoe has been a lawyer since 2002 and has a broad range of experience at law firms in the U.S. and Ireland. Mr. Kehoe was previously the CEO of KB Associates and, before that, was responsible for both the legal and business development teams at KB Associates.. He also previously acted as the CEO of the KB Associates' MiFID distribution firm in Malta. Prior to joining KB Associates, Mr. Kehoe was a managing partner at a New York City law firm and worked as an investment funds

solicitor in Dublin. Mr. Kehoe holds a Bachelor of Science in Business from Fairfield University, a Juris Doctor law degree from New York Law School and a Diploma in International Investment Funds from the Law Society of Ireland. He is admitted to the Roll of Solicitors in Ireland, England and Wales, and is a member of the New York, New Jersey and Connecticut Bars.

Samantha Mevlitt (Irish Resident). Ms. Mevlit is the Finance Director of the European Fund Services at the Waystone Group and a Non-Executive Director for the Company. Having joined Waystone in 2016 Ms. Mevlit has been actively involved in numerous acquisitions and restructurings that have supported the Company's growth and continued success. At Waystone, Ms. Mevlit oversees the financial operations of the European entities, which includes its Management Companies and MiFID entities, ensuring that they are operating to the strategy of the management team and that they conform to all the statutory, regulatory and revenue requirements. Ms. Mevlit is a CIMA qualified Chartered Management Accountant and has a Master of Business Studies in Project Management (Hons) for the Michael Smurfit School of Business and a Bachelor of Business Studies (Hons) from Waterford Institute of Technology.

Keith Hazley (Irish Resident). Mr. Hazley serves as an Executive Director for the Company and is the representative member on both the Investment Committee and Valuation Committee of the Company. He was the Designated Person responsible for Investment Management until October 2022. He brings to the role extensive leadership experience in trading, investment and technology development in the hedge fund industry. Mr. Hazley was previously the Head of Risk at Waystone's Irish MiFID Firm, as well as a Non-Executive Director of Luna Technologies Ltd., a fund administration software company, and Altitude Fund Solutions Limited, a fund portal software company, and a Director of Lambay Fund Services Ltd. He has served as an independent director on several Boards of hedge funds. Mr. Hazley holds a Bachelor of Business Studies degree from Trinity College, Dublin, a Master of Business Administration degree from City of London University and a Diploma in Company Direction, Institute of Directors, London. He is an Approved Principal by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and a Member of the Institute of Directors in Ireland.

Remuneration Policy and Practices

The Manager is subject to remuneration policies, procedures and practices (together, the "Remuneration Policy"). The Remuneration Policy is consistent with and promotes sound and effective risk management. It is designed not to encourage risk-taking which is inconsistent with the risk profile of the Funds. The Remuneration Policy is in line with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of the Company and the Funds, and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interest. The Remuneration Policy applies to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the Funds, and ensures that no individual will be involved in determining or approving their own remuneration. The Remuneration Policy will be reviewed annually.

Details of the up-to-date Remuneration Policy, including a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated, the identity of persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits, including the composition of the remuneration committee (if any), are available via <https://www.waystone.com/waystone-policies/>. The Remuneration Policy summary will be made available for inspection and a paper copy may be obtained, free of charge, on request from the Management Company.

PROMOTER & INVESTMENT MANAGER

GuardCap Asset Management Limited, (formerly called Guardian Capital Limited), (UK Company number: 04667528) is a private limited company established on 17 February 2003, with registered offices at 6th Floor, 11 Charles II Street, St James's, London, SW1Y 4NS, UK to provide equity investment management services to institutional clients. The ultimate holding company of GuardCap Asset Management Limited is Guardian Capital Group Limited, a Canadian company listed on the Ontario stock exchange which has been managing assets for institutional clients since 1962. GuardCap Asset Management Limited is wholly owned by Guardian Capital LP (a wholly owned subsidiary of Guardian Capital Group Limited) which has been managing institutional client assets since 1962.

Under the Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Manager is entitled to delegate or sub-contract the performance of any administrative, dealing or ancillary services. Details of any such sub-investment managers will be disclosed to Shareholders in the periodic reports.

The Investment Management Agreement provides that the Company agrees to indemnify the Investment Manager out of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund from and against any and all liabilities, losses, damages, penalties, actions, judgments, suits, costs, taxes assessed upon, or payable by, the Manager or Company (or one or more of its Sub-Funds), reasonable expenses or disbursements of any kind or nature whatsoever (other than those resulting from any negligence, fraud or wilful default on the part of the Investment Manager in the performance or non-performance of its duties and obligations, or on the part of any associated person, delegate, servant or agent) which may be imposed on, incurred by the Investment Manager in performing its obligations or duties hereunder including, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing (and other than as aforesaid), any such matters imposed on, incurred by, or asserted against, the Investment Manager, by, or in respect of, any person, firm or corporation duly appointed, pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement. The Investment Manager agrees to take all reasonable steps to mitigate any liability or loss it, or any delegate, incurs that arises under, or in connection with, this Agreement including any liability or loss covered by this indemnity.

The Investment Management Agreement will continue in force until terminated by any party thereto on 90 days' notice in writing to the other parties. Each of the parties has additional termination rights which are set forth in the Investment Management Agreement.

DEPOSITARY

CACEIS Investor Services Bank S.A., Dublin Branch is a branch of CACEIS Investor Services Bank S.A., incorporated with limited liability in Luxembourg. The Depositary is a wholly-owned subsidiary of CACEIS.

The Company has appointed the Depositary with responsibility for the:

- (a) safekeeping of the assets;
- (b) oversight duties;
- (c) cash flow monitoring,

pursuant to the Depositary Agreement.

Under its oversight duties, the Depositary is required to:

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

The Depositary is authorized to delegate its safekeeping duties to delegates and sub-custodians and to open accounts with such sub-custodians but its liability will not be affected by the fact that it has entrusted to a third party some or all of the assets in its safekeeping.

A list of these sub-custodians is listed at Appendix E hereto and is available on the website of the Depositary. Such list may be updated from time to time. Up-to-date information in relation to the Depositary, its duties, conflicts of interests and safekeeping functions and a complete list of all sub-custodians will be made available to investors on request to the Depositary.

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

- (a) Identifying and analysing potential situations of conflicts of interest;

- (b) Recording, managing and monitoring the conflict of interest situations either in:
 - (i) Relying on the permanent measures in place to address conflicts of interest such as maintaining separate legal entities, segregation of duties, separation of reporting lines, insider lists for staff members; or
 - (ii) Implementing a case-by-case management to (i) take the appropriate preventive measures such as drawing up a new watch list, implementing a new Chinese wall, making sure that operations are carried out at arm's length and/or informing the concerned Shareholders of the Company, or (ii) refuse to carry out the activity giving rise to the conflict of interest.

Save as set out below, the Depositary may not retire or be removed from office until the Directors have found a corporation willing to act as depositary and such corporation has been appointed in place of the Depositary, subject to approval by the Central Bank.

The Depositary Agreement may be terminated by either of the parties on giving ninety (90) days prior written notice to the other party. The Depositary Agreement may be terminated immediately if at any time: (i) a new depositary is appointed; (ii) a party is in material breach of any of its obligations under the Depositary Agreement and, if such breach is capable of remedy, it has failed to remedy such breach within 30 (thirty) days of receipt of written notice from the notifying party requiring it to do so; (iii) the Company shall cease to be authorised under the applicable law; (iv) the Depositary shall cease to be authorised to perform its duties and obligations; (v) the Depositary has not been in a position to transfer the assets to an alternative entity identified in the contingency plan and the parties have not been in a position to find a viable solution within 10 (ten) days following the notification of such failure of the transfer by the Depositary; (vi) the Company fails to take actions satisfactory to the Depositary to reduce risks of which it has been notified by the Depositary in accordance with the Depositary's obligations under the applicable law; (vii) a force majeure event subsists of the obligations owing by a party under the Depositary Agreement, and suitable alternative arrangements have not been agreed by affected party with the other party; (viii) the parties have completed the escalation process, but have failed to resolve any dispute or ensure the remedy of an escalation process trigger; or (ix) the Company invests or maintains investments in prohibited jurisdictions.

ADMINISTRATOR

The Management Company has appointed CACEIS Investor Services Bank S.A. to act as administrator, registrar and transfer agent of each Fund of the Company. The Administrator is a company incorporated with limited liability in Ireland on 31 January 1997 and is authorised by the Central Bank under the Investment Intermediaries Act 1995. The Administrator is a wholly-owned subsidiary of CACEIS. The Administrator is engaged in the business of, inter alia, providing fund administration services to collective investment undertakings. The Administrator has responsibility for the administration of the Company's affairs including the calculation of the Net Asset Value and preparation of the accounts of the Company, subject to the overall supervision of the Company and the Management Company.

The Administration Agreement may be terminated at any time by either party without the payment of any penalty upon not less than 90 days written notice to the other party provided that (i) any party may at any time immediately terminate the Administration Agreement in the event of an appointment of an examiner, liquidator or receiver to any other party or upon the happening of a like event at the direction of an appropriate regulatory agency or court of competent jurisdiction, (ii) the Management Company may at any time immediately terminate the Administration Agreement in the event that the Administrator is otherwise no longer permitted to perform its obligations pursuant to the applicable law, (iii) the Administrator may terminate this Administration Agreement in the event that the Company is no longer authorised by the Central Bank pursuant to the UCITS Regulations and (iv) either party may at any time terminate this Administration Agreement if the other party shall engage in any material breach of its obligations under this Administration Agreement and shall fail within 30 days of receipt of notice served by the non-defaulting party requiring it so to do to cease such breach.

The Administrator shall not be liable to the Company or any shareholder or the Manager in respect of any default for loss of profits, goodwill or any type of special, indirect or consequential loss.

Paying Agent

Local laws / regulations in certain countries may require (i) the Management Company, acting on behalf of the Company, to appoint facilities agents / paying agents / representatives / distributors / correspondent banks (any such appointee is hereafter referred to as a "Paying Agent" and provided further that any such appointment may be made notwithstanding that it is not a legal or regulatory requirement) and (ii) the maintenance of accounts by such Paying Agents through which subscription and redemption monies or dividends may be paid. Shareholders who choose or who are obliged under local regulations to pay subscription monies, or receive redemption monies or dividends, through a Paying Agent are subject to the credit risk of the Paying Agent with respect to (a) the subscription monies for investment in a Fund held by the Paying Agent prior to the transmission of such monies to the Depository for the account of the relevant Fund, and (b) the redemption monies and dividend payments held by the Paying Agent (after transmission by the Company) prior to payment to the relevant Shareholder. Fees and expenses of the Paying Agents appointed by the Management Company (in respect of the Company), which will be at normal commercial rates, will be borne by the Company in respect of which a Paying Agent has been appointed. All Shareholders of the relevant Fund on whose behalf a Paying Agent is appointed may use the services provided by Paying Agents appointed by the Management Company on behalf of the Company.

MEETINGS OF AND REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS

All general meetings of the Company may be held in Ireland or elsewhere in accordance with Section 176 of the Act. In each year the Company will hold an annual general meeting. Subject to the provisions of the Act permitting a general meeting to be called by shorter notice, at least 21 days' notice (excluding the day of posting and the day of the meeting) will be given in respect of each general meeting of the Company. The notice will specify the venue and time of the meeting, the business to be transacted at the meeting, the time by which the form of proxy must be received and in the case of a proposed Special Resolution, the text or substance of the proposed Special Resolution, provided, however, that an extraordinary general meeting at which no Special Resolution is to be considered may be convened on not less than 14 days' notice. Where, by any provision contained in the Act, extended notice is required of a resolution, the resolution shall not be effective (except where the Directors of the Fund have resolved to submit it) unless notice of the intention to move it has been given to the Fund not less than 28 days (or such shorter period as the Act permits) before the meeting at which it is moved, and the Fund shall give to the Shareholders notice of any such resolution as required by and in accordance with the provisions of the Act. A proxy may attend on behalf of any Shareholder. The requirements for quorum and majorities at all general meetings are set out in the Articles. Two members present in person or by proxy will constitute a quorum, save in the case of a meeting of any one Fund or Class where the quorum will be at least two Shareholders who hold at least one third of the Shares of the relevant Fund or Class and in either case if a quorum is not present and the meeting is adjourned one member may constitute the quorum. Under Irish law an Ordinary Resolution is a resolution passed by a simple majority of votes cast and a special resolution is a resolution passed by a majority of 75% or more of the votes cast. Under Irish law, the Articles can be amended only with the agreement of the Shareholders by special resolution.

Reports to Shareholders

Shareholders will receive an annual report containing audited financial statements of the Company for the period ending December 31 in each year. These annual reports will be made available to Shareholders at least 21 days before the annual general meeting of the Company. The annual report will be sent to prospective investors on request. In addition to the annual reports, each Shareholder will be provided with monthly statements showing their holdings in a Fund and any transactions effected by such Shareholder during the relevant month.

In addition, the Company will prepare and circulate to Shareholders a half-yearly report for the period ending June 30 in each year which will include unaudited semi-annual accounts for the Company and each Fund.

The Company may, at its discretion, circulate yearly and half-yearly reports to Shareholders electronically.

TAXATION

Ireland

The following is a summary of certain Irish tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposal of Shares. The summary does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the Irish tax considerations that may be relevant. The summary relates only to the position of persons who are the absolute beneficial owners of Shares and may not apply to certain other classes of persons.

The summary is based on Irish tax laws and the practice of the Irish Revenue Commissioners in effect on the date of this Prospectus (and is subject to any prospective or retroactive change). Potential investors in Shares should consult their own advisors as to the Irish or other tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposal of Shares.

Taxation of the Company

The Company intends to conduct its affairs so that it is Irish tax resident. On the basis that the Company is Irish tax resident, the Company qualifies as an 'investment undertaking' for Irish tax purposes and, consequently, is exempt from Irish corporation tax on its income and gains.

The Company will be obliged to account for Irish income tax to the Irish Revenue Commissioners if Shares are held by non-exempt Irish resident Shareholders (and in certain other circumstances), as described below. Explanations of the terms 'resident' and 'ordinarily resident' are set out at the end of this summary.

Taxation of Non-Irish Shareholders

Where a Shareholder is not resident (or ordinarily resident) in Ireland for Irish tax purposes, the Company will not deduct any Irish tax in respect of the Shareholder's Shares once the declaration set out in the application form accompanying this Prospectus has been received by the Company confirming the Shareholder's non-resident status. The declaration may be provided by an Intermediary who holds Shares on behalf of investors who are not resident (or ordinarily resident) in Ireland, provided that, to the best of the Intermediary's knowledge, the investors are not resident (or ordinarily resident) in Ireland.

If this declaration is not received by the Company, the Company will deduct Irish tax in respect of the Shareholder's Shares as if the Shareholder was a non-exempt Irish resident Shareholder (see below). The Company will also deduct Irish tax if the Company has information which reasonably suggests that a Shareholder's declaration is incorrect. A Shareholder will generally have no entitlement to recover such Irish tax, unless the Shareholder is a company and holds the Shares through an Irish branch and in certain other limited circumstances. The Company must be informed if a Shareholder becomes Irish tax resident.

Generally, Shareholders who are not Irish tax resident will have no other Irish tax liability with respect to their Shares. However, if a Shareholder is a company which holds its Shares through an Irish branch or agency, the Shareholder may be liable to Irish corporation tax in respect of profits and gains arising in respect of the Shares (on a self-assessment basis).

Taxation of exempt Irish Shareholders

Where a Shareholder is resident (or ordinarily resident) in Ireland for Irish tax purposes and falls within any of the categories listed in section 739D(6) of the Taxes Consolidation Act of Ireland ("TCA"), the Company will not deduct Irish tax in respect of the Shareholder's Shares once the declaration set out in the application form accompanying this Prospectus has been received by the Company confirming the Shareholder's exempt status.

The categories listed in section 739D(6) TCA can be summarised as follows:

1. Pension schemes (within the meaning of section 774, section 784 or section 785 TCA).
2. Companies carrying on life assurance business (within the meaning of section 706 TCA).
3. Investment undertakings (within the meaning of section 739B TCA).
4. Investment limited partnerships (within the meaning of section 739J TCA).
5. Special investment schemes (within the meaning of section 737 TCA).
6. Unauthorised unit trust schemes (to which section 731(5)(a) TCA applies).
7. Charities (within the meaning of section 739D(6)(f)(i) TCA).
8. Qualifying managing companies (within the meaning of section 734(1) TCA).
9. Specified companies (within the meaning of section 734(1) TCA).
10. Qualifying fund and savings managers (within the meaning of section 739D(6)(h) TCA).
11. Personal Retirement Savings Account (PRSA) administrators (within the meaning of section 739D(6)(i) TCA).
12. Irish credit unions (within the meaning of section 2 of the Credit Union Act 1997).
13. The National Asset Management Agency.
14. The National Treasury Management Agency or a Fund Investment Vehicle (within the meaning of section 37 of the National Treasury Management Agency (Amendment) Act 2014) of which the Minister for Finance is the sole beneficial owner, or Ireland acting through the National Treasury Management Agency.
15. The Motor Insurers' Bureau of Ireland in respect of an investment made by it of moneys paid to the Motor Insurers Insolvency Compensation Fund under the Insurance Act 1964 (amended by the Insurance (Amendment) Act 2018).
16. Qualifying companies (within the meaning of section 110 TCA).

17. Any other person resident in Ireland who is permitted (whether by legislation or by the express concession of the Irish Revenue Commissioners) to hold Shares in the Company without requiring the Company to deduct or account for Irish tax.

Irish resident Shareholders who claim exempt status will be obliged to account for any Irish tax due in respect of Shares on a self-assessment basis.

If this declaration is not received by the Company in respect of a Shareholder, the Company will deduct Irish tax in respect of the Shareholder's Shares as if the Shareholder was a non-exempt Irish resident Shareholder (see below). A Shareholder will generally have no entitlement to recover such Irish tax, unless the Shareholder is a company within the charge to Irish corporation tax and in certain other limited circumstances.

Taxation of Other Irish Shareholders

Where a Shareholder is resident (or ordinarily resident) in Ireland for Irish tax purposes and is not an 'exempt' Shareholder (see above), the Company will deduct Irish tax on distributions, redemptions and transfers and, additionally, on 'eighth anniversary' events, as described below.

Distributions by the Company

If the Company pays a distribution to a non-exempt Irish resident Shareholder, the Company will deduct Irish tax from the distribution. The amount of Irish tax deducted will be:

1. 25% of the distribution, where the distributions are paid to a Shareholder who is a company which has made the appropriate declaration for the 25% rate to apply; and
2. 41% of the distribution, in all other cases.

The Company will pay this deducted tax to the Irish Revenue Commissioners.

Generally, a Shareholder will have no further Irish tax liability in respect of the distribution. However, if the Shareholder is a company for which the distribution is a trading receipt, the gross distribution (including the Irish tax deducted) will form part of its taxable income for self-assessment purposes and the Shareholder may set off the deducted tax against its corporation tax liability.

Redemptions and Transfers of Shares

If the Company redeems Shares held by a non-exempt Irish resident Shareholder, the Company will deduct Irish tax from the redemption payment made to the Shareholder. Similarly, if such an Irish resident Shareholder transfers (by sale or otherwise) an entitlement to Shares, the Company will account for Irish tax in respect of that transfer. The amount of Irish tax deducted or accounted for will be calculated by reference to the gain (if any) which has accrued to the Shareholder on the Shares being redeemed or transferred and will be equal to:

1. 25% of such gain, where the Shareholder is a company which has made the appropriate declaration for the 25% rate to apply; and
2. 41% of the gain, in all other cases.

The Company will pay this deducted tax to the Irish Revenue Commissioners. In the case of a transfer of Shares, to fund this Irish tax liability the Company may appropriate or cancel other Shares held by the Shareholder. This may result in further Irish tax becoming due.

Generally, a Shareholder will have no further Irish tax liability in respect of the redemption or transfer. However, if the Shareholder is a company for which the redemption or transfer payment is a trading receipt, the gross payment (including the Irish tax deducted) less the cost of acquiring the Shares will form part of its taxable income for self-assessment purposes and the Shareholder may set off the deducted tax against its corporation tax liability.

If Shares are not denominated in euro, a Shareholder may be liable (on a self-assessment basis) to Irish capital gains taxation on any currency gain arising on the redemption or transfer of the Shares.

'Eighth Anniversary' Events

If a non-exempt Irish resident Shareholder does not dispose of Shares within eight years of acquiring them, the Shareholder will be deemed for Irish tax purposes to have disposed of the Shares on the eighth anniversary of their acquisition (and any subsequent eighth anniversary). On such deemed disposal, the Company will account for Irish tax in respect of the increase in value (if any) of those Shares over that eight year period. The amount of Irish tax accounted for will be equal to:

1. 25% of such increase in value, where the Shareholder is a company which has made the appropriate declaration for the 25% rate to apply; and
2. 41% of the increase in value, in all other cases.

The Company will pay this tax to the Irish Revenue Commissioners. To fund the Irish tax liability, the Company may appropriate or cancel Shares held by the Shareholder.

However, if less than 10% of the Shares (by value) in the relevant Fund of the Company are held by non-exempt Irish resident Shareholders, the Company may elect not to account for Irish tax on this deemed disposal. To claim this election, the Company must:

1. confirm to the Irish Revenue Commissioners, on an annual basis, that this 10% requirement is satisfied and provide the Irish Revenue Commissioners with details of any non-exempt Irish resident Shareholders (including the value of their Shares and their Irish tax reference numbers); and
2. notify any non-exempt Irish resident Shareholders that the Company is electing to claim this exemption.

If the exemption is claimed by the Company, any non-exempt Irish resident Shareholders must pay to the Irish Revenue Commissioners on a self-assessment basis the Irish tax which would otherwise have been payable by the Company on the eighth anniversary (and any subsequent eighth anniversary).

Any Irish tax paid in respect of the increase in value of Shares over the eight year period may be set off on a proportionate basis against any future Irish tax which would otherwise be payable in respect of those Shares and any excess may be recovered on an ultimate disposal of the Shares.

Share Exchanges

Where a Shareholder exchanges Shares on arm's length terms for other Shares in the Company or for Shares in another Fund of the Company and no payment is received by the Shareholder, the Company will not deduct Irish tax in respect of the exchange.

Stamp Duty

No Irish stamp duty (or other Irish transfer tax) will apply to the issue, transfer or redemption of Shares. If a Shareholder receives a distribution *in kind* of assets from the Company, a charge to Irish stamp duty could potentially arise.

Gift and Inheritance Tax

Irish capital acquisitions tax (at a rate of 33%) can apply to gifts or inheritances of Irish situate assets or where either the person from whom the gift or inheritance is taken is Irish domiciled, resident or ordinarily resident or the person taking the gift or inheritance is Irish resident or ordinarily resident.

The Shares could be treated as Irish situate assets because they have been issued by an Irish company. However, any gift or inheritance of Shares will be exempt from Irish gift or inheritance tax once:

1. the Shares are comprised in the gift or inheritance both at the date of the gift or inheritance and at the 'valuation date' (as defined for Irish capital acquisitions tax purposes);
2. the person from whom the gift or inheritance is taken is neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in Ireland at the date of the disposition; and
3. the person taking the gift or inheritance is neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in Ireland at the date of the gift or inheritance.

FATCA

Ireland has an intergovernmental agreement with the United States of America (the "IGA") in relation to FATCA, of a type commonly known as a 'model 1' agreement. Ireland has also enacted regulations to introduce the provisions of the IGA into Irish law. The Company intends to carry on its business in such a way as to ensure that it is treated as complying with FATCA, pursuant to the terms of the IGA. Unless an exemption applies, the Company shall be required to register with the IRS as a 'reporting financial institution' for FATCA purposes and report information to the Irish Revenue Commissioners relating to Shareholders who, for FATCA purposes, are specified US persons, non-participating financial institutions or passive non-financial foreign entities that are controlled by specified US persons. Exemptions from the obligation to register for FATCA purposes and from the obligation to report information for FATCA purposes are available only in limited circumstances. Any information reported by the Company to the Irish Revenue Commissioners will be communicated to the IRS pursuant to the IGA. It is possible that the Irish Revenue Commissioners may also communicate this information to other tax authorities pursuant to the terms of any applicable double tax treaty, intergovernmental agreement or exchange of information regime.

The Company should generally not be subject to FATCA withholding tax in respect of its US source income for so long as it complies with its FATCA obligations. FATCA withholding tax would only be

envisaged to arise on US source payments to the Company if the Company did not comply with its FATCA registration and reporting obligations and the IRS specifically identified the Company as being a 'non-participating financial institution' for FATCA purposes.

OECD Common Reporting Standard

The automatic exchange of information regime known as the "Common Reporting Standard" developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development applies in Ireland. Under this regime, the Company is required to report information to the Irish Revenue Commissioners relating to all Shareholders, including the identity, residence and tax identification number of Shareholders and details as to the amount of income and sale or redemption proceeds received by Shareholders in respect of the Shares. This information may then be shared by the Irish Revenue Commissioners with tax authorities in other EU Member States and other jurisdictions which implement the OECD Common Reporting Standard.

Meaning of Terms

Meaning of 'Residence' for Companies

A company which has its central management and control in Ireland is tax resident in Ireland irrespective of where it is incorporated. A company which does not have its central management and control in Ireland but which is incorporated in Ireland is tax resident in Ireland except where the company is regarded as not resident in Ireland under a double tax treaty between Ireland and another country.

Meaning of 'Residence' for Individuals

An individual will be regarded as being tax resident in Ireland for a calendar year if the individual:

1. spends 183 days or more in Ireland in that calendar year; or
2. has a combined presence of 280 days in Ireland, taking into account the number of days spent in Ireland in that calendar year together with the number of days spent in Ireland in the preceding year. Presence in Ireland by an individual of not more than 30 days in a calendar year will not be reckoned for the purposes of applying this 'two year' test.

An individual is treated as present in Ireland for a day if that individual is personally present in Ireland at any time during that day.

Meaning of 'Ordinary Residence' for Individuals

The term 'ordinary residence' (as distinct from 'residence') relates to a person's normal pattern of life and denotes residence in a place with some degree of continuity. An individual who has been resident in Ireland for three consecutive tax years becomes ordinarily resident with effect from the commencement of the fourth tax year. An individual who has been ordinarily resident in Ireland ceases to be ordinarily resident at the end of the third consecutive tax year in which the individual is not resident. For example, an individual who is resident and ordinarily resident in Ireland in 2024 and departs Ireland in that year will remain ordinarily resident in Ireland up to the end of the tax year in 2027.

Germany

Due to the fact that the legal situation and/or the opinion of the German fiscal authorities might change between the publication of this Prospectus and the investment decision of the German tax resident investor, it is for investors to consider the financial consequences of such changes onto an investment into a Fund and to consult, if necessary, a qualified tax professional before the investment in the shares of a Fund is made.

United States

CIRCULAR 230 NOTICE. THE FOLLOWING NOTICE IS BASED ON US TREASURY REGULATIONS GOVERNING PRACTICE BEFORE THE US INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE: (1) ANY US FEDERAL TAX ADVICE CONTAINED HEREIN, INCLUDING ANY OPINION OF COUNSEL REFERRED TO HEREIN, IS NOT INTENDED OR WRITTEN TO BE USED, AND CANNOT BE USED BY ANY TAXPAYER FOR THE PURPOSE OF AVOIDING US FEDERAL TAX PENALTIES THAT MAY BE IMPOSED ON THE TAXPAYER; (2) ANY SUCH ADVICE IS WRITTEN TO SUPPORT THE PROMOTION OR MARKETING OF THE TRANSACTIONS DESCRIBED HEREIN (OR IN ANY SUCH OPINION OF COUNSEL); AND (3) EACH TAXPAYER SHOULD SEEK ADVICE BASED ON THE TAXPAYER'S PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES FROM AN INDEPENDENT TAX ADVISOR.

THE DISCUSSION HEREIN IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY AND IS A DISCUSSION PRIMARILY OF THE US TAX CONSEQUENCES TO PROSPECTIVE SHAREHOLDERS. EACH PROSPECTIVE SHAREHOLDER SHOULD CONSULT ITS INDEPENDENT TAX ADVISOR WITH RESPECT TO THE TAX ASPECTS OF AN INVESTMENT IN THE COMPANY. TAX CONSEQUENCES MAY VARY DEPENDING UPON THE PARTICULAR STATUS OF A PROSPECTIVE SHAREHOLDER. IN ADDITION, SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS (NOT DISCUSSED HEREIN) MAY APPLY TO PERSONS WHO ARE NOT DIRECT SHAREHOLDERS IN THE COMPANY BUT WHO ARE DEEMED TO OWN SHARES AS A RESULT OF THE APPLICATION OF CERTAIN ATTRIBUTION RULES.

Neither the Company nor any Fund has sought a ruling from the IRS (or any other US federal, state or local agency with respect to any of the tax issues affecting the Company or such Fund, nor has the Company or any Fund obtained an opinion of counsel with respect to any tax issues.

The following is a summary of certain potential US federal tax consequences which may be relevant to prospective Shareholders. The discussion contained herein is not a full description of the complex tax rules involved, does not take into account the application of any income tax treaty and is based upon existing laws, judicial decisions and administrative regulations, rulings and practices, all of which are subject to change, retroactively as well as prospectively. A decision to invest in a Fund should be based upon an evaluation of the merits of the trading program, and not upon any anticipated US tax benefits.

US Tax Status

The Company has been incorporated as an Irish public limited company organized as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between Funds. Generally, the assets of each Fund will be applied solely in respect of the Shares of such Fund, will belong exclusively to such Fund, and will not be used or available to discharge the liabilities of or claims against any other Fund. Each Fund will be charged with

the liabilities, expenses, costs, charges or reserves of the Company in respect of, or attributable to, that Fund. However, the Funds are not separate legal entities for the purposes of incorporation.

Each Fund intends to operate as a separate corporation for US federal tax purposes, separate and apart from the Company and other sub-funds of the Company, and that investors are shareholders of a particular Fund rather than of the Company. Such characterization is uncertain under US tax law as currently interpreted. There is no precedential authority (whether statutory, regulatory, judicial or otherwise) affirming this position and the Company does not intend to seek an opinion of counsel on this point. The IRS has issued a number of non-precedential rulings holding that sub-funds or series of certain unincorporated business entities are separate entities for US federal income tax purposes. Generally, in those rulings, the jurisdiction under which the entities were formed recognized the sub-funds or series as separate legal entities. The Company and Funds, however, differ from the entities addressed by those rulings, because the Company is a "per se" corporation rather than an unincorporated business entity for US federal income tax purposes and the Funds are not separate legal entities for the purposes of incorporation.

Therefore, no assurances can be provided that each Fund will be treated as a separate entity for US federal income tax purposes. If each Fund is not treated as a separate entity for US federal income tax purposes, investors would be treated as shareholders of the Company, rather than of each Fund, and the taxable items of income, gain, loss and deduction of each Fund would be treated as income, gain, loss and deduction of the Company and certain aspects of the analysis below would be different.

The remainder of the US tax discussion herein assumes that the Fund will be treated as a separate corporation for US federal tax purposes.

US Trade or Business

Section 864(b)(2) of the US Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "**Code**"), provides a safe harbor (the "**Safe Harbor**") applicable to a non-US corporation such as a Fund (other than a dealer in securities) that engages in the US in trading securities (including contracts or options to buy or sell securities) for its own account pursuant to which such non-US corporation will not be deemed to be engaged in a US trade or business. Pursuant to proposed regulations, a non-US taxpayer (other than a dealer in stocks, securities or derivatives) that effects transactions in the United States in derivatives (including (i) derivatives based upon stocks, securities, and certain commodities and currencies, and (ii) certain notional principal contracts based upon an interest rate, equity, or certain commodities and currencies) for its own account is not deemed to be engaged in a United States trade or business. Although the proposed regulations are not final, the IRS has indicated in the preamble to the proposed regulations that for periods prior to the effective date of the proposed regulations, taxpayers may take any reasonable position with respect to the application of Section 864(b)(2) of the Code to derivatives, and that a position consistent with the proposed regulations will be considered a reasonable position.

Each Fund intends to conduct its business in a manner so as to meet the requirements of the Safe Harbor. Thus, based on the foregoing, each Fund's securities trading activities are not expected to constitute a US trade or business and, except in the limited circumstances discussed below, each Fund does not expect to be subject to the regular US income tax on any of its trading profits. However, if certain of a Fund's activities were determined not to be of the type described in the Safe Harbor, such Fund's activities may constitute a US trade or business, in which case such Fund would be subject to US income and branch profits tax on the income and gain from those activities.

Even if a Fund's securities trading activity does not constitute a US trade or business, gains realized from the sale or disposition of stock or securities (other than debt instruments with no equity component) of US Real Property Holding Corporations (as defined in Section 897 of the Code) ("**USRPHCs**"), including stock or securities of certain Real Estate Investment Trusts ("**REITs**"), will be generally subject to US income tax on a net basis. However, a principal exception to this rule of taxation may apply if such USRPHC has a class of stock which is regularly traded on an established securities market and a Fund generally did not hold (and was not deemed to hold under certain attribution rules) more than 5% of the value of a regularly traded class of stock or securities of such USRPHC at any time during the five year period ending on the date of disposition². Moreover, if a Fund were deemed to be engaged in a US trade or business as a result of owning a limited partnership interest in a US business partnership or a similar ownership interest, income and gain realized from that investment would be subject to US income and branch profits tax. Each Fund intends to conduct its activities so as to avoid any direct US taxation under the rules discussed in this paragraph.

Identity of Beneficial Ownership and Withholding on Certain Payments

In order to avoid a US withholding tax of 30% on certain payments (including payments of gross proceeds) made with respect to certain actual and deemed US investments, the Company and each Fund will be required to comply with the terms of an intergovernmental agreement IGA entered into between Ireland and the US with respect to the US Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). Under the IGA, the Company and each Fund will be required to identify certain direct and indirect US account holders and equity holders. An investor in a Fund will generally be required to provide to such Fund information which identifies its status for FATCA purposes, as well as its direct and indirect US ownership. Any such information provided to a Fund may be shared with the government of Ireland, which may, in turn, share such information with the US government. An investor who fails to provide such information to a Fund will also be reported to the government of Ireland, which will then share such information with the US. Penalties may be applicable to investors that choose not to comply with the terms of FATCA and / or the IGA. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisers regarding the possible implications of this legislation on their investments in a Fund.

US Withholding Tax

In general, under Section 881 of the Code, a non-US corporation which does not conduct a US trade or business is nonetheless subject to tax at a flat rate of 30% on the gross amount of certain US source income which is not effectively connected with a US trade or business, generally payable through withholding. Income subject to such a flat tax rate is of a fixed or determinable annual or periodic nature, including dividends, certain "dividend equivalent payments" and certain interest income.

² The Fund will also be exempt from tax on dispositions of REIT shares, whether or not those shares are regularly traded, if less than 50% of the value of such shares is held, directly or indirectly, by non-US persons at all times during the five-year period ending on the date of disposition. However, even if the disposition of REIT shares would be exempt from tax on a net basis, distributions from a REIT (whether or not such REIT is a USRPHC), to the extent attributable to the REIT's disposition of interests in US real property, are subject to tax on a net basis when received by the Fund and may be subject to the branch profits tax. Distributions from certain publicly traded REITs to non-US shareholders owning 5% or less of the shares are subject to a 30% gross withholding tax on those distributions and are not subject to tax on a net basis.

Certain types of income are specifically exempted from the 30% tax and thus withholding is not required on payments of such income to a non-US corporation. The 30% tax does not apply to capital gains (whether long or short-term) or to interest paid to a non-US corporation on its deposits with US banks. The 30% tax also does not apply to interest which qualifies as portfolio interest. The term "portfolio interest" generally includes interest (including original issue discount) on an obligation in registered form which has been issued after July 18, 1984 and with respect to which the person who would otherwise be required to deduct and withhold the 30% tax receives the required statement that the beneficial owner of the obligation is not a US person within the meaning of the Code. In addition, if any credit default swap is characterized as a contract of insurance or a guarantee, payments received under such credit default swap may be subject to an excise tax or a withholding tax.

Redemption of Shares

Gain realized by Shareholders who are not US persons within the meaning of the Code ("**non-US shareholders**") upon the sale, exchange or redemption of Shares held as a capital asset should generally not be subject to US federal income tax provided that the gain is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the US. However, in the case of nonresident alien individuals, such gain will be subject to the 30% (or lower tax treaty rate) US tax if (i) such person is present in the US for 183 days or more during the taxable year (on a calendar year basis unless the nonresident alien individual has previously established a different taxable year) and (ii) such gain is derived from US sources.

Generally, the source of gain upon the sale, exchange or redemption of Shares is determined by the place of residence of the Shareholder. For purposes of determining the source of gain, the Code defines residency in a manner that may result in an individual who is otherwise a nonresident alien with respect to the US being treated as a US resident only for purposes of determining the source of income. Each potential individual shareholder who anticipates being present in the US for 183 days or more (in any taxable year) should consult his tax advisor with respect to the possible application of this rule.

Gain realized by a non-US shareholder engaged in the conduct of a US trade or business will be subject to US federal income tax upon the sale, exchange or redemption of Shares if such gain is effectively connected with its US trade or business.

Estate and Gift Taxes

Individual holders of Shares who are neither present nor former US citizens or US residents (as determined for US estate and gift tax purposes) are not subject to US estate and gift taxes with respect to their ownership of such Shares.

Future Changes in Applicable Law

The foregoing description of US income tax consequences of an investment in and the operations of a Fund is based on laws and regulations which are subject to change through legislative, judicial or administrative action. Other legislation could be enacted that would subject a Fund to income taxes or subject shareholders to increased income taxes.

Prospective shareholders should also review any related tax disclosure in the applicable Fund Supplement.

THE TAX AND OTHER MATTERS DESCRIBED IN THIS MEMORANDUM DO NOT CONSTITUTE, AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED AS, LEGAL OR TAX ADVICE TO PROSPECTIVE SHAREHOLDERS.

Summary

The foregoing is not a complete summary of all of the tax consequences of investment in the Company. Each prospective investor is advised to consult with its own tax adviser with respect to the US federal, state and local and non-US tax consequences of, and the reporting requirements attributable to, the purchase, ownership and disposition of Shares.

GENERAL

The Share Capital

The share capital of the Company will at all times equal the NAV. The authorised share capital of the Company is €300,002 (three hundred thousand and two Euro) represented by 300,002 (three hundred thousand and two) Subscriber Shares of no par value issued at €1.00 each and 500,000,000,000 (five hundred billion) Shares of no par value. The Directors are empowered to issue up to 500 billion Shares of no par value in the Company at the NAV per Share (or the relevant initial subscription price in the case of new Funds) on such terms as they may think fit.

Each of the Shares entitles the Shareholder to participate equally on a pro rata basis in the dividends (in the case of Funds and Classes which declare dividends) and net assets of the Fund in respect of which they are issued, save in the case of dividends declared prior to becoming a Shareholder. The Subscriber Shares entitle the Shareholders holding them to attend and vote at all meetings of the Company, but do not entitle the holders to participate in the dividends or net assets of any Fund.

The Management Company, in consultation with the Company, also reserves the right to redesignate any Class of Shares from time to time, provided that Shareholders in that Class will first have been notified by the Company that the Shares will be redesignated and will have been given the opportunity to have their Shares redeemed by the Company.

Each of the Shares entitles the holder to attend and vote at meetings of the Company and of the Fund represented by those Shares. The Articles provide that matters may be determined at meetings of the Shareholders on a show of hands unless a poll is requested by Shareholders holding 10% or more of the Shares or unless the Chairman of the meeting requests a poll. Each Shareholder will have one vote on a show of hands. Each Shareholder will be entitled to such number of votes as will be produced by dividing the aggregate NAV of that Shareholder's shareholding (expressed or converted into the Base Currency and calculated as of the relevant record date) by one. The "relevant record date" for these purposes will be a date being not more than 30 days prior to the date of the relevant general meeting or written resolution as determined by the Directors. Where a separate written resolution or general meeting of a particular Class or tranche of Shares is held, in such circumstances, the Shareholders' votes will be calculated by reference only to the NAV of each Shareholder's shareholding in that particular Class or tranche, as appropriate. The Subscriber Shareholders will have one vote for each Subscriber Share held. In relation to a resolution which in the opinion of the Directors affects more than one Class of Shares or gives or may give rise to a conflict of interest between the Shareholders of the respective Classes, such resolution will be deemed to have been duly passed, only if, in lieu of being passed through a single meeting of the Shareholders of those Classes, such resolution will have been passed at a separate meeting of the Shareholders of each such Class.

Data Privacy

The Company will control and protect personal data in accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, the General Data Protection Regulation or "GDPR", as described in greater detail in the data privacy statement adopted by the Company and the Management Company.

Material Contracts

The following contracts have been entered into and are, or may be, material:

- The Management Agreement
- The Investment Management Agreement
- The Depositary Agreement
- The Administration Agreement

Supply and Inspection of Documents

Copies of the following documents are available for inspection free of charge during normal business hours on weekdays (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) at the registered office of the Company:

- (a) the Articles;
- (b) the certificate of incorporation;
- (c) the material contracts referred to above; and
- (d) the UCITS Regulations.

Copies of the Articles (each as amended from time to time) may be obtained, free of charge, upon request at the registered office of the Company. Copies of the latest financial statements of the Company, as appropriate may be obtained free of charge, upon request at registered office of the Administrator.

APPENDIX A – DEFINITIONS OF US PERSON AND NON-US PERSON

A. Regulation S Definition of US Person

- (1) **“US Person”** means:
- (a) any natural person resident in the United States;
 - (b) any partnership or corporation organized or incorporated under the laws of the United States;
 - (c) any estate of which any executor or administrator is a US Person;
 - (d) any trust of which any trustee is a US Person;
 - (e) any agency or branch of a foreign entity located in the United States;
 - (f) any non-discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary for the benefit or account of a US Person;
 - (g) any discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary organized, incorporated, or (if an individual) resident in the United States; and
 - (h) any partnership or corporation if:
 - (i) organized or incorporated under the laws of any foreign jurisdiction; and
 - (ii) formed by a US Person principally for the purpose of investing in securities not registered under the 1933 Act, unless it is organized or incorporated, and owned, by accredited investors (as defined in Rule 501(a) under the 1933 Act) who are not natural persons, estates or trusts.
- (2) Notwithstanding (1) above, any discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held for the benefit or account of a non-US Person by a dealer or other professional fiduciary organized, incorporated, or (if an individual) resident in the United States will not be deemed a “US Person.”
- (3) Notwithstanding (1) above, any estate of which any professional fiduciary acting as executor or administrator is a US Person will not be deemed a “US Person” if:
- (a) an executor or administrator of the estate who is not a US Person has sole or shared investment discretion with respect to the assets of the estate; and
 - (b) the estate is governed by foreign law.

- (4) Notwithstanding (1) above, any trust of which any professional fiduciary acting as trustee is a US Person will not be deemed a US Person if a trustee who is not a US Person has sole or shared investment discretion with respect to the trust assets, and no beneficiary of the trust (and no settlor if the trust is revocable) is a “US Person.”
- (5) Notwithstanding (1) above, an employee benefit plan established and administered in accordance with the law of a country other than the United States and customary practices and documentation of such country will not be deemed a “US Person.”
- (6) Notwithstanding (1) above, any agency or branch of a US Person located outside the United States will not be deemed a “US Person” if:
 - (a) the agency or branch operates for valid business reasons; and
 - (b) the agency or branch is engaged in the business of insurance or banking and is subject to substantive insurance or banking regulation, respectively, in the jurisdiction where located.
- (7) The International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank, the United Nations, and their agencies, affiliates and pension plans, and any other similar international organizations, their agencies, affiliates and pension plans will not be deemed “US Persons.”

B. Under the Commodity Exchange Act, a “Non-United States Person” is defined as:

- (1) a natural person who is not a resident of the United States;
- (2) a partnership, corporation or other entity, other than an entity organized principally for passive investment, organized under the laws of a foreign jurisdiction and which has its principal place of business in a foreign jurisdiction;
- (3) an estate or trust, the income of which is not subject to United States income tax regardless of source;
- (4) an entity organized principally for passive investment such as a pool, investment company or other similar entity; provided, that units of participation in the entity held by persons who do not qualify as Non-United States Persons or otherwise as qualified eligible persons represent in the aggregate less than 10% of the beneficial interest in the entity, and that such entity was not formed principally for the purpose of facilitating investment by persons who do not qualify as Non-United States Persons in a pool with respect to which the operator is exempt from certain requirements of Part 4 of the CFTC’s regulations by virtue of its participants being Non-United States Persons; and
- (5) a pension plan for the employees, officers or principals of an entity organized and with its principal place of business outside the United States.

- C. Under the Code and the Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder, a “US Person” is defined as:
- (1) an individual who is a US citizen or a US “resident alien.” Currently, the term “resident alien” is defined to generally include an individual who (i) holds an Alien Registration Card (a “**green card**”) issued by the US Immigration and Naturalization Service or (ii) meets a “substantial presence” test. The “substantial presence” test is generally met with respect to any current calendar year if (i) an individual is present in the US on at least 31 days during such year and (ii) the sum of (A) the number of days on which such individual is present in the US during the current year, (B) 1/3 of the number of such days during the first preceding year, and (C) 1/6 of the number of such days during the second preceding year, equals or exceeds 183 days;
 - (2) a corporation or partnership created or organized in the United States or under the law of the United States or any state;
 - (3) a trust where (i) a US court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and (ii) one or more US Persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust; and
 - (4) an estate that is subject to US tax on its worldwide income from all sources.

APPENDIX B – RECOGNISED MARKETS

The following exchanges and markets constitute Recognised Markets for the purposes of this Prospectus:

Any stock exchange in an EU Member State or in any of the following member countries of the OECD:

Australia, Canada, Iceland, Japan, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, the United States of America and the United Kingdom.

Any of the following stock exchanges:

- Argentina
 - Buenos Aires Stock Exchange
 - Cordoba Stock Exchange
 - La Plata Stock Exchange
 - Mendoza Stock Exchange
 - Rosario Stock Exchange
 - Bolsa de Comercio de Santa Fe
 - Mercado Abierto Electrónico (MAE)
 - Mercado a Termino de Rosario
 - Mercado de Valores de Rosario
 - Mercados de Futuros y Opciones SA (Merfox)
- Bahrain
 - Bahrain Stock Exchange
 - Manama Stock Exchange
- Bangladesh
 - Dhaka Stock Exchange
 - Chittagong Stock Exchange
- Botswana
 - Botswana Stock Exchange
 - Serowe Stock Exchange
- Brazil
 - Rio de Janeiro Stock Exchange
 - Sao Paulo Stock Exchange
 - Bahia-Sergipe-Alagoas Stock Exchange
 - Brasilia Stock Exchange
 - Extremo Sul Porto Alegre Stock Exchange
 - Minas Esperito Santo Stock Exchange
 - Parana Curitiba Stock Exchange
 - Pernambuco e Paraiba Recife Stock Exchange
 - Regional Fortaleza Stock Exchange
 - Santos Stock Exchange
- Chile
 - Santiago Stock Exchange
 - Valparaiso Stock Exchange
 - Bolsa Electronica de Chile
- China
 - Shanghai Securities Exchange
 - Shenzhen Stock Exchange
- Colombia
 - Colombian Stock Exchange
 - Bogota Stock Exchange
 - Medellin Stock Exchange

	Occidente Stock Exchange
- Croatia	Zagreb Stock Exchange
- Egypt	Cairo and Alexandria Stock Exchange
- Ghana	Ghana Stock Exchange
- Hong Kong	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited
- Iceland	OMX Nordic Exchange
- India	The National Stock Exchange of India The Stock Exchange, Mumbai Delhi Stock Exchange Ahmedabad Stock Exchange Bangalore Stock Exchange Cochin Stock Exchange Guwahati Stock Exchange Magadh Stock Exchange Pune Stock Exchange Hyderabad Stock Exchange Ludhiana Stock Exchange Uttar Pradesh Stock Exchange Calcutta Stock Exchange Bombay Stock Exchange Madras Stock Exchange Delhi Stock Exchange Gauhati Stock Exchange Magadh Stock Exchange
- Indonesia	Jakarta Stock Exchange Surabaya Stock Exchange
- Israel	Tel Aviv Stock Exchange Limited
- Jamaica	Jamaica Stock Exchange
- Jordan	Amman Stock Exchange
- Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan Stock Exchange
- Kenya	Nairobi Stock Exchange
- Korea (South)	Korea Stock Exchange KOSDAQ Korea Futures Exchange Korean Securities Dealers Association
- Kuwait	Kuwait Stock Exchange
- Lebanon	Beirut Stock Exchange
- Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange The Bursa Malaysia Berhad Bumipatra Stock Exchange
- Mauritius	Stock Exchange of Mauritius
- Morocco	Casablanca Stock Exchange

-	Mexico	Mexico Stock Exchange Mercado Mexicana de Derivados
-	Namibia	Namibian Stock Exchange
-	Nigeria	Nigerian Stock Exchange Lagos Stock Exchange Kaduna Stock Exchange Port Harcourt Stock Exchange
-	Oman	Muscat Securities Market
-	Pakistan	Karachi Stock Exchange Lahore Stock Exchange Islamabad Stock Exchange
-	Peru	Lima Stock Exchange
-	Philippines	Philippines Stock Exchange
-	Qatar	Doha Securities Market
-	Russia	Moscow International Currency Exchange Russian Trading System (RTS) 1 Russian Trading System (RTS) 2
-	Serbia	Belgrade Stock Exchange
-	Singapore	Singapore Stock Exchange SESDAQ
-	South Africa	Johannesburg Stock Exchange
-	Sri Lanka	Colombo Stock Exchange
-	Taiwan (Republic of China)	Taiwan Stock Exchange GreTai Securities Market (GTSM) Taiwan Futures Exchange (TAIFEX)
-	Thailand	Stock Exchange of Thailand Market for Alternative Investments (MAI)
-	Tunisia	Tunis Stock Exchange
-	Turkey	Istanbul Stock Exchange
-	Uganda	Kampala Stock Exchange
-	Ukraine	First Securities Trading System (PFTS) Ukraine Stock Exchange Ukrainian Interbank Currency Exchange
-	United Arab Emirates (UAE)	Abu Dhabi Securities Market (ADSM) Borse Dubai Dubai: Financial Market (DFM) Dubai: Gold and Commodities Exchange Dubai: International Financial Exchange (DIFX) Dubai: Mercantile Exchange
-	Uruguay	Montevideo Stock Exchange
-	Venezuela	Caracas Stock Exchange Maricaibo Stock Exchange

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|---|----------|--|
| | | Venezuela Electronic Stock Exchange |
| - | Vietnam | Ho Chi Min Stock Exchange (HOSE)
Ho Chi Minh Securities Trading Center
Hanoi Securities Trading Center |
| - | Zambia | Lusaka Stock Exchange |
| - | Zimbabwe | Zimbabwe Stock Exchange |

The following markets:

- the market organised by the International Capital Market Association;
- the market conducted by “listed money market institutions” as described in the Financial Services Authority Publication “The Regulation of the Wholesale cash and Derivatives Markets under Section 43 of the Financial Services Act 1986 (The Grey Paper)” dated June 1999 (as amended from time to time);
- (a) NASDAQ in the United States, (b) the market in the U.S. government securities conducted by the primary dealers regulated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; and (c) the over-the-counter market in the United States conducted by primary dealers and secondary dealers regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority and by banking institutions regulated by the U.S. Comptroller of Currency, the Federal Reserve System or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;
- the over-the-counter market in Japan regulated by the Securities Dealers Association of Japan;
- AIM - the alternative investment market in the U.K. regulated and operated by the London Stock Exchange;
- the French market for “Titres de Creance Negotiable” (over-the-counter market in negotiable instruments); and
- the over-the-counter market in Canadian Government Bonds, regulated by the Investment Dealers Association of Canada.
- Multilateral Trading Facilities which meet with applicable regulatory criteria, as same may be amended from time to time.

DERIVATIVES MARKETS

In the case of an investment in FDI, in any derivative market approved in a member state of the European Economic Area, the United Kingdom and the following exchanges or markets:

American Stock Exchange, Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Chicago Board of Options Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange, Iowa Electronic Markets, Kansas City Board of Trade, Mid-American Commodity Exchange, Minneapolis Grain Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, New York Mercantile Exchange and Twin Cities Board of Trade.

These exchanges and markets are listed above in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. The Central Bank does not issue a list of approved markets.

With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted securities the Company will only invest in securities traded on a stock exchange or market which meets with the regulatory criteria (regulated, operated regularly, recognised and open to the public) and which is listed in this Prospectus.

APPENDIX C – EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

This section of the Prospectus clarifies the instruments and / or strategies which the Company may use for efficient portfolio management purposes. Where derivative instruments are used for hedging purposes, details of the derivative instruments to be used will be specifically disclosed in the relevant Supplement. The Management Company (or its duly appointed delegate) will, on request provide supplementary information to Shareholders relating to the risk management methods employed including the quantitative limits that are applied and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investments.

The Investment Manager may, on behalf of each Fund and subject to the conditions and limits set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations, employ techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities for hedging purposes (to protect an asset of a Fund against, or minimise liability from, fluctuations in market value or foreign currency exposures) or for efficient portfolio management purposes (with a view to achieving a reduction in risk, a reduction in costs or an increase in capital or income returns to the Fund provided such transactions are not speculative in nature). Investment in FDI which give exposure to foreign exchange will only be used for hedging purposes. Such techniques and instruments may include investments in exchange-traded or OTC FDI, such as currency forwards (which may be used to manage currency risk) and interest rate swaps (which may be used to manage interest rate risk). A Fund may also invest in the FDI as part of its investment strategy where such intention is disclosed in the Fund's investment policy and provided that the counterparties to such transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision and, in relation to OTC transactions, belong to categories approved by the Central Bank.

The Investment Manager employs a risk management process in respect of the Funds in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank to enable it to accurately monitor, measure and manage, the global exposure from FDIs ("global exposure") which each Fund gains. The Investment Manager will use the commitment approach to calculate the global exposure of the Funds. The Company will, on request, provide supplemental information to Shareholders relating to the risk management methods employed, including the quantitative limits that are applied and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investment.

The conditions and limits for the use of such techniques and instruments in relation to each Fund are as follows:

1. In no circumstances will the global exposure of a Fund exceed 100% of its Net Asset Value.
2. Position exposure to the underlying assets of FDIs, including embedded FDIs in transferable securities or money market instruments, when combined where relevant with positions resulting from direct investments, may not exceed the investment limits set out in the Notices. (This provision does not apply in the case of index based FDIs provided the underlying index is one which meets with the criteria set out in the Notices).
3. A Fund may invest in FDIs dealt in OTC provided that the counterparties to OTCs are institutions, with legal personality, typically located in OECD jurisdictions, subject to prudential supervision and belonging to categories approved by the Central Bank.

4. Investment in FDIs are subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank.

Efficient Portfolio Management - Other Techniques and Instruments

1. In addition to the investments in FDIs noted above, the Company may employ, without limit, other techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments, which will be specifically disclosed in the relevant Supplement, subject to the conditions imposed by the Central Bank, only for efficient portfolio management. Techniques and instruments which relate to transferable securities or money market instruments and which are used for the purpose of efficient portfolio management, including FDIs which are not used for direct investment purposes, will be understood as a reference to techniques and instruments which fulfil the following criteria:
 - (a) they are economically appropriate in that they are realised in a cost-effective way;
 - (b) they are entered into for one or more of the following specific aims:
 - (i) reduction of risk;
 - (ii) reduction of cost;
 - (iii) generation of additional capital or income for the Fund with a level of risk which is consistent with the risk profile of the Fund and the risk diversification rules set out in the Notices;
 - (c) their risks are adequately captured by the risk management process of the Company (in the case of FDIs only); and
 - (d) they cannot result in a change to the Fund's declared investment objective or add substantial supplementary risks in comparison to the general risk policy as described in the sales documents.

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

2. Any revenues from efficient portfolio management techniques not received directly by the Company, net of direct and indirect operational costs and fees (which do not include hidden revenue), will be returned to the Company.
3. The counterparties to all efficient portfolio management techniques, which may or may not be related to the Investment Manager or Depositary, will be institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to categories approved by the Central Bank and will not have discretion over the assets of the Fund, unless otherwise specified in the relevant Supplement.
4. When Issued, Delayed Delivery and Forward Commitment Securities

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

Risks and potential conflicts of interest involved in efficient portfolio management techniques.

There are certain risks involved in efficient portfolio management activities and the management of collateral in relation to such activities (see further below). Please refer to the section of this Prospectus entitled “*Conflicts of Interest*” and “*Risk Considerations*” and, in particular but without limitation, the risk factors relating to FDI risks, counterparty risk, and counterparty risk to the Depositary and other depositories. These risks may expose investors to an increased risk of loss.

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

For the purposes of this section, “Relevant Institutions” refers to those institutions which are credit institutions authorised in the EEA or credit institutions authorised within a signatory state (other than an EEA Member State) to the Basle Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988 or credit institutions in a third country deemed equivalent pursuant to article 107(4) of the Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.

- (a) Collateral obtained in respect of OTC financial derivative transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques (“**Collateral**”) must comply with the following criteria:
- (i) liquidity: Collateral (other than cash) should be transferable securities or money market instruments (of any maturity) which should be highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multi-lateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to its pre-sale valuation. Collateral should also comply with the provisions of Regulation 74 of the Regulations;
 - (ii) valuation: Collateral should be capable of being valued on a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as Collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place. Collateral may be marked to market daily by the counterparty using its procedures, subject to any agreed haircuts, reflecting market values and liquidity risk and may be subject to variation margin requirements;
 - (iii) issuer credit quality: Collateral should be of high quality, as determined by way of a credit assessment process. Where the issuer is subject to a credit rating by an agency registered and supervised by ESMA that rating shall be taken into account in the credit assessment process; and where an issuer is downgraded below the two highest short-term credit ratings by such credit rating agency this shall result in a new credit assessment being conducted of the issuer without delay;
 - (iv) correlation: Collateral should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty;
 - (v) diversification:
 - (a) Subject to (b) below, collateral should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers with a maximum exposure to a given issuer of

20% of a Fund's Net Asset Value. When a Fund is exposed to different counterparties the different baskets of collateral should be aggregated to calculate the 20% limit of exposure to a single issuer;

- (b) A Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, one or more of its local authorities, a third country, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong. Such a Fund should receive securities from at least 6 different issues, but securities from any single issue shall not account for more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. A Fund is able to accept transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any EU Member State, its local authorities, non-EU Member States or public international body of which one or more EU Member States are members as collateral accounting for more than 20% of that Fund's Net Asset Value; and
 - (vi) immediately available: Collateral must be capable of being fully enforced by the Company at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.
- (b) Subject to the above criteria, Collateral must be in the form of one of the following:
 - (i) cash;
 - (ii) government or other public securities;
 - (iii) certificates of deposit issued by Relevant Institutions;
 - (iv) bonds / commercial paper issued by Relevant Institutions or by non-bank issuers where the issue or the issuer are rated A1 or equivalent;
 - (v) letters of credit with a residual maturity of three months or less, which are unconditional and irrevocable and which are issued by Relevant Institutions; and
 - (vi) equity securities traded on a stock exchange in the EEA, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Canada, Japan, the United States, Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia or New Zealand.
- (c) Collateral must be held by the Depositary, or its agent (where there is title transfer). This is not applicable in the event that there is no title transfer in which case the Collateral can be held by a third party depositary which is subject to prudential supervision, and which is unrelated and unconnected to the provider of the Collateral.
- (d) Non-cash Collateral:

Non-cash Collateral cannot be sold, re-invested or pledged.
- (e) Cash Collateral:

Cash as Collateral may only be:

- (i) placed on deposit with Relevant Institutions;
 - (ii) invested in high quality government bonds; and
 - (iii) invested in short term money market funds.
- (f) Re-invested cash collateral should be diversified in accordance with the diversification requirements applicable to non-cash Collateral. Where cash collateral is re-invested it will be subject to the same risks as direct investments as set out under “*Risk Considerations*” above.
- (g) The Management Company (in consultation with its duly appointed delegate) has implemented a haircut policy in respect of each class of assets received as Collateral. A haircut is a discount applied to the value of a Collateral asset to account for the fact that its valuation, or liquidity profile, may deteriorate over time. The Directors shall ensure that each decision to apply or refrain from applying a haircut is documented. The haircut policy takes account of the characteristics of the relevant asset class, including the credit standing of the issuer of the Collateral, the price volatility of the Collateral and the results of any stress tests which may be performed in accordance with the stress testing policy. The value of any Collateral received by the Company, adjusted in light of the haircut policy, will equal or exceed, in value, at all times, the relevant counterparty exposure.

APPENDIX D – INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The assets of each Fund will be invested in accordance with the investment restrictions contained in the UCITS Regulations which are summarised below and such additional investment restrictions, if any, as may be adopted by the Directors, the details of such additional investment restrictions will be set out below and / or in the Supplement.

1. Permitted Investments

Investments of a UCITS are confined to:

- 1.1 Transferable securities and money market instruments which are either admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a Member State or non-Member State or which are dealt on a market which is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public in a Member State or non-Member State.
- 1.2 Recently issued transferable securities which will be admitted to official listing on a stock exchange or other market (as described above) within a year.
- 1.3 Money market instruments other than those dealt on a regulated market.
- 1.4 Units of UCITS.
- 1.5 Units of alternative investment funds.
- 1.6 Deposits with credit institutions.
- 1.7 FDI.

2. Investment Restrictions

- 2.1 A UCITS may invest no more than 10% of net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments other than those referred to in paragraph 1.
- 2.2 Recently Issued Transferable Securities

Subject to paragraph (2) a responsible person shall not invest any more than 10% of assets of a UCITS in securities of the type to which Regulation 68(1)(d) of the UCITS Regulations 2011 apply. Paragraph (1) does not apply to an investment by a responsible person in US Securities known as “ Rule 144 A securities” provided that;

(a) the relevant securities have been issued with an undertaking to register the securities with the SEC within 1 year of issue; and

(b) the securities are not illiquid securities i.e. they may be realised by the UCITS within 7 days at the price, or approximately at the price, which they are valued by the UCITS.

- 2.3 A UCITS may invest no more than 10% of net assets in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same body provided that the total value of transferable securities and money market instruments held in the issuing bodies in each of which it invests more than 5% is less than 40%.
- 2.4 Subject to the prior approval of the Central Bank, the limit of 10% (in 2.3) may be raised to 25% in the case of bonds that are issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bond-holders. If a UCITS invests more than 5% of its net assets in these bonds issued by one issuer, the total value of these investments may not exceed 80% of the Net Asset Value of the UCITS.
- 2.5 The limit of 10% (in 2.3) is raised to 35% if the transferable securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities or by a non-Member State or public international body of which one or more Member States are members.
- 2.6 The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in 2.4. and 2.5 shall not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40% referred to in 2.3.
- 2.7 A UCITS shall not invest more than 20% of its assets in deposits made with the same body.
- 2.8 The risk exposure of a UCITS to a counterparty to an OTC derivative may not exceed 5% of net assets. This limit is raised to 10% in the case of a credit institution authorised in the EEA; a credit institution authorised within a signatory state (other than an EEA Member State) to the Basle Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988; or a credit institution authorised in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia or New Zealand.
- 2.9 Notwithstanding paragraphs 2.3, 2.7 and 2.8 above, a combination of two or more of the following issued by, or made or undertaken with, the same body may not exceed 20% of net assets:
- investments in transferable securities or money market instruments;
 - deposits, and/or
 - counterparty risk exposures arising from OTC derivatives transactions.
- 2.10 The limits referred to in 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9 above may not be combined, so that exposure to a single body shall not exceed 35% of net assets.
- 2.11 Group companies are regarded as a single issuer for the purposes of 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9. However, a limit of 20% of net assets may be applied to investment in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group.
- 2.12 A UCITS may invest up to 100% of net assets in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, its local

authorities, non-Member States or public international body of which one or more Member States are members.

- 2.13 The individual issuers must be listed in the prospectus and may be drawn from the following list:

OECD Governments (provided the relevant issues are investment grade), Government of the People's Republic of China, Government of Brazil (provided the issues are of investment grade), Government of India (provided the issues are of investment grade), Government of Singapore, European Investment Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation, International Monetary Fund, Euratom, The Asian Development Bank, European Central Bank, Council of Europe, Eurofima, African Development Bank, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (The World Bank), The Inter American Development Bank, European Union, Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae), Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Tennessee Valley Authority, Straight-A Funding LLC, Export-Import Bank.

In the case of a UCITS which has invested 100% of its net assets in this manner, such UCITS must hold securities from at least 6 different issues, with securities from any one issue not exceeding 30% of net assets..

3. Investment in Collective Investment Schemes ("CIS")

- 3.1 A UCITS may not invest more than 20% of net assets in any one CIS.
- 3.2 Investment in alternative investment funds may not, in aggregate, exceed 30% of net assets.
- 3.3 The CIS are prohibited from investing more than 10 per cent of net assets in other open-ended CIS.
- 3.4 When a UCITS invests in the units of other CIS that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the UCITS management company or by any other company with which the UCITS management company is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, that management company or other company may not charge subscription, conversion or redemption fees on account of the UCITS investment in the units of such other CIS.
- 3.5 Where by virtue of investment in the units of another investment fund, a responsible person, an investment manager or an investment advisor receives a commission on behalf of the UCITS (including a rebated commission), the responsible person shall ensure that the relevant commission is paid into the property of the UCITS.

4. Index Tracking UCITS

- 4.1 A UCITS may invest up to 20% of net assets in shares and/or debt securities issued by the same body where the investment policy of the UCITS is to replicate an index which satisfies the criteria set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and is recognised by the Central Bank.
- 4.2 The limit in 4.1 may be raised to 35%, and applied to a single issuer, where this is justified by exceptional market conditions.

5. General Provisions

- 5.1 An investment company, Company or management company acting in connection with all of the CIS it manages, may not acquire any shares carrying voting rights which would enable it to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuing body.
- 5.2 A UCITS may acquire no more than:
- (i) 10% of the non-voting shares of any single issuing body;
 - (ii) 10% of the debt securities of any single issuing body;
 - (iii) 25% of the units of any single CIS;
 - (iv) 10% of the money market instruments of any single issuing body.

NOTE: The limits laid down in (ii), (iii) and (iv) above may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of the debt securities or of the money market instruments, or the net amount of the securities in issue cannot be calculated.

5.3 5.1 and 5.2 shall not be applicable to:

- (i) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities;
- (ii) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-Member State;
- (iii) transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more Member States are members;
- (iv) shares held by a UCITS in the capital of a company incorporated in a non-member State which invests its assets mainly in the securities of issuing bodies having their registered offices in that State, where under the legislation of that State such a holding represents the only way in which the UCITS can invest in the securities of issuing bodies of that State. This waiver is applicable only if in its investment policies the company from the non-Member State complies with the limits laid down in 2.3 to 2.11, 3.1, 3.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6, and provided that where these limits are exceeded, paragraphs 5.5 and 5.6 below are observed.

(v) Shares held by an investment company or investment companies or Company or Company's in the capital of subsidiary companies carrying on only the business of management, advice or marketing in the country where the subsidiary is located, in regard to the repurchase of units at unit-holders' request exclusively on their behalf.

- 5.4 UCITS need not comply with the investment restrictions herein when exercising subscription rights attaching to transferable securities or money market instruments which form part of their assets.
- 5.5 The Central Bank may allow recently authorised UCITS to derogate from the provisions of 2.3 to 2.12, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1 and 4.2 for six months following the date of their authorisation, provided they observe the principle of risk spreading.
- 5.6 If the limits laid down herein are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of a UCITS, or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the UCITS must adopt as a priority objective for its sales transactions the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of its unithold
- 5.7 Neither an investment company, Company nor a management company or a trustee acting on behalf of a unit trust or a management company of a common contractual fund, may carry out uncovered sales of:
- transferable securities;
 - money market instruments□;
 - units of investment funds; or
 - FDI.
- 5.8 A UCITS may hold ancillary liquid assets.

6. FDI ('FDIs')

- 6.1 A UCITS' global exposure relating to FDI must not exceed its total net asset value.
- 6.2 Position exposure to the underlying assets of FDI, including embedded FDI in transferable securities or money market instruments, when combined where relevant with positions resulting from direct investments, may not exceed the investment limits set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations/Guidance. (This provision does not apply in the case of index based FDI provided the underlying index is one which meets with the criteria set out in Central Bank UCITS Regulations.
- 6.3 UCITS may invest in FDIs dealt in over-the-counter (OTC) provided that the counterparties to over-the-counter transactions (OTCs) are institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to categories approved by the Central Bank.

6.4 Investment in FDIs are subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank.

The Company shall not acquire commodities, precious metals or certificates representing them.

The Directors, in consultation with the Manager, may, without limitation, adopt additional investment restrictions with respect to any Fund to facilitate the distribution of Shares in the relevant Fund to the public in a particular jurisdiction. These additional investment restrictions may be changed from time to time by the Directors in accordance with a change in the applicable law and regulations in any jurisdiction in which Shares in a Fund is currently offered provided that the assets of each Fund will at all times be invested in accordance with the restrictions on investments set out in the UCITS Regulations. In the event of any such addition to, or change in, the investment restrictions applicable to any Fund, a reasonable notification period will be provided by the Company to enable Shareholders in the relevant Fund to redeem their Shares prior to implementation of these changes.

The investment restrictions referred to above are deemed to apply at the time of purchase of the investments. If such limits are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of the Company, or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the Company must adopt, as a priority objective, the remedying of the situation, taking due account of the interests of Shareholders.

APPENDIX E – THE DEPOSITARY’S SUB-CUSTODIANS

Market	Sub-custodian
Argentina	Citibank N.A. Argentina Branch
Australia	Citigroup Pty Limited
Austria	Raiffeisen Bank International AG
Bahrain	Standard Chartered Bank, DIFC Branch
Bangladesh	Standard Chartered Bank
Belgium	Citibank Europe Plc
Bermuda	Citibank N.A.
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Raiffeisen Bank International AG
Botswana	Standard Chartered Bank, DIFC Branch
Brazil	Citibank, N.A. – Filial Brasileria (Brazilian Branch)
Bulgaria	Raiffeisen Bank International AG
Canada	Royal Bank of Canada
Chile	Banco de Chile
China B Shares (Shanghai)	Standard Chartered Bank (China) Limited
China B Shares (Shenzhen)	Standard Chartered Bank (China) Limited
China A Shares	Standard Chartered Bank (China) Limited
Colombia	Cititrust Colombia S.A.
Costa Rica	Citibank N.A.
Croatia	Raiffeisen Bank International AG
Cyprus	Citibank Europe plc, Greece Branch
Czech Republic	Raiffeisen Bank International AG
Denmark	Citibank Europe Plc

Market	Sub-custodian
Egypt	Citibank N.A. Egypt
Estonia	Clearstream Banking S.A.
Finland	Citibank Europe Plc
France	Citibank Europe plc
Germany	Citibank Europe plc
Georgia	Citibank N.A.
Ghana	Standard Chartered Bank, DIFC Branch
Greece	Citibank Europe plc, Greece Branch
Hong Kong	Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited Hong Kong Connect: Citibank, N.A., Hong Kong Branch
Hungary	Raiffeisen Bank International AG
Iceland	Islandbanki hf
ICSD	Clearstream Banking S.A
India	Standard Chartered Bank
Indonesia	Standard Chartered Bank
Ireland	Citibank N.A., London Branch
Israel	Citibank N.A. Israel
Italy	Citibank Europe plc
Jamaica	Citibank N.A.
Japan	Citibank N.A., Tokyo Branch
Kazakhstan	JSC Citibank Kazakhstan
Kenya	Standard Chartered Bank, DIFC Branch
Kuwait	Citibank, N.A. Kuwait Branch
Latvia	Clearstream Banking S.A.

Market	Sub-custodian
Lithuania	Clearstream Banking S.A.
Luxembourg	Clearstream Banking S.A.
Macedonia	Citibank N.A.
Malaysia	Standard Chartered Bank Malaysia Berhad
Mauritius	Standard Chartered Bank, DIFC Branch
Mexico	Citibanamex Securities Services
Morocco	Société Générale Marocaine de Banques
Namibia	Citibank N.A.
Netherlands	Citibank Europe Plc
New Zealand	Citibank N.A. New Zealand Branch
Nigeria	Standard Chartered Bank, DIFC Branch
Norway	Citibank Europe Plc
Oman	Standard Chartered Bank, DIFC Branch
Pakistan	Standard Chartered Bank, DIFC Branch
Peru	Citibank del Peru S.A.
Philippines	Standard Chartered Bank
Poland	Bank Polska Kasa Opieki S.A.
Portugal	Citibank Europe plc
Qatar	Standard Chartered Bank, DIFC Branch
Romania	BRD – Group Société Générale
Russia	Raiffeisen Bank International AG
Saudi Arabia	HSBC Saudi Arabia
Serbia	Raiffeisen Bank International AG

Market	Sub-custodian
Singapore	Standard Chartered Bank
Slovak Republic	Raiffeisen Bank International AG
Slovenia	Raiffeisen Bank International AG
South Africa	Standard Chartered Bank, DIFC Branch
South Korea	Standard Chartered Bank Korea Limited
Spain	Citibank Europe Plc
Sri Lanka	Standard Chartered Bank
Sweden	Citibank Europe Plc, Sweden Branch
Switzerland	Credit Suisse AG
Taiwan	Standard Chartered Bank (Taiwan) Limited
Tanzania	Standard Chartered Bank, DIFC Branch
Thailand	Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Plc
Tunisia	Société Générale Securities Services UIB Tunisia
Turkey	Citibank A.S.
UAE – Abu Dhabi	Standard Chartered Bank, DIFC Branch
UAE – Dubai	Standard Chartered Bank, DIFC Branch
UAE – Nasdaq Dubai Ltd	Standard Chartered Bank, DIFC Branch
UK	Citibank N.A., London Branch
Ukraine	JSC Citibank
Uruguay	Citibank N.A.
USA	The Bank of New York Mellon
Vietnam	Standard Chartered Bank, DIFC Branch
WAEMU (West African Economic and Monetary Union, including Benin,	Standard Chartered Bank, DIFC Branch

Market	Sub-custodian
Burkina Faso, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo)	
Zambia	Standard Chartered Bank, DIFC Branch