

Prospectus

14 April 2026

TwentyFour Global Investment Funds p.l.c.

An open-ended umbrella investment company with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds incorporated with limited liability in Ireland under the Companies Acts 2014 with registration number 530181

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1 Important Information

1.1 Reliance on this Prospectus

Any information or representation not contained in this Prospectus or given or made by any broker, salesperson or other person should be regarded as unauthorised by the Company and should accordingly not be relied upon.

Statements made in this Prospectus and any Supplement are based on the law and practice in force in the Republic of Ireland at the date of this Prospectus or Supplement as the case may be, which may be subject to change. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor the offer, issue or sale of Shares in any Fund of the Company shall under any circumstances constitute a representation that the affairs of the Company or any Fund have not changed since the date hereof. This Prospectus will be updated to take into account any material changes from time to time and any such amendments will be notified in advance to and cleared by the Central Bank.

Investors should not treat the contents of this Prospectus as advice relating to legal, taxation, investment or other matters. If you are in any doubt about the contents of this Prospectus, the risks involved in investing in the Company or the suitability for you of investing in the Company, you should consult your stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other independent financial adviser.

1.2 Central Bank Authorisation

The Company is both authorised and supervised by the Central Bank. The authorisation of the Company by the Central Bank shall not constitute a warranty as to the performance of the Company and the Central Bank shall not be liable for the performance or default of any Fund of the Company. The 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.

1.3 Segregated Liability

The Company has segregated liability between its Funds and accordingly any liability incurred on behalf of or attributable to any Fund shall be discharged solely out of the assets of that Fund.

1.4 Responsibility

The Directors (whose names appear under the heading "Management of the Company – Directors of the Company" below) accept responsibility for the information contained in this 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 anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

1.5 Prospectus/ Supplements

This Prospectus describes the Company. The Company issues Supplements to this Prospectus relating to each Fund. A separate Supplement will be issued at the time of establishment of each Fund. Each Supplement forms part of and should be read in the context of and in conjunction with this Prospectus.

This Prospectus may only be issued with one or more Supplements, each containing information in relation to a particular Fund. Details relating to Classes may be dealt with in the relevant

Supplement for the particular Fund or in a separate Class Supplement for each Class. Shareholders and potential investors should refer to the most recent Supplement for details of the existing Classes which will also be included in the semi-annual and annual financial statements.

1.6 Restrictions on Distribution and Sale of Shares

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of Shares may be restricted in certain jurisdictions. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorised or the person receiving the offer or solicitation may not lawfully so receive it. It is the responsibility of any person in possession of this Prospectus and of any person wishing to apply for Shares to inform himself of and to observe all applicable laws and regulations of the countries of his nationality, residence, ordinary residence or domicile.

The Company may reject any application in whole or in part without giving any reason for such rejection in which event the subscription monies or any balance thereof will be returned without interest, expenses or compensation to the applicant by transfer to the applicant's designated account or by post at the applicant's risk. For further details, please refer to the section of this Prospectus entitled "Share Dealings; Ownership Restrictions."

United States of America

The Shares have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Company has not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Accordingly the Shares may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in the U.S. or to any U.S. Person except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to the requirements of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. The Shares have not been approved by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, any state securities commission or other U.S. regulatory authority, nor have any of the foregoing authorities passed upon or endorsed the merits of this offering or the accuracy or adequacy of these offering materials. Any representation to the contrary is unlawful.

Notwithstanding the foregoing prohibition on offers and sales in the United States or to or for the benefit of U.S. Persons, the Company may make a private placement of its Shares to a limited number and/or certain categories of U.S. Persons.

1.7 Translations

This Prospectus and any Supplement may be translated into other languages. Any such translation shall only contain the same information and have the same meanings as the English language document. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between the English language document and the document in another language, the English language document shall prevail except to the extent (but only to the extent) required by the laws of any jurisdiction where the Shares are sold so that in an action based upon disclosure in a document of a language other than English, the language of the document on which such action is based shall prevail.

1.8 Risk Factors

Investors should read and consider the section of this Prospectus entitled "Risk Factors" before investing in the Company.

All or part of the fees and expenses of a Fund may be charged to capital. This will have the effect of lowering the capital value of your investment and may result in you not receiving back the full amount invested.

1.9 Suitability of Investment

As the price of Shares in each Fund may fall as well as rise, the Company may not be a suitable investment for an investor who cannot sustain a loss on his investment. As target

investor profile will be dependent on specific elements relating to a particular Fund, further details in relation to the profile of a typical investor will be set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

The difference at any one time between the sale and repurchase price of Shares in the Company means that the investment should be viewed as medium to long term.

1.10 Anti-Dilution Levy

An Anti-Dilution Levy may be imposed, by the Directors, upon the recommendation of the Investment Manager, in consultation with the Manager, in the case of net subscriptions and/or net repurchases. Any such levy will be imposed on a transaction basis as a percentage adjustment on the value of the relevant subscription/repurchase calculated for the purposes of determining a subscription price or Repurchase Price. The applicable rate will be communicated to the Administrator. The purpose of the Anti-Dilution Levy is to reflect the impact of dealing costs relating to the acquisition or disposal of assets and to preserve the value of the underlying assets of the relevant Fund where it is considered to be in the best interests of the Fund.

1.11 Pricing Errors

It is possible that errors may be made in the calculation of the Net Asset Value. In determining whether compensation will be payable to a Fund and/or individual Shareholders as a result of such errors, the Company will have regard to the guidelines in this regard issued by the Irish Funds Industry Association. These guidelines apply a materiality threshold to the level of the pricing error for the purposes of determining whether compensation should be considered, and the guidelines also set out guidance on circumstances where a pricing error does not merit compensation. In this context, the materiality threshold currently applied by the Company is 0.5% of Net Asset Value, which reflects, in the opinion of the Directors, general market practice at the date of this Prospectus. As such, compensation will generally not be payable for errors where the effect on the relevant Fund's Net Asset Value is below the materiality threshold. There may however be circumstances when the Directors or Depositary consider it appropriate for compensation to be paid notwithstanding that the impact of the error was below the materiality threshold. Conversely, in the case of errors above the materiality threshold, where there is fault on the part of the Company or its service providers, compensation will generally be payable, with any decision not to pay compensation in such circumstances requiring the approval of the Directors. The Central Bank has not set any requirements in this regard and the Central Bank's approval of this Prospectus should not be interpreted as an endorsement of what is a market practice, rather than a legislative or regulatory requirement.

1.12 MiFID II Product Governance Rules – UCITS as non-complex financial instruments

Article 25 of MiFID II sets out requirements in relation to the assessment of suitability and appropriateness of financial instruments for clients. Article 25(4) contains rules relating to the selling of financial instruments by a MiFID-authorized firm to clients in an execution only manner. Provided the financial instruments are comprised from the list contained in Article 25(4)(a) (referred to broadly as non-complex financial instruments for these purposes), a MiFID-authorized firm selling the instruments will not be required to also conduct what is referred to as an "appropriateness test" on its clients. An appropriateness test would involve requesting information on the client's knowledge and experience on the type of investment offered and, on this basis, assessing whether the investment is appropriate for the client. If the financial instruments fall outside the list contained in Article 25(4)(a) (i.e. are categorised as complex financial instruments), the MiFID-authorized firm selling the instruments will be required to also conduct an appropriateness test on its clients.

UCITS (other than structured UCITS) are specifically referenced in the list in Article 25(4)(a). Accordingly, each Fund is deemed to be a non-complex financial instrument for these purposes.

1.13 Governing Law

This Prospectus and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with it shall be governed by and construed in accordance with Irish law. With respect to any suit, action or proceedings relating to any dispute arising out of or in connection with this Prospectus (including any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with it), each party irrevocably submits to the jurisdiction of the Irish courts.

1.14 Headings and Numbering

The headings and numbering of sections of this Prospectus are for convenience of reference only and shall not affect the meaning or interpretation of this Prospectus in any way.

2 Definitions

"Accounting Period"	means a period ending on 31 December of each year or such other date as the Directors may from time to time decide;
"Administration Agreement"	means the amended and restated agreement made between the Manager, the Company and the Administrator dated 16 November 2021 and as may be further amended or supplemented from time to time in accordance with the Central Bank Rules pursuant to which the latter was appointed as administrator of the Company;
"Administrator"	means Northern Trust International Fund Administration Services (Ireland) Limited or any successor thereto duly appointed in accordance with the Central Bank Rules as the administrator to the Company;
"Annex"	means an annex to this Supplement, issued from time to time, prepared for the purpose of meeting the specific financial product level disclosures contained in SFDR and specifically, the disclosure requirements applicable to Article 8 financial products;
"Anti-Dilution Levy"	means an adjustment made on a transaction basis in the case of net subscriptions and/or net repurchases as a percentage adjustment (to be communicated to the Administrator) on the value of the relevant subscription/ repurchase calculated for the purposes of determining a subscription price or Repurchase Price to reflect the impact of dealing costs relating to the acquisition or disposal of assets and to preserve the value of the underlying assets of the relevant Fund;
"Article 6 Fund"	means a Fund of the Company which does not meet the criteria outlined in SFDR to qualify as either an Article 8 Fund or an Article 9 Fund;
"Article 8 Fund"	means a Fund of the Company that meets the criteria outlined in Article 8 of SFDR to qualify as a financial product which promotes, among other characteristics, environmental or social characteristics, or a combination of those characteristics and provided that the Company that the Fund invests in follow good governance practices;
"Article 9 Fund"	means a Fund of the Company that in accordance with the criteria outlined in Article 9 of SFDR has Sustainable Investment as its objective;
"Articles"	means the articles of association of the Company as amended from time to time in accordance with the Central Bank Rules;
"Benchmark Regulation"	means Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds;

"Base Currency"	means, in relation to any Fund, such currency as is specified as such in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;
"Business Day"	means, in relation to any Fund, each day as is specified as such in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;
"CBDF Directive"	means Directive (EU) 2019/1160 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 amending Directives 2009/65/EC and 2011/61/EU with regard to cross-border distribution of collective investment undertakings as may be amended, supplemented, consolidated, substituted in any form or otherwise modified from time to time;
"CBDF Regulation"	means Regulation (EU) 2019/1156 as may be amended, supplemented, consolidated, substituted in any form or otherwise modified from time to time;
"Central Bank"	means the Central Bank of Ireland or any successor regulatory authority with responsibility for authorising and supervising the Company;
"Central Bank 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, supplemented, consolidated, substituted in any form or otherwise modified from time to time;
"Central Bank Rules"	means the Central Bank Regulations and any other statutory instrument, regulations, rules, conditions, notices, requirements or guidance of the Central Bank issued from time to time applicable to the Fund pursuant to the Regulations;
"CIS"	means a UCITS or other alternative investment fund within the meaning of Regulation 68(1)(e) of the Regulations and which is prohibited from investing more than 10% of its assets in other such collective investment schemes;
"Class(-es)"	means the class or classes of Shares relating to a Fund where specific features with respect to preliminary, exchange, repurchase or contingent deferred sales charge, minimum subscription amount, hedged/unhedged, dividend policy, voting rights, service provider fees, equalisation policy or other specific features may be applicable. The details applicable to each Class will be pre-determined and described in the relevant Supplement;
"Companies Acts"	means the Companies Acts 2014, including any regulations issued pursuant thereto, as amended and as same may be further amended;
"Company"	means TwentyFour Global Investment Funds p.l.c.;
"Country Supplement"	means a supplement to this Prospectus, issued from time to time, specifying certain information pertaining to the offer of Shares of the Company or a Fund or Class in a particular jurisdiction or jurisdictions;

"CRS"	means the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information approved on 15 July 2014 by the Council of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, also known as the Common Reporting Standard, and any bilateral or multilateral competent authority agreements, intergovernmental agreements and treaties, laws, regulations, official guidance or other instrument facilitating the implementation thereof and any law implementing the Common Reporting Standard;
"Data Protection Legislation"	means (i) EU data protection regime introduced by the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679) of the European Parliament and the Council of 27 April 2016) (ii) the Data Protection Acts 1988 to 2018, as may be amended from time to time and (iii) any guidance and/or codes of practice issued by the Irish Data Protection Commission or other relevant supervisory authority, including without limitation the European Data Protection Board in each case as amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time;
"Dealing Day"	means, in respect of each Fund, each Business Day on which subscriptions for, repurchases of and exchanges of relevant Shares can be made by the Company as specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund and/or such other Dealing Days as the Directors shall determine and notify to Shareholders in advance, provided that there shall be at least two Dealing Days in each month (with at least one Dealing Day per fortnight of the relevant month);
"Dealing Deadline"	means, in relation to any application for subscription, repurchase or exchange of Shares of a Fund, the day and time specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund by which such application must be received by the Administrator on behalf of the Company in order for the subscription, repurchase or exchange of Shares of the Fund to be made by the Company on the relevant Dealing Day;
"Depositary"	means Northern Trust Fiduciary Services (Ireland) Limited or any successor thereto duly appointed with the prior approval of the Central Bank as the depositary of the Company in accordance with the UCITS Requirements;
"Depositary Agreement"	means the agreement made between the Company and the Depositary dated 26 April 2016 as may be amended or supplemented from time to time in accordance with the Central Bank Rules, pursuant to which the latter was appointed depositary of the Company;
"Directors"	means the directors of the Company or any duly authorised committee or delegate thereof, each a Director;
"Distributor"	means, unless specifically stated otherwise in the Supplement for the relevant Fund, TwentyFour Asset Management LLP or any successor thereto duly appointed in accordance with the Central Bank Rules as a distributor to the Company;

"EEA Member States"	means the member states of the European Economic Area, the current members at the date of this Prospectus being the EU Member States, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway;
"ESG"	means environmental, social and governance
"Eligible Counterparty"	<p>means a counterparty to OTC derivatives with which a Fund may trade and belonging to one of the categories approved by the Central Bank which at the date of this Prospectus comprise the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a Relevant Institution; (ii) an investment firm authorised in accordance with the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive in an EEA Member State; or, (iii) a group company of an entity issued with a bank holding licence from the Federal Reserve of the United States of America where that group company is subject to bank holding company consolidated supervision by that Federal Reserve.
"Emerging Markets"	means markets that are typically those of poorer or less developed countries which exhibit lower levels of economic and/or capital market development, and higher levels of share price and currency volatility;
"EMIR"	means Regulation (EU) No. 648/2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories;
"ESMA"	means the European Securities and Markets Authority and any successor body thereto from to time carrying out all or any part of the relevant functions thereof;
"ESMA Remuneration Guidelines"	means ESMA's Guidelines on sound remuneration policies under the UCITS Directive (ESMA 2016/575) as may be amended from time to time.
"EU Member States"	means the member states of the European Union;
"Euro" or "€"	means the lawful currency of the participating EU Member States which have adopted the single currency in accordance with the EC Treaty of Rome dated 25th March 1957 as amended;
"Euronext Dublin"	means the Irish Stock Exchange plc trading as Euronext Dublin;
"Exchange Charge"	means the charge, if any, payable on the exchange of Shares as is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;
"Exempt Irish Shareholder"	<p>means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a qualifying management company within the meaning of section 739B(1) TCA; (b) a specified company within the meaning of section 734(1) TCA;

- (c) an investment undertaking within the meaning of section 739B(1) TCA;
- (d) an investment limited partnership within the meaning of section 739J TCA;
- (e) a pension scheme which is an exempt approved scheme within the meaning of section 774 TCA, or a retirement annuity contract or a trust scheme to which section 784 or 785 TCA applies;
- (f) a company carrying on life business within the meaning of section 706 TCA;
- (g) a special investment scheme within the meaning of section 737 TCA;
- (h) a unit trust to which section 731(5)(a) TCA applies;
- (i) a charity being a person referred to in section 739D(6)(f)(i) TCA;
- (j) a person who is entitled to exemption from income tax and capital gains tax by virtue of section 784A(2) TCA and the Shares held are assets of an approved retirement fund or an approved minimum retirement fund;
- (k) a qualifying fund manager within the meaning of section 784A TCA or a qualifying savings manager within the meaning of section 848B TCA, in respect of Shares which are assets of a special savings incentive account within the meaning of section 848C TCA;
- (l) a person who is entitled to exemption from income tax and capital gains tax by virtue of section 787I TCA and the Shares held are assets of a personal retirement savings account as defined in section 787A TCA;
- (m) the National Asset Management Agency;
- (n) the Courts Service;
- (o) a credit union within the meaning of section 2 of the Credit Union Act 1997;
- (p) an Irish resident company, within the charge to corporation tax under Section 739G(2) TCA, but only where the fund is a money market fund;
- (q) a company which is within the charge to corporation tax in accordance with section 110(2) TCA in respect of payments made to it by the Company;

- (r) any other person as may be approved by the Directors from time to time provided the holding of Shares by such person does not result in a potential liability to tax arising to the Company in respect of that Shareholder under Part 27, Chapter 1A TCA;
- (s) the National Treasury Management Agency of Ireland, or a fund investment vehicle within the meaning of Section 739D(6)(kb) TCA;
- (t) a PEPP provider (within the meaning of Chapter 2D of Part 30 TCA) acting on behalf of a person who is entitled to an exemption from income tax and capital gains tax by virtue of Section 787AC TCA and the Shares held are assets of a PEPP (within the meaning of Chapter 2D of Part 30 TCA); and
- (u) a relevant Fund investment vehicle (within the meaning of section 32 of the Future Ireland Fund and Infrastructure, Climate and Nature Fund Act 2024) in respect of which the Minister for Finance is the sole beneficial owner, and the National Treasury Management Agency has made a declaration to that effect to the investment undertaking;

and where necessary the Company is in possession of a Relevant Declaration in respect of that Shareholder;

"Extraordinary Expenses"

means the extraordinary expenses defined as such in the section headed "Fees and Expenses";

"FATCA"

means (a) sections 1471 to 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or any associated regulations or other official guidance; (b) any intergovernmental agreement, treaty, regulation, guidance or other agreement between the Government of Ireland (or any Irish government body) and the US, UK or any other jurisdiction (including any government bodies in such jurisdiction), entered into in order to comply with, facilitate, supplement, implement or give effect to the legislation, regulations or guidance described in paragraph (a) above; and (c) any legislation, regulations or guidance in Ireland that give effect to the matters outlined in the preceding paragraphs;

"FDI"

means a financial derivative instrument (including an OTC derivative);

"Fund"

means a sub-fund of the Company the proceeds of issue of which are pooled separately and invested in accordance with the investment objective and policies applicable to such sub-fund and which is established by the Company from time to time with the prior approval of the Central Bank.

"Initial Issue Price"

means the price (excluding any Preliminary Charge) per Share at which Shares are initially offered in a Fund during the Initial Offer Period as specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;

"Initial Offer Period"	means the period during which Shares in a Fund are initially offered at the Initial Issue Price as specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;
"Investment Grade"	means any investment with a rating of at least Baa3 from Moody's BBB- from Standard & Poor's or BBB- from Fitch or higher;
"Investment Management and Distribution Agreement"	means the amended and restated agreement made between the Manager, the Company and the Investment Manager and Distributor dated 16 November 2021 and as may be further amended or supplemented from time to time in accordance with the Central Bank Rules pursuant to which the latter was appointed investment manager of the Company;
"Investment Management Fee"	means the investment management fee detailed as such in the section headed "Fees and Expenses";
"Investment Manager"	means, unless specifically stated otherwise in the Supplement for the relevant Fund, TwentyFour Asset Management LLP or any successor thereto duly appointed in accordance with the Central Bank Rules as the investment manager to the Company;
"Investor Money Regulations"	means the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) Investor Money Regulations 2015 for Fund Service Providers as may be amended from time to time;
"Irish Resident"	means any person resident in Ireland or ordinarily resident in Ireland other than an Exempt Irish Shareholder (as defined in the Taxation section of this Prospectus);
"Manager"	means Waystone Management Company (IE) Limited or, in each case, any successor thereto duly appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
"Management Agreement"	means the management agreement dated 17 November 2021, between the Company and the Manager as may be amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
"Memorandum of Association"	means the memorandum of association of the Company as amended from time to time in accordance with the Central Bank Rules;
"MiFID II"	means the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (recast) (Directive 2014/65/EU);
"MiFID II Delegated Directive"	means Commission Delegated Directive (EU) of 7 April 2016 supplementing Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to safeguarding of financial instruments and funds belonging to clients, product governance obligations and the rules applicable to the provision or reception of fees, commissions or any monetary or non-monetary benefits;
"Minimum Additional Investment Amount"	means such minimum cash amount or minimum number of Shares as the case may be (if any) as the Directors at their discretion, may

from time to time require to be invested in any Fund by each Shareholder (after investing the Minimum Initial Investment Amount) and as such is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;

"Minimum Fund Size"	means such amount (if any) as the Directors, following consultation with the Manager, may consider for each Fund and as set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;
"Minimum Initial Investment Amount"	means such minimum initial cash amount or minimum number of Shares as the case may be (if any) as the Directors at their discretion, may from time to time require to be invested by each Shareholder as its initial investment for Shares of each Class in a Fund either during the Initial Offer Period or on any subsequent Dealing Day and as such is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;
"Minimum Repurchase Amount"	means such minimum number or minimum value of Shares of any Class as the case may be (if any) which may be repurchased at any time by the Company and as such is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;
"Minimum Shareholding"	means such minimum number or minimum value of Shares of any Class as the case may be (if any) which must be held at any time by a Shareholder which shall be greater at all times than the Minimum Repurchase Amount and as such is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Class of Shares within a Fund;
"Money Market Instruments"	means instruments normally dealt in on the money markets which are liquid and have a value which can be accurately determined at any time;
"month"	means a calendar month;
"Net Asset Value"	means, in respect of the assets and liabilities of a Fund, a Class or the Shares representing interests in a Fund, the amount determined in accordance with the principles set out in the "Calculation of Net Asset Value" section below as the Net Asset Value of the Fund, the Net Asset Value per Class or the Net Asset Value per Share (as appropriate);
"OECD Member States"	means the member states of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development;
"OTC"	means over-the-counter and refers to derivatives negotiated between two counterparties;
"Paying Agent"	means one or more paying agents including but not limited to representatives, distributors, correspondent banks, or centralising agents appointed by the Company or the Manager in certain jurisdictions, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
"Preliminary Charge"	means the charge (if any) payable on subscription for Shares as described under "Fees and Expenses – Entry/Exit Charges" and specified in the relevant Supplement;

"Recognised Rating Agency"		means a recognised rating organisation, including, without limitation, Standard & Poor's Corporation, Moody's Investors Service, Inc., Duff and Phelps, Inc. and Fitch Ratings Limited;
"Regulations"		means the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011, (S.I. No. 352 of 2011), as amended and as may be further amended, consolidated or substituted from time to time;
"Relevant Declaration"		means the declaration relevant to the Shareholder as set out in Schedule 2B TCA;
"Relevant Institutions"		means credit institutions authorised within an EEA Member State or credit institutions authorised within a signatory state (other than an EEA Member State) to the Basle Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988 (which includes the United Kingdom), Switzerland, Canada, Japan, United States, or credit institutions authorised in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia or New Zealand;
"Repurchase Price"		means the price at which Shares are repurchased, as described under "Share Dealings - Repurchase of Shares";
"Repurchase Proceeds"		means the Repurchase Price less any charges, costs, expenses or taxes, as described under "Share Dealings – Repurchase of Shares";
"Revenue Commissioners"		means the Irish Revenue Commissioners;
"Settlement Date"		means, in respect of receipt of monies for subscription for Shares or dispatch of monies for the repurchase of Shares, the date specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund. In the case of repurchases this date will be no more than ten Business Days after the relevant Dealing Deadline, or if later, the receipt of completed repurchase documentation;
"Securities Transactions"	Financing	means repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements and any other transactions within the scope of SFTR that a Fund is permitted to engage in;
"SFDR"		means Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector, as may be amended, supplemented, consolidated, substituted in any form or otherwise modified from time to time;
"SFT Regulations" or "SFTR"		means Regulation 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No. 648/2012 as may be amended, supplemented, consolidated, substituted in any form or otherwise modified from time to time;
"Shares"		means the participating shares in the Company representing interests in a Fund and where the context so permits or requires any Class of participating shares representing interests in a Fund;

"Shareholders"	means persons registered as the holders of Shares in the register of shareholders for the time being kept by or on behalf of the Company, and each a "Shareholder" ;
"Sustainability Factors"	means environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters;
"Sustainable Investment"	means, as defined in SFDR, an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental objective, as measured, for example, by key resource efficiency indicators on the use of energy, renewable energy, raw materials, water and land, on the production of waste, and greenhouse gas emissions, or on its impact on biodiversity and the circular economy, or an investment in an economic activity that contributes to a social objective, in particular an investment that contributes to tackling inequality or that fosters social cohesion, social integration and labour relations, or an investment in human capital or economically or socially disadvantaged communities, provided that such investments do not significantly harm any of those objectives and that the investee companies follow good governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance;
"Sustainability Risk"	means an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause a negative impact on the value of an investment
"State"	means the Republic of Ireland;
"Sub-Distributor"	means any sub-distributor appointed by the Distributor in accordance with the Central Bank Rules as a sub-distributor to the Company;
"Subscriptions/Redemptions Account"	means the account in the name of the Company through which subscription monies and redemption proceeds and dividend income (if any) for each Fund are channelled, the details of which are specified in the account opening form;
"Supplement"	means any supplement to the Prospectus issued on behalf of the Company specifying certain information in relation to a Fund and/or one or more Classes from time to time, noting that any such supplement may be issued with an Annex or addendum containing supplemental information on the relevant Fund or Class;
"Taxonomy Regulation"	means the Regulation on the Establishment of a Framework to Facilitate Sustainable Investment (Regulation EU/2020/852) as may be supplemented, consolidated, substituted in any form or otherwise modified from time to time;
"TCA"	means the Irish Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997, as amended;
"Total Return Swap"	means an OTC derivative (and a transaction within the scope of SFTR) whereby the total economic performance of a reference obligation is transferred from one counterparty to another counterparty;

"Transferable Securities"	<p>means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) shares in companies and other securities equivalent to shares in companies which fulfil the applicable criteria specified in Part 1 of Schedule 2 of the Regulations; (b) bonds and other forms of securitised debt which fulfil the applicable criteria specified in Part 1 of Schedule 2 of the Regulations; (c) other negotiable securities which carry the right to acquire any securities within (i) or (ii) above by subscription or exchange which fulfil the criteria specified in Part 1 of Schedule 2 of the Regulations; and (d) securities specified for this purpose in Part 2 of Schedule 2 of the Regulations.
"UCITS"	<p>means an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities which is authorised under the Regulations or authorised by a competent authority in another member state of the European Union in accordance with Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, as amended, supplemented, consolidated or otherwise modified from time to time;</p>
"UCITS Requirements"	<p>means the legislative and regulatory framework for the authorisation and supervision of UCITS, pursuant to the Regulations, in place in Ireland from time to time, whether under the terms of UCITS IV, UCITS V or otherwise;</p>
"UCITS IV"	<p>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 including any supplementing European Commission delegated regulations in force from time to time;</p>
"UCITS V"	<p>means Directive 2014/91/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 amending Directive 2009/65/EC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities as regards depositary functions, remuneration and sanctions as amended from time to time and including any supplementing European Commission delegated regulations in force from time to time;</p>
"United States" and "U.S. "	<p>means the United States of America (including the States, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico), its territories, possessions and all other areas subject to its jurisdiction;</p>
"U.S. Dollars", "Dollars" and "\$"	<p>means the lawful currency of the United States;</p>

"U.S. Person"

means a U.S. Person as defined in Regulation S under the United States Securities Act of 1933 and CFTC Rule 4.7;

"Valuation Point"

means the time on or with respect to the relevant Dealing Day by reference to which the Net Asset Value of a Fund and the Net Asset Value per Share are calculated as is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

3 Funds

3.1 Structure

The Company is an open-ended investment company with variable capital and segregated liability between Funds incorporated in Ireland on 12 July 2013 under the Companies Acts with registration number 530181.

The Company has been authorised by the Central Bank as a UCITS pursuant to the Regulations.

The Company has appointed Waystone Management Company (IE) Limited as its UCITS management company. The Central Bank Regulations refer to the "responsible person", being the party responsible for compliance with the relevant requirements of the Central Bank Regulations on behalf of a UCITS. The Manager assumes the regulatory role of the responsible person for the Company and all references to the Manager herein in its role of responsible person shall be read to mean the Manager in consultation with the Company. The Central Bank Regulations supplement the UCITS Regulations and existing legislative requirements and notwithstanding the Manager assuming the regulatory role of responsible person under the Central Bank Regulations, the board of Directors of the Company continue to hold a statutory role pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Acts.

The Company is structured as an umbrella fund consisting of different Funds, each comprising one or more Classes.

The assets of each Fund will be invested separately on behalf of each Fund in accordance with the investment objective and policies of each Fund. The Directors shall consult with the Manager in formulating the investment objective and policies for any new Funds. The investment objective and policies and other details in relation to each Fund are set out in the relevant Supplement. At the date of this Prospectus, the Company has established the Funds listed below.

TwentyFour Corporate Bond Fund

TwentyFour Sustainable Global Corporate Bond Fund

Additional Funds (in respect of which a Supplement or Supplements will be issued) may be established by the Directors from time to time with the prior approval of the Central Bank.

Shares may be issued in Classes within each Fund. Classes of Shares in each Fund may differ as to certain matters including currency of denomination, currency hedging strategies if any applied to a particular Class, dividend policy, fees and expenses charged, equalisation policy or the Minimum Initial Investment Amount, Minimal Additional Investment Amount, Minimum Shareholding, and Minimum Repurchase Amount. The Classes of Shares available for subscription shall be set out in the relevant Supplement. A separate pool of assets shall not be maintained in respect of each Class. Additional Classes in respect of which a Supplement or Supplements will be issued may be established by the Directors, in consultation with the Manager, and notified to and cleared in advance with the Central Bank or otherwise must be created in accordance with the Central Bank Rules.

3.2 Investment Objective and Policies

The assets of each Fund will be invested separately in accordance with the investment objectives and policies of the Fund. The specific investment objective and policies of each Fund will be set out in the relevant Supplement and will be formulated by the Directors, in consultation with the Manager, at the time of creation of the relevant Fund.

The investment objective of a Fund may not be altered, and material changes to the investment policy of a Fund may not be made, without prior approval of Shareholders on the basis of (i) a majority of votes cast at a meeting of the Shareholders of the particular Fund duly convened and held or (ii) with the prior written approval of all Shareholders of the relevant Fund. In the event of a change of the investment objective and/or a material change in the investment policy of a Fund, by way of majority votes cast at a meeting of shareholders, shareholders in the relevant Fund will be given reasonable notice of such change to enable them to repurchase their Shares prior to implementation of such a change.

Pending investment of the proceeds of a placing or offer of Shares or where market or other factors so warrant, a Fund's assets may be invested in Money Market Instruments, including but not limited to, certificates of deposit, floating rate notes and fixed rate commercial paper listed or traded on permitted markets and in cash deposits.

3.3 Investment Restrictions

The investment and borrowing restrictions applying to the Company and each Fund are set out in Appendix I and at section 3.4 below. Each Fund may also hold ancillary liquid assets.

The Directors, in consultation with the Manager, may impose further restrictions in respect of any Fund as shall be outlined in the relevant Supplement.

With the exception of permitted investment in unlisted investments, investments by a Fund will be restricted to securities and FDI listed or traded on permitted markets as set out in Appendix II.

It is intended that the Company shall have the power (subject to the prior approval of the Central Bank) to avail itself of any change in the investment and borrowing restrictions specified in the Regulations which would permit investment by a Fund in securities, FDI or in any other forms of investment in which investment is at the date of this Prospectus restricted or prohibited under the Regulations. Any changes to the investment or borrowing restrictions will be disclosed in an updated Prospectus and will be subject to Shareholder approval, if appropriate, pursuant to Section 3.2 above.

3.4 Borrowing Powers

The Company may only borrow on a temporary basis for the account of a Fund and the aggregate amount of such borrowings may not exceed 10% of the Net Asset Value of such Fund. In accordance with the provisions of the Regulations, the Company may charge the assets of a Fund as security for borrowings of that Fund.

The Company may acquire foreign currency by means of a back-to-back loan agreement. Foreign currency obtained in this manner is not classified as borrowing for the purposes of Regulation 103(1) provided that the offsetting deposit (a) is denominated in the Base Currency and (b) equals or exceeds the value of the foreign currency loan outstanding.

3.5 Cross-Investment

Where disclosed in the Supplement for the relevant Fund, a Fund may, subject to the Central Bank Rules, invest in the other Funds of the Company where such investment is appropriate to the investment objectives and policies of the relevant Fund. Any commission received by the Investment Manager (including a rebated commission) in respect of such investment will be paid into the assets of the relevant Fund. In addition, no Preliminary Charge or Exchange Charge may be charged on the cross-investing Fund's investment.

In order to avoid double-charging of management and/or performance fees, any Fund that is invested in another Fund may not be charged a management fee, Investment Management Fee and/or performance fee in respect of that part of its assets invested in other Funds unless such investment in another Fund is made into a Class of Shares that does not attract any management

fee, Investment Management Fee or performance fee. Investment may not be made by a Fund in a Fund which itself cross-invests in another Fund within the Company.

If a Fund invests a substantial proportion of its net assets in other CIS or both, the maximum level of the investment management fees that may be charged to the Fund by the other CIS or both, as the case may be, will be set out in the relevant Supplement. Details of such fees will also be contained in the Company's annual report. Such fees and expenses, in the aggregate, may exceed the fees and expenses that would typically be incurred by an investor making a direct investment in an underlying fund. In addition, performance based compensation arrangements may create an incentive for the investment managers of such underlying funds to make investments that are more risky or more speculative than would be the case if such arrangements were not in effect.

3.6 Efficient Portfolio Management

3.6.1 General

The Company on behalf of a Fund may employ techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities, Money Market Instruments and/or other financial instruments in which it invests for efficient portfolio management purposes, a list of which (if any) shall be set out in the relevant Supplement together with a summary of their commercial purpose. Use of such techniques and instruments will generally be made for one or more of the following reasons:

- (a) the reduction of risk;
- (b) the reduction of cost; or
- (c) the generation of additional capital or income for the relevant Fund with an appropriate level of risk, taking into account the risk profile of the Fund and the risk diversification rules set out in the Central Bank Regulations.

In addition, the use of such techniques and instruments must be realised in a cost-effective way and must not result in a change to the investment objective of the Fund or add substantial supplementary risks not covered in this Prospectus. Please refer to the section of this Prospectus entitled "Risk Factors; Efficient Portfolio Management Risk" for more details. The risks arising from the use of such techniques and instruments shall be adequately captured in the Company's risk management process.

Such techniques and instruments may include foreign exchange transactions which alter the currency characteristics of assets held by the relevant Fund.

Assets of a Fund may be denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency of the Fund and changes in the exchange rate between the Base Currency and the currency of the asset may lead to a depreciation of the value of the Fund's assets as expressed in the Base Currency. The Investment Manager may seek to mitigate this exchange rate risk by using FDI.

3.6.2 Securities Financing Transactions

Where disclosed in the Supplement for the relevant Fund, a Fund may use Securities Financing Transactions in accordance with the requirements of SFTR and the Central Bank Rules. Such Securities Financing Transactions may be entered into for any purpose that is consistent with the investment objective of the relevant Fund, including, to generate income or profits in order to increase portfolio returns or to reduce portfolio expenses or risks.

Any type of assets that may be held by each Fund in accordance with its investment objective and policies may be subject to such Securities Financing Transactions. Where provided for in the relevant Supplement, the Fund may also use Total Return Swaps. Subject to each Fund's investment objective and policies and as disclosed further in the relevant Supplement, there is no limit on the proportion of assets that may be subject to Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps, therefore the maximum proportion of a Fund's assets that may be subject to Securities Financing Transactions is 100% of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund, i.e. all of the assets of the relevant Fund. At present, none of the Funds use Securities Financing Transactions and accordingly, the expected proportion of a Fund's assets that may be subject to Securities Financing Transactions is 0% of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund. In any case the most recent semi-annual and annual accounts will express the amount of the Fund's assets subject to Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps.

Securities lending means transactions by which one party transfers securities to the other party subject to a commitment that the other party will return equivalent securities on a future date or when requested to do so by the party transferring the securities, that transaction being considered as securities lending for the party transferring the securities. Repurchase agreements are a type of securities lending transaction in which one party sells a security to the other party with a simultaneous agreement to repurchase the security at a fixed future date at a stipulated price reflecting a market rate of interest unrelated to the coupon rate of the securities. A reverse repurchase agreement is a transaction whereby a Fund purchases securities from a counterparty and simultaneously commits to resell the securities to the counterparty at an agreed upon date and price.

Any Fund that seeks to engage in securities lending should ensure that it is able at any time to recall any security that has been lent out or terminate any securities lending agreement into which it has entered.

Any Fund that enters into a reverse repurchase agreement should ensure that it is able at any time to recall the full amount of cash or to terminate the reverse repurchase agreement on either an accrued basis or a mark-to-market basis. When the cash is recallable at any time on a mark-to-market basis, the mark-to-market value of the reverse repurchase agreement should be used for the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.

A Fund that enters into a repurchase agreement should ensure that it is able at any time to recall any securities subject to the repurchase agreement or to terminate the repurchase agreement into which it has entered. Fixed-term repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements that do not exceed seven days should be considered as arrangements on terms that allow the assets to be recalled at any time by the Fund.

All the revenues arising from Securities Financing Transactions and any other efficient portfolio management techniques shall be returned to the relevant Fund following the deduction of any direct and indirect operational costs and fees arising. Such direct and indirect operational costs and fees (which are all fully transparent), which shall not include hidden revenue, shall include fees and expenses payable to repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements counterparties and/or securities lending agents engaged by the Company from time to time. Such fees and expenses of any repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements counterparties and/or securities lending agents engaged by the Company, which will be at normal commercial rates together with VAT, if any, thereon, will be borne by the Company or the Fund in respect of which the relevant party has been engaged. Details of Fund revenues arising and attendant direct and indirect operational costs and fees as well as the identity of any specific repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements counterparties and/or securities lending agents engaged by the Company from time to time shall be included in the Company's semi-annual and annual reports.

The Company will conduct appropriate due diligence in the selection of counterparties, including consideration of the legal status, country of origin, credit rating and minimum

credit rating (where relevant). Counterparties to such transactions shall (i) be entities regulated, approved, registered or supervised in their home jurisdiction, (ii) be located in a jurisdiction containing a regulated market (as detailed in Appendix II); and (iii) have a minimum credit rating of investment grade (BBB+ or equivalent) by any one rating agency, which will constitute the Company's criteria to select counterparties to Securities Financing Transactions.

From time to time, a Fund may engage repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements counterparties and/or securities lending agents that are related parties to the Depositary or other service providers of the Company. Such engagement may on occasion cause a conflict of interest with the role of the Depositary or other service provider in respect of the Company. Please refer to section 5.8 "Conflicts of Interest" for further details on the conditions applicable to any such related party transactions. The identity of any such related parties will be specifically identified in the Company's semi-annual and annual reports.

Repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements or securities lending do not constitute borrowing or lending for the purposes of Regulation 103 and Regulation 111 respectively.

Please refer to section 4 "Risk Factors" in respect of the risks related to Securities Financing Transactions. The risks arising from the use from the use of Securities Financing Transactions shall be adequately captured in the Company's risk management process.

3.7 Risk Management Process

The Company on behalf of each Fund has filed with the Central Bank its risk management process which enables it to accurately measure, monitor and manage the various risks associated with the use of FDI and Securities Financing Transactions, where appropriate. Any FDI not included in the risk management process will not be utilised until such time as a revised risk management process has been provided to and cleared by the Central Bank. The Company 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.

3.8 Eligible Counterparties

A Fund may invest in OTC derivatives in accordance with the Central Bank Rules and provided that the counterparties to the OTC derivatives are Eligible Counterparties.

3.9 Collateral Policy

In the context of efficient portfolio management techniques, Securities Financing Transactions and/or the use of FDI for hedging or investment purposes, collateral may be received from a counterparty for the benefit of a Fund or posted to a counterparty by or on behalf of a Fund. Any receipt or posting of collateral by a Fund will be conducted in accordance with the Central Bank Rules and the terms of the Company's collateral policy.

3.9.1 Collateral- received by the Fund

Collateral posted by a counterparty for the benefit of a Fund may be taken into account as reducing the exposure to such counterparty. Each Fund will require receipt of the necessary level of collateral so as to ensure counterparty exposure limits are not breached. Counterparty risk may be reduced to the extent that the value of the collateral received corresponds with the value of the amount exposed to counterparty risk at any given time. The Investment Manager will liaise with the Depositary in order to manage all aspects of the counterparty collateral process.

Risks linked to the management of collateral, such as operational and legal risks, shall be identified, managed and mitigated by the Company's risk management process. A Fund receiving collateral for at least 30% of its assets should have an appropriate stress testing policy in place to ensure regular stress tests are carried out under normal and exceptional liquidity conditions to enable the Fund to assess the liquidity risk attached to the collateral. The liquidity stress testing policy will at least prescribe the components set out in Regulation 24 paragraph (8) of the Central Bank Regulations.

For the purpose of providing margin or collateral in respect of transactions in techniques and instruments, the Fund may transfer, mortgage, pledge, charge or encumber any assets or cash forming part of the Fund in accordance with normal market practice (including the transfer of daily variation margins) and the requirements outlined in the Central Bank's Rules.

All assets received by a Fund in the context of repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending shall be considered as collateral and must comply with the terms of the Company's collateral policy.

Any non-cash assets received by a Fund in the context of Securities Financing Transactions (whether in respect of a Securities Financing Transaction, an OTC derivative transaction or otherwise) shall be held by the Depositary or a duly appointed sub-custodian. Assets provided by the Fund on a title transfer basis shall no longer belong to the Fund and shall pass outside the custodial network. The counterparty may use those assets at its absolute discretion. Assets provided to a counterparty other than on a title transfer basis shall be held by the Depositary or a duly appointed sub-custodian.

3.9.2 Collateral

Collateral received from a counterparty may be in the form of cash or non-cash assets and must, at all times, meet with the specific criteria outlined in the Central Bank Regulations, as summarised below, in relation to (i) liquidity; (ii) valuation; (iii) issuer credit quality; (iv) correlation; (v) diversification (asset concentration); and (vi) immediate availability.

- (a) Liquidity: Collateral received other than cash should be highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to pre-sale valuation. Collateral received should also comply with the provisions of Regulation 74 of the Regulations.
- (b) Valuation: Collateral received should be valued on at least a daily basis at mark-to-market value and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts (as referred to below) are in place.
- (c) Issuer credit quality: Collateral received should be of high quality.
- (d) Correlation: Collateral received should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is not expected to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty.
- (e) Diversification (asset concentration): Collateral should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers with a maximum exposure to a given issuer of 20% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. When the 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.
- (f) Immediate availability: Collateral received should be capable of being fully enforced by the Fund at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.

There are no restrictions on maturity provided the collateral is sufficiently liquid.

Where appropriate, non-cash collateral held for the benefit of a Fund shall be valued in accordance with the valuation policies and principles applicable to the Company. Subject to any agreement on valuation made with a counterparty, for consistency, collateral posted to a recipient counterparty will be valued daily at mark-to-market value. Non-cash collateral cannot be sold, pledged or re-invested.

In particular, the Investment Manager, on behalf of each Fund, shall apply suitably conservative haircuts to assets being received as collateral where appropriate on the basis of an assessment of the characteristics of the assets such as the credit standing or the price volatility, as well as the outcome of any stress tests in accordance with the requirements of EMIR. EMIR does not require the application of a haircut for cash variation margin. Accordingly, any haircut applied to cover currency risk will be as agreed with the relevant counterparty. The Investment Manager has determined that generally if issuer or issue credit quality of the collateral is not of the necessary quality or the collateral carries a significant level of price volatility with regard to residual maturity or other factors, a conservative haircut must be applied in accordance with more specific guidelines as will be maintained in writing by the Investment Manager on an ongoing basis. To the extent that a Fund avails of the increased issuer exposure facility in section 5(ii) of Schedule 3 of the Central Bank Regulations, such increased issuer exposure may be to any of the issuers listed in section 2.12 of Appendix I to the Prospectus.

3.9.3 Cash collateral

Cash collateral may not be invested other than in the following:

- (i) deposits with Relevant Institutions;
- (ii) high-quality government bonds;
- (iii) reverse repurchase agreements provided the transactions are with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and the Fund is able to recall at any time the full amount of cash on an accrued basis;
- (iv) short-term money market funds as defined in the ESMA Guidelines on a Common Definition of European Money Market Funds (ref CESR/10-049).

Re-invested cash collateral should be diversified in accordance with the diversification requirements applicable to non-cash collateral. Cash collateral may not be placed on deposit with the relevant counterparty or a related entity. Exposure created through the reinvestment of collateral must be taken into account in determining risk exposures to a counterparty. Re-investment of cash collateral in accordance with the provisions above can still present additional risk for the Fund. Please refer to the section entitled "Risk Factors; Reinvestment of Cash Collateral Risk" for more details.

3.9.4 Collateral – posted by the Fund

Collateral posted to a counterparty by or on behalf of the Fund must be taken into account when calculating counterparty risk exposure. Collateral posted to a counterparty and collateral received by such counterparty may be taken into account on a net basis provided the Fund is able to legally enforce netting arrangements with the counterparty.

3.9 Reference to Ratings

The European Union (Alternative Investment Fund Managers) (Amendment) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No.379 of 2014) (the "**Amending Regulations**") transpose the requirements of the Credit Ratings Agencies Directive (2013/14/EU) ("**CRAD**") into Irish Law. CRAD aims to restrict the

reliance on ratings provided by credit rating agencies and to clarify the obligations for risk management. In accordance with the Amending Regulations and the CRAD, notwithstanding anything else in this Prospectus, the Investment Manager shall not solely or mechanistically rely on credit ratings in determining the credit quality of an issuer or counterparty.

3.10 Reference to Benchmarks

Certain Funds may refer to indices within the Supplement. These indices may be referenced for various purposes including, but not limited to operating as a reference benchmark which the Fund seeks to outperform. The particular purpose of the relevant index shall be disclosed in the relevant Supplement. Where an index operates as a reference benchmark, this will constitute an index within the meaning of Article 3(1)(7)(e) of the Benchmark Regulation. Shareholders should note that the Company and/or its distributors may from time to time refer to other indices in marketing literature or other communications purely for financial or risk comparison purposes. However, unless such indices are referred to as such in the Supplement of the relevant Fund, they are not formal benchmarks against which the Fund is managed.

Where relevant, the Manager (or its duly appointed delegate) shall put in place written plans, in accordance with Article 28(2) of the Benchmark Regulation, detailing the actions it will take in the event that any index it uses for any Fund in accordance with Article 3(1)(7)(e) of the Benchmark Regulation materially changes or ceases to be provided. These written plans shall details the steps the Manager (or its duly appointed delegate) shall take to nominate a suitable alternative index.

A change in reference index or benchmark would represent a change in investment policy of the relevant Fund and Shareholders will be advised of any change in a reference index or benchmark if (i) made by the Directors, in advance of such a change and (ii) made by the index or benchmark concerned, in the annual or half-yearly report of the Fund issued subsequent to such change.

3.11 Currency Hedged Classes

A Fund may offer currency hedged Classes whereby the Fund shall enter into currency-related transactions in order to hedge out currency risk. The presence of any currency hedged Classes as well as details of any particular features shall be clearly disclosed in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

Unless otherwise disclosed in the relevant Supplement, this will involve a Class being hedged against (i) exchange rate fluctuation risks between the designated currency of the Class and the Base Currency of the relevant Fund and/or (ii) exchange rate fluctuation risks between the designated currency of the Class and some or all of the other denominated currencies of the Fund's assets. To the extent that hedging is successful for a particular Class, the performance of the Class is likely to move in line with the performance of the underlying assets.

Any financial instruments used to implement such currency hedging strategies with respect to one or more Classes shall be assets/liabilities of the Fund but will be attributable to the relevant Class(es) and the profit and loss (realised and unrealised) on, and the costs of the currency hedging transactions (including any administrative costs arising from additional risk management) will accrue solely to the relevant Class. However, investors should note that there is no segregation of liability between Classes. Although the costs, profits and losses of the currency hedging transactions will accrue solely to the relevant Class, Shareholders are nonetheless exposed to the risk that hedging transactions undertaken in one Class may impact negatively on the Net Asset Value of another Class. Please refer to section 4 "Risk Factors; "Currency Hedging at Share Class Level Risk" for further detail.

Any additional risk introduced to the Fund through the use of currency hedging for a given Class should be mitigated and monitored appropriately. Accordingly, in accordance with the Central Bank Rules, the following operational provisions will apply to any currency hedging transactions:

Counterparty exposure should be managed in accordance with the limits in the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank Rules.

- Over-hedged positions should not exceed 105 per cent. of the net assets of the relevant Class of Shares.
- Under-hedged positions should not fall short of 95 per cent. of the portion of the net assets of the relevant Class which is to be hedged against currency risk.
- Hedged positions will be kept under review on an ongoing basis, at least at the same valuation frequency of the Fund, to ensure that over hedged or under hedged positions do not exceed/fall short of the permitted levels disclosed above.
- Such review (referred to above) will incorporate a procedure to ensure that positions in excess of 100% of Net Asset Value will not be carried forward from month to month.
- The currency exposures of different currency Classes may not be combined or offset and currency exposures of assets of the Fund may not be allocated to separate Classes.

Notwithstanding the above, there can be no guarantee that the hedging techniques will be successful and, while not intended, this activity could result in over-hedged or under-hedged positions due to external factors outside the control of the Company. Further, these hedging techniques are designed to reduce a Shareholder's exposure to currency risk. The use of such class hedging techniques may therefore substantially limit holders of Shares in the relevant Classes from benefiting if the currency of that Class falls against that of the Base Currency of the relevant Fund and/or the currency in which the assets of the relevant Fund are denominated. Please refer to section 4 "Risk Factors; Currency Risk, Currency Hedging" for more details.

3.12 Dividend Policy

The dividend policy and information on the declaration and payment of dividends for each Fund will be specified in the relevant Supplement. The Articles empower the Directors to declare dividends in respect of any Shares in the Company out of the net income of the Company (i.e. income less expenses) (whether in the form of dividends, interest or otherwise) and net realised and unrealised gains (i.e. realised and unrealised gains net of all realised and unrealised losses), subject to certain adjustments.

Any dividends paid which are not claimed or collected within six years of payment shall revert to and form part of the assets of the relevant Fund.

Any dividends payable to Shareholders will be paid by electronic transfer to the relevant Shareholder's bank account of record either in the account opening form or as previously notified to the Administrator in the currency of denomination of the relevant Class of Shares, in either case at the expense of the payee and will be paid within two months of the date the Directors declared the dividend.

Any dividends payable to Shareholders will normally be paid in the denominated currency of the relevant Class. If however, a Shareholder requests to be paid in any other freely convertible currency, the necessary foreign exchange transaction will be arranged by the Administrator (at the discretion of the Company) at prevailing exchange rates on behalf of and for the account, risk and expenses of the Shareholder. Any failure to supply the Company or the Administrator with any documentation requested by them for anti-money laundering purposes may result in a delay in the payment of redemption proceeds. In such circumstances, any sums payable by way of dividend to Shareholders shall remain an asset of the Fund until such time as the Administrator has verified the Shareholder's identity to its satisfaction, following which such dividend will be paid.

Shareholders should note that any dividend income being paid out by a Fund and held in the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account shall remain an asset of the relevant Fund until such time as the income is released to the investor and that during this time the investor will rank as a general unsecured creditor of the Fund.

3.13 Publication of Net Asset Value per Share and Publication of Holdings

The Net Asset Value for any listed Shares will be notified immediately upon calculation to Euronext Dublin. Details of the latest available issue and Repurchase Price of each Class of Shares in each Fund will be available on www.ise.ie. In addition, the Net Asset Value per Share for each Class may be obtained from the office of the Administrator during normal business hours in Ireland.

In addition to the information disclosed in the periodic reports of the Company, the Company may, from time to time, make available to investors portfolio holdings and portfolio-related information in respect of one or more of the Funds. Any such information will be available to all investors in the relevant Fund on request. Any such information will only be provided on a historical basis and after the relevant Dealing Day to which the information relates.

3.14 Use of a Subscriptions/Redemptions Account

The Company operates a single, omnibus Subscription/Redemptions Account for all of the Funds in accordance with the Central Bank's requirements. Accordingly, monies in the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account are treated assets of the respective Funds and shall not have the protection of the Investor Money Regulations. It should be noted however that the Depositary will monitor the Subscription/Redemptions Account in performing its cash monitoring obligations and ensuring effective and proper monitoring of the Company's cash flows in accordance with its obligations as prescribed under UCITS V. There nonetheless remains a risk for investors to the extent that monies are held by the Company in the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account for the account of a Fund at a point where such Fund (or another Fund of the Company) becomes insolvent. In respect of any claim by an investor in relation to monies held in the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account, the investor shall rank as an unsecured creditor of the Company.

The Company in conjunction with the Depositary shall establish a policy to govern the operation of the Subscriptions/Redemptions, in accordance with the Central Bank guidance in this area. This policy shall be reviewed by the Company and the Depositary at least annually.

3.15 Financial Sanctions

Financial sanctions, which are political tools used to effectuate foreign policy goals, can be imposed by individual countries or by international bodies. These measures are designed to restrict or prohibit certain types of transactions with designated individuals, entities, or countries.

The Company is committed to adhering to all applicable financial sanctions laws and regulations. The Company will not knowingly make investments in securities or financial instruments of issuers that are subject to financial sanctions and the Company reserves the right to divest from any investment it inadvertently makes in such securities if they become subject to sanctions after the investment is made.

The Company operates a comprehensive financial sanctions compliance program designed to identify and mitigate the risks associated with financial sanctions. This program includes: (i) regular screening of clients, counterparties, and transactions against sanctions lists; (ii) due diligence procedures to identify ownership structures and control relationships that might implicate sanctions restrictions; and (iii) ongoing monitoring and reporting systems to detect potential sanctions breaches.

The Company may incur various costs and expenses in the process of ensuring compliance with financial sanctions requirements. These costs may include, but are not limited to, legal fees, administrative expenses, technology costs associated with compliance software, and expenses related to the due diligence of investments and investors. The diligent monitoring of transactions and the maintenance of compliance protocols are resource-intensive activities that are essential to the Company's operations.

In relevant circumstances, it is the policy of the Company to allocate all costs and expenses arising from financial sanctions compliance to those particular Shareholders who have a nexus to the financial sanctions-related activity. A financial sanctions-related nexus refers to any connection or involvement, direct or indirect, that a Shareholder may have with jurisdictions, individuals, or entities that are subject to financial sanctions. This nexus may arise from the Shareholder's nationality, domicile, or the nature of their transactions. Any such costs, fees or expenses incurred in complying with financial sanctions obligations may be applied to such Shareholder as a compulsory redemption of Shares or as deduction from any redemption proceeds owed to the Shareholder upon redemption (in accordance with the provisions of the "Repurchase of Shares" section).

4 Risk Factors

4.1 General

There are risks associated with investment in the Company and in the Shares of each Fund.

The risks described in this Prospectus should not be considered to be an exhaustive list of the risks which potential investors should consider before investing in a Fund. Potential investors should be aware that an investment in a Fund may be exposed to other risks from time to time.

Different risks may apply to different Funds and/or Classes. Details of specific risks attaching to a particular Fund or Class which are additional to those described in this section will be disclosed in the relevant Supplement.

Investors should not treat the contents of this Prospectus as advice relating to legal, taxation, investment or other matters. If you are in any doubt about the contents of this Prospectus, the risks involved in investing in the Company or a Fund or the suitability for you of investing in the Company or a Fund, you should consult your stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other independent financial adviser.

As the price of Shares in each Fund may fall as well as rise, the Company shall not be a suitable investment for an investor who cannot sustain a loss on his investment. A typical investor will be seeking to achieve a return on his investment in the medium to long term. As target investor profile may also be dependent on specific elements relating to a particular Fund, further details in relation to the profile of a typical investor may be set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

Past performance of the Company or any Fund should not be relied upon as an indicator of future performance.

4.2 Investment Risks

(a) General Investment Risk

The securities and instruments in which the Funds invest are subject to normal market fluctuations and other risks inherent in investing in such investments, and there can be no assurance that any appreciation in value will occur.

There can be no assurance that a Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of Shares may rise or fall, as the capital value of the securities or instruments in which a Fund invests may fluctuate. The investment income of each Fund is based on the income earned on the securities or instruments it holds, less expenses incurred. Therefore, the Fund's investment income may be expected to fluctuate in response to changes in such expenses or income.

(b) Credit Risk

There can be no assurance that issuers of the securities or other instruments in which a Fund invests will not be subject to credit difficulties leading to the loss of some or all of the sums invested in such securities or instruments or payments due on such securities or instruments (as well as any appreciation of sums invested in such securities).

(c) Changes in Interest Rates Risk

The value of Shares may be affected by substantial adverse movements in interest rates.

(d) Currency Hedging

A Fund may enter into currency exchange transactions and/or use FDI (at a Fund level or, in certain circumstances as described in this Prospectus, at a Class level) to seek to protect against fluctuation as a result of changes in currency exchange rates. Although these transactions are intended to minimise the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currency, they also limit any potential gain that might be realised should the value of the hedged currency increase. The precise matching of the relevant contract amounts and the value of the securities involved will not generally be possible because the future value of such securities will change as a consequence of market movements in the value of such securities between the date when the relevant contract is entered into and the date when it matures. The successful execution of a hedging strategy cannot be assured. It may not be possible to hedge against generally anticipated exchange fluctuations at a price sufficient to protect the assets from the anticipated decline in value as a result of such fluctuations.

(e) Currency Hedging at Share Class Level

Hedging activity at Class level may expose the Fund to cross contamination risk as it may not be possible to ensure (contractually or otherwise) that a counterparty's recourse in any such arrangements is limited to the assets of the relevant Class. Although the costs, gains and losses of the currency hedging transactions will accrue solely to the relevant Class, investors are nonetheless exposed to the risk that currency hedging transactions undertaken in one Class may impact negatively on another Class, particularly where (pursuant to EMIR) such currency hedging transactions require the Fund to post collateral (i.e. initial or variation margin). Any such collateral is posted by a Fund and at the Fund's risk (rather than by the Class and at the risk of the Class only because the Class does not represent a segregated portion of the Fund's assets) thus exposing investors in other Classes to a proportion of this risk.

(f) FDI and Securities Financing Transactions Risk

Where set out in the relevant Supplement, a Fund may invest in FDI in accordance with the investment objective and policy of the Fund.

General: The use of FDI and Securities Financing Transactions may result in greater returns but may entail greater risk for your investment. FDI may be used as a means of gaining indirect exposure to a specific asset, rate or index and/or as part of a strategy designed to reduce exposure to other risks, such as interest rate or currency risk. Use of FDI involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other investments. They also involve the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the risk that changes in the value of the FDI may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index.

Investing in a FDI could cause the Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. Also, suitable FDI transactions may not be available in all circumstances and there can be no assurance that the Fund will engage in these transactions to reduce exposure to other risks when that would be beneficial.

The prices of FDI, including futures and options prices, can often be highly volatile. Price movements of forward contracts, futures contracts and other FDI contracts are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programmes and policies of governments, national

and international political and economic events, changes in local laws and policies. In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets, particularly markets in currencies and interest rate related futures and options. Such intervention often is intended directly to influence prices and may, together with other factors, cause all of such markets to move rapidly in the same direction because of, among other things, interest rate fluctuations. The use of FDI also involves certain special risks, including (1) dependence on the ability to predict movements in the prices of securities being hedged and movements in interest rates; (2) imperfect correlation between the hedging instruments and the securities or market sectors being hedged; (3) the fact that particular skills are needed to use these instruments; and (4) the possible absence of a liquid market for any particular instrument at any particular time.

Securities Financing Transactions create several risks for the Company and its investors, including counterparty risk if the counterparty to a Securities Financing Transaction defaults on its obligation to return assets equivalent to the ones provided to it by the relevant Fund and liquidity risk if the Fund is unable to liquidate collateral provided to it to cover a counterparty default.

Absence of Regulation; Counterparty Risk: In general, there is less government regulation and supervision of transactions in the "over-the-counter"/ "OTC" markets (in which currencies, spot and option contracts, certain options on currencies and swaps are generally traded) than of transactions entered into on exchanges. While measures are being introduced under EMIR that aim to mitigate risks involved in investing in OTC derivatives and improve transparency, these types of investments continue to present challenges in clearly understanding the nature and level of risks involved. In addition, many of the protections afforded to participants on some recognised exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of an exchange clearing house, might not be available in connection with OTC transactions. OTC swaps and options are not regulated. OTC swaps and options are non-exchange traded agreements, which are specifically tailored to the needs of an individual investor. These transactions enable the user to structure precisely the date, market level and amount of a given position. The counterparty for these agreements will be the specific firm involved in the transaction rather than an exchange, and accordingly the bankruptcy or default of a counterparty with which the Fund trades OTC swaps and options could result in substantial losses to the Fund. In addition, a counterparty may refrain from settling a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because the contract is not legally enforceable or because it does not accurately reflect the intention of the parties or because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Fund to suffer a loss.

Credit Risk and Counterparty Risk: Funds will be exposed to a credit risk in relation to the counterparties with whom they transact or place margin or collateral in respect of transactions in FDI. To the extent that a counterparty defaults on its obligation and the Fund is delayed or prevented from exercising its rights with respect to the investments in its portfolio, it may experience a decline in the value of its position, lose income and incur costs associated with asserting its rights. Regardless of the measures the Fund may implement to reduce counterparty credit risk, however, there can be no assurance that a counterparty will not default or that the Fund will not sustain losses on the transactions as a result.

Correlation Risk: The prices of FDI may be imperfectly correlated to the prices of the underlying securities, for example, because of transaction costs and interest rate movements.

Collateral Risk: Collateral or margin may be passed by the Fund to a counterparty or broker in respect of OTC FDI transactions or Securities Financing Transactions. Assets deposited as collateral or margin with brokers may not be held in segregated accounts by the brokers

and may therefore become available to the creditors of such brokers in the event of their insolvency or bankruptcy. Where collateral is posted to a counterparty or broker by way of title transfer, the collateral may be re-used by such counterparty or broker for their own purpose, thus, exposing the Fund to additional risk.

Reinvestment of Cash Collateral Risk: As the Fund may reinvest cash collateral received, subject to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank, where a Fund re-invests cash collateral, it will be exposed to the risk associated with such investments, such as failure or default of the issuer of the relevant security.

Forward Trading: Forward contracts and options thereon, unlike futures contracts, are not traded on exchanges and are not standardised. Rather, banks and dealers act as principals in these markets, negotiating each transaction on an individual basis. Forward and "cash" trading is substantially unregulated. There is no limitation on daily price movements and speculative position limits are not applicable. The principals who deal in the forward markets are not required to continue to make markets in the currencies or commodities they trade and these markets can experience periods of illiquidity, sometimes of significant duration. Market illiquidity or disruption could result in major losses to a Fund.

Foreign Exchange Transactions: Where a Fund utilises FDI which alter the currency exposure characteristics of Transferable Securities held by the Fund the performance of the Fund may be strongly influenced by movements in foreign exchange rates because currency positions held by the Fund may not correspond with the securities positions held.

Futures and Options Trading: Substantial risks are involved in trading futures, forward and option contracts and various other instruments in which a Fund may trade. Certain of the instruments in which a Fund may invest are sensitive to interest rates and foreign exchange rates, which means that their value and, consequently, the Net Asset Value, will fluctuate as interest and/or foreign exchange rates fluctuate. The Fund's performance, therefore, will depend in part on its ability to anticipate and respond to such fluctuations in market interest rates and foreign exchange rates, and to utilise appropriate strategies to maximise returns to the Fund, while attempting to minimise the associated risks to its investment capital. Variance in the degree of volatility of the market from the Fund's expectations may produce significant losses to the Fund. The low initial margin deposits normally required to establish a futures position permit a high degree of leverage. As a result, a relatively small movement in the price of a futures contract may result in a profit or a loss which is high in proportion to the amount of funds actually placed as initial margin and may result in unquantifiable further loss exceeding any margin deposited. Further, when used for hedging purposes there may be an imperfect correlation between these instruments and the investments or market sectors being hedged. Transactions in over-the-counter derivatives may involve additional risk as there is no exchange or market on which to close out an open position. It may be impossible to liquidate an existing position, to assess or value a position or to assess the exposure to risk. Warrants give a Fund the right to subscribe to or purchase securities in which a Fund may invest. The underlying security may be subject to market volatility thus rendering an investment in a warrant a higher risk than an investment in an equity security.

Swap Agreements: Swap agreements can be individually negotiated and structured to include exposure to a variety of different types of investments or market factors. Depending on their structure, swap agreements may increase or decrease a Fund's exposure to long-term or short-term interest rates, currency values, corporate borrowing rates, or other factors such as security prices or inflation rates. Swap agreements can take many different forms and are known by a variety of names. Swap agreements tend to shift a Fund's investment exposure from one type of investment to another. For example, if the Fund agrees to exchange payments in Euros for payments in US Dollars, the swap agreement would tend to decrease the Fund's exposure to US interest rates and increase its exposure to non-US currency and interest rates. Depending on how they are

used, swap agreements may increase or decrease the overall volatility of a Fund's portfolio. The most significant factor in the performance of swap agreements is the change in the specific interest rate, currency, individual security values or other factors that determine the amounts of payments due to and from a Fund. If a swap agreement calls for payments by a Fund, the Fund must be prepared to make such payments when due. In addition, if a counterparty's creditworthiness declines, the value of swap agreements with that counterparty can be expected to decline, potentially resulting in losses by the Fund.

Legal Risk: The use of OTC derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions will expose the Funds to the risk that the legal documentation of the relevant OTC contract may not accurately reflect the intention of the parties.

OTC FDI Markets Risk: Where any Fund acquires FDI on OTC markets, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to realise the fair value of such FDI due to their tendency to have limited liquidity and comparatively high price volatility.

Liquidity of Futures Contracts: Futures positions may be illiquid because certain exchanges limit fluctuations in certain futures contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as "daily price fluctuation limits" or "daily limits". Under such daily limits, during a single trading day no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limits. Once the price of a contract for a particular future has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the daily limit, positions in the future can neither be taken nor liquidated unless traders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit. This could prevent a Fund from liquidating unfavourable positions.

Necessity for Counterparty Trading Relationships: Participants in the OTC currency market 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 the Company believes that the Company will be able to establish the necessary counterparty business relationships to permit a Fund to effect transactions in the OTC currency market and other counterparty markets, including the swaps market, there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so. An inability to establish such relationships would limit a Fund's activities and could require a Fund to conduct a more substantial portion of such activities in the cash or exchange traded markets. Moreover, the counterparties with which a Fund expects to establish such relationships will not be obligated to maintain the credit lines extended to a Fund, and such counterparties could decide to reduce or terminate such credit lines at their discretion.

Contingent Liability Transactions: Contingent liability transactions which are margined require the Fund to make a series of payments against the purchase price, instead of paying the whole purchase price immediately. If the Fund trades in futures, contracts for differences or sells options, the Fund may sustain a total loss of the margin it deposits with the broker to establish or maintain a position. If the market moves against the Fund, the Fund may be called upon to pay substantial additional margin at short notice to maintain the position. If the Fund fails to do so within the time required, its position may be liquidated at a loss and the Fund will be liable for any resulting deficit. Even if a transaction is not margined, it may still carry an obligation to make further payments in certain circumstances over and above any amount paid when the contract was entered into. Contingent liability transactions which are not traded on or under the rules of a recognised or designated investment exchange may expose you to substantially greater risks.

Securities Lending Risk: As with any extensions of credit, there are risks of delay and recovery. Should the borrower of securities fail financially or default in any of its obligations under any securities lending transaction, the collateral provided in connection with such transaction will be called upon. A securities lending transaction will involve the receipt of collateral. However there is a risk that the value of the collateral may fall and the Fund suffers a loss as a result.

Settlement Risk: Settlement risk occurs when a transaction is not completed as duly agreed between the parties. This may be due to an error or omission in the necessary settlement, clearing or registration processes or due to the lack of creditworthiness of one of the parties to the transaction.

(g) Emerging Markets Risk

Where a Fund invests in securities or instruments (including FDI) that are listed or traded or otherwise create exposure to, Emerging Markets, additional risks may be encountered. These include:

Accounting Standards: in Emerging Markets there can be an absence of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices.

Business Risks: in some Emerging Markets, for example Russia, crime and corruption, including extortion and fraud, pose a risk to businesses. Property and employees of underlying investments may become targets of theft, violence and/or extortion.

Country Risk: the value of the Fund's assets may be affected by political, legal, economic and fiscal uncertainties. Existing laws and regulations may not be consistently applied.

Currency Risk: the currencies in which investments are denominated may be unstable, may be subject to significant depreciation and may not be freely convertible.

Disclosure: less complete and reliable fiscal and other information may be available to investors.

Legal: the legal infrastructure and accounting, auditing and reporting standards in certain countries in which investment may be made may not provide the same degree of investor protection or information to investors as would generally apply in major securities markets. Risks associated with many emerging market legal systems (for example the Russian legal system) include (i) the untested nature of the independence of the judiciary and its immunity from economic, political or nationalistic influences; (ii) inconsistencies among laws, presidential decrees and governmental and ministerial orders and resolutions; (iii) the lack of judicial and administrative guidance on interpreting applicable laws; (iv) a high degree of discretion on the part of government authorities; (v) conflicting local, regional and federal laws and regulations; (vi) the relative inexperience of judges and courts in interpreting new legal norms; and (vii) the unpredictability of enforcement of foreign judgements and foreign arbitration awards. There is no guarantee that further judicial reform aimed at balancing the rights of private and governmental authorities in courts and reducing grounds for re-litigation of decided cases will be implemented and succeed in building a reliable and independent judicial system.

Market Characteristics/ Liquidity and Settlement Risks: in general, Emerging Markets are still in the early stages of their development, have less volume, are less liquid and experience greater volatility than more established markets and many Emerging Markets are not highly regulated. When seeking to sell emerging market securities or instruments, little or no market may exist for the securities or instruments. The combination of price volatility and the less liquid nature of securities markets in Emerging Markets may, in certain cases, affect a Fund's ability to acquire or dispose of securities at the price and time it wishes to do so, and consequently may have an adverse impact on the investment performance of the Fund. Settlement of transactions may be subject to delay and administrative uncertainties.

Political Risk: the risk of government intervention is particularly high in the Emerging Markets because of both the political climate in many of these countries and the less developed character of their markets and economies. Government actions in the future could have a significant effect on economic conditions in such countries, which could affect private sector companies and the value of securities or instruments in a Fund's portfolio.

Tax: The taxation system in some emerging market countries is subject to varying interpretations, frequent changes and inconsistent enforcement at the federal, regional and local levels. Tax laws and practices in some emerging market countries are at an initial stage of development and are not as clearly established as in more developed countries.

(h) Efficient Portfolio Management Risk

The Company on behalf of a Fund may employ techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities, Money Market Instruments and/or other financial instruments in which it invests for efficient portfolio management purposes. Many of the risks attendant in utilising FDI, as disclosed in the sections entitled "FDI Risk", "Share Class Hedging Risk" and "Hedging Risk" above, will be equally relevant when employing such efficient portfolio management techniques. In addition to the sub-section of "FDI Risk" entitled "General", particular attention is drawn to the sub-sections entitled "Credit Risk and Counterparty Risk" and "Collateral Risk". Investors should also be aware that from time to time, a Fund may engage with repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements counterparties and/or securities lending agents that are related parties to the Depositary or other service providers of the Company. Such engagement may on occasion cause a conflict of interest with the role of the Depositary or other service provider in respect of the Company. Please refer to section 5.8 "Conflicts of Interest" for further details on the conditions applicable to any such related party transactions. The identity of any such related parties will be specifically identified in the Company's semi-annual and annual reports.

Repurchase Arrangements: As set out in section 3.6.2 above, a Fund may enter into repurchase arrangements for the purposes of efficient portfolio management. Accordingly, the Fund will bear a risk of loss in the event that the other party to the transaction defaults on its obligation and the Fund is delayed or prevented from exercising its rights to dispose of the underlying securities. The Fund will, in particular, be subject to the risk of a possible decline in the value of the underlying securities during the period in which the Fund seeks to assert its right to them, the risk of incurring expenses associated with asserting those rights and the risk of losing all or a part of the income from the agreement.

(i) Investing in Fixed Income Securities Risk

The prices of fixed income securities fluctuate in response to perceptions of the issuer's creditworthiness and also tend to vary inversely with market interest rates. The value of such securities is likely to decline in times of rising interest rates. Conversely, when rates fall, the value of these investments is likely to rise. Typically, the longer the time to maturity the greater are such variations. A Fund investing in fixed income securities will be subject to credit risk (i.e. the risk that an issuer of securities will be unable or unwilling to pay principal and interest when due, or that the value of a security will suffer because investors believe the issuer is less able or willing to pay). This is broadly gauged by the credit ratings of the securities in which a Fund invests. However, ratings are only the opinions of the agencies issuing them and are not absolute guarantees as to quality.

Not all government securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the relevant national government. Some are backed only by the credit of the issuing agency or instrumentality. Accordingly, there is at least a chance of default on these government securities in which the Funds may invest, which may subject a Fund to additional credit risk.

To the extent a Fund invests in medium or low-rated securities and unrated securities of comparable quality, the Fund may realise a higher current yield than the yield offered by higher-rated securities, but investment in such securities involves greater volatility of price and risk of loss of income and principal, including the probability of default by or bankruptcy of the issuers of such securities. Low-rated and comparable unrated securities (collectively referred to as "low-rated" securities) likely have quality and protective characteristics that,

in the judgment of a rating organisation, are outweighed by large uncertainties or major risk exposures to adverse conditions, and are predominantly speculative with respect to an issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation.

When economic conditions appear to be deteriorating, these medium or low-rated securities may decline in value due to heightened concern over credit quality, regardless of the prevailing interest rates. Investors should carefully consider the relative risks of investing in high yield securities and understand that such securities are not generally meant for short-term investing.

Adverse economic developments can disrupt the market for low-rated securities, and severely affect the ability of issuers, especially highly leveraged issuers, to service their debt obligations or to repay their obligations upon maturity, which may lead to a higher incidence of default on such securities. Low-rated securities are especially affected by adverse changes in the industries in which the issuers are engaged and by changes in the financial condition of the issuers.

There are fewer investors in low-rated securities and it may be harder to buy and sell such securities at an optimum time. A Fund's investment in markets in which there is a lower volume of transactions may be less liquid and their prices may be more volatile than comparable investments in securities trading in markets with larger trading volumes. Moreover, the settlement periods in certain markets may be longer than in others which may affect portfolio liquidity.

A Fund may invest in high yield (i.e. non-investment grade) debt securities – these are generally considered to be bonds with a rating from a Recognised Rating Agency lower than BBB-. High yield bonds have an increased risk of capital erosion due to a higher probability of default by the bond issuer. Changing market conditions and interest rate levels can also have a larger impact on the values of high yielding bonds than on other bonds.

(j) OTC Securities Markets Risk

Where any Fund acquires securities on OTC markets, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to realise the fair value of such securities due to their tendency to have limited liquidity and comparatively high price volatility.

(k) Leverage Risk

A Fund may engage in leverage for investment purposes or as part of a hedging strategy, as will be outlined in the relevant Supplement, if applicable. The use of leverage creates special risks and may significantly increase the Fund's investment risk. Leverage will create an opportunity for greater yield and total return but, at the same time, will increase the Fund's exposure to capital risk and interest costs. Any investment income and gains earned on investments made through the use of leverage that are in excess of the interest costs associated therewith may cause the Net Asset Value of the Shares to increase more rapidly than would otherwise be the case. Conversely, where the associated interest costs are greater than such income and gains, the Net Asset Value of the Shares may decrease more rapidly than would otherwise be the case.

(l) Credit Ratings Risk

The ratings of fixed income securities by Moody's and Standard & Poor's are a generally accepted barometer of credit risk. They are, however, subject to certain limitations from an investor's standpoint. The rating on an issuer or a security is heavily weighted by past performance and does not necessarily reflect probable future conditions. There is

frequently a lag between the time a rating is assigned and the time it is updated. In addition, there may be varying degrees of difference in credit risk of securities within each rating category. In the event of a down-grading of the credit rating of a security or an issuer relating to a security, the value of a Fund investing in such security may be adversely affected.

(m) Liquidity Risk

Not all securities or instruments invested in by the Funds will be listed or rated and consequently liquidity may be low. Liquidity risk is the risk that an investment in the portfolio cannot be sold, liquidated or closed at limited cost over an adequately short time frame and thus the ability of the Fund to repurchase or redeem its Shares at the request of any Shareholder is thereby compromised.

Under normal market conditions the Investment Manager will aim to manage the liquidity of the invested pool of assets in line with overall investor flows taking account of normal trading volumes and historical investor activity. However, there will be times (either as a result of changes in market activity or outsized redemption requests) that a misalignment may arise resulting in: increased investment liquidation costs or longer liquidation timeframes. Meeting such redemption requests could require a Fund to sell securities at reduced prices or under unfavourable conditions. As a result, the Fund may suffer losses and the Net Asset Value of the Fund may be adversely affected. It may also be the case that other market participants may be attempting to liquidate fixed income holdings at the same time as a Fund, causing increased supply in the market and contributing to liquidity risk and downward pricing pressure.

In certain exceptional market or economic environments, there is the possibility that there may be no buyer for an investment and thus the investment is termed illiquid.

(n) Use of Liquidity Management Tools (LMTs)

As outlined in the section of the Prospectus entitled "Liquidity Risk Management", the Manager has the ability to activate various liquidity management tools ("**LMTs**") in order to manage the liquidity risk of each Fund and to protect the interests of Shareholders, particularly in periods of market stress or exceptional circumstances.

The use of LMTs is intended to ensure the fair treatment of Shareholders and the orderly management of each Fund's assets and liabilities. However, the activation of one or more LMTs may have a material impact on Shareholders and involves certain risks, including but not limited to the following:

Restriction or Delay of Redemptions: The use of LMTs such as redemption gates, extension of notice periods, or temporary suspension of redemptions may restrict or delay a Shareholder's ability to redeem their Shares. Shareholders may not be able to access their investment within the expected timeframe, which could adversely affect their liquidity position.

Additional Costs: The imposition of Anti-Dilution Levies may result in additional costs to redeeming or subscribing Shareholders. These measures are designed to protect the interests of remaining Shareholders but may reduce the amount received by redeeming Shareholders or increase the cost of subscriptions.

Uncertainty and Market Impact: The activation of LMTs may create uncertainty regarding the timing and amount of redemptions or subscriptions and may affect the market value or liquidity of the Shares.

Discretion and Fair Treatment: The Manager has discretion in the activation, calibration, and deactivation of LMTs, subject to applicable law and the requirements of the Central Bank. While LMTs are applied with the aim of ensuring fair treatment of Shareholders,

there can be no assurance that all Shareholders will be affected equally or that the use of LMTs will not disadvantage certain Shareholders in particular circumstances.

Investors should carefully consider the risks associated with the use of LMTs and the potential impact on their ability to redeem or access their investment, as well as the possibility of incurring additional costs or receiving assets in kind.

(o) Side Pockets Operability

As the Company does not currently provide the power to activate side pockets in the Articles, it cannot activate side pockets unless and until the Articles is amended and any associated approvals or notifications are completed. There can be no assurance that such amendments or approvals could be obtained or obtained in a timeframe that would allow side pockets to be used when needed.

As a result, in circumstances where a portion of the portfolio of a Fund becomes subject to significant valuation uncertainty, illiquidity or other exceptional events, the Company may be unable to segregate the affected assets into a side pocket. In such circumstances, the Company may instead need to rely on other available liquidity management tools, or to continue valuing the affected assets within the main portfolio, which may increase NAV volatility, valuation risk and the risk of dilution or unequal treatment among investors. The absence of an operable side pocket power may result in longer or more frequent suspensions, constrained subscriptions/redemptions, reduced flexibility to manage stressed conditions, and potential adverse impacts on Shareholder liquidity and outcomes. Any subsequent decision to seek an amendment to the Articles to introduce a side pocket power could be subject to Board and Depositary processes, Shareholder and/or Central Bank approvals, and operational arrangements that may be time-consuming and uncertain, and there is no assurance that such an amendment would be implemented or effective in time to address the relevant circumstances.

(p) Market Capitalisation Risk

Certain Funds may invest in the securities of small-to-medium-sized (by market capitalisation) companies, or FDI related to such securities. Such securities may have a more limited market than the securities of larger companies and may be considered speculative. Accordingly, it may be more difficult to effect sales of such securities at an advantageous time or without a substantial drop in price than securities of a company with a large market capitalisation and broad trading market. In addition, securities of small-to-medium-sized companies may have greater price volatility as they are generally more vulnerable to adverse market factors such as unfavourable economic reports. Additional risk factors associated with companies whose market capitalisation is small or mid-cap may include but are not limited to the following: limited or unproven operating history; weak or leveraged balance sheets, limited borrowing capacity; low or negative profit margins; high concentration of sales from limited number of customers; competition from more established companies; and key-man management risk.

(q) Reinvestment of Cash Collateral Risk

As a Fund may reinvest cash collateral received, subject to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank, a Fund reinvesting cash collateral will be exposed to the risk associated with such investments, such as failure or default of the issuer of the relevant security.

(r) No Secondary Market Risk

It is not anticipated that there will be an active secondary market for the Shares, and it is not expected that such a market will develop. Subject to certain conditions outlined herein, including when repurchases or the registration of transfers of Shares are suspended,

Shareholders will, however, be able to realise their investment in a Fund by redeeming their Shares or by a transfer to an investor who an eligible transferee.

(s) Developments in Financial Markets Risk

Developments over the last number of years in the global financial markets have resulted in the current environment being one of extraordinary and possibly unprecedented uncertainty.

General Financial Markets Risk: In light of market turmoil and the overall weakening of the financial services industry, the Company, the Manager, the Investment Manager and other financial institutions' financial condition may be adversely affected and they may become subject to legal, regulatory, reputational and other unforeseen risks that could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and operations.

Impact of Brexit: The UK formally left the EU on 31 January 2020, with the transition period ending on 31 December 2020. While the initial period of uncertainty has passed, there remain ongoing implications and potential disruptions in various areas, including financial services, data protection, taxation, regulatory cooperation, and dispute resolution. The Company may be exposed to various risks arising from the UK's withdrawal from the EU, particularly where a Fund engages a UK delegate investment manager to perform portfolio management or risk management functions on its behalf. Such risks include, but are not limited to:

- The loss of the UK delegate investment manager's access to the EU passporting regime, and the limited scope of EU equivalence determinations for UK financial services, which affects the ability to offer, market, or provide services across the EU, and may impact access to EU financial infrastructure, counterparties, or markets.
- The divergence of the UK's and the EU's legal, regulatory, supervisory, and enforcement frameworks, standards, and practices, which has created, and may continue to create, additional costs, complexities, and operational burdens for the Fund or the UK delegate investment manager, and may expose them to different or conflicting obligations, liabilities, or sanctions.

The Company continues to monitor and seek to mitigate the impact of Brexit-related risks on the Funds and their investors, and to comply with all applicable laws, regulations, and contractual obligations arising from the UK's withdrawal from the EU. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to anticipate or manage all such risks as the regulatory landscape continues to evolve, or that such risks will not have a material adverse effect on the respective Funds' business, financial condition, results of operations, or prospects.

Eurozone Crisis: As a result of the crisis of confidence in the markets which has caused bond yield spreads (the cost of borrowing in the debt capital markets) and credit default spreads (the cost of purchasing credit protection) to increase, most notably in relation to certain Eurozone countries, certain countries in the EU have had to accept "bailouts" from banks and lines of credit from supra-governmental agencies such as the International Monetary Fund (the "IMF") and the recently created European Financial Services Facility (the "EFSF"). The European Central Bank (the "ECB") has also been intervening to purchase Eurozone debt in an attempt to stabilise markets and reduce borrowing costs. In December 2011, leaders of the countries in the Eurozone, as well as the leaders of the countries in the EU, met in Brussels and agreed a "fiscal compact" which includes a commitment to a new fiscal rule, to be introduced into the legal systems of the relevant countries, as well as acceleration of the entry into force of the European Stability Mechanism treaty.

Notwithstanding the measures described above and future measures which may be introduced, it is possible that a country may leave the Eurozone and return to a national currency and as a result may leave the EU and/or that the Euro, the European single currency, will cease to exist in its current form and/or lose its legal status in one of more countries in which it currently has such status. The effect of such potential events on the Funds which are denominated in Euro or which invest in instruments predominantly tied to Europe is impossible to predict.

(t) Sustainable Finance Disclosures Risks

The EU has created a financial policy framework of regulatory measures aimed at mobilising finance for sustainable growth and channeling private investment to the transition to a climate-neutral economy (the "**EU Sustainable Finance Action Plan**"). Pursuant to the EU Sustainable Finance Action Plan, the EU is introducing new sustainable finance regulations, including SFDR, as well as making sustainability related updates to existing regulation ("**Sustainable Finance Regulations**"). The Sustainable Finance Regulations are being introduced on a phased basis and some elements, such as regulatory technical standards, have been subject to implementation delays.

The Manager seeks to comply with all legal obligations applicable to it but there may be challenges in meeting new obligations created by the Sustainable Finance Regulations. The Company may be required to incur costs to comply with the Sustainable Finance Regulations both as part of the initial implementation process and on an ongoing basis as new regulatory obligations are introduced. Political developments or changes in government policies throughout the implementation process. These elements could impact on the Funds and their returns.

ESG Data reliance

The scope of SFDR is extremely broad, covering a very wide range of financial products and financial market participants. It seeks to achieve more transparency regarding how financial market participants integrate Sustainability Risks into their investment decisions and consideration of adverse sustainability impacts in the investment process. Data constraint is one of the biggest challenges when it comes to sustainability related information to end-investors, especially in the case of principal adverse impacts of investment decisions, and there are limitations on sustainability and ESG-related data provided by market participants in relation to comparability. Disclosures in this Prospectus may develop and be subject to change due to ongoing improvements in the data provided to, and obtained from, financial market participants and financial advisers to achieve the objectives of SFDR in order to make sustainability-related information available.

Relative performance

An Article 8 Fund or an Article 9 Fund may perform differently relate to other comparable funds that do not promote environmental and/or social characteristics or pursue a sustainable investment objective.

(u) Repurchase Risk

Large repurchases of Shares in a Fund might result in a Fund being forced to sell assets at a time and price at which it would normally prefer not to dispose of those assets which may be materially adverse to the Fund.

(v) Sovereign Debt Risk

Investments in sovereign debt securities, or FDI related thereto, involve certain risks. The governmental authority that controls the repayment of the debt may be unwilling or unable to repay the principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such securities due to a range of factors that may include: the extent of its foreign reserves; the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due; the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole; or the government debtor's policy towards the International Monetary Fund and the political constraints to which a government debtor may be subject. If an issuer of sovereign debt defaults on payments of principal and/or interest, a Fund may have limited legal recourse against the issuer and/or guarantor. In certain cases, remedies must be pursued in the courts of the defaulting party itself, and the Fund's ability to obtain recourse may be limited. Historically, certain issuers of the government debt securities in which a Fund may invest have experienced substantial difficulties in meeting their external or local market debt obligations, resulting in defaults on certain obligations and the restructuring of certain indebtedness. Such restructuring arrangements have included obtaining additional credit to finance outstanding obligations and the reduction and rescheduling of payments of interest and principal through the negotiation of new or amended credit agreements.

(w) OTC Counterparty Rating Downgrade Risk

The Company will enter into OTC transactions and Securities Financing Transactions only with those counterparties that it believes to be sufficiently creditworthy. In addition, the Fund may be required to refrain from entering into transactions which involve collateral arrangements with counterparties who do not meet minimum credit rating criteria as set out below.

If a counterparty (which is not a Relevant Institution) engaged by the Company in respect of a Fund, is subject to a credit rating downgrade, this could potentially have significant implications for the relevant Fund both from a commercial perspective and a regulatory perspective. Pursuant to the Central Bank Rules, a rating downgrade for a counterparty to an OTC derivative transaction or a Securities Financing Transactions to A-2 or below (or a comparable rating) shall require the relevant Fund without delay to conduct a new credit assessment of the OTC counterparty.

Regardless of the measures the Company, in respect of a Fund, may implement to reduce counterparty credit risk, however, there can be no assurance that a counterparty will not default or that the relevant Fund will not sustain losses on the transactions as a result.

(x) Performance Fee Risk

Where performance fees are payable, these will be based on net realised and net unrealised gains and losses. As a result, performance fees may be paid on unrealised gains which may subsequently never be realised.

If the Investment Manager receives a performance fee with respect to the performance of a Fund, or a Class in a Fund, during a performance period, and a Fund suffers losses in a subsequent period, the Investment Manager is under no obligation to, and will not, refund such performance fees.

In addition, performance fees are payable as set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund and may still be payable even if performance has declined in the performance period in question.

The Company may or may not operate an equalisation policy in respect of Classes which pay a performance fee to the Investment Manager. Equalisation may be operated so that: (i) the performance fee paid to the Investment Manager is charged only to those Shares which have appreciated in value since their acquisition, (ii) all relevant Shareholders will

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

Where an equalisation policy is not operated in respect of Classes which pay a performance fee, Shareholders in those Classes will not benefit from the intended advantages attached to operating equalisation outlined above.

4.3 Accounting, Legal, Operational, Valuation, Depositary and Tax Risks

(a) Accounting, Auditing and Financial Reporting Standards

The accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards of many of the countries in which a Fund may invest may be less extensive than those applicable in the European Union.

(b) Dependence on Key Personnel

The investment performance of the Funds will be dependent on the services of certain key employees of the Investment Manager and its appointees. While contingency measures may be put in place, in the event of the death, incapacity or departure of any of these individuals, the performance of the Funds may be adversely affected.

(c) Financial Markets and Regulatory Change

The laws and regulations affecting businesses continue to evolve in an unpredictable manner. Laws and regulations, particularly those involving taxation, investment and trade, applicable to the Company's activities can change quickly and unpredictably, and may at any time be amended, modified, repealed or replaced in a manner adverse to the interests of the Company. The Company and the Investment Manager may be or may become subject to unduly burdensome and restrictive regulation. In particular, in response to significant recent events in international financial markets, governmental intervention and certain regulatory measures which have been or may be adopted in certain jurisdictions may present added risks to a Fund. Two examples in particular are (1) The European Union (Short Selling) Regulations 2012 (SI No 340/2012) implementing the Regulation (EU) No. 236/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012, on short selling and certain aspects of credit default swaps (the "**SSR**") and (2) the recently enacted US piece of legislation, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "**Dodd-Frank Act**"). The SSR aims to address certain systemic risk concerns with naked or uncovered short selling by providing for, amongst other things, enhanced transparency relating to significant net short positions in specific financial instruments. Please refer to the section entitled "Short Selling Risk" in this prospectus for further information. The Dodd-Frank Act contains a range of measures designed to address systemic risk in the financial services sector and will significantly increase US regulation of investment funds and managers of investment funds. These and other significant changes in global financial regulation may present the Company with significant challenges and could result in increased costs and/or losses to the Company.

(d) Investment Manager Valuation Risk

The Administrator may consult the Investment Manager with respect to the valuation of certain investments. Whilst there is an inherent conflict of interest between the involvement of the Investment Manager in determining the valuation price of each Fund's investments and the Investment Manager's other duties and responsibilities in relation to the Funds (particularly as the Investment Manager's fees may increase as the value of assets increases), the Investment Manager has in place pricing procedures which follows industry standard procedures for valuing unlisted investments.

(e) Lack of Operating History

The Company is a newly-formed entity and has no prior operating history. The past performance of any investments or investment funds managed by the Investment Manager or any of its affiliates cannot be construed as any indication of the future results of an investment in the Company or any of the Funds.

(f) Paying Agent Risk

Shareholders who choose or are obliged under local regulations to pay or receive subscription or repurchase monies or dividends via an intermediate entity rather than directly to the Company or the relevant Fund (e.g. a Paying Agent in a local jurisdiction) bear a credit risk against that intermediate entity with respect to (a) subscription monies prior to the transmission of such monies to the Company or the relevant Fund and (b) repurchase monies payable by such intermediate entity to the relevant Shareholder.

(g) Segregated Liability

The Company is an umbrella company with segregated liability between Funds. As a result, as a matter of Irish law, any liability attributable to a particular Fund may only be discharged out of the assets of that Fund and the assets of other Funds may not be used to satisfy the liability of that Fund. In addition, any contract entered into by the Company will by operation of law include an implied term to the effect that the counterparty to the contract may not have any recourse to assets of any of the Funds other than the Fund in respect of which the contract was entered into. These provisions are binding both on creditors and in any insolvency but do not prevent the application of any enactment or rule of law which would require the application of the assets of one Fund to discharge some, or all liabilities of another Fund on the grounds of fraud or misrepresentation. In addition, whilst these provisions are binding in an Irish court which would be the primary venue for an action to enforce a debt against the Company, these provisions have not been tested in other jurisdictions, and there remains a possibility that a creditor might seek to attach or seize assets of one Fund in satisfaction of an obligation owed in relation to another Fund in a jurisdiction which would not recognise the principle of segregation of liability between Funds.

(h) Valuation Risk

A Fund may invest some of its assets in unquoted securities or instruments. Such investments or instruments will be valued at their probable realisation value estimated with care and good faith by the Directors or a competent person, firm or corporation (including the Investment Manager) selected by the Directors and approved for the purpose by the Depositary. Such investments are inherently difficult to value and are the subject of substantial uncertainty. There is no assurance that the estimates resulting from the valuation process will reflect the actual sales or "close-out" prices of such securities.

(i) Depositary Risk

If a Fund invests in assets that are financial instruments that can be held in custody ("**Custody Assets**"), the Depositary is required to perform full safekeeping functions and will be liable for any loss of such assets held in custody unless it can prove that the loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond its reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary. In the event of such a loss (and the absence of proof of the loss being caused by such an external event), the Depositary is required to return identical assets to those lost or a corresponding amount to the Fund without undue delay.

If a Fund invests in assets that are not financial instruments that can be held in custody

("Non-Custody Assets"), the Depositary is only required to verify the Fund's ownership of such assets and to maintain a record of those assets which the Depositary is satisfied that the Fund holds ownership of. In the event of any loss of such assets, the Depositary will only be liable to the extent the loss has occurred due to its negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations pursuant to the Depositary Agreement.

As it is likely that the Funds may each invest in both Custody Assets and Non-Custody Assets, it should be noted that the safekeeping functions of the Depositary in relation to the respective categories of assets and the corresponding standard of liability of the Depositary applicable to such functions differs significantly.

The Funds enjoy a strong level of protection in terms of Depositary liability for the safekeeping of Custody Assets. However, the level of protection for Non-Custody Assets is significantly lower. Accordingly, the greater the proportion of a Fund invested in categories of Non-Custody Assets, the greater the risk that any loss of such assets that may occur may not be recoverable. While it will be determined on a case-by-case whether a specific investment by the Fund is a Custody Asset or a Non-Custody Asset, generally it should be noted that derivatives traded by a Fund over-the-counter will be Non-Custody Assets. There may also be other asset types that a Fund invests in from time to time that would be treated similarly. Given the framework of Depositary liability under UCITS V, these Non-Custody Assets, from a safekeeping perspective, expose the Fund to a greater degree of risk than Custody Assets, such as publicly traded equities and bonds.

(j) Tax Risks

Where a Fund invests in assets that are not subject to withholding tax at the time of acquisition, there can be no assurance that tax may not be withheld in the future as a result of any change in applicable laws, treaties, rules or regulations or the interpretation thereof. The Fund may not be able to recover such withheld tax and so any change may have an adverse effect on the Net Asset Value of the Shares. Furthermore, in a limited number of cases, investment jurisdictions may expect the Fund to complete self-assessment on gains and/or income.

The attention of potential investors is drawn to the taxation risks associated with investing in the Company. Please refer to the section of this Prospectus entitled "Taxation".

(k) FATCA

The United States and Ireland have entered into an intergovernmental agreement to implement FATCA (the "IGA"). Under the IGA, an entity classified as a Foreign Financial Institution (an "FFI") that is treated as resident in Ireland is expected to provide the Revenue Commissioners with certain information in respect of its "account holders (i.e. Shareholders). The IGA provides for the automatic reporting and exchange of information between the Revenue Commissioners and the IRS in relation to accounts held in Irish FFIs by U.S. persons, and the reciprocal exchange of information regarding U.S. financial accounts held by Irish residents. Provided the Company complies with the requirements of the IGA and the Irish legislation, it should not be subject to FATCA withholding on any payments it receives and should not be required to impose FATCA withholding on payments which it makes.

Although the Company will attempt to satisfy any obligations imposed on it to avoid the imposition of the FATCA withholding tax, no assurance can be given that the Company will be able to satisfy these obligations. In order to satisfy its FATCA obligations, the Company will require certain information from Shareholders in respect of their FATCA status. If the Company becomes subject to a withholding tax as a result of the FATCA regime, the value of the Shares held by all Shareholders may be materially affected.

All prospective investors / shareholders should consult with their own tax advisors regarding the possible implications of FATCA on an investment in the Company.

(l) CRS

Ireland has provided for the implementation of CRS through section 891F of the TCA and the enactment of the Returns of Certain Information by Reporting Financial Institutions Regulations 2015 (the "**CRS Regulations**"). The CRS is a global OECD tax information exchange initiative which is aimed at encouraging a coordinated approach to disclosure of income earned by individuals and organisations. The Company is a Reporting Financial Institution for CRS purposes and will be required to comply with the Irish CRS obligations. In order to satisfy its CRS obligations, the Company will require its Shareholders to provide certain information in respect of their tax residence and may, in some cases, require information in relation to the tax residence of the beneficial owners of the Shareholder. The Company, or a person appointed by the Company, will report the information required to the Revenue Commissioners by 30 June in the year following the year of assessment for which a return is due. The Revenue Commissioners will share the appropriate information with the relevant tax authorities in participating jurisdictions. All prospective investors / shareholders should consult with their own tax advisors regarding the possible CRS implications of an investment in the Company.

(m) EMIR and SFTR

The Company is subject to EMIR and the SFTR, which impose certain obligations and requirements on the Company and its counterparties in relation to derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions. These include, among others, the obligation to report details of such transactions to trade repositories, the obligation to clear certain transactions through central counterparties, the obligation to exchange collateral and margin for certain transactions, and the obligation to comply with operational and transparency standards. These obligations and requirements may increase the costs, complexity and operational risks of the Company's investment activities, limit the Company's ability to enter into or unwind certain transactions, affect the Company's liquidity and leverage, and expose the Company to additional counterparty, legal and regulatory risks. The Company may also be subject to sanctions, fines or other enforcement actions by the relevant authorities for any non-compliance with EMIR and SFTR. The Company may also face challenges in obtaining accurate and timely data from its counterparties, service providers or trade repositories to fulfil its reporting obligations or to monitor its exposures and risks. The Company may also incur additional costs and risks in relation to the reconciliation, validation and dispute resolution of reported data. The Company may also be subject to additional disclosure and reporting obligations to its investors and regulators under EMIR and SFTR. The implementation and interpretation of EMIR and SFTR may vary across different jurisdictions and may change over time, creating further uncertainty and complexity for the Company. The Company may also be affected by any future amendments or extensions of EMIR and SFTR or by any other regulations or initiatives that may affect the derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions markets. The Company may not be able to fully mitigate or hedge the risks arising from EMIR and SFTR and may suffer losses or reduced returns as a result.

(n) Financial Sanctions Risks

The Company operates a comprehensive financial sanctions compliance program designed to identify and mitigate the risks associated with financial sanctions. Despite the Company's best efforts to comply with all applicable sanctions, there is no guarantee that violations will not occur. Any such violations could result in significant fines, penalties, and reputational damage. The Company may be required to block assets and/or report

transactions involving sanctioned individuals, entities, or countries. Financial sanctions may limit the Company's ability to enter into transactions or access assets, which could negatively impact investment performance. The Company may be forced to divest from certain holdings to comply with financial sanctions laws, which could result in losses or additional costs. There is a risk that financial sanctions could negatively impact the value of certain investments or the Company's ability to sell or realise the value of these investments.

(o) Investment in CIS Risk

A Fund may invest in one or more CIS including schemes managed by the Investment Manager or its affiliates. As a shareholder of another CIS, a Fund would bear, along with other shareholders, its pro rata portion of the expenses of the other CIS, including investment management and/or other fees. These fees would be in addition to the investment management fees and other expenses which a Fund bears directly in connection with its own operations.

Underlying funds may have different settlement cycles than that of the Funds. Thus, there may be mismatch between the two settlement cycles causing the Funds to use borrowing on a temporary basis to meet such obligations. This may result in charges being incurred by the relevant Fund. Any such borrowing will comply with the UCITS guidelines. Further, each underlying fund may not be valued at the same time or on the same day as the relevant Fund and accordingly the net asset value of such underlying fund used in the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund will be the latest available net asset value of such underlying fund (further details on the calculation of the Net Asset Value are set out under the heading "Valuation of Assets").

At various times, the markets for securities purchased or sold by the underlying funds may be "thin" or illiquid, making purchases or sales at desired prices or in desired quantities difficult or impossible. This may indirectly impact upon the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund.

The underlying funds selected by the Investment Manager may be leveraged. This includes the use of borrowed funds and investments in options, such as puts and calls, regulated futures contracts, warrants and other permitted FDI. Also, they may engage in short sales (please see below for certain of the potential risks attached to such an investment strategy). While such strategies and techniques increase the opportunity to achieve higher returns on the amounts invested, they also increase the risk of loss. The level of interest rates generally, and the rates at which such funds may be borrowed in particular, could affect the operating results of the relevant Fund.

To the extent that the relevant Fund is invested in collective investment schemes, the success of the relevant Fund shall depend upon the ability of the underlying funds to develop and implement investment strategies that achieve the relevant Funds' investment objective. Subjective decisions made by the underlying funds may cause the relevant Fund to incur losses or to miss profit opportunities on which it could otherwise have capitalised. In addition, the overall performance of the relevant Fund will be dependent not only on the investment performance of the underlying funds, but also on the ability of the Investment Manager to select and allocate the Funds' assets among such underlying funds effectively on an ongoing basis. There can be no assurance that the allocations made by the Investment Manager will prove as successful as other allocations that might otherwise have been made, or as adopting a static approach in which underlying funds are not changed.

(p) Short Selling Risk

Although the Regulations prohibit the short selling of physical securities, UCITS are permitted to create synthetic short positions through the use of FDI. A short sale means

any sale of a security which the seller does not own at the time of entering into the agreement to sell including such a sale where at the time of entering into the agreement to sell the seller has borrowed or agreed to borrow the security for delivery at settlement. The seller sells the borrowed or agreed to be borrowed securities in anticipation of a decline in price of the relevant security. The benefit to the seller where the value of the security declines is the difference between the price at which the security is sold and the cost of repurchasing the borrowed security in order to return it to the person from whom it was borrowed. A synthetic short position allows a fund to achieve a similar economic outcome without short selling the physical securities.

Synthetic short selling may be achieved through the use of a variety of FDI including contracts for differences, futures and options. Please refer to the section "Derivative Risk" for further details in relation to the risks attached to trading each of these FDI.

Short Selling Regulations

Pursuant to the European Union Short Selling Regulations 2012 (SI No. 340/2012) implementing the Regulation (EU) No 236/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012, on short selling of certain aspects of credit default swaps (the "SSR"), information on net short positions, in shares admitted to trading on a trading venue in the EU (except where the principal trading venue of that instrument is outside the EU) or sovereign debt issued by a Member State or the EU, is required to be notified to the relevant competent authority as prescribed in the SSR and the delegated regulations adopted by the European Commission to supplement the SSR. In brief, under the SSR, a short position may be generated either by the short selling of physical shares or sovereign debt or by entering into a transaction relating to a financial instrument, other than shares or sovereign debt, where the effect is to confer a financial advantage on the person entering in to the transaction in the event of a decrease in the price or value of the relevant share or sovereign debt instrument. The term 'financial instrument' is defined by reference to section C of Annex I, to Directive 2004/39/EC (MiFID) and includes transferable securities, Money Market Instruments, units in collective investment schemes and a broad range of FDI referencing various underlying investments. Accordingly, the SSR notification requirements cover net short positions created by the use of FDI such as options, futures, index-related instruments, contracts for differences and spread bets relating to shares or sovereign debt.

The SSR and the delegated regulations set out the deadlines by which notifications of net short positions must be made to the relevant competent authority and the thresholds at which a notification requirement is triggered. The thresholds, in the case of shares, are set by reference to the value of the short position relative to the issued share capital of the issuer and, in the case of sovereign debt, by reference to the total amount of outstanding issued sovereign debt. Depending on the value of the short position, notifications may constitute private notifications to the relevant competent authority or public disclosure where information on net short positions notified will be available to the public.

In order to comply with the SSR, where a Fund is engaging in synthetic shorting of shares or sovereign debt, the Company must be aware of the notification and disclosure obligations under the SSR. Failure to adhere to the notification and disclosure requirements under the SSR could result in losses to the Company.

Compliance with the SSR and the delegated regulations may represent a significant increase in the administrative burden on the Company in respect of Funds impacted by the SSR with inevitable adverse cost implications.

(q) Custody Risks

Market practices in relation to the settlement of securities transactions and the custody of assets could provide increased risk. In particular, some of the markets in which a Fund

may invest do not provide for settlement on a delivery versus payment basis and the risk in relation to such settlements has to be borne by the Fund.

(r) Subscriptions/Redemptions Account

The Company operates a Subscriptions/Redemptions Account for all of the Funds. Monies in the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account are treated as assets of the respective Funds and shall not have the protection of the Investor Money Regulations. There is a risk for Investors to the extent that monies are held by the Company in the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account for the account of a Fund at a point where such Fund (or another Fund of the Company) becomes insolvent. In respect of any claim by an investor in relation to monies held in the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account, the investor shall rank as an unsecured creditor of the Company.

(s) Operational Risks (Including Cybersecurity and Identity Theft)

An investment in a Fund, like any fund, can involve operational risks arising from factors such as processing errors, human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, failure in systems and technology, changes in personnel and errors caused by service providers such as the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Administrator, the Auditors or the Depository. While the Funds seek to minimise such events through controls and oversight, there may still be failures that could cause losses to a Fund.

The Manager, the Investment Manager, the Administrator, the Auditors and the Depository each maintain appropriate information technology systems. However, like any other system, these systems could be subject to cybersecurity attacks or similar threats resulting in data security breaches, theft, a disruption in the Manager's, Investment Manager's, Administrator's, the Auditors and/or Depository's service or ability to close out positions and the disclosure or corruption of sensitive and confidential information. Notwithstanding the existence of policies and procedures designed to detect and prevent such breaches and ensure the security, integrity and confidentiality of such information as well as the existence of business continuity and disaster recovery measures designed to mitigate any such breach or disruption at the level of the Company and its delegates, such security breaches may potentially also result in loss of assets and could create significant financial and or legal exposure for the Company.

Cybersecurity breaches may occur whereby an unauthorised party infiltrates and gains access to assets of the Funds, Shareholder data, or proprietary information. This may cause the Company, the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Administrator, the Depository or the Auditors to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality. The Funds may be affected by intentional cybersecurity breaches which include unauthorised access to systems, networks, or devices (such as through "hacking" activity); infection from computer viruses or other malicious software code and attacks that shut down, disable, slow, or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes, or website access or functionality. In addition, unintentional incidents can occur, such as the inadvertent release of confidential information (possibly resulting in the violation of applicable privacy laws).

A cybersecurity breach could result in the loss or theft of Shareholder data or funds, the inability to access electronic systems, loss or theft of proprietary information or corporate data, physical damage to a computer or network system, or costs associated with system repairs. Such incidents could cause the Company, the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Administrator, the Depository, or other service providers to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs, or financial loss. Consequently, Shareholders may lose some or all of their invested capital. In addition, such incidents could affect issuers in which a Fund invests, and thereby cause a Fund's investments to

lose value, as a result of which investors, including the relevant Fund and its Shareholders, could potentially lose all or a portion of their investment with that issuer.

(t) **Potential for Future Regulatory Change and UCITS Eligibility Risk**

The Company is authorised as a UCITS and is managed in line with the investment and risk-spreading rules that apply under current EU and Irish implementing legislation. Those rules are subject to ongoing review by legislators and regulators. While the outcome of this review is not yet clearly foreseeable, if the eligibility criteria for UCITS assets are adjusted (i.e. narrowed) in future, a Fund may potentially have to alter its investment strategy, sell securities that become ineligible, restrict the use of certain instruments, or concentrate its holdings of qualifying assets. Any such portfolio composition adjustments could occur at relatively short notice, may involve transaction costs, tax liabilities or market impact, and could reduce the Fund's expected return, increase volatility or affect its ability to pursue its investment objective. In remote cases, changes in law could impact the Company's viability as a UCITS or require its restructuring, merger or liquidation. Investors should therefore be aware that future legislative or regulatory changes could materially affect the composition, performance and risk profile of the Company. Conversely, changes in law or guidance could expand the range of permissible investments, relax existing limits, or otherwise create additional opportunities for the Company to enhance returns or manage risk more efficiently. While the Investment Manager would seek to take advantage of any beneficial developments that align with the Fund's investment objective and risk profile, there is no certainty that it will be able to do so in a timely manner or without incurring additional expense. As a result, investors should recognise that the evolution of the UCITS regime may positively or negatively affect the Company's performance, risk characteristics, and operating costs over time.

4.4 Risk Factors Not Exhaustive

The investment risks set out in this Prospectus do not purport to be exhaustive and potential investors should be aware that an investment in the Company or any Fund may be exposed to risks of an exceptional nature from time to time.

5 Management of the Company

5.1 General

The Directors control the affairs of the Company and have delegated certain of their duties to the Manager, which, in turn, has delegated certain of its duties to the Administrator, the Investment Manager and the Distributor. The Depositary has also been appointed to hold the assets of each Fund. Consequently, all Directors of the Company in relation to the Company are non-executive.

Notwithstanding the Manager assuming the regulatory role of responsible person under the Central Bank Regulations, the board of Directors of the Company continue to hold a statutory role pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Acts.

5.2 Directors of the Company

The Directors of the Company are:

Bronwyn Wright (Irish) acts as an independent non-executive director. She is a former Managing Director for a global financial institution having worked in Capital Markets and Banking, where she was Head of Securities and Fund Services for Ireland with responsibility for the management, growth and strategic direction of the securities and fund services business which included funds, custody, security finance and global agency and trust.

Due to her role in managing, leading and growing the European depositary business, Ms. Wright has extensive knowledge of regulatory requirements and best market practice in the UK, Luxembourg, Jersey, Ireland and Cayman Islands. She has sat and chaired the boards of the applicable legal vehicles for the depositary businesses in each jurisdiction. Due to her engagement in due diligence exercises she also understands the Nordics, Germany and Asia. She has also been engaged in pre-acquisition due diligence in Asia and led a post-acquisition integration across EMEA.

Ms. Wright holds a degree in Economics and Politics as well as a master's degree in Economics from University College Dublin. Ms. Wright is past chairperson of the Irish Funds committee for Depositary Services. She is a former lecturer for the Institute of Bankers in the Certificate and Diploma in Mutual Funds. She is co-author of the Institute of Bankers Diploma in Legal and Regulatory Studies. She has written numerous industry articles, chaired and participated in industry seminars in Europe and the US. She was on an Executive Committee for the Technological University Dublin School of Accounting and Finance postgraduate doctorate programme.

Helen Howell joined TwentyFour Asset Management at its inception in 2008, and serves as the firm's Head of Product. Helen is responsible for Product Strategy and Development, and manages the product lifecycle for all of the firm's funds and mandates, along with responsibility for the ongoing relationship management of fund boards and service providers. Helen chairs TwentyFour's Product Governance Committee and partakes in its ESG Committee.

Prior to joining TwentyFour, Helen held an AVP role in Structured Products at Wachovia Bank N.A., having previously been instrumental in developing the fixed income middle office at Abbey National Financial Products.

Aogán Foley (Irish resident) has, from 2008 to date, been a non-executive director and Chairman of a number of Irish based investment funds. He is also the owner of Incisive Capital Management ("ICM"), a business advisory business, which he purchased from HVB AG in November, 2007. Prior to this, from 2001 to 2003, Mr. Foley was Chief Executive Officer and Director, West End

Capital Management Dublin ("**WECM**"). Through WECM, he designed and set up a credit investment vehicle, Rathgar Capital Corporation ("**RCC**") in December 2001. RCC was rated by Moody's and Standard and Poor's and was the first such vehicle to be set up outside London and New York at the time. RCC was sold to the New York branch of West LB at the end of 2003. From 1999 to 2001, he was Head of Credit Structuring, General Re Financial Products ("**GRFP**") where he was responsible for designing and structuring credit products for GRFP in Europe. Previous to GRFP, he was Head of Fixed Income Structured Finance for Lehman Brothers International (Europe). He is a Chartered Accountant by training.

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

No Director has:

- (i) any unspent convictions in relation to indictable offences; or
- (ii) been a director of any company or partnership which, while he was a director with an executive function or partner at the time of or within the 12 months preceding such events, been declared bankrupt, went into receivership, liquidation, administration or voluntary arrangements; or
- (iii) been subject to any official public incrimination and/or sanctions by statutory or regulatory authorities (including designated professional bodies); or been disqualified by a court from acting as a director of a company or from acting in the management or conduct of affairs of any company. Save for the information disclosed herein, no further information is required to be given in respect of the Directors pursuant to the listing requirements of Euronext Dublin.

Pursuant to the Articles, each of the Directors shall be indemnified and secured harmless out of the assets and profits of the Company from and against all actions, costs, debts, claims, demands, suits, proceedings, judgements, decrees, charges, losses, damages, expenses, liabilities or obligations of any kind which he or his heirs, administrators or executors shall or may incur or sustain by reason of any contract entered into or any act done, concurred in, or omitted to be done by virtue of his being or having been a Director, provided that, such indemnity shall not extend to any of the foregoing sustained or incurred as a result of any fraud, negligence, wilful default and the amount for which such indemnity is provided shall immediately attach as a lien on the property of the Company and have priority over all other claims.

5.3 The Manager

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

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

The Directors of the Manager are:

Andrew Kehoe (Irish Resident)

Mr. Kehoe is the CEO, Ireland at Waystone and Executive Director of the Waystone Management Company (IE) Limited. At Waystone, he oversees the Irish management company business and works closely with the Product Head – Regulated Fund Solutions, the Country Head - Ireland 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 and Connecticut Bars.

James Allis (Irish Resident)

Mr. Allis serves as Country Head – Ireland at Waystone and is currently Executive Director of Waystone Management Company (IE) Limited. Mr. Allis joined Waystone in 2016 and has served for a time as Waystone Management Company (IE) Limited's CEO, European Fund Services Chief Operating Officer and prior to that, as the Designated Person responsible for Operational Risk Management. James has overseen a range of international investment management clients covering both AIFM and UCITS. James' remits have covered product development, risk, valuation, due diligence, and audit. A professional with over 18 years of experience, Mr. Allis has also been a Board member of Waystone's Irish MiFID firm and has acted as chairperson for the risk committee of Waystone Management Company (IE) Limited. 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.

Keith Hazley (Irish resident)

Mr. Hazley serves as an Executive Director and is the representative member on both the Investment Committee of Waystone Management Company (IE) Limited. 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 and in prior roles operated as director and head of investment for various hedge fund companies. 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

Tim Madigan (Irish resident) (Independent)

Mr Madigan is the independent non-executive chairperson for Waystone's fund management companies in Ireland (UCITS ManCo and AIFM), Luxembourg (UCITS ManCo and AIFM) and the UK (ACD). 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 & 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 Waystone Management Company (IE) Limited 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.

Sarah Wallace (Irish Resident)

Ms. Wallace is the Head of Centre of Excellence ("COE") Operations at Waystone and is a Non-Executive Director of Waystone Management Company (IE) Limited. Ms Wallace joined Waystone in 2021 to set up and lead the Regulatory Reporting COE team responsible for AIFMD Regulatory Reporting. In 2023 Ms Wallace assumed her current position of Head of COE Operations responsible for leading multiple teams across AML/KYC, Regulatory Reporting for both AIFMD and UCITS, EMIR Oversight and Company Secretarial services.

Ms Wallace has served in multiple roles in finance and business operations in practice and in financial services over the last 20 Years. She has held roles across several disciplines including finance, audit, operations, large scale projects, risk management and compliance and client delivery.

Ms Wallace holds a Bachelor of Commerce International Degree from University College Dublin, is a fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants and completed a Diploma in Forensic Accounting with Chartered Accountants Ireland.

Andrea Oman (Irish Resident).

Ms Oman has been active in the investments funds industry since 1990 and currently serves as Managing Director, Head of IT Governance at Waystone. As Head of IT Governance, Ms Oman is responsible for compliance with global IT regulations and standards, including the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA). Furthermore, Andrea is responsible for ensuring the establishment of a robust ICT risk management framework, conducting regular audits, and providing ongoing training to bolster Waystone's digital operational resilience.

Prior to this Ms Oman was responsible for digital transformation at KB Associates and has extensive experience in investment and fund operations, governance, compliance, information technology solutions and project management. Ms Oman has particular expertise in the operations of UCITS Management Companies and Alternative Investment Fund Management Companies and has broad funds regulatory and governance experience, having been responsible for implementing technology solutions, company controls, and policies and procedures in asset management firms. In addition, Ms Oman has over 10 years' experience in project management and business analysis, implementing systems solutions and process improvement.

Prior to joining KB Associates, Ms Oman was a Senior Compliance Technical Manager at Irish Life Investment Managers Ltd ("ILIM") leading the funds governance and compliance team in ensuring that the funds companies operated in line with regulations and oversight guidelines. Ms Oman also acted as a strategic partner to the business development teams in terms of developing new investment products within the funds platforms. In addition, Ms Oman held the role of Designated Person for the ILIM funds platforms. Prior to that, she held the role of Unit Funds Manager and Company Secretary for the UCITS and AIF fund platforms at KBI Global Investors Ltd (formerly Kleinwort Benson Investors Ltd). Ms Oman is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants and is a Certified Investment Fund Director.

5.4 Investment Manager and Distributor

The Manager has appointed TwentyFour Asset Management LLP as investment manager with discretionary powers pursuant to the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement. Under the terms of the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement the Investment Manager is responsible, subject to the overall supervision and control of the Directors, for managing the assets and investments of the Company in accordance with the investment objective and policies of each Fund.

The Investment Manager is a limited liability partnership incorporated in England under the Limited Liability Partnership Act 2000 (as amended) on 24 February 2008 and is regulated by the UK Financial Conduct Authority in the conduct of financial services and investment management activities.

The Investment Manager may delegate the discretionary investment management functions in respect of the assets of each or any Fund to a sub-investment manager in accordance with the Central Bank Rules. Where a sub-investment manager is appointed but not paid directly out of the assets of the relevant Fund, disclosure of such entity will be provided to the Shareholders on request and details thereof will be disclosed in the Company's periodic reports. Where a sub-investment manager is appointed and paid directly out of the assets of a Fund, this will be set out in the supplement for the relevant Fund.

The Investment Manager may also appoint non-discretionary investment advisers, in each case in accordance with the Central Bank Rules. Where an investment adviser is paid directly out of the assets of the relevant Fund, details of such investment adviser, including details of fees shall be set out in this Prospectus.

TwentyFour Asset Management LLP shall also act as distributor of Shares in each Fund pursuant to the Distribution Agreement with authority to delegate some or all of its duties as distributor to sub-distributors in accordance with the Central Bank Rules.

The Investment Manager is the entity that primarily promotes the Company.

5.5 Administrator

The Manager has appointed Northern Trust International Fund Administration Services (Ireland) Limited to act as administrator, registrar and transfer agent of the Company under the terms of the Administration Agreement as described in Material Contracts.

The Administrator is a private limited liability company incorporated in Ireland on 15 June 1990 and is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Northern Trust Corporation. Northern Trust Corporation and its subsidiaries comprise the Northern Trust Group, one of the world's leading providers of global custody and administration services to institutional and personal investors. As at 30 April 2019, the Northern Trust Group's assets under custody totalled in excess of US\$7.6 trillion. The principal business activity of the Administrator is the administration of collective investment schemes.

The duties and functions of the Administrator include, inter alia, the calculation of the Net Asset Value and the Net Asset Value per Share, the keeping of all relevant records in relation to the Company as may be required with respect to the obligations assumed by it pursuant to the Administration Agreement, the preparation and maintenance of the Company's books and accounts, liaising with the Auditor in relation to the audit of the financial statements of the Company and the provision of certain Shareholder registration and transfer agency services in respect of shares in the Company.

The Administrator is not involved directly or indirectly with the business affairs, organisation, sponsorship or management of the Company and is not responsible for the preparation of this document other than the preparation of the above description and accepts no responsibility or liability for any information contained in this document except disclosures relating to it.

As at the date of this Prospectus, the Administrator is not aware of any conflicts of interest in respect of its appointment as administrator to the Company. If a conflict of interest arises, the Administrator will ensure it is addressed in accordance with the Administration Agreement, applicable laws and in the best interests of the Shareholders.

5.6 Depositary

The Company has appointed Northern Trust Fiduciary Services (Ireland) Limited pursuant to the Depositary Agreement to act as the depositary of the Company. The Depositary is a private limited liability company incorporated in Ireland on 5 July 1990. Its main activity is the provision of custodial services to collective investment schemes. The Depositary is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Northern Trust Corporation. Northern Trust Corporation and its subsidiaries comprise the Northern Trust Group, one of the world's leading providers of global custody and administration services to institutional and personal investors. As at 30 April 2019, the Northern Trust Group's assets under custody totalled in excess of US\$7.6 trillion.

Under the terms of the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary may delegate its safekeeping obligations provided that (i) the services are not delegated with the intention of avoiding the requirements of the UCITS Requirements, (ii) the Depositary can demonstrate that there is an objective reason for the delegation and (iii) Northern Trust has exercised all due, skill, care and diligence in the selection and appointment of any third party to whom it wants to delegate parts of the Services, and keeps exercising all due skill, care and diligence in the periodic review and ongoing monitoring of any third party to whom it has delegated parts of its safekeeping services and of the arrangements of the third party in respect of the matters delegated to it. The liability of the Depositary will not be affected by virtue of any such delegation. The Depositary has delegated to its global sub-custodian, The Northern Trust Company, London branch, responsibility for the safekeeping of the Company's financial instruments and cash. The global sub-custodian proposes to further delegate these responsibilities to sub-delegates, the identities of which are set forth in Appendix III attached.

The Depositary Agreement provides that the Depositary shall be liable, (i) in respect of a loss of a financial instrument held in its custody (or that of its duly appointed delegate) unless it can prove that the loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond the Depositary's reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable measures to the contrary, and (ii) in respect of all other losses as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

The Depositary shall carry out functions in respect of the Company including but not limited to the following:

- (i) the Depositary shall hold in custody all financial instruments capable of being registered or held in a financial instruments account opened in the Depositary's books and all financial

instruments capable of being physically delivered to the Depositary;

- (ii) the Depositary shall verify the Company's ownership of all assets (other than those referred to in (i) above) and maintain and keep up-to-date a record of such assets it is satisfied are owned by the Company;
- (iii) the Depositary shall ensure effective and proper monitoring of the Company's cash flows;
- (iv) the Depositary shall be responsible for certain fiduciary and oversight obligations in respect of the Company – see "Summary of Oversight Obligations" below.

Duties and functions in relation to (iii) and (iv) above may not be delegated by the Depositary.

Summary of Oversight Obligations:

The Depositary is obliged to ensure, among other things, that:

- the sale, issue, redemption and cancellation of Shares effected on behalf of the Company are carried out in accordance with the Companies Acts, the conditions imposed by the Central Bank and the Articles;
- the value of Shares is calculated in accordance with the Companies Acts and Articles;
- in transactions involving the Company's assets, any consideration is remitted to it within time limits which are acceptable market practice in the context of a particular transaction;
- the Company and each Fund's income is applied in accordance with the Companies Acts and the Articles;
- the instructions of the Company are carried out unless they conflict with the Companies Acts or the Articles; and
- it has enquired into the conduct of the Company in each Accounting Period and reports thereon to the Shareholders. The Depositary's report will be delivered to the Company in good time to enable the Directors to include a copy of the report in the annual report of each Fund. The Depositary's report will state whether in the Depositary's opinion each Fund has been managed in that period:
 - (i) in accordance with the limitations imposed on the investment and borrowing powers of the Fund imposed by the Articles and/or the Central Bank under the powers granted to the Central Bank under the Companies Act; and
 - (ii) otherwise in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Acts and the Articles.

If the Company has not complied with (i) or (ii) above, the Depositary will state why this is the case and will outline the steps that the Depositary has taken to rectify the situation. The duties provided for above may not be delegated by the Depositary to a third party.

In discharging its role, the Depositary shall act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and in the interests of the Company and the Shareholders.

Up-to-date information regarding the Depositary, the Depositary's duties, any conflicts of interest that may arise and any safe-keeping functions delegated by the Depositary (including the delegates, sub-delegates and conflicts of interest arising from such a delegation) will be made available to investors upon request.

5.7 Paying Agents/Representatives/Distributors

Local paying agents and representatives may be appointed to facilitate the authorisation or registration of the Company and/or the marketing of any of its Shares in various jurisdictions. In addition, local regulations in EEA countries may require the appointment of paying agents and the maintenance of accounts by such agents through which subscriptions and redemption monies may be paid. Investors who choose or are obliged under local regulations to pay/receive subscription/redemption monies via an intermediary entity rather than directly to/from the Administrator or the Depositary (e.g. a sub-distributor or agent in the local jurisdiction) bear a credit risk against that intermediate entity with respect to (a) subscription monies prior to the transmission of such monies to the Administrator or the Depositary for the account of a Fund and (b) redemption monies payable by such intermediate entity to the relevant investor. The appointment of a Paying Agent (including a summary of the agreement appointing such Paying Agent) may be detailed in a Country Supplement.

5.8 Company Secretary

The company secretary of the Company is MFD Secretaries Limited.

5.9 Conflicts of Interest

The Directors, the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Administrator and the Depositary and their respective affiliates, officers, directors and shareholders, employees and agents (each a "Party" and collectively the "Parties") are or may be involved in other financial, investment and professional activities (for example, provision of securities lending agent services) which may on occasion cause a conflict of interest with the management of the Company and/or their respective roles with respect to the Company. These activities may include managing or advising other funds, purchases and sales of securities, banking and investment management services, brokerage services and serving as directors, officers, advisers or agents of other funds or companies, including funds or companies in which the Company may invest. Each of the Parties will use its reasonable endeavours to ensure that the performance of their respective duties will not be impaired by any such involvement that they may have and that any conflicts which may arise will be resolved fairly. The appointment of the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Administrator and the Depositary in their primary capacity as service providers to the Company are excluded from the scope of these connected party requirements.

In particular, the Investment Manager may advise or manage other funds and other collective investment schemes in which a Fund may invest or which have similar or overlapping investment objectives to or with the Company or its Funds. Also, a conflict of interest may arise where the competent person valuing unlisted securities and/or OTC derivatives held by a Fund is the Investment Manager or a sub-investment manager or any other related party to the Company. For example, because the Investment Manager's fees are calculated on the basis of a percentage of a Fund's Net Asset Value, such fees increase as the Net Asset Value of the Fund increases. When valuing securities owned or purchased by a Fund, the Investment Manager (or any other related party to the Company) will, at all times, have regard to its obligations to the Company and the Fund and will ensure that such conflicts are resolved fairly.

There is no prohibition on transactions with the Company, the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Administrator, the Depositary or entities related to the Investment Manager, the Administrator or the Depositary including, without limitation, holding, disposing or otherwise dealing with Shares issued by or property of the Company and none of them shall have any obligation to account to the Company for any profits or benefits made by or derived from or in connection with any such transaction provided that such transactions are carried out as if effected on normal commercial terms negotiated on an arm's length basis, are in the best interests of Shareholders and

- (a) A certified valuation of such transaction by a person approved by the Depositary (or the Manager in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary) as independent and competent; or
- (b) the relevant transaction is executed on best terms on an organised investment exchange in accordance with the rules of such exchange; or
- (c) the relevant transaction is executed on terms which the Depositary is (or in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary, the Manager is) satisfied conform with normal commercial terms negotiated at arm's length and are in the best interests of Shareholders.

In order to facilitate the Company discharging its obligations in respect of all related party transactions, the relevant Party will disclose details of each related party transaction to the Company upon completion thereof (including the name of the related party involved and where relevant, fees paid to that party in connection with the transaction).

The Depositary (or in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary, the Manager) shall document how it complied with paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) above and where transactions are conducted in accordance with paragraph (c), the Depositary (or in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary, the Manager) must document the rationale for being satisfied that the transaction conformed to the principles outlined above.

Potential conflicts of interest may arise from time to time from the provision by the Depositary and/or its affiliates of other services to the Company and/or other parties. For example, the Depositary and/or its affiliates may act as the depositary, trustee, custodian and/or administrator of other funds. It is therefore possible that the Depositary (or any of its affiliates) may in the course of its business have conflicts or potential conflicts of interest with those of the Company and/or other funds for which the Depositary (or any of its affiliates act).

Where a conflict or a potential conflict arises, the Depositary will have regard to its obligations to the Company and will treat the Company and the other funds for which it acts fairly and such that, is far as is practicable, any transactions are effected on terms which are not materially less favourable to the Company than if the conflict or potential conflict had not existed. Such potential conflicts of interest are identified, managed and monitored in various other ways including, without limitation, the hierarchical and functional separation of the Depositary's functions from its other potentially conflicting tasks and by the Depositary adhering to its "Conflict of Interest Policy" (a copy of which can be obtained on request from the head of compliance for the Depositary).

The preceding list of potential conflicts of interest does not purport to be a complete enumeration or explanation of all of the conflicts of interest that may be involved in an investment in the Company.

5.10 Investment Manager Investment in Shares

The Investment Manager or an associated company or key employee of the Investment Manager may invest in Shares of a Fund for general investment purposes or for other reasons including so that a Fund or Class may have a viable minimum size or is able to operate more efficiently. In such circumstances the Investment Manager or its associated company may hold a high proportion of the Shares of a Fund or Class in issue.

5.11 Soft Commissions

Please refer to the relevant Supplement for details (if any).

5.12 Cash Commission/ Rebates and Fee Sharing

Please refer to the relevant Supplement for details (if any).

Where the Investment Manager, or any of its delegates, successfully negotiates the recapture of a portion of the commissions charged by brokers or dealers in connection with the purchase and/or sale of securities or FDI for a Fund, the rebated commission shall be paid to the relevant Fund. The Investment Manager or its delegates may be paid/reimbursed out of the assets of the relevant Fund for reasonable properly vouched costs and expenses directly incurred by the Investment Manager or its delegates in this regard.

5.13 Securities Lending

Where disclosed in the Supplement for the relevant Fund, a Fund may use securities lending agreements for efficient portfolio management purposes and to generate additional income for the Fund, in accordance with normal market practice and subject to the conditions and limits set out in the Central Bank Rules. Where used, all proceeds collected or fee income arising from such securities lending agreements shall be allocated between the relevant Fund and the securities lending agent in such proportions as may be agreed from time to time.

5.14 Common Counsel

Maples and Calder (Ireland) LLP is Irish counsel to the Company. Maples and Calder (Ireland) LLP may also act as counsel to the Investment Manager in matters not involving the Company. Consequently, certain conflicts of interest may arise. Maples and Calder (Ireland) LLP is not representing any prospective purchasers of the Shares in connection with this offering and will not be representing the Shareholders. Prospective investors and Shareholders are advised to consult their own independent counsel (and not Maples and Calder (Ireland) LLP) with respect to the legal and tax implications of an investment in the Shares. In preparing and reviewing this Prospectus, Maples and Calder (Ireland) LLP has relied on information furnished to it by the Investment Manager and the Company and has not investigated or verified the accuracy and completeness of such information.

6.1 Subscription for Shares

(a) General

Shares will first be issued on the first Dealing Day after expiry of the Initial Offer Period specified in the relevant Supplement at the Initial Issue Price as specified in the relevant Supplement. Thereafter Shares shall be issued at the Net Asset Value per Share (plus any Preliminary Charge and duties and charges) on any Dealing Day.

The Directors may, following consultation with the Manager, in their absolute discretion and subject to the prior approval of the Depositary, agree to designate additional Dealing Days for the purchase of Shares relating to any Fund which will be open to all Shareholders, provided that all Shareholders will be notified in advance.

Where a Class of Shares is denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency of a Fund, that Class may be identified as hedged or unhedged as disclosed in the relevant Supplement. Where a Class is to be hedged, the Company shall employ the hedging policy as more particularly set out in the section entitled "Hedged Classes" above.

(b) Applications for Shares

Applications for Shares may be made through the Administrator. Applications received by the Administrator prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day. Any applications received after the Dealing Deadline for a particular Dealing Day will be processed on the following Dealing Day unless the Manager (following receipt of instructions from the Directors), in exceptional circumstances, otherwise determines to accept one or more applications received after the Dealing Deadline for processing on that Dealing Day provided that such application(s) have been received prior to the Valuation Point for the particular Dealing Day (specifically before the close of business in the relevant market that closes first on the relevant Dealing Day).

Initial Account Opening Procedure

Prior to an initial application for Shares being made, an account must be opened with the Administrator. In order to open an account, an account opening form together with all required supporting documentation including in relation to anti-money laundering due diligence checks must be submitted to, reviewed and accepted by the Administrator. A signed account opening form together with all required supporting documentation must be returned by post, fax or electronic means to the Administrator's address. Once received, duly assessed and processed by the Administrator, the Administrator will provide confirmation of the account number to the authorised contact(s), following which dealing instructions may be placed. Subscription instructions and proceeds must not be forwarded until the account number is confirmed by the Administrator (which may take up to five (5) Business Days). Any subscription deal received as part of the account opening form will be rejected. Incomplete account opening forms (including where compulsory information and/or anti-money laundering verification documents have not been provided in advance) will be rejected and any subscription monies will be returned.

Subscription Procedure

Once the Administrator has provided confirmation of the account number, an application for Shares may be submitted by completing the subscription form which may be submitted

by post, fax or electronic means to the Administrator prior to the Dealing Deadline. The account number must be specified on all subscription forms.

It shall not be necessary for the Administrator to subsequently receive the original subscription form, subject always to the requirements of the Central Bank. Any applications submitted by electronic means must be in a form and method agreed by the Directors and the Administrator.

Any applications submitted by electronic means must be in a form and method agreed by the Directors and the Administrator.

Applications will be irrevocable unless the Manager (following instruction from the Directors), or a delegate, otherwise agrees.

The account opening form and/or subscription form contain certain conditions regarding the application procedure for Shares in the Company and certain indemnities in favour of the Company, the Manager, the relevant Fund, the Administrator, the Depositary and the other Shareholders for any loss suffered by them as a result of certain applicants acquiring or holding Shares.

(c) Fractions

Fractions of Shares will be issued where any part of the subscription monies for Shares represents less than the subscription price for one Share, provided however, that fractions shall not be less than 0.0001 of a Share. Subscription monies representing less than 0.0001 of a Share will be retained by the Company in order to defray administration costs.

(d) Method of Payment and Subscriptions/Redemptions Account

Subscription payments net of all bank charges should be paid by SWIFT or electronic transfer to the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account. No interest will be paid in respect of payments received in circumstances where the application is received in advance of a Dealing Day or held over until a subsequent Dealing Day.

Upon receipt into the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account, subscription monies will become the property of the relevant Fund and accordingly an investor will be treated as a general creditor of the relevant Fund during the period between receipt of subscription monies into the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account and the issue of Shares.

(e) Currency of Payment

Subscription monies are payable in the denominated currency of the Class. However, the Company may accept payment in such other currencies as the Directors may agree at the prevailing exchange rate available to the Administrator. The cost and risk of converting currency will be borne by the investor.

In the case of Classes that are denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency and are identified as unhedged, a currency conversion will take place on subscription at prevailing exchange rates. Please refer to the section of this Prospectus entitled "Risk Factors; Currency Risk" for more details.

(f) Timing of Payment

Payment in respect of subscription must be received in cleared funds into the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account on or before the Settlement Date as outlined in the Supplement for the relevant Fund and failure to do so will constitute a fundamental breach of the agreement entered into by the applicant to purchase the Shares.

If payment in full in respect of the issue of Shares has not been received by the relevant time on the relevant Settlement Date, or in the event of non-clearance of funds, the

allotment of Shares made in respect of such application may, at the discretion of the Directors, be cancelled (in which case the applicant will have no entitlement to any gain(s) associated with such cancelled Shares), or, alternatively, the Directors shall be entitled to charge the applicant interest. The Company may also charge the applicant for any resulting bank charges or losses incurred by the Company including but not limited to transaction costs and/or losses incurred by the Company making investments in relation to the Shares from the relevant Dealing Day that may then need to be sold in order to give effect to the cancellation of the Shares. In addition the Directors will have the right to sell all or part of the applicant's holdings of Shares in the Fund or any other Fund of the Company in order to meet those charges.

(g) Form of Shares and Confirmation of Ownership

Confirmation of each purchase of Shares will normally be sent to Shareholders within 48 hours of the purchase being made. Shares shall be issued in registered form only and title to Shares will be evidenced by written confirmation of entry of the investor's name on the Company's register of Shareholders and no certificates will be issued.

(h) In Specie Subscriptions

The Manager, in consultation with the Directors, may in its discretion, accept payment for Shares in a Fund by a transfer in specie of assets, the nature of which must comply with the investment objective, policy and restrictions of the relevant Fund and the value of which shall be determined by the Manager or its delegate, in accordance with the valuation principles governing the Company. Any prospective investor wishing to subscribe for Shares by a transfer in specie of assets will be required to comply with any administrative and other arrangements for the transfer specified by the Manager, the Depositary or the Administrator. Any in specie transfer will be at the specific investor's risk and the costs of such a transfer will be borne by the specific investor. Shares will not be issued until the investments have been vested or arrangements are made to vest the investments with the Depositary or its sub-custodian to the Depositary's satisfaction and the number of Shares to be issued will not exceed the amount that would be issued if the cash equivalent of the investments had been invested and the Depositary is satisfied that the terms of such exchange shall not be such as are likely to result in any material prejudice to the existing Shareholders.

(i) Minimum Initial and Additional Investment Amount and Minimum Shareholding Requirements

The Minimum Initial Investment Amount, the Minimum Additional Investment Amount and the Minimum Shareholding of Shares of each Class of a Fund may vary and (if any) are set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund. The Directors reserve the right from time to time to waive any requirements relating to the Minimum Initial Investment Amount, the Minimum Additional Investment Amount and the Minimum Shareholding as and when they determine at their reasonable discretion.

(j) Restrictions on Subscriptions

The Directors may reject any application in whole or in part without giving any reason for such rejection in which event the subscription monies or any balance thereof will, subject to applicable law, be returned without interest, expenses or compensation to the applicant by transfer to the applicant's designated account at the applicant's cost and risk. For the avoidance of doubt, no interest will be payable on such amount before its return to the applicant.

Shares may not be issued or sold by the Company during any period when the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund is suspended in the manner described under "Suspension of Calculation of Net Asset Value" below.

(k) **Ownership Restrictions and Financial Sanctions**

Any person who holds Shares in contravention of restrictions imposed by the Directors or, by virtue of his holding, is in breach of the laws and regulations of any applicable jurisdiction or whose holding could, in the opinion of the Directors, cause the Company, the relevant Fund or Shareholders as a whole to incur any liability to taxation or to suffer any pecuniary disadvantage which the Company, the relevant Fund or Shareholders as a whole might not otherwise have incurred or sustained or otherwise in circumstances which the Directors believe might be prejudicial to the interests of the Shareholders, shall indemnify the Company, the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Depositary the Administrator and Shareholders for any loss suffered by it or them as a result of such person or persons acquiring or holding Shares in any Fund.

The Directors have the power under the Articles to compulsorily repurchase and/or cancel any Shares held or beneficially owned in contravention of any restrictions imposed by them or in breach of any law or regulation.

While Shares will generally not be issued or transferred to any U.S. Person, the Directors may authorise the purchase by or transfer to a U.S. Person in their discretion. The Directors will seek reasonable assurances that such purchase or transfer does not violate United States securities laws, e.g., will not require the Shares to be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933 or the Company or any Fund to be registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940 or result in adverse tax consequences to the Company or to the non-US Shareholders. Each investor who is a U.S. Person will be required to provide such representations, warranties or documentation as may be required to ensure that these requirements are met prior to the issue of Shares.

The Company may reject any application for Shares by or any transfer of Shares to any persons whose holding would result in "Benefit Plan Investors" as defined in Section 3(42) of the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("**ERISA**") holding 25 per cent or more of the total value of any Fund or Class.

In reaction to Russia's military aggression against Ukraine, the EU has adopted sanctions against Russia. The EU sanctions regime concerning Belarus has also been expanded in response to its involvement in the Russia's aggressions against Ukraine.

The sanctions introduced include measures to restrict any Russian or Belarusian persons from accessing the EU's capital and financial markets and services. Specifically, from 13 April 2022, Article 5f of Regulation (EU) 833/2014 (as amended) and Article 1y of Regulation (EU) 765/2006 (as amended) prohibit EU investment funds (which provide exposure to transferable securities denominated in an official currency of an EU member state) from selling shares to Russian or Belarusian persons unless they are EU nationals or have EU residency.

For as long as these sanctions remain in place (including in any amended or substituted form), due to the potential of the Company to provide investors with exposure to transferable securities denominated in an official currency of an EU member state, the Company may not issue Shares to a "Prohibited Person" (as defined below) or issue shares to any person if its ultimate beneficial owner is a Prohibited Person. As part of the screening undertaken by the Administrator on investors, relevant associated parties and beneficial owners, the Administrator will assess the identity and place of residence of relevant parties to ensure compliance with Prohibited Person restriction.

A "Prohibited Person" means a Russian or Belarusian national or natural person residing in Russia or Belarus or any legal person, entity or body established in Russia or Belarus

unless such persons are also nationals of an EU member state or are natural persons having a temporary or permanent residence permit in an EU member state.

More generally, investors are responsible for ensuring that their subscriptions to the Company do not violate any financial sanctions laws and regulations that apply to them. Investors may be required to provide information to the Company to enable it to comply with its financial sanctions compliance obligations.

The Company will not knowingly accept applications for investment from sanctioned individuals, entities, or countries and reserves the right to freeze any Shares or suspend any transactions that it believes may be in contravention of financial sanctions.

(I) Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorist Financing Measures

The Company and the Manager are regulated by the Central Bank and must comply with the measures provided for in the Criminal Justice (Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing) Acts 2010 to 2021 (the "**CJA**") which are aimed towards the prevention and detection of money laundering and terrorist financing.

The CJA requires a detailed verification of the investor's identity including any persons purporting to act on the investor's behalf. This may include obtaining proof of address, source of funds, source of wealth or other additional information which may be requested from time to time, monitoring the business relationship on an on-going basis and where applicable, identifying and verifying the identity of the beneficial owner on a risk sensitive basis in order to comply with the obligations set out in the CJA. Politically exposed persons ("**PEPs**"), an individual who is or has, at any time in the preceding year, been entrusted with prominent public functions, their immediate family members and/or persons known to be close associates of such persons, must also be identified and will be subject to enhanced due diligence measures in accordance with the CJA.

By way of example an individual may be required to produce a certified copy of a passport or identification card together with one copy of evidence of his/her address, i.e. utility bill or bank statement (not more than three months old). Date of birth and tax residence details may also need to be provided and verified.

In the case of corporate investors, such measures may require production of a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation (and any change of name), memorandum and articles of association (or equivalent), a certified copy of the corporate investor's authorised signatory list, the names, occupations, dates of birth and residential and business addresses of all directors.

The level of customer due diligence/verification documentation required will depend on the circumstances of each application following a risk based assessment of the applicant. For example, a detailed verification might not be required where the application is deemed low risk after consideration of a number of risk variables including jurisdiction, customer type and distribution channels. The Company will have regard to the relevant business risk assessment when determining the level of customer due diligence required under Sections 33 and 35 of the CJA.

Pursuant to Section 35 of the CJA, prior to establishing a business relationship with an applicant to which the European Union (Anti-Money Laundering: Beneficial Ownership of Trusts) Regulations 2021 apply, the Company is required to confirm that information concerning the beneficial ownership of the applicant has been entered in the relevant central beneficial ownership register that applies to the applicant.

The Administrator, on behalf of the Company, reserves the right to request such information as is necessary to verify the identity of an applicant. In the event of delay or failure by the applicant to produce any information required for verification purposes, the Administrator, on behalf of the Company, may refuse to accept the application and return

all subscription money or compulsorily redeem such Shareholder's Shares and/or payment of redemption proceeds may be delayed and none of the Company, the Directors, the Manager, the Investment Manager or the Administrator shall be liable to the subscriber or Shareholder where an application for Shares is not processed or Shares are compulsorily redeemed in such circumstances. The Administrator, on behalf of the Company, may refuse to pay redemption proceeds or accept further subscription money where the requisite information for verification purposes has not been produced by a Shareholder. If an application is refused, the Administrator will return application monies or the balance thereof by telegraphic transfer in accordance with any applicable laws to the account from which it was paid at the cost and risk of the applicant.

The subscriber or Shareholder should note that the Administrator, in accordance with the Company's 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 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 Company'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.

The Administrator may disclose information regarding investors to such parties (e.g., affiliates, attorneys, auditors, administrators, tax authorities or regulators) as it deems necessary or advisable to facilitate the dealing in the Shares, including, but not limited to, in connection with anti-money laundering/counter terrorist financing and similar laws. The Administrator or other service providers may also release information if directed to do so by the investors in the Shares, if compelled to do so by law or in connection with any government or self-regulatory organisation request or investigation. In connection with the establishment of anti-money laundering/counter terrorist financing procedures, the Directors may implement additional restrictions on the transfer or dealing in Units.

The Manager and the Company may impose additional requirements from time to time to comply with all applicable anti-money laundering/counter terrorist financing laws and regulations.

(m) Data Protection

Prospective investors should note that, by virtue of applying to invest or making an investment in the Company and the associated interactions with the Company and its affiliates and delegates (including completing the account opening form, subscription form and including the recording of electronic communications or phone calls where applicable), or by virtue of providing the Company with personal information on individuals connected with the investor (for example directors, trustees, employees, representatives, shareholders, investors, clients, beneficial owners or agents) such individuals will be providing the Company and its affiliates and delegates with certain personal information which constitutes personal data within the meaning of the Data Protection Legislation. The Company shall act as a data controller in respect of this personal data and its affiliates, delegates, such as the Manager, the Administrator, the Investment Manager and the Distributor, may act as data processors (or joint data controllers in some circumstances).

The Company has prepared a document outlining the Company's data protection obligations and the data protection rights of individuals under the Data Protection Legislation (the "**Privacy Notice**").

All prospective and new investors shall receive a copy of the Privacy Notice included in the application for subscription or otherwise as part of the process to subscribe for Shares in the Company and a copy of the Privacy Notice was sent to all existing investors in the Company that subscribed before the Data Protection Legislation came into effect.

The Privacy Notice contains information on the following matters in relation to data protection:

- that investors will provide the Company with certain personal information which constitutes personal data within the meaning of the Data Protection Legislation;
- a description of the purposes and legal bases for which the personal data may be used;
- details on the transmission of personal data to third parties, including (if applicable) to entities located outside the EEA;
- details of data protection measures taken by the Company;
- an outline of the various data protection rights of individuals as data subjects under the Data Protection Legislation;
- information on the Company's policy for retention of personal data;
- contact details for further information on data protection matters.

Given the specific purposes for which the Company and its affiliates and delegates envisage using personal data, under the provisions of the Data Protection Legislation, it is not anticipated that individual consent will be required for such use as processing will typically be carried out on another lawful basis (including legitimate interests, compliance with legal obligations, or performance of a contract). However, as outlined in the Privacy Notice, individuals have the right to object to the processing of their data where the Company has considered this to be necessary for the purposes of its or a third party's legitimate interests.

6.2 Repurchase of Shares

(a) General

Shareholders may redeem their Shares on a Dealing Day at the Repurchase Price which shall be the Net Asset Value per Share, less any Anti-Dilution Levy and any applicable duties and charges (save during any period when the calculation of the Net Asset Value is suspended).

(b) Repurchase Requests

Requests for the repurchase of Shares should be made to the Administrator on behalf of the Company and may be submitted by post, fax or electronic means and must be signed and should include such information as may be specified from time to time by the Manager or their delegate. Requests for repurchase received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day. Any requests for repurchase received after the Dealing Deadline for a Dealing Day will be processed on the next Dealing Day unless the Manager, following receipt of instructions from the Directors, in exceptional circumstances, otherwise determines to accept one or more applications received after the Dealing Deadline for processing on that Dealing Day provided that such request(s) have been received prior to the Valuation Point for the particular Dealing Day (specifically before the close of business in the relevant market that closes first on the relevant Dealing Day). Any failure to supply the Manager or the Administrator with any documentation requested by them for anti-money laundering purposes may result in a delay in the settlement of redemption proceeds. In such circumstances, the Administrator will process any redemption request received by a Shareholder, however the proceeds of that redemption shall remain an asset of the Company held in a non-interest bearing account and the Shareholder will rank as a general creditor of the Company until such time as the Administrator has verified the Shareholder's identity to its satisfaction, following which redemption proceeds will be released.

The Minimum Repurchase Amount may vary according to the Fund or the Class of Share.

In the event of a Shareholder requesting a repurchase which would, if carried out, leave the Shareholder holding Shares having a Net Asset Value less than the Minimum Shareholding, the Company may, if it thinks fit, repurchase the whole of the Shareholder's holding.

If requested, the Directors may, following consultation with the Manager and subject to the prior approval of the Depositary, agree to designate additional Dealing Days for the repurchase of Shares relating to any Fund which will be open to all Shareholders. Any such additional Dealing Days and Valuation Points designated shall be notified to all Shareholders in the relevant Fund in advance.

(c) Method of Payment

The amount due on repurchase of Shares will be paid by electronic transfer to the relevant Shareholder's account of record on the initial account opening form and/or as previously notified to the Administrator in the currency of denomination of the relevant Class of Shares of the relevant Fund (or in such other currency as the Directors in consultation with the Manager shall determine) by the Settlement Date.

In no event shall Repurchase Proceeds be paid until such papers as may be required by the Directors have been received from the investor and all of the necessary anti-money laundering checks have been carried out, verified and received in such form as may be required by the Administrator.

Amendments to a Shareholder's registration details and payment instructions will only be made following receipt of written instructions and appropriate documentation from the relevant Shareholder. No third party payments will be made.

(d) Currency of Payment

Shareholders will normally be repaid in the denominated currency of the relevant Class. If however, a Shareholder requests to be repaid in any other freely convertible currency, the necessary foreign exchange transaction may be arranged by the Administrator (at the discretion of the Company) at prevailing exchange rates on behalf of and for the account, risk and expense of the Shareholder.

In the case of Classes that are denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency and are identified as unhedged, a currency conversion will take place on repurchase at prevailing exchange rates. Please refer to the section of this Prospectus entitled "Risk Factors; Currency Risk" for more details.

(e) Timing of Payment and Subscriptions/Redemptions Account

Repurchase Proceeds will be paid in accordance with the provisions specified in the relevant Supplement.

Investors should note that any redemption proceeds being paid out of a Fund and held for any time in the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account shall remain an asset of the relevant Fund until such time as the proceeds are released to the investor. This would include, for example, cases where redemption proceeds are temporarily withheld pending the receipt of any outstanding identity verification documents as may be required by the Company or the Administrator – enhancing the need to address these issues promptly so that the proceeds may be released. **It should also be noted that the investor shall have ceased being considered a Shareholder and instead may rank as a general unsecured creditor of the Company.**

(f) Withdrawal of Repurchase Requests

Requests for repurchase may not be withdrawn save with the written consent of the Directors or their delegate.

(g) Deferred Repurchases

If the number of Shares to be repurchased on any Dealing Day equals one tenth or more of the total number of Shares of a Fund in issue on that Dealing Day or one tenth or more of the Net Asset Value of a Fund, the Directors, acting in consultation with the Manager, may refuse to repurchase any Shares in excess of one tenth of the total number of Shares in issue or one tenth of the Net Asset Value as aforesaid and, if they so refuse, the requests for repurchase on such Dealing Day shall be reduced pro rata and Shares which are not repurchased by reason of such refusal shall be treated as if a request for repurchase had been made in respect of each subsequent Dealing Day until all Shares to which the original request related have been repurchased.

(h) In Specie Repurchases

The Manager, in consultation with the Directors, and with the consent of the individual Shareholders, may satisfy any request for repurchase of Shares by the transfer to those Shareholders of assets of the relevant Fund having a value equal to the Repurchase Price for the Shares repurchased as if the Repurchase Proceeds were paid in cash less any expenses of the transfer.

The Manager, in consultation with the Directors, shall determine the assets to be transferred in kind to each Shareholder on such basis as they may, in their discretion, deem equitable and not prejudicial to the interests of the remaining Shareholders in the relevant Fund or Class. The allocation of assets shall be subject to the approval of the Depositary. For the avoidance of doubt, in specie repurchases does not constitute one of the Company's selected liquidity management tools which are detailed under the section entitled "Selected Liquidity Management Tools" below.

(i) Anti-Dilution Levy

An Anti-Dilution Levy may be imposed, by the Directors, upon the recommendation of the Investment Manager, in consultation with the Manager, in the case of net subscriptions and/or net repurchases. Any such levy will be imposed on a transaction basis as a percentage adjustment on the value of the relevant repurchase calculated for the purposes of determining a Repurchase Price. The applicable rate will be communicated to the Administrator. The purpose of the Anti-Dilution Levy is to reflect the impact of dealing costs relating to the acquisition or disposal of assets and to preserve the value of the underlying assets of the relevant Fund where it is considered to be in the best interests of the Fund. Such amount will be deducted from the price at which Shares will be repurchased in the case of net repurchase requests. Any such sum will be paid into the account of the Fund.

(j) Compulsory Repurchase of Shares/Deduction of Tax

Shareholders are required to notify the Administrator immediately if they become U.S. Persons or persons who are otherwise subject to restrictions on ownership as set out in this Prospectus and such Shareholders may be required to sell or transfer their Shares. The Company, in consultation with the Manager, may repurchase any Shares which are or become owned, directly or indirectly, by or for the benefit of any person in breach of any restrictions on ownership from time to time as set out in this Prospectus or if the holding of Shares by any person is unlawful or is likely to result or results in any tax, fiscal, legal, regulatory, pecuniary liability or material administrative disadvantage to the Company, the relevant Fund or Shareholders as a whole. The Company, in consultation with the Manager, may also repurchase any Shares held by any person who does not, within seven

days of a request by or on behalf of the Manager, supply any information or declaration required under the terms hereof to be furnished. The Company may apply the proceeds of such compulsory redemption in the discharge of any taxation or withholding tax arising as a result of the holding or beneficial ownership of Shares by a Shareholder including any interest or penalties payable thereon.

The Company, may also repurchase any Shares held by any person who holds less than the Minimum Shareholding (if any).

When a repurchase request has been submitted by an investor who is or is deemed to be an Irish Resident or is acting on behalf of an Irish Resident, the Company shall deduct from the Repurchase Proceeds an amount which is equal to the tax payable by the Company to the Revenue Commissioners in respect of the relevant transaction. The attention of investors in relation to the section of this Prospectus entitled "Taxation" and in particular the section headed "Irish Taxation" which details circumstances in which the Company shall be entitled to deduct from payments to Shareholders who are Irish Resident amounts in respect of liability to Irish taxation including any penalties and interest thereon and/or compulsorily repurchase Shares to discharge such liability. Relevant Shareholders will be required to indemnify and keep the Company indemnified against loss arising to the Company by reason of the Company becoming liable to account for tax on the happening of an event giving rise to a charge to taxation.

(k) Total Repurchase of Shares

The Directors have the power under the Articles to compulsorily repurchase and/or cancel all of the Shares of any Class or any Fund if at any time the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund shall be less than the Minimum Fund Size (if any) determined by the Directors in respect of that Fund and set out in the relevant Supplement.

The Directors may, following consultation with the Manager and Investment Manager, resolve to retain sufficient monies prior to effecting a total repurchase of Shares to cover the costs associated with the subsequent termination of a Fund or Class or the liquidation of the Company.

Please refer also to section 10.3(o) for a summary of provisions in the Articles in relation to the circumstances where a Fund may be terminated and section 10.3(p) for a summary of provisions in the Articles in relation to procedures for the winding up of the Company.

6.3 Exchange of Shares

(a) Exchanges

Shareholders will be able to apply to exchange on any Dealing Day all or part of their holding of Shares of any Class of any Fund (the Original Class) for Shares of another Class which are being offered at that time (the New Class) (such Class being of the same Fund or another Fund), provided that all the criteria for applying for Shares in the New Class have been met and that notice is given to the Administrator on or prior to the Dealing Deadline for the relevant Dealing Day. The Directors, following consultation with the Manager, in exceptional circumstances may agree to accept requests for exchange received after the relevant Dealing Deadline provided they are received prior to the relevant Valuation Point (specifically before the close of business in the relevant market that closes first on the relevant Dealing Day). The general provisions and procedures relating to the issue and repurchase of Shares will apply equally to exchanges, save in relation to charges payable, details of which are set out below and in the relevant Supplement.

When requesting the exchange of Shares as an initial investment in a Fund, Shareholders should ensure that the value of the Shares exchanged is equal to, or exceeds, the

Minimum Initial Investment Amount for the relevant New Class specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund. In the case of an exchange of a partial holding only, the value of the remaining holding must also be at least equal to the Minimum Shareholding for the Original Class.

The number of Shares of the New Class to be issued will be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$S = \frac{[R \times (RP \times ER)] - F}{SP}$$

where:

- R = the number of Shares of the Original Class to be exchanged;
- S = the number of Shares of the New Class to be issued;
- RP = the Repurchase Price per Share of the Original Class as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day;
- ER = in the case of an exchange of Shares designated in the same Base Currency, the value of ER is 1. In any other case, the value of ER is the currency conversion factor determined by the Directors or the Manager at the Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day as representing the effective rate of exchange applicable to the transfer of assets relating to the Original and New Classes of Shares after adjusting such rate as may be necessary to reflect the effective costs of making such transfer;
- SP = the subscription price per Share of the New Class as at the Valuation Point for the applicable Dealing Day; and
- F = the Exchange Charge (if any) payable on the exchange of Shares.

Where there is an exchange of Shares, Shares of the New Class will be allotted and issued in respect of and in proportion to the Shares of the Original Class in the proportion S to R.

An Exchange Charge may be charged by the Company on the exchange of Shares. Details of any Exchange Charge will be set out in the relevant Supplement.

Exchange requests may not be withdrawn save with the written consent of the Company or its authorised agent.

(b) Restrictions on Exchange

Shares may not be exchanged for Shares of a different Class during any period when the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund or Funds is suspended in the manner described under "Suspension of Calculation of Net Asset Value" below. Applicants for exchange of Shares will be notified of such postponement and, unless withdrawn, their applications will be considered as at the next Dealing Day following the ending of such suspension. Applicants exchanging Shares via the Distributor or a Sub-Distributor (as the case may be) must contact directly the Distributor or the Sub-Distributor for arrangements regarding exchanges to be made or pending during such suspension period. Applications made or pending during such suspension period via the Distributor or a Sub-Distributor as the case may be, unless withdrawn, will be considered as at the next Dealing Day following the end of such suspension.

The Directors may, at their discretion, refuse to effect an exchange request without giving any reason for such refusal. In addition, restrictions may apply on making exchanges between certain Classes as may be set out in the relevant Supplement(s).

6.4 Liquidity Risk Management

The Manager maintains a robust liquidity risk management framework proportionate to the strategy, liquidity profile and redemption policy of the Funds. Liquidity risk management is overseen by the Manager's risk management function.

The framework covers aspects including ongoing monitoring of cash flows and settlement cycles, asset liquidity assessment, pre- and post-trade controls, and periodic liquidity stress testing.

Redemption Arrangements

Normal conditions: Details of how Shareholders may redeem their Shares under normal conditions are set out in the section of the Prospectus entitled "Repurchase of Shares".

Exceptional circumstances: Where justified in the interests of Shareholders and in exceptional circumstances, the Manager may temporarily suspend subscriptions and redemptions. See "Liquidity Management Tools" below for details of other tools that may also be activated.

Selected Liquidity Management Tools

Having assessed the suitability of all available liquidity management tools ("**LMTs**") in the context of the Company and each Fund's investment strategy, liquidity profile and redemption policy, the Manager has determined that, where justified in the interests of Shareholders, the following mechanisms should be available for use:

LMT	Summary	Further Details
Redemption Gate	Aggregate redemptions may be limited on a Redemption Day, with unmet requests deferred to the next Redemption Day on a pro-rata basis.	Details of how Shareholders may redeem their Shares under normal conditions are set out in the section of the Prospectus entitled "Repurchase of Shares".
Anti-Dilution Levy	An Anti-Dilution Levy may be applied to subscriptions/redemptions to reflect the cost of liquidity and protect remaining Shareholders from being unfairly disadvantaged.	Details on the Anti-Dilution Levy are set out in the section of the Prospectus entitled "Repurchase of Shares".

The UCITS Regulations also permit UCITS, in exceptional circumstances and where justified in the interests of shareholders, to activate side pockets as a liquidity management tool. Under the UCITS Regulations, the exercise of that tool in practice is subject to the UCITS having the necessary power set out in its constitutional document and to any applicable regulatory requirements and approvals. As the Company does not currently provide the power to activate side pockets in the Articles, it cannot activate side pockets unless and until the Articles are amended and any associated approvals or notifications are completed. There can be no assurance that such amendments or approvals could be obtained, or obtained in a timeframe that would allow side pockets to be used when needed.

See below for further details on these tools that shall always be available for use where justified in the interests of Shareholders and in exceptional circumstances.

Temporary Suspensions

The Manager, in consultation with the Directors may, in exceptional circumstances and where justified in the interests of Shareholders, temporarily suspend subscriptions and redemptions of a Fund. Details on temporary suspensions are set out in the section of the Prospectus entitled "Suspension of Calculation of Net Asset Value".

The Manager may, and where so required shall, suspend or restrict subscriptions, conversions and/or redemptions, and/or defer settlement, upon and for so long as directed, required or otherwise instructed by any competent authority having jurisdiction over the Company, the Manager and/or any Fund (including, without limitation, the Central Bank and, where applicable, ESMA) in accordance with the Regulations. Any suspension, restriction or deferral implemented shall: (i) be effected in the manner and for the duration specified by the relevant competent authority (or, where no duration is specified, for such period as the Manager considers necessary having regard to the terms of the direction or requirement and in the interests of Shareholders); (ii) be applied fairly and proportionately across affected Shareholders and Classes, and be consistent with the Company's liquidity risk management framework and the requirements of the Articles, this Prospectus and the Central Bank; and (iii) be lifted promptly upon the cessation, withdrawal or expiry of the relevant direction or requirement, or earlier where permitted and where the Manager determines that the circumstances justifying such suspension, restriction or deferral no longer prevail.

Conditions on use of LMTs

The Manager will assess, select and calibrate LMTs for each Fund having regard to the Fund's investment strategy, liquidity profile and redemption policy, and may activate or deactivate one or more LMTs when necessary to safeguard the interests of Shareholders.

The Manager maintains policies and procedures covering:

- Selection, calibration, activation and deactivation of LMTs, including governance, escalation and record-keeping; and
- Ongoing monitoring, stress testing and reviews of each Fund's liquidity profile and LMT calibration.

The Manager applies LMTs in a manner consistent with the duty to treat Shareholders fairly and to avoid undue dilution. Parameters (e.g., gate percentages, levy ranges) are calibrated with reference to market conditions, dealing costs and portfolio liquidity, and are reviewed periodically.

Notifications on the use of LMTs

The Manager must notify the Central Bank without delay upon activation or deactivation of temporary suspensions of subscriptions/redemptions.

For all other LMTs, the Manager must notify the Central Bank without delay if activation/deactivation occurs outside the ordinary course envisaged in this Prospectus. For these purposes, "not in the ordinary course of business" means if the LMT is applied at levels or in a manner that materially departs from normal, day-to-day liquidity management (for example, ad hoc or exceptional use in response to stressed market conditions, issuer-specific events, valuation uncertainty or operational disruptions).

Risk of use of LMTs

While the Manager will apply LMTs with the objective of fair treatment of Shareholders, and in accordance with applicable law and regulatory expectations, the availability and use of LMTs cannot guarantee that the relevant Fund will meet redemption requests or prevent losses. The activation of LMTs may:

- delay or reduce redemptions;
- apply fees/levies that may affect redeeming or subscribing investors differently;
- not fully mitigate liquidity stress, valuation uncertainty, market impact, dilution or wider financial stability risks; or
- be subject to operational, calibration or model risks.

Additional details on the risks of using LMTs that investors should consider prior to investing in the Company are set out under the heading "Risk Factors; Use of Liquidity Management Tools (**LMTs**)".

7.1 Calculation of Net Asset Value

The Net Asset Value of a Fund shall be expressed in the currency in which the Shares are designated or in such other currency as may be determined either generally or in relation to a particular Class or in a specific case, and shall be calculated by ascertaining the value of the assets of the Fund and deducting from such value the liabilities of the Fund as at the Valuation Point for such Dealing Day.

The Net Asset Value per Share of a Fund will be calculated by dividing the Net Asset Value of the Fund by the number of Shares in the Fund then in issue or deemed to be in issue as at the Valuation Point for such Dealing Day and rounding the result mathematically to two decimal places or such other number of decimal places as may be determined from time to time.

In the event that the Shares of any Fund are further divided into Classes, the Net Asset Value per Class shall be determined by notionally allocating the Net Asset Value of the Fund amongst the Classes making such adjustments for subscriptions, repurchases, fees, dividend accumulation or distribution of income and the expenses, liabilities or assets attributable to each such Class (including the profit and loss (realised and unrealised) on and the costs of currency hedging transactions (including any administrative costs arising from additional risk management) will accrue solely to that Class) and any other factor differentiating the Classes determined by the Directors. The Net Asset Value of the Fund, as allocated between each Class, shall be divided by the number of Shares of the relevant Class which are in issue or deemed to be in issue and rounding the result mathematically to two decimal places or such other number of decimal places as may be determined by the Manager from time to time.

The Articles provide for the method of valuation of the assets and liabilities of each Fund and of the Net Asset Value of each Fund.

The assets and liabilities of a Fund will be valued as follows:

- (a) Assets listed or traded on a recognised exchange for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued at the closing mid-market price. Where a security is listed or dealt in on more than one recognised exchange, the relevant exchange or market shall be the principal stock exchange or market on which the security is listed or dealt on or the exchange or market which the Manager determines provides the fairest criteria in determining a value for the relevant investment. Assets listed or traded on a recognised exchange, but acquired or traded at a premium or at a discount outside or off the relevant exchange or market may be valued taking into account the level of premium or discount at the Valuation Point and the Depositary must ensure the adoption of such a procedure is justifiable in the context of establishing the probable realisation value of the security. None of the Manager, Directors, Depositary or Administrator shall be liable if the price reasonably believed by them to be the closing mid-market price shall be found to be otherwise.
- (b) The value of any investment which is not quoted, listed or dealt in on a recognised exchange, or which is so quoted, listed or dealt but for which no such quotation or value is available, or the available quotation or value is not representative of the fair market value, shall be the probable realisation value as estimated with care and good faith by (i) the Manager or (ii) a competent person, firm or corporation (including the Investment Manager) selected by the Manager and approved for the purpose by the Depositary or (iii) any other means provided that the value is approved by the Depositary. None of the Manager, Directors, Depositary or Administrator shall be liable if the price reasonably

believed by them to be the probable realisation value shall be found to be otherwise. Where reliable market quotations are not available for fixed income securities, the value of such securities may be determined using matrix methodology compiled by the Manager (or such competent person as approved by the Depositary) whereby such securities are valued by reference to the valuation of other securities which are comparable in rating, yield, due date and other characteristics.

- (c) Cash in hand or on deposit will be valued at its nominal/face value plus accrued interest, where applicable, to the end of the relevant day on which the Valuation Point occurs.
- (d) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) above, units in collective investment schemes shall be valued at the latest available net asset value per unit or bid price as published by the relevant collective investment scheme or, if listed or traded on a recognised exchange, in accordance with (a) above.
- (e) Exchange-traded FDI will be valued based on the settlement price as determined by the market where the instrument is traded. If such settlement price is not available, such value shall be calculated in accordance with (b) above, i.e. being the probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by a competent person appointed by the Manager (and approved for such purpose by the Depositary).
- (f) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a) to (e) above:
 - (i) The Manager or its delegate may, at its discretion in relation to any particular Fund which is a short-term money market fund, value any investment using the amortised cost method of valuation where such collective investment schemes comply with the Central Bank's requirements for short-term money market funds and where a review of the amortised cost valuation vis-à-vis market valuation will be carried out in accordance with the Central Bank's guidelines.
 - (ii) Where it is not the intention or objective of the Manager to apply amortised cost valuation to the portfolio of the Fund as a whole, a money market instrument within such a portfolio shall only be valued on an amortised basis if the money market instrument has a residual maturity of less than 3 months and does not have any specific sensitivity to market parameters including credit risk.
- (g) Notwithstanding the generality of the foregoing, the Manager or its delegate may with the approval of the Depositary adjust the value of any investment if, taking into account currency, marketability and/or such other considerations as they may deem relevant, such as applicable rate of interest, anticipated rate of dividend, maturity or liquidity, they consider that such adjustment is required to reflect the fair value thereof.
- (h) Any value expressed otherwise than in the Base Currency of the relevant Fund shall be converted into the Base Currency of the relevant Fund at the prevailing exchange rate which the Manager or its delegate shall determine to be appropriate.
- (i) In the event of it being impossible, impractical or incorrect to carry out a valuation of a specific asset in accordance with the valuation rules set out above, or if such valuation is not representative of an asset's fair market value and the Manager deems it necessary to do so, the Manager (or its delegate) is entitled to use other generally recognised valuation methods in order to reach a proper valuation of that specific asset, provided that any alternative method of valuation is approved by the Depositary and the rationale/methodologies used are clearly documented.

In determining the Net Asset Value of a Fund and the Net Asset Value per Share of each class, the Administrator shall follow the valuation policies and procedures adopted by the Fund as set out above. For the purposes of calculating the Net Asset Value of a Fund, the Administrator shall, and shall be entitled to rely on, and, subject to the terms of the Administration Agreement, will not be responsible for the accuracy of financial data furnished to it by, the Fund's brokers, market makers, Manager, Directors, Investment Manager or any reputable independent third party pricing service. The Administrator shall not be liable for any loss suffered by the Company by reason of any error resulting from any inaccuracy in the information provided by any third party pricing service that the Administrator is directed to use by the Company in accordance with the Company's pricing policy.

7.2 Suspension of Calculation of Net Asset Value

The Manager, in consultation with the Directors, may at any time temporarily suspend the calculation of the Net Asset Value of any Fund and the subscription, repurchase and exchange of Shares and the payment of Repurchase Proceeds:

- (a) during any period when any of the markets on which a substantial portion of the assets of the relevant Fund are quoted, listed or dealt in is closed, otherwise than for ordinary holidays, or during which dealings therein are restricted or suspended; or
- (b) during any period when, as a result of political, economic, military or monetary events or any circumstances outside the control, responsibility and power of the Company (or the Manager on its behalf), disposal or valuation of a substantial portion of the assets of the relevant Fund is not reasonably practicable without this being seriously detrimental to the interests of Shareholders of the relevant Fund or if, in the opinion of the Company (or the Manager on its behalf), the Net Asset Value of the Fund cannot be fairly calculated; or
- (c) during any breakdown in the means of communication normally employed in determining the price of a substantial portion of the assets of the relevant Fund, or when, for any other reason the current prices on any market of any of the assets of the relevant Fund cannot be promptly and accurately ascertained; or
- (d) during any period during which any transfer of funds involved in the realisation or acquisition of assets or payments due on the repurchase of Shares of the relevant Fund cannot, in the opinion of the Company (or the Manager on its behalf), be effected at normal prices or rates of exchange; or
- (e) during any period when the Company (or the Manager on its behalf) is unable to repatriate funds required for the purpose of making payments due on the repurchase of Shares in the relevant Fund; or
- (f) during any period when in the opinion of the Company (or the Manager on its behalf) such suspension is justified having regards to the best interests of the Company and/or the relevant Fund; or
- (g) following the circulation to Shareholders of a notice of a general meeting at which a resolution proposing to wind up the Company or terminate the relevant Fund is to be considered.

All reasonable steps will be taken to bring any period of suspension to an end as soon as possible.

Shareholders who have requested subscriptions or repurchases of Shares of any Class in any Fund or exchanges of Shares of one Class in any Fund to another will be notified of any such suspension in such manner as may be directed by the Manager, in consultation with the Directors, and, unless withdrawn but subject to the limitation referred to above, their requests will be dealt

with on the first relevant Dealing Day after the suspension is lifted. Any such suspension will be notified by the Manager on the same Business Day to the Central Bank and, in relation to applicable Shares, as requested by Euronext Dublin as well as where appropriate, the competent authorities in the jurisdictions in which the Shares are marketed. Details of any such suspension will also be notified to all Shareholders and will be published in a newspaper circulating in an appropriate jurisdiction, or such others as the Manager, in consultation with the Directors, may determine if, in the opinion of the Manager, in consultation with the Directors, it is likely to exceed 14 days.

7.3 Transfer of Shares

Shares are freely transferable and may be transferred in writing in a form approved by the Directors and signed by (or, in the case of a transfer by a body corporate, signed on behalf of or sealed by) the transferee and the transferor. Prior to the registration of any transfer, transferees, who are not existing Shareholders, must complete an account opening form followed by a subscription form and provide any other documentation (e.g. as to identity) reasonably required by the Company or the Administrator. In the case of the death of one of joint Shareholders, the survivor or survivors will be the only person or persons recognised by the Company as having any title to or interest in the Shares registered in the names of such joint Shareholders.

The Directors in their absolute discretion and without assigning any reason therefor may decline to register any transfer of a Share to (i) a U.S. Person (unless permitted under certain exceptions under the laws of the United States) or; (ii) any person who does not clear such money laundering checks as the Directors or Administrator may determine; or (iii) any person who appears to be in breach of any law or requirement of any country or government authority or by virtue of which such person is not qualified to hold such Shares; or (iv) any person or persons in circumstances (whether directly or indirectly affecting such person or persons, and whether taken alone or in conjunction with any other person or persons, connected or not, or any other circumstances appearing to the Directors to be relevant) which, in the opinion of the Directors, might result in the Company, the relevant Fund or Shareholders as a whole incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any other pecuniary legal or material administrative disadvantages or being in breach of any law or regulation which the Company, the relevant Fund or Shareholders as a whole might not otherwise have incurred, suffered or breached; or (v) an individual under the age of 18 (or such other age as the Directors may think fit) or of unsound mind; or (vi) any person unless the transferee of such Shares would, following such transfer, be the holder of Shares equal to or greater than the Minimum Initial Investment Amount (where relevant); or (vii) any person in circumstances where as a result of such transfer the transferor or transferee would hold less than the Minimum Shareholding; or (viii) any person where in respect of such transfer any payment of taxation remains outstanding.

8 Fees and Expenses

The Company may pay out of the assets of each Fund the fees and expenses as described below.

8.1 Management Fees

The Manager will receive a monthly fee payable in arrears from the Company of up to a maximum of 0.0175% of the Net Asset Value 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 for the first Fund and an annual minimum fee of up to €10,000 for each additional Fund. The Manager shall also be entitled to be reimbursed by the Company for all reasonable disbursements and out-of-pocket expenses incurred (which shall not exceed normal commercial rates) incurred by the Manager on behalf of the Company or a specific Fund. This may include payment for services required for the ongoing operation of the Company and for the benefit of the Company or a Fund and which are provided to or by the Manager or other members of the Waystone group of companies.

8.2 Investment Management Fees

The Investment Manager shall be entitled to receive from the Company a fee in relation to each Fund or Class as specified in the relevant Supplement. The Investment Management Fee shall be calculated and accrued as set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund. The Investment Manager may also be entitled to receive a performance fee, the details of which shall be specified in the relevant Supplement. The calculation of any performance fee must be verified by the Depositary.

The Investment Manager may be paid different fees for investment management in respect of individual Classes as disclosed in the relevant Supplement which may be higher or lower than the fees applicable to other Classes.

The Investment Manager may from time to time, at its sole discretion and out of its own resources, decide to rebate intermediaries and/or Shareholders part or all of its Investment Management Fee and/or performance fee. Any such rebates may be applied by issuing additional Shares to Shareholders or in cash.

The Investment Manager shall also be entitled to be repaid out of the assets of the relevant Fund for all of its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred on behalf of the relevant Fund.

Details of any fees payable out of the assets of any Fund to a duly appointed sub-investment manager will be disclosed in the relevant Supplement.

8.3 Administrator's and Depositary 's Fees

Particulars of the fees and expenses payable to the Depositary and the Administrator are set out in the relevant Supplement.

8.4 Directors' Fees

Unless and until otherwise determined from time to time by the Company in general meeting, the ordinary remuneration of each Director shall be determined from time to time by resolution of the Directors. At the date of this Prospectus, the maximum annual fee payable to each Director shall be EUR 18,000. Directors who are employees of the Investment Manager shall not be entitled to receive a fee. Any additional fees necessitated by the addition of new Funds shall be apportioned equally among the new Funds. In addition, any such additional fees shall be disclosed in the relevant Supplement. All Directors will be entitled to reimbursement by the Company of expenses

properly incurred in connection with the business of the Company or the discharge of their duties. Directors' fees shall accrue at each Valuation Point and be payable quarterly in arrears and shall be apportioned equally among the Funds.

8.5 Paying Agent Fees

Fees and expenses of any Paying Agents appointed by the Company and/or the Manager, which will be at normal commercial rates together with VAT, if any, thereon, will be borne by the Company or the Fund in respect of which a Paying Agent has been appointed.

8.6 Money Laundering Reporting Officer Fees

Luigi Cerbone of Waystone Management Company (IE) Limited has been appointed as Money Laundering Reporting Officer. Waystone Management Company (IE) Limited is entitled to receive an annual fee of EUR 8,000 (plus any applicable taxes) out of the assets of the Company in respect of the money laundering reporting officer services provided to the Company.

8.7 Establishment Expenses

All fees and expenses relating to the establishment and organisation of the Company and the initial Fund including the fees of the Company's professional advisers (including legal (including tax, regulatory, compliance, fiduciary and other advisor services provided by the Company's lawyers), accounting and taxation advisers) have been fully amortised.

8.8 Operating Expenses and Fees

The Company and/or each Fund and, where expenses or liabilities are attributable specifically to a Class, such Class shall bear the following expenses and liabilities or, where appropriate, its pro rata share thereof subject to adjustment to take account of expenses and/or liabilities attributable to one or more Classes:

- (a) all fees and expenses payable to or incurred by the Manager, the Administrator, the Depositary, the Investment Manager, the Company Secretary, any sub-investment manager, adviser, distributor, dealer, Paying Agent (which will be at normal commercial rates), sub-custodian (which will be at normal commercial rates), correspondent bank, fiscal representative or other supplier of services to the Company appointed by or on behalf of the Company or with respect to any Fund or Class and their respective delegates;
- (b) all duties, taxes or government charges which may be payable on the assets, income or expenses of the Company;
- (c) all brokerage, bank fees, charges and commissions incurred by or on behalf of the Company in the course of its business;
- (d) all regulatory and compliance consultancy fees and other professional advisory fees incurred by the Company or by or on behalf of its delegates;
- (e) all transfer fees, registration fees and other charges whether in respect of the constitution or increase of the assets or the creation, exchange, sale, purchase or transfer of Shares or the purchase or sale or proposed purchase or sale of assets or otherwise which may have become or will become payable in respect of or prior to or upon the occasion of any transaction, dealing or valuation, but not including commission payable on the issue and/or repurchase of Shares;
- (f) all expenses incurred in connection with the operation and management of the Company, including, without limitation to the generality of the foregoing, all Directors' fees and

expenses, all costs incurred in organising Directors' meetings and in obtaining proxies in relation to such meetings, all insurance premiums including any policy in respect of directors' and officers' liability insurance cover and association membership dues and all non-recurring and extraordinary items of expenditure as may arise;

- (g) the remuneration, commissions and expenses incurred or payable in the marketing, promotion and distribution of Shares including without limitation commissions payable to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions for any Shares in the Company and the costs and expenses of preparation and distribution of all marketing material and advertisements;
- (h) all fees and expenses connected with the preparation, publication and supply of information to Shareholders and the public including, without limitation, the cost of preparing, translating, printing, distributing the Prospectus and any addenda or supplements, key investor information document and any periodic updates thereof, marketing literature, any report to the Central Bank or any other regulatory authority, the annual audited report and any other periodic reports and the calculation, publication and circulation of the Net Asset Value per Share, certificates, confirmations of ownership and of any notices given to Shareholders in whatever manner;
- (i) all fees and expenses incurred in connection with the convening and holding of Shareholders' meetings;
- (j) all fees and expenses incurred or payable in registering and maintaining a Fund or Class registered with any and all government agencies and/or regulatory authority and/or rating agencies, clearance and/or settlement systems and/or any exchanges in any various countries and jurisdictions including, but not limited to, filing and translation expenses;
- (k) all fees and expenses incurred or payable in listing and in maintaining or complying with the requirements for the listing of the Shares on Euronext Dublin (or other exchange to which Shares may be admitted);
- (l) all legal and other professional fees and expenses incurred by the Company or by or on behalf of its delegates in any actions taken or proceedings instituted or defended to enforce, protect, safeguard, defend or recover the rights or property of the Company;
- (m) all other liabilities and contingent liabilities of the Company of whatsoever kind and all fees and expenses incurred in connection with the Company's operation and management including, without limitation, interest on borrowings, all company secretarial expenses and all Companies Registration Office filings and statutory fees and all regulatory fees;
- (n) all expenses involved in obtaining and maintaining a credit rating for the Company from any rating agency;
- (o) all fees and expenses of the Auditors, tax, legal and other professional advisers and any valuer or other supplier of services to the Company;
- (p) the costs of any amalgamation or restructuring of the Company or any Fund;
- (q) the costs of liquidation or winding up the Company or terminating any Fund;
- (r) all other fees and all expenses incurred in connection with the Company's operation and management;

in each case together with any applicable tax.

Any such expenses may be deferred and amortised by the Company in accordance with standard accounting practice, at the discretion of the Directors and any such deferral of fees shall not be carried forward to subsequent accounting periods. An estimated accrual for operating expenses of the Company will be provided for in the calculation of the Net Asset Value of each Fund. Operating expenses and the fees and expenses of service providers which are payable by the Company shall be borne by all Funds in proportion to the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund or attributable to the relevant Class provided that fees and expenses directly or indirectly attributable to a particular Fund or Class shall be borne solely by the relevant Fund or Class.

Where an expense is not considered by the Directors to be attributable to any one Fund, the expense will normally be allocated to all Funds in proportion to the Net Asset Value of the Funds or otherwise on such basis as the Directors deem fair and equitable.

8.9 Entry/Exit Charges

8.9.1 Preliminary Charge

Shareholders may be subject to a Preliminary Charge the details of which (if any) shall be specified in the relevant Supplement. Such charge may be applied as a preliminary once-off charge or as a contingent deferred sales charge.

8.9.2 Exchange Charge

Shareholders may be subject to an Exchange Charge on the exchange of any Shares, the details of which (if any) shall be specified in the relevant Supplement.

8.9.3 Anti-Dilution Levy

An Anti-Dilution Levy may be imposed, by the Directors, upon the recommendation of the Investment Manager, in consultation with the Manager, in the case of net subscriptions and/or net repurchases. Any such levy will be imposed on a transaction basis as a percentage adjustment on the value of the relevant subscription/repurchase calculated for the purposes of determining a subscription price/Repurchase Price. The applicable rate will be communicated to the Administrator. The purpose of the Anti-Dilution Levy is to reflect the impact of dealing costs relating to the acquisition or disposal of assets and to preserve the value of the underlying assets of the relevant Fund where it is considered to be in the best interests of the Fund. Such amount will be added to the price at which Shares will be issued in the case of net subscription requests and deducted from the price at which Shares will be repurchased in the case of net repurchase requests. Any such sum will be paid into the account of the Fund.

8.10 Extraordinary Expenses

The Company shall be liable for Extraordinary Expenses including, without limitation, expenses relating to litigation costs and any tax, levy, duty or similar charge imposed on the Company or its assets that would otherwise not qualify as ordinary expenses. Extraordinary Expenses are accounted for on a cash basis and are paid when incurred or invoiced on the basis of the Net Asset Value of each Fund to which they are attributable. Extraordinary Expenses are allocated across each Class of Shares on a pro-rata basis.

8.11 Charges to Capital

Where the Investment Manager determines that the generation of income in a Fund has equal or higher priority to capital growth, all or part of the fees and expenses of that Fund may be charged against capital instead of against income. This will constrain and may forego the potential for future capital growth and capital may be eroded.

9.1 General

The following is a brief summary of certain aspects of Irish taxation law and practice relevant to the transactions contemplated in this Prospectus. It is based on the law and practice and official interpretation currently in effect, all of which are subject to change.

The information given below is not exhaustive and does not constitute legal or tax advice and prospective investors should consult their own professional advisers on the possible tax consequences of buying, selling, converting, holding or redeeming Shares under the laws of the jurisdictions in which they may be subject to tax. Investors are also advised to inform themselves as to any exchange control regulations applicable to their country of residence.

Dividends, interest and capital gains (if any) which the Company or any Fund receives with respect to its investments may be subject to taxes, including withholding taxes, in the countries in which the issuers of investments are located. Legislative, administrative or judicial changes may modify the tax consequences described below and as is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax position or proposed tax position prevailing at the time of investment is made will endure indefinitely. It is anticipated that the Company may not be able to benefit from reduced rates of withholding tax in double taxation agreements between Ireland and such countries. If this position changes in the future and the application of a lower rate results in a repayment to the Company, the Net Asset Value will not be restated and the benefit will be allocated to the existing Shareholders rateably at the time of the repayment.

9.2 Ireland

The following statements on taxation are with regard to the law and practice in force in Ireland at the date of this document and do not constitute legal or tax advice to Shareholders or prospective Shareholders. As is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax position or proposed tax position prevailing at the time an investment in the Company is made will endure indefinitely, as the basis for and rates of taxation can fluctuate.

Prospective Shareholders should familiarise themselves with and, where appropriate, take advice on the laws and regulations (such as those relating to taxation and exchange controls) applicable to the subscription for, and the holding and repurchase of, Shares in the places of their citizenship, residence and domicile.

The Directors recommend that Shareholders obtain tax advice from an appropriate source in relation to the tax liability arising from the holding of Shares in the Company and any investment returns from those Shares.

(a) Taxation of the Company

The Directors have been advised that the Company is an investment undertaking within the meaning of section 739B TCA and therefore is not chargeable to Irish tax on its relevant income or relevant gains so long as the Company is resident for tax purposes in Ireland. The Company will be resident for tax purposes in Ireland if it is centrally managed and controlled in Ireland and the Company is not regarded as resident elsewhere. It is intended that the Directors of the Company will conduct the affairs of the Company in a manner that will allow for this. The income and capital gains received by the Company from securities issued in countries other than Ireland or assets located in countries other than Ireland may be subject to taxes including withholding tax in the countries where such income and gains arise. The Company may not be able to benefit from reduced rates of withholding tax by virtue of the double taxation treaties in operation between Ireland and

other countries. The Directors will have sole discretion as to whether the Company will apply for such benefits and may decide not to apply for such benefits if they determine that it may be administratively burdensome, cost prohibitive or otherwise impractical.

In the event that the Company receives any repayment of withholding tax suffered, the Net Asset Value of the Company will not be restated and the benefit of any repayment will be allocated to the then existing Shareholders rateably at the time of repayment.

Notwithstanding the above, a charge to tax may arise for the Company in respect of Shareholders on the happening of a "**Chargeable Event**" in the Company.

A Chargeable Event includes:

- (i) any payment to a Shareholder by the Company in respect of their Shares;
- (ii) any encashment, transfer, exchange, cancellation, redemption or repurchase of Shares;
- (iii) the appropriation or cancellation of Shares for the purpose of meeting the tax arising on certain chargeable events that do not involve the making of a payment to a Shareholder; and
- (iv) any deemed disposal by a Shareholder of their Shares at the end of a "relevant period" (a "**Deemed Disposal**").

A "relevant period" is a period of eight years beginning with the acquisition of Shares by a Shareholder and each subsequent period of eight years beginning immediately after the preceding relevant period. The holding of Shares at the end of a relevant period will also constitute a chargeable event. In the case of Shares held in a recognised clearing system, no chargeable event is deemed to arise and the Shareholders may have to account for the appropriate tax arising at the end of a relevant period on a self-assessment basis.

A Chargeable Event does not include:

- (i) any transaction (which might otherwise be a chargeable event) in relation to or in respect of Shares held in a recognised clearing system as designated by order of the Revenue Commissioners;
- (ii) any exchange by a Shareholder effected by way of a bargain made at arm's length, where no payment is made to the Shareholder, by the Company, of Shares in the Company for other Shares in the Company;
- (iii) the transfer by a Shareholder of entitlement to a Share where the transfer is between spouses or civil partners, (subject to certain conditions, this exemption may also apply to transfers between former spouses or civil partners;
- (iv) the transferee spouse or civil partner is treated as having acquired the Share at its original cost to the transferring spouse or civil partner; a cancellation of Shares arising on a "scheme of reconstruction or amalgamation" (within the meaning of section 739H(1)) of the TCA) or an exchange of Shares arising on a "scheme of amalgamation" (within the meaning of 739HA(1) of the TCA) of the Company or other investment undertaking(s), subject to certain conditions being fulfilled; or
- (v) any transaction in relation to, or in respect of, relevant units (as defined in Section 739B(2A) of the TCA) in an investment undertaking whereby the transaction only arises by virtue of a change of court funds manager for that undertaking.

Where none of the relieving provisions noted above apply the Company is liable to account for Irish income tax on gains arising on chargeable events as follows:

- (i) where the chargeable event relates to a unit held by a Shareholder that is a company and that company has made a declaration to the Company that it is a company and that declaration contain the Irish corporation tax reference number with respect to the company, Irish tax is payable at a rate of 25%; and
- (ii) where (i) above does not apply, Irish tax is payable at the rate of 38%.

On the happening of a Chargeable Event, the Company shall be entitled to deduct the appropriate amount of tax on any payment made to a Shareholder in respect of the Chargeable Event. On the occurrence of a Chargeable Event where no payment is made by the Company to the Shareholder, the Company may appropriate or cancel the required number of Shares to meet the tax liability.

Where the Chargeable Event is a Deemed Disposal and the value of Shares held by Irish Resident Shareholders in the Company is less than 10% of the total value of Shares in the Company (or a Fund) and the Company has made an election to the Revenue Commissioners to report annually certain details for each Irish Resident Shareholder, the Company will not be required to deduct the appropriate tax and the Irish Resident Shareholder (and not the Company) must pay the tax on the Deemed Disposal on a self-assessment basis. Credit is available against appropriate tax relating to the Chargeable Event for appropriate tax paid by the Company or the Shareholder on any previous Deemed Disposal. On the eventual disposal by the Shareholder of the Shares, a refund of any unutilised credit will be payable.

(b) Taxation of Shareholders

Non-Irish Resident Shareholders

Non-Irish Resident Shareholders will not be chargeable to Irish tax on the happening of a Chargeable Event provided that either:

- (i) the Company is in possession of a completed Relevant Declaration to the effect that the Shareholder is not an Irish Resident and the Company is not in possession of any information which would reasonably suggest that the information contained therein is no longer materially correct; or
- (ii) the Company is in possession of written notice of approval from the Revenue Commissioners to the effect that the requirement to provide a Relevant Declaration is deemed to have been complied with in respect of that Shareholder and the written notice of approval has not been withdrawn by the Revenue Commissioners.

If the criteria above are not met, regardless of a Shareholder's residence, the Company must deduct tax on the happening of a Chargeable Event in relation to such Shareholder. The tax deducted will generally not be refunded.

Intermediaries acting on behalf of non-Irish Resident Shareholders can claim the same exemption on behalf of the Shareholders for whom they are acting. The intermediary must complete a Relevant Declaration that it is acting on behalf of a non-Irish Resident Shareholder.

A non-Irish Resident corporate Shareholder which holds Shares directly or indirectly by or for a trading branch or agency of the Shareholder in Ireland, will be liable for Irish corporation tax on income from the Shares or gains made on the disposal of the Shares.

Exempt Irish Shareholders

The Company is not required to deduct tax in respect of an Exempt Irish Shareholder so long as the Company is in possession of a completed Relevant Declaration from those persons and the Company has no reason to believe that the Relevant Declaration is

materially incorrect. The Exempt Irish Shareholder must notify the Company if it ceases to be an Exempt Irish Shareholder. Exempt Irish Shareholders in respect of whom the Company is not in possession of a Relevant Declaration will be treated by the Company as if they are not Exempt Irish Shareholders.

Exempt Irish Shareholders may be liable to Irish tax on their income, profits and gains in relation to any sale, transfer, repurchase, redemption or cancellation of Shares or dividends or distributions or other payments in respect of their Shares depending on their circumstances. It is the obligation of the Exempt Irish Shareholder to account for tax to the Revenue Commissioners.

Irish-Resident Shareholders

Irish Resident Shareholders (who are not Exempt Irish Shareholders) will be liable to tax on the happening of a Chargeable Event. Tax at the rate of 38% will be deducted by the Company on payments made to the Shareholder in relation to the Shares or on the sale, transfer, Deemed Disposal (subject to the 10% threshold outlined above), cancellation, redemption or repurchase of Shares or the making of any other payment in respect of the Shares.

Where Shares are held in a recognised clearing system, the obligation falls on the Shareholder (rather than the Company) to self-account for any tax arising on a chargeable event.

An Irish Resident Shareholder who is not a company and is not an Exempt Irish Shareholder will not be liable to any further income or capital gains tax in respect of any sale, transfer, Deemed Disposal, cancellation, redemption or repurchase, of Shares or the making of any other payment in respect of their Shares.

Where the Irish Resident Shareholder is a company which is not an Exempt Irish Shareholder, and the payment is not taxable as trading income under Schedule D Case I, the amount received will be treated as the net amount of an annual payment chargeable to tax under Schedule D Case IV from the gross amount of which income tax has been deducted at 25%.

Where the Irish Resident Shareholder is a company which is not an Exempt Irish Shareholder, and the payment is taxable as trading income under Schedule D Case I, the following provisions apply:

- (i) the amount received by the Shareholder is increased by any amount of tax deducted by the Company and will be treated as income of the Shareholder for the chargeable period in which the payment is made;
- (ii) where the payment is made on the sale, transfer, Deemed Disposal, cancellation, redemption or repurchase of Shares, such income will be reduced by the amount of consideration in money or money's worth given by the Shareholder for the acquisition of those Shares; and
- (iii) the amount of tax deducted by the Company will be set off against the Irish corporation tax assessable on the Shareholder in respect of the chargeable period in which the payment is made.

Personal Portfolio Investment Undertaking

An investment undertaking will be considered to be a personal portfolio investment undertaking ("PPIU") in relation to a specific Irish Resident Shareholder where that Irish Resident Shareholder can influence the selection of some or all of the property of the undertaking. The investment undertaking will only be a PPIU in respect of those Irish Resident Shareholders who can influence the selection. A gain arising on a chargeable

event in relation to a PPIU will be taxed at the rate of 60%. An investment undertaking will not be considered to be a PPIU where certain conditions are complied with as set out in section 739BA TCA.

Currency Gains

Where a currency gain is made by an Irish Resident Shareholder on the disposal of Shares, that Shareholder may be liable to capital gains tax in respect of any chargeable gain made on the disposal.

Other Relevant Irish Taxes

Stamp Duty

No stamp duty is payable in Ireland on the issue, transfer, repurchase or redemption of Shares in the Company. However, where any subscription for or redemption of Shares is satisfied by the in specie transfer of Irish securities or other Irish property, Irish stamp duty may arise on the transfer of such securities or property.

Irish Stamp Duty applies at the rate of 1% on the higher of the market value of or consideration paid for the acquisition of stocks and marketable securities issued by a company registered in Ireland. Generally, no Irish stamp duty will be payable by the Company on the conveyance or transfer of stock or marketable securities provided that the stock or marketable securities in question have not been issued by a company registered in Ireland and provided that the conveyance or transfer does not relate to any immovable property situated in Ireland or any right over or interest in such property or to any stocks or marketable securities of a company (other than a company which is an investment undertaking within the meaning of Section 739B of the TCA) which is registered in Ireland.

No stamp duty will arise on reconstructions or amalgamations of investment undertakings under Section 739H of the TCA, provided the reconstructions or amalgamations are undertaken for bona fide commercial purposes and not for the avoidance of tax.

Capital Acquisitions Tax

The disposal of Shares will not be subject to Irish gift or inheritance tax (capital acquisitions tax), provided that the Company falls within the definition of investment undertaking (within the meaning of Section 739B of the TCA), and that:

- (i) at the date of the gift or inheritance, the donee or successor is neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in Ireland;
- (ii) at the date of the disposition, the Shareholder disposing ("**disponer**") of the Shares is neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in Ireland; and
- (iii) the Shares are comprised in the gift or inheritance at the date of such gift or inheritance and at the valuation date.

With regard to Irish tax residency for capital acquisitions tax purposes, special rules apply for non-Irish domiciled persons. A non-Irish domiciled donee or disponer will not be deemed to be resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland at the relevant date unless;

- (i) that person has been resident in Ireland for the five consecutive years of assessment immediately preceding the year of assessment in which that date falls; and

(ii) that person is either resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland on that date.

Dividend withholding tax

Distributions paid by the Company are not subject to Irish dividend withholding tax provided the Company continues to be a collective investment undertaking as defined in Section 172A(1) of the TCA (which definition includes an investment undertaking within the meaning of section 739B of the TCA).

Dividends received by the Company from companies that are Resident in Ireland may be subject to Irish dividend withholding tax (currently 25%). However, where the Company makes an appropriate declaration pursuant to paragraph 6, Schedule 2A of the TCA to the payer that it is a collective investment undertaking within the meaning of section 172A(1) of the TCA, it will be entitled to receive such dividends without deduction of tax.

Overseas Dividends and Interest

Dividends and interest (if any) which the Company receives with respect to investments (other than securities of Irish issuers) may be subject to taxes, including withholding taxes, in the countries in which the issuers of the investments are located and such taxes may not be recoverable by the Company or its Shareholders. It is not known whether the Company will be able to benefit from reduced rates of withholding tax under the provisions of the double tax treaties which Ireland has entered into with various countries.

However, in the event that the Company receives any repayment of withholding tax suffered, the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund will not be restated, and the benefit of any repayment will be allocated to the then existing Shareholders rateably at the time of such repayment.

Automatic Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes

The Company is obliged, pursuant to the IGA, Council Directive 2011/16/EU, section 891E, section 891F and section 891G of the TCA and regulations made pursuant to those sections, to collect certain information about its investors.

The Company will be required to provide certain information to the Revenue Commissioners in relation to the investors (including information in respect of the investor's tax residence status) and also in relation to accounts held by investors. For further information on FATCA or CRS please refer to the website of the Revenue Commissioners at www.revenue.ie/en/business/aeoi/index.html.

Further detail in respect of FATCA and CRS is set out below.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") Implementation in Ireland

The FATCA provisions of the US Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act were enacted to identify US persons either directly investing outside the US or indirectly earning income inside or outside the US by using foreign entities.

The obligations of Irish financial institutions under FATCA are covered by the provisions of the Ireland/US Intergovernmental Agreement ("**IGA**") (signed in December 2012) and the Financial Accounts Reporting (United States of America) Regulations 2014, as amended (the "**FATCA Regulations**"). Under the IGA and the FATCA Regulations, any Irish financial institutions as defined under the IGA are required to report annually to the Revenue Commissioners details on its US account holders including the name, address

and taxpayer identification number ("TIN") and certain other details. The Company, in conjunction with assistance from its service providers where necessary, will endeavour to ensure that it satisfies any obligations imposed on it under the IGA and the FATCA Regulations.

The Company's ability to satisfy its obligations under the IGA and the FATCA Regulations will depend on each Shareholder providing the Company with any information, including information concerning the direct or indirect owners of such Shareholders, that the Company determines is necessary to satisfy such obligations. Each Shareholder agrees in its application form to provide such information upon request from the Company.

If the Company fails to satisfy its obligations under the IGA and the FATCA Regulations, it may, in certain circumstances, be treated as a non-participating financial institution by the US tax authorities and therefore subject to a 30% withholding on its US source income and any proceeds from the sale of property that could give rise to US source income. Shareholders are encouraged to consult with their own tax advisors regarding the possible implications of FATCA on their interest in the Company.

EU Mandatory Disclosure Rules

DAC6 – Disclosure requirements for reportable cross-border tax arrangements

On 25 June 2018, Council Directive (EU) 2018/822 ("**DAC6**") introduced rules regarding the mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation in relation to reportable cross-border arrangements.

DAC6 imposes mandatory reporting requirements on EU-based intermediaries who design, market, organise, make available for implementation or manage the implementation of potentially aggressive cross-border tax-planning schemes. It also covers persons who provide aid, assistance or advice in relation to potentially aggressive cross-border tax-planning schemes, where they can be reasonably expected to know that they have performed that function. If the intermediary is located outside the EU or is bound by legal professional privilege, the obligation to report may pass to the taxpayer.

DAC6 was required to be transposed by each EU member state by the end of 2019 with the measures being in effect since 1 July 2020. In addition, arrangements implemented between 25 June 2018 and 30 June 2020 were also subject to the reporting requirements. Intermediaries and/or taxpayers are required to report any reportable cross-border arrangements within 30 days from the earliest of:

- a) The day after the arrangement is made available for implementation;
- b) The day after the arrangement is ready for implementation; or
- c) When the first step in the implementation of the arrangement was taken.

The transactions contemplated under the Prospectus may fall within the scope of mandatory disclosure rules under DAC6 or equivalent local law provisions and thus may qualify as reportable cross-border arrangements within the meaning of such provisions. If that were the case, any person that falls within the definition of an "intermediary" with respect to the Company may have to report certain transactions entered into by the Company to the relevant EU tax authority.

OECD Common Reporting Standard

Ireland has provided for the implementation of CRS through section 891F of the TCA and the enactment of the CRS Regulations.

CRS is a global OECD tax information exchange initiative which is aimed at encouraging a coordinated approach to disclosure of income earned by individuals and organisations.

Ireland and a number of other jurisdictions have entered or will enter into multilateral arrangements modelled on the Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information published by the OECD. The Company is required to provide certain information to the Revenue Commissioners about investors resident or established in jurisdictions which are party to CRS arrangements.

The Company, or a person appointed by the Company, will request and obtain certain information in relation to the tax residence of its shareholders or "account holders" for CRS purposes and (where applicable) will request information in relation to the beneficial owners of any such account holders. The Company, or a person appointed by the Company, will report the information required to the Revenue Commissioners by 30 June in the year following the year of assessment for which a return is due. The Revenue Commissioners will share the appropriate information with the relevant tax authorities in participating jurisdictions.

Measures on Global Minimum Level of Taxation

One of the BEPS actions relates to the Global Anti-Base Erosion Model Rules which are aimed at ensuring that Multinational Enterprises ("**MNEs**") will be subject to a global minimum 15% tax rate from 2023 ("**GloBE Rules**"). In December 2022, the Council of the European Union adopted a directive to implement the GloBE Rules in the EU (the "**Minimum Tax Directive**"). The Minimum Tax Directive introduces a minimum effective tax rate of 15% for MNE groups and large-scale domestic groups which have annual consolidated revenues of at least €750 million, operating in the EU's internal market and beyond.

The Minimum Tax Directive is required to be implemented by all EU Member States. It contains an income inclusion rule (the "**IIR**") and an undertaxed profit rule (the "**UTPR**"). The IIR works by imposing a top-up tax on a parent entity, or intermediate parent entity, in respect of the low-taxed income of group entities. The UTPR acts as a backstop to the IIR and applies in situations where the parent does not apply an IIR, or where a low level of taxation arises in the jurisdiction of the parent. The directive allows Member States to impose a domestic top-up tax (a "**QDTT**") if the effective tax rate of an in-scope entity or group in that jurisdiction is under 15%. This is intended to allow the jurisdiction where the entity or group is based, to charge and collect additional tax, instead of allowing other jurisdictions to collect such additional tax by way of the IIR and/or the UTPR.

The legislation implementing the Minimum Tax Directive in Ireland was included in Finance (No.2) Act 2023. Ireland has opted to apply a QDTT to constituent entities located in Ireland. If the Company is regarded as part of an MNE group (or large-scale domestic group) which has revenues of more than EUR 750 million a year, it may be within the scope of the Minimum Tax Directive.

A Fund of the Company may be considered an entity for GLoBE rule purposes if it prepares separate financial accounts. In general terms, the Company or a Fund should only be regarded as part of such a group if it is included in the consolidated financial statements of another entity for accounting purposes.

If the Company or a Fund were consolidated by a Shareholder and therefore within scope of the rules, the GloBE Rules provide for an exemption for certain investment funds or investment entities (i.e. excluded entities). Provided that the Company or relevant Fund has multiple Shareholders, is regulated and professionally managed, it should qualify as an investment fund and be relieved from any Irish Pillar Two top-up taxes.

If the Company or Fund does not fall within the ambit of these excluded entity exemptions it could be subject to tax in Ireland in the future under these measures. The Company or any Fund should not be subject to the IIR unless it has ownership interests in an entity which is part of the same consolidated group as the Company or the Fund and that group's consolidated revenue exceeds the thresholds. The Company or a Fund should not be

subject to the UTPR, as the UTPR allocates any top-up tax based on the value of tangible assets and the number of employees. The Company should have no employees and negligible amounts of tangible assets. The application of the QDTT, in the event that the Company or any Fund is part of an MNE group would need to be monitored.

Technical guidance on implementation of the GloBE Rules has continued to issue from the OECD. This has taken the form of a commentary on the rules. Discussions also remain ongoing on various open issues related to implementation, including ensuring coordination and consistency in the application of the rules across jurisdictions, as well as providing further administrative guidance. It is possible that further changes to the GloBE Rules, Minimum Tax Directive and the related Irish legislation may be made in the future.

Other Jurisdictions

The tax consequences of any investment can vary considerably from one jurisdiction to another, and ultimately will depend on the tax regime of the jurisdictions within which a person is tax resident. Therefore, the Directors strongly recommend that Shareholders obtain tax advice from an appropriate source in relation to the tax liability arising from the holding of Shares relating to a Fund and any investment returns from those Shares.

Certain Irish Tax Definitions

Residence – Company

A company which has its central management and control in Ireland is 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 resident in Ireland except where the company is regarded as not resident in Ireland under a double taxation treaty between Ireland and another country.

Residence – Individual

The Irish tax year operates on a calendar year basis.

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

- (i) spends 183 days or more in Ireland in that tax year; or
- (ii) has a combined presence of 280 days in Ireland, taking into account the number of days spent in Ireland in that tax year together with the number of days spent in Ireland in the preceding tax year.

Presence in a tax year by an individual of not more than 30 days in Ireland, will not be reckoned for the purpose of applying the two-year test. Presence in Ireland for a day means the personal presence of an individual at any point in time during the particular day in question.

Ordinary Residence – Individual

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 that individual is not resident in Ireland. Thus, an individual who is resident and ordinarily resident in Ireland in 2026 will remain ordinarily resident in Ireland until the end of the tax year 2029.

Intermediary

means a person who:-

- (i) carries on a business which consists of, or includes, the receipt of payments from an investment undertaking on behalf of other persons; or
- (ii) holds shares in an investment undertaking on behalf of other persons.

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

10.1 Reports and Accounts

The Company will prepare an annual report and audited accounts as of 31 December in each calendar year and a half-yearly report and unaudited accounts as of 30 June in each year with the first annual report made up to 31 December 2014 and the first semi-annual report made up to 30 June 2014.

The audited annual report and accounts will be published within four months of the Company's financial year end and its semi-annual report will be published within two months of the end of the half-year period and in each case will be supplied to Shareholders free of charge on request and will be available to the public at the office of the Administrator.

The audited annual report and accounts for each Fund in respect of each financial year shall be prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**").

In addition to the information disclosed in the periodic reports of the Company, the Company may, from time to time, make available to Shareholders portfolio holdings and portfolio related information in respect of one or more of the Funds. Any such information will be available to all Shareholders in the relevant Fund on request. Any such information will only be provided on a historical basis and after the relevant Dealing Day to which the information relates.

The Directors may send such reports and accounts electronically to Shareholders in accordance with the Central Bank Rules. See "Access to Documents" below.

10.2 Incorporation and Share Capital

The Company was incorporated in Ireland on 12 July 2013 as an investment company with variable capital with limited liability under registration number 530181. The Company has no subsidiaries.

The registered office of the Company is as stated in the directory at the back of this Prospectus.

The authorised share capital of the Company is 300,000 redeemable non-participating Shares of no par value, 2 subscriber Shares issued for the purposes of incorporation of the Company and 500,000,000,000 participating Shares of no par value. Non-participating Shares do not entitle the holders thereof to any dividend and on a winding up entitle the holders thereof to receive the consideration paid therefor but do not otherwise entitle them to participate in the assets of the Company. The Directors have the power to allot shares in the capital of the Company on such terms and in such manner as they may think fit. There are 300,000 non-participating Shares and 2 subscriber Shares currently in issue. 300,000 redeemable non-participating Shares have been issued to the Investment Manager.

No share capital of the Company has been put under option nor has any share capital been agreed (conditionally or unconditionally) to be put under option.

10.3 Memorandum and Articles of Association

Clause 2 of the Memorandum of Association provides that the sole object of the Company is the collective investment in transferable securities and/or other liquid financial assets of capital raised from the public operating on the principle of risk-spreading in accordance with the Regulations.

The Articles contain provisions to the following effect:

- (a) Directors' Authority to Allot Shares

The Directors are generally and unconditionally authorised to exercise all powers of the Company to allot relevant securities, including fractions thereof, up to an amount equal to the authorised but as yet unissued share capital of the Company.

(b) Variation of rights

The rights attached to any Class may be varied or abrogated with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths in number of the issued Shares of that Class, or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the Shares of the Class, and may be so varied or abrogated either whilst the Company is a going concern or during or in contemplation of a winding-up but such consent or sanction will not be required in the case of a variation, amendment or abrogation of the rights attached to any Shares of any Class if, in the view of the Directors, such variation, amendment or abrogation does not materially prejudice the interests of the relevant Shareholders or any of them. Any such variation, amendment or abrogation will be set out in a supplement to (or restatement of) the relevant Supplement originally issued in connection with the relevant Shares, a copy of which will be sent to the relevant Shareholders entered on the register on the date of issue of such document and will be binding on the relevant Shareholders. The quorum at any such separate general meeting, other than an adjourned meeting, shall be two persons holding issued Shares of the Class in question present in person or by proxy and the quorum at an adjourned meeting shall be one person holding Shares of the Class in question or his proxy.

(c) Voting Rights

Subject to any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any Class or Classes of Shares, on a show of hands every Shareholder or holder of subscriber shares who is present in person or by proxy shall have one vote and on a poll every holder present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every Share of which he is the holder and every holder of a subscriber share present in person or by proxy shall have one vote in respect of his holding of subscriber shares. Holders who hold a fraction of a Share may not exercise any voting rights, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, in respect of such fraction of a Share.

(d) Alteration of Share Capital

The Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution increase the share capital by such amount and/or number as the resolution may prescribe.

The Company may also by ordinary resolution:

- (i) consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into Shares of larger amount;
- (ii) subdivide its Shares, or any of them, into Shares of smaller amount or value;
- (iii) cancel any Shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person and reduce the amount of its authorised share capital by the amount of the Shares so cancelled; or
- (iv) redenominate the currency of any Class of Shares.

(e) Directors' Interests

Provided that the nature and extent of his interest shall be disclosed as set out below, no Director or intending Director shall be disqualified by his office from contracting with the Company nor shall any such contract or any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of any other company in which any Director shall be in any way interested be

avoided nor shall any Director so contracting or being so interested be liable to account to the Company for any profit realised by any such contract or arrangement by reason of such Director holding that office or of the fiduciary relationship thereby established.

The nature of a Director's interest must be declared by him at the meeting of the Directors at which the question of entering into the contract or arrangement is first taken into consideration, or if the Director was not at the date of that meeting interested in the proposed contract or arrangement at the next meeting of the Directors held after he became so interested, and in a case where the Director becomes interested in a contract or arrangement after it is made, at the first meeting of the Directors held after he becomes so interested.

A Director shall not vote at a meeting of the Directors or of any committee established by the Directors on any resolution concerning a matter in which he has, directly or indirectly, an interest which is material (other than an interest arising by virtue of his interest in Shares or debentures or other securities or otherwise in or through the Company) or a duty which conflicts or may conflict with the interests of the Company. A Director shall not be counted in the quorum present at a meeting in relation to any such resolution on which he is not entitled to vote.

(f) Borrowing Powers

The Directors may exercise all of the powers of the Company to borrow or raise money and to mortgage, or charge its undertaking, property and assets (both present and future) provided that all such borrowings shall be within the limits and conditions laid down by the Central Bank.

(g) Delegation to Committee

The Directors may delegate any of their powers to any committee comprising at least one Director. Any such delegation may be made subject to any conditions the Directors may impose and may be revoked. Subject to any such conditions, the proceedings of a committee with two or more members shall be governed by the provisions of the Articles regulating the proceedings of Directors so far as they are capable of applying.

(h) Retirement of Directors

The Directors shall not be required to retire by rotation or by virtue of their attaining a certain age.

(i) Directors' Remuneration

Unless and until otherwise determined from time to time by the Company in a general meeting, the ordinary remuneration of each Director shall be determined from time to time by resolution of the Directors. Any Director who is appointed as an executive director (including for this purpose the office of chairman or deputy chairman) or who serves on any committee, or who otherwise performs services which in the opinion of the Directors are outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a Director, may be paid such extra remuneration by way of fees, commission or otherwise as the Directors may determine. The Directors may be paid all travelling, hotel and other out-of-pocket expenses properly incurred by them in connection with their attendance at meetings of the Directors or committees established by the Directors or general meetings or separate meetings of the holders of any Class of Shares of the Company or otherwise in connection with the discharge of their duties.

(j) Transfer of Shares

Subject to the restrictions set out below, the Shares of any holder may be transferred by instrument in writing in any usual or common form or any other form, which the Directors may approve.

The Directors, in their absolute discretion and without assigning any reason therefore may decline to register any transfer of a Share to (i) a U.S. Person (unless permitted under certain exceptions under the laws of the United States) or; (ii) any person who does not clear such money laundering checks as the Directors or Administrator may determine; or (iii) any person who appears to be in breach of any law or requirement of any country or government authority or by virtue of which such person is not qualified to hold such Shares; or (iv) any person or persons in circumstances (whether directly or indirectly affecting such person or persons, and whether taken alone or in conjunction with any other person or persons, connected or not, or any other circumstances appearing to the Directors to be relevant) which, in the opinion of the Directors, might result in the Company incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any other pecuniary legal or material administrative disadvantages or being in breach of any law or regulation which the Company might not otherwise have incurred, suffered or breached; or (v) an individual under the age of 18 (or such other age as the Directors may think fit) or of unsound mind; or (vi) any person unless the transferee of such Shares would, following such transfer, be the holder of Shares equal to or greater than the Minimum Initial Investment Amount (where relevant); or (vii) any person in circumstances where as a result of such transfer the transferor or transferee would hold less than the Minimum Shareholding; or (viii) any person where in respect of such transfer any payment of taxation remains outstanding.

The Directors may decline to recognise any instrument of transfer unless it is accompanied by the certificate for the Shares to which it relates (if issued), is in respect of one class of Share only, is in favour of not more than four transferees and is lodged at the registered office or at such other place as the Directors may appoint.

(k) Right of Repurchase

Shareholders have the right to request the Company to repurchase their Shares in accordance with the provisions of the Articles.

(l) Dividends

The Articles permit the Directors to declare such dividends on any Class of Shares as appear to the Directors to be justified by the profits of the relevant Fund. The Directors may satisfy any dividend due to holders of Shares in whole or in part by distributing to them in specie any of the assets of the relevant Fund and, in particular, any investments to which the relevant Fund is entitled. A Shareholder may require the Directors instead of transferring any assets in specie to him, to arrange for a sale of the assets and for payment to the Shareholder of the net proceeds of same. Any dividend unclaimed for six years from the date of declaration of such dividend shall be forfeited and shall revert to the relevant Fund.

(m) Funds

The Directors are required to establish a separate portfolio of assets for each Fund created by the Company from time to time, to which the following shall apply:

- (i) for each Fund the Company shall keep separate books and records in which all transactions relating to the relevant Fund shall be recorded and, in particular, the proceeds from the allotment and issue of Shares of each Class of the Fund, and the investments and the liabilities and income and expenditure attributable thereto shall be applied to such Fund subject to the provisions of the Articles;

- (ii) any asset derived from any other asset(s) (whether cash or otherwise) comprised in any Fund, shall be applied in the books and records 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 shall be applied to the relevant Fund;
 - (iii) in the event that there are any assets of the Company which the Directors do not consider are attributable to a particular Fund or Funds, the Directors shall, with the approval of the Depositary, 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 shall have the power to and may at any time and from time to time, with the approval of the Depositary, vary the basis in relation to assets previously allocated;
 - (iv) no Shares will be issued on terms that entitle the Shareholders of any Fund to participate in the assets of the Company other than the assets (if any) of the Fund relating to such Shares. If the proceeds of the assets of the relevant Fund are not sufficient to fund the full repurchase proceeds payable to each Shareholder for the relevant Fund, the proceeds of the relevant Fund will, subject to the terms for the relevant Fund, be distributed equally among each Shareholder of the relevant Fund pro rata to the amount paid up on the Shares held by each Shareholder. If the realised net assets of any Fund are insufficient to pay any amounts due on the relevant Shares in full in accordance with the terms of the relevant Fund, the relevant Shareholders of that Fund will have no further right of payment in respect of such Shares or any claim against the Company, any other Fund or any assets of the Company in respect of any shortfall;
 - (v) each Fund shall be charged with the liabilities, expenses, costs, charges or reserves of the Company in respect of or attributable to that Fund; and
 - (vi) in the event that any asset attributable to a Fund is taken in execution of a liability not attributable to that Fund, the provisions of section 1406 of the Companies Acts, shall apply.
- (n) **Fund Exchanges**
- Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the Regulations, the Articles and the section of this Prospectus entitled "**Exchange of Shares**", a Shareholder holding Shares in any Class of a Fund on any Dealing Day shall have the right from time to time to exchange all or any of such Shares for Shares of another Class or Fund (such Class being either an existing Class or a Class agreed by the Directors to be brought into existence with effect from that Dealing Day). The Directors may, at their discretion, refuse to effect an exchange request without giving any reason for such refusal.
- (o) **Termination of Funds**
- Any Fund may be terminated by the Directors, following consultation with the Manager, in their sole and absolute discretion, by notice in writing to the Depositary in any of the following events:
- (i) if at any time the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund shall be less than the Minimum Fund Size (if any) determined by the Directors in respect of that Fund;
 - (ii) if any Fund shall cease to be authorised or otherwise officially approved;
 - (iii) if any law shall be passed which renders it illegal or in the opinion of the Directors impracticable or inadvisable to continue the relevant Fund;

- (iv) if there is a change in the economic or political situation relating to a Fund which the Directors consider would have material adverse consequences on the investments of the Fund; or
- (v) if the Directors shall have resolved that it is impracticable or inadvisable for a Fund to continue to operate having regard to prevailing market conditions and the best interests of the Shareholders.

The decision of the Directors in any of the events specified herein shall be final and binding on all the parties concerned but the Directors shall be under no liability on account of any failure to terminate the relevant Fund pursuant to points (i) to (v) above or otherwise.

The Directors shall give notice of termination of a Fund to the Shareholders in the relevant Fund and by such notice fix the date at which such termination is to take effect, which date shall be for such period after the service of such notice as the Directors shall in their sole and absolute discretion determine.

With effect on and from the date as at which any Fund is to terminate, no Shares of the relevant Fund may be issued or sold by the Company.

(p) Winding up

The Articles contain provisions to the following effect:

- (i) If the Company shall be wound up the liquidator shall, subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts and section 10.11(q) below, apply the assets of each Fund in such manner and order as he thinks fit in satisfaction of creditors' claims relating to that Fund;
- (ii) The assets available for distribution amongst the Shareholders shall be applied as follows: first the proportion of the assets in a Fund attributable to each Class of Shares shall be distributed to the holders of Shares in the relevant Class in the proportion that the number of Shares held by each holder bears to the total number of Shares relating to each such Class of Shares in issue as at the date of commencement to wind up; secondly, in the payment to the holder(s) of the subscriber shares of sums up to the notional amount paid thereon out of the assets of the Company not attributable to other Classes of Shares. In the event that there are insufficient assets to enable such payment in full to be made, no recourse shall be had to the assets of the Company attributable to each Class of Share; and thirdly, any balance then remaining and not attributable to any of the Classes of Shares shall be apportioned pro-rata as between the Classes of Shares based on the Net Asset Value attributable to each Class of Shares as at the date of commencement to wind up and the amount so apportioned to a Class shall be distributed to holders pro-rata to the number of Shares in that Class of Shares held by them;
- (iii) A Fund may be wound up pursuant to section 1407 of the Companies Acts and in such event the provisions of the Articles shall apply mutatis mutandis in respect of that Fund;
- (iv) If the Company shall be wound up (whether the liquidation is voluntary, under supervision or by the court) the liquidator may, with the authority of a special resolution of the relevant holders and any other sanction required by the Companies Acts, divide among the holders of Shares of any Class or Classes of a Fund in specie the whole or any part of the assets of the Company relating to that Fund, and whether or not the assets shall consist of property of a single kind, and may for such purposes set such value as he deems fair upon any one or more

class or classes of property, and may determine how such division shall be carried out as between all the holders of Shares or the holders of different Classes of Shares as the case may be. The liquidator may, with the like authority, vest any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of holders as the liquidator, with the like authority, shall think fit, and the liquidation of the Company may be closed and the Company dissolved, but so that no holder shall be compelled to accept any assets in respect of which there is a liability. A Shareholder may require the liquidator instead of transferring any asset in specie to him/her, to arrange for a sale of the assets and for payment to the holder of the net proceeds of same.

(q) Segregation of Liability

- (i) Notwithstanding any statutory provision or rule of law to the contrary, any liability incurred on behalf of or attributable to any Fund shall be discharged solely out of the assets of that Fund, and no Director, receiver, examiner, liquidator, provisional liquidator or other person shall apply nor be obliged to apply the assets of any such Fund in satisfaction of any liability incurred on behalf of or attributable to any other Fund.
- (ii) The assets allocated to a Fund shall be applied solely in respect of the Shares of such Fund and no Shareholder relating to such Fund shall have any claim or right to any asset allocated to any other Fund.
- (iii) Any asset or sum recovered by the Company by any means whatsoever or wheresoever shall, after the deduction or payment of any costs of recovery, be applied to the Fund affected. In the event that assets attributable to a Fund are taken in execution of a liability not attributable to that Fund, and in so far as such assets or compensation in respect hereof cannot otherwise be restored to that Fund, the Directors with the consent of the Depositary, shall certify or cause to be certified, the value of the assets lost to the Fund affected and transfer or pay from the assets of the Fund or Funds to which the liability was attributable, in priority to all other claims against such Fund or Funds, assets or sums sufficient to restore to the Fund affected, the value of the assets or sums lost to it.
- (iv) The Company may sue and be sued in respect of a particular Fund and may exercise the same rights of set-off, if any, as between its Funds as apply at law in respect of companies and the property of a Fund is subject to orders of the Irish courts as it would have been if the Fund were a separate legal person.
- (v) In any proceedings brought by any Shareholder of a particular Fund, any liability of the Company to such Shareholder in respect of such proceeding can only be settled out of the assets of the Fund corresponding to such Shares without recourse in respect of such liability or any allocation of such liability to any other Fund of the Company.
- (vi) Nothing in this section shall prevent the application of any enactment or rule of law which would require the application of the assets of any Fund in discharge of some or all of the liabilities of any other Fund on the grounds of fraud or misrepresentation and, in particular, by reason of the application of the Companies Act.

(r) Share Qualification

The Articles do not contain a share qualification for Directors.

10.4 Directors' Interests

None of the Directors has or has had any direct interest in the promotion of the Company or in any transaction effected by the Company which is unusual in its nature or conditions or is significant to the business of the Company up to the date of this Prospectus or in any contracts or arrangements of the Company subsisting at the date hereof other than;

Helen Howell is Head of Product of the Investment Manager.

None of the Directors has a service contract with the Company nor are any such service contracts proposed.

10.5 Indemnities and Insurance

Pursuant to the Articles, each of the Directors shall be indemnified by the Company against losses and expenses to which any such person may become liable by reason of any contract entered into or any act or thing done by him as such office in the discharge of his duties (other than in the case of fraud, negligence or wilful default).

The Company acting through the Directors is empowered under the Articles to purchase and maintain for the benefit of persons who are or were at any time Directors or officers of the Company insurance against any liability incurred by such persons in respect of any act or omission in the execution of their duties or exercise of their powers.

10.6 Material Contracts

The following contracts have been entered into otherwise than in the ordinary course of the business intended to be carried on by the Company and are or may be material.

(a) **Management Agreement**

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

The Manager 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 Manager has the discretion to delegate all the powers, duties and discretions exercisable in respect of its obligations under the Management Agreement as the Manager and any delegate may from time to time agree. Any such appointment will be in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

The Manager 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 Manager has further delegated the investment management and distribution responsibilities in respect of the Funds to the Investment Manager.

The Management Agreement provides that the appointment of the Manager 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 Manager 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.

(b) Investment Management and Distribution Agreement

Pursuant to the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement between the Manager, the Company and TwentyFour Asset Management LLP, TwentyFour Asset Management LLP has been appointed the Investment Manager and Distributor to the Company. The Investment Manager will be entitled to receive fees as described in each Supplement. The Investment Management and Distribution Agreement may be terminated by any party on giving not less than 90 days' prior written notice to the other parties. The Investment Management and Distribution Agreement may also be terminated forthwith by any party giving notice in writing to the other parties upon certain breaches as outlined in the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement or upon the insolvency of a party (or upon the happening of a like event).

The Agreement provides that the Investment Manager will not be liable for any loss sustained by the Company unless such loss arises from the negligence, fraud, bad faith or wilful default of the Investment Manager in the performance of its obligations or duties or of any delegates appointed by the Investment Manager.

The Agreement provides for an indemnity in favour of the Investment Manager and each of its directors, officers and employees from and against any and all liabilities, obligations, losses, damages, suits and expenses which may be incurred by or asserted against the Investment Manager other than those resulting from the negligence, bad faith, wilful default or fraud in the performance of its obligations or duties.

(c) Administration Agreement

Pursuant to the Administration Agreement, the Administrator will provide certain administrative, registrar and transfer agency services to the Manager in respect of the Company. The Administrator will be entitled to receive fees as described in section of this Prospectus entitled "Fees and Expenses; Administrator and Depositary Fees".

The Administration Agreement may be terminated by any party on giving not less than 90 days' prior written notice to the other parties. The Administration Agreement may also be terminated by any party forthwith by giving notice in writing to the other parties upon certain breaches as outlined in the Administration Agreement or upon the insolvency of a party (or upon the happening of a like event) or if fraud is proven against any party or the Investment Manager. The Administration Agreement provides that the Company shall, out of the Company's assets, indemnify the Administrator and its officers, employees, agents, sub-contractors and representatives against and hold it harmless from any liabilities, losses, claims, costs, damages, penalties, fines, obligations, or expenses of any kind whatsoever (including reasonable fees and legal expenses) brought against or suffered or incurred by the Administrator in the performance of its duties other than due to the negligence, fraud, bad faith or wilful default of the Administrator in the performance of its obligations.

(d) Depositary Agreement

Pursuant to the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary has been appointed as depositary of the Company's assets and shall be responsible for the oversight of the Company to the extent required by and in accordance with applicable law, rules and regulations. The Depositary shall exercise the supervisory duties in accordance with applicable law, rules and regulations.

The Depositary shall perform its obligations with due skill, care and diligence as determined in accordance with the standards and practices of a professional depositary

for hire in the markets or jurisdictions in which the Depositary performs services under the Depositary Agreement. The Depositary shall be liable to the Company or to the Shareholders, for all losses suffered by them as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations as set out in the Depositary Agreement and UCITS V. The Depositary shall be liable to the Company and to the Shareholders for the loss by the Depositary or a duly appointed third party of any financial instruments held in custody (determined in accordance with UCITS V) and shall be responsible for the return of financial instruments or corresponding amount to the Company without undue delay. The Depositary Agreement contains indemnities in favour of the Depositary for certain losses incurred but excluding circumstances where the Depositary is liable for the losses incurred.

The Depositary Agreement provides that the appointment of the Depositary will continue in force unless and until terminated by the Company or the Depositary giving to the other parties not less than 90 days' written notice although in certain circumstances the Agreement may be terminated immediately by the Company or the Depositary provided that the appointment of the Depositary shall continue in force until a replacement Depositary approved by the Central Bank has been appointed and provided further that if within a period of 90 days' from the date on which the Depositary notifies the Company of its desire to retire or from the date on which the Company notifies the Depositary of its intention to remove the Depositary, no replacement Depositary shall have been appointed, the Company shall apply to the High Court for an order to wind up the Company or convene in an extraordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the Company at which there shall be proposed an ordinary resolution to wind up the Company. This Agreement contains certain indemnities in favour of the Depositary (and each of its officers, employees and delegates) which are restricted to exclude matters arising by reason of the negligent or intentional failure of the Depositary in the performance of its duties; and

(e) Additional Contracts

In addition to the above, the Manager may enter into additional contracts with Paying Agents as may be required in connection with an offer of Shares into a particular jurisdiction from time to time. The provision of such services shall be on arm's length commercial terms for the Company for which fees shall be charged at normal commercial rates and expenses are to be reimbursed.

10.7 Miscellaneous

Save as disclosed under the "Incorporation and Share Capital" section above, no share or loan capital of the Company has been issued or agreed to be issued, is under option or otherwise. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Company does not have any loan capital (including term loans) outstanding or created but unissued or any outstanding mortgages, charges, debentures or other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowings, including bank overdrafts, liabilities under acceptance or acceptance credits, hire purchase or finance lease commitments, guarantee or other contingent liabilities which are material in nature.

Save as may result from the entry by the Company into the agreements listed under "Material Contracts" above or any other fees, commissions or expenses discharged, no amount or benefit has been paid or given or is intended to be paid or given to any promoter of the Company.

Unless otherwise disclosed under the "Conflicts of Interest" section above, no commissions, discounts, brokerages or other special terms have been paid or granted or are payable for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions, for any Shares or loan capital of the Company.

10.8 Access to Documents

The following documents may be provided in a durable medium (which shall include in writing and/or by electronic mail) or in an electronic format on a website designated by the Company for this purpose (www.twentyfouram.com) or such other website as the Investment Manager may notify to Shareholders in advance from time to time). A copy in writing of such documents shall be provided to Shareholders on request, free of charge:

- (a) this Prospectus;
- (b) once published, the latest annual and half yearly reports of the Company;
- (c) key investor information document(s);
- (d) notices to investors.

In addition, copies of the following documents may be obtained free of charge from the registered office of the Manager in Ireland during normal business hours, on any Business Day:

- (a) the Articles;
- (b) once published, the latest annual and half yearly reports of the Company; and
- (c) a list of any directorships or partnerships, past or present, held by the Directors in the last five years.

An up-to-date version of the key investor information document(s) shall be made available for access in an electronic format on a website designated by the Company for this purpose. In the event that the Company proposes to register one or more Funds for public offering in other EU Member States, it shall make the following additional documentation available on such website:

- (a) this Prospectus;
- (b) once published, the latest annual and half yearly reports of the Company; and
- (c) the Articles.

Where the Company is required to make certain information publicly available pursuant to the CBDF Directive or CBDF Regulation such information may be made available at www.waystone.com.

10.9 Remuneration Policy

The Manager has established, implemented and maintains a remuneration policy which meets the requirements of, and complies with the principles set out in UCITS V and the ESMA Remuneration Guidelines relating to same (the "**Remuneration Guidelines**") and ensures that the Investment Manager has an appropriate remuneration policy in place which is in compliance with the Remuneration Guidelines.

The Manager's remuneration policy applies to staff whose professional activities might have a material impact on the Company's risk profile and so covers senior management, risk takers, control functions and any employees receiving total remuneration that takes them into the same remuneration bracket as senior management and risk takers and whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the Company. The Manager's remuneration policy is

accordingly consistent with, and promotes, sound and effective risk management and does not encourage risk-taking which is inconsistent with the risk profile of the Company.

Consistent with the principal of proportionality referred to in the Remuneration Guidelines the payout process requirements in the Remuneration Guidelines have been disapplied in the Manager's remuneration policies. This disapplication has been made following assessment by the Manager of each of the payout process requirements and takes account of specific facts applicable to each and is appropriate to each size, internal organisation and the nature, scope and complexity of its activities.

The Remuneration Policy of the Manager can be found at <https://www.waystone.com/waystone-policies/>. A copy can be requested free of charge from the Manager.

10.10 Sustainable Finance Disclosures

The European Union has introduced a series of legal measures (the primary one being SFDR) which require that firms that manage investment funds provide transparency on how they integrate sustainability considerations into the investment process with respect to the investment funds they manage.

SFDR seeks to establish a pan-European framework to facilitate Sustainable Investment, by providing for a harmonised approach in respect of sustainability-related disclosures to investors within the European Union's financial services sector. SFDR seeks to achieve more transparency regarding how financial market participants integrate Sustainability Risks into their investment decisions and the consideration of adverse sustainability impacts into the investment process. The objectives of SFDR are to (i) strengthen protection for investors of financial products, (ii) improve the disclosures made available to investors from financial market participants and (iii) improve the disclosures made available to investors regarding the financial products, to amongst other things, enable investors make informed investment decisions.

The below section of the Prospectus entitled "Fund Classification" have been prepared for the purpose of meeting the specific financial product level disclosure requirements contained in SFDR.

Please refer to the relevant Annex for SFDR product level disclosures applicable to an Article 8 Fund.

Fund Classification

For the purposes of SFDR, each Fund is classified as either: (i) an Article 6 Fund; (ii) an Article 8 Fund; or (iii) an Article 9 Fund.

If a Fund is classified as either an Article 8 Fund or an Article 9 Fund, a clear indication of the classification (along with additional SFDR-related disclosure) will be made in the Supplement or the Annex for the relevant Fund.

As a default and in the absence of such clear indication, each Fund will be classified as an Article 6 Fund.

Taxonomy Regulation

The Taxonomy Regulation is a piece of directly effective EU legislation that is applicable to the Company. Its purpose is to establish a framework to facilitate sustainable investment. It sets out harmonised criteria for determining whether an economic activity qualifies as environmentally sustainable and outlines a range of disclosure obligations to enhance transparency and to provide

for objective comparison of financial products regarding the proportion of their investments that contribute to environmentally sustainable economic activities.

It is notable that the scope of environmentally sustainable economic activities, as prescribed in the Taxonomy Regulation, is narrower than the scope of sustainable investments under SFDR. Therefore although there are disclosure requirements for both, these two concepts should be considered and assessed separately. This section addresses only the specific disclosure requirements of the Taxonomy Regulation.

Article 6 Funds

The Investment Manager does not integrate a consideration of environmentally sustainable economic activities into the investment process for the Article 6 Funds. Therefore, for the purpose of the Taxonomy Regulation, it should be noted that the investments underlying the Article 6 Funds do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Article 8 and Article 9 Funds

Please see the relevant Annex for details on how and to what extent each Article 8 and Article 9 Fund's investments are in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable in accordance with the Taxonomy Regulation.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Risk Factors" and, in particular, the section entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures Risks" in respect of the risks related to sustainable finance disclosures.

Please also refer to the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Policy which is available at: <https://www.twentyfouram.com/responsible-investment>.

Appendix I
Investment Restrictions Applicable to the Funds

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 AIFs
1.6	Deposits with credit institutions
1.7	Financial derivative instruments
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	<p>Recently Issued Transferable Securities</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Paragraph (1) does not apply to an investment by a responsible person in US Securities known as "Rule 144 A securities" provided that;</p> <p>(a) the relevant securities have been issued with an undertaking to register the securities with the SEC within 1 year of issue; and</p> <p>(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.</p>

- 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** The limit of 10% (in 2.3) is raised to 25% in the case of bonds that are issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect 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.
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

	<p>of India (provided the issues are of investment grade), Government of Saudi Arabia (provided the issues are of investment grade), Government of Singapore, European Investment Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation, International Monetary Fund, Euratom, The Asian Development Bank, European Central Bank, Council of Europe, Eurofima, African Development Bank, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (The World Bank), The Inter American Development Bank, European Union, Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae), Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Tennessee Valley Authority, Straight-A Funding LLC, Export-Import Bank.</p> <p>The UCITS must hold securities from at least 6 different issues, with securities from any one issue not exceeding 30% of net assets.</p>
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 AIFs 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, ICAV 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 ICAV or ICAVs 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 unitholders.

5.7 Neither an investment company, ICAV 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;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - money market instruments*; - units of investment funds; or - financial derivative instruments.
5.8	A UCITS may hold ancillary liquid assets.
6	Financial Derivative Instruments ('FDIs')
6.1	The 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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

* Any short selling of money market instruments by UCITS is prohibited

Appendix II Permitted Markets

The following is a list of regulated stock exchanges and markets on which a Fund's investments in securities and FDI other than permitted investment in unlisted investments, will be listed or traded and is set out in accordance with the Central Bank's requirements. With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted investments, each Fund's investment in securities and FDI will be restricted to the stock exchanges and markets listed below. The Central Bank does not issue a list of approved stock exchanges or markets.

(a) any stock exchange which is:

- located in an EEA Member State; or
- located in Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland, United States of America, United Kingdom; or

(b) any stock exchange included in the following list:

Argentina	-	Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Mendoza, Rosario; La Plata
Bahrain	-	Bahrain Stock Exchange;
Bangladesh	-	Dhaka, Chittagong Stock Exchange
Bermuda	-	Bermuda Stock Exchange
Botswana	-	Botswana Stock Exchange;
Brazil	-	BM&FBOVESPA S.A. - Bolsa de Valores, Mercadorias e Futuros and Cetip SA - Balcao Organizado de Ativos e Derivativos; Bolsa de Valores de Rio de Janeiro, Bolsa de Valores de Bahia-Sergipe-Alagoas; Bolsa de Valores Extremo Sul; Bolsa de Valores Minas-Espirito Santo-Brasilia, Bolsa de Valores do Parana, Bolsa de Valores de Pernambuco e Paraiba, Bolsa de Valores De Sontos, Bolsa de Valores de Sao Paulo; Bolsa de Valores Regional. Brazilian Futures Exchange.
Chile	-	Santiago Stock Exchange; Bolsa Electronica de Chile
China	-	Shanghai Stock Exchange and Shenzhen Stock Exchange;
Colombia		Bolsa de Valores de Colombia; Bolsa de Bogata; Bolsa de Bolsa de Occidente
Egypt	-	Nile Stock Exchange and Egyptian Exchange; Alexandria

		Stock Exchange; Cairo Stock Exchange
Ghana	-	Ghana Stock Exchange;
Hong Kong	-	Hong Kong Futures Exchange Ltd; Hong Kong Exchange
India	-	Bombay Stock Exchange; Mumbai Stock Exchange and the National Stock Exchange of India; Bangalooru Stock Exchange; Calcutta Stock Exchange; Chennai Stock Exchange; Cochin Stock Exchange; Delhi Stock Exchange; Gauhati Stock Exchange; Hyderabad Stock Exchange; Ludhiana Stock Exchange; Magadh Stock Exchange; Mumbai Stock Exchange; National Stock Exchange of India; Pune Stock Exchange; The Stock Exchange – Ahmedabad; Uttar Pradesh Stock Exchange
Indonesia	-	Jakarta Stock Exchange; Surabaya Stock Exchange
Israel	-	Tel Aviv Stock Exchange;
Jordan	-	Amman Stock Exchange;
Kenya	-	Nairobi Stock Exchange;
Korea	-	Korean Stock Exchange;
Kuwait	-	Kuwait Stock Exchange;
Malaysia	-	Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange;
Mauritius	-	Stock Exchange of Mauritius;
Mexico	-	Bolsa Mexicana de Valores;
Morocco	-	Casablanca Stock Exchange;
Namibia	-	Namibian Stock Exchange
Nigeria	-	Nigerian Stock Exchange in Lagos; Nigerian Stock Exchange in Kaduna Nigerian Stock Exchange in Port Harcourt
Oman	-	Muscat Securities Market;
Pakistan	-	Islamabad Stock Exchange; Karachi Stock Exchange Lahore Stock Exchange
Peru	-	Bolsa de Valores de Lima;
Philippines	-	Philippines Stock Exchange;

Qatar	-	Doha Stock Exchange;
Russia	-	RTS Stock Exchange, MICEX (solely in relation to equity securities that are traded on level 1 or level 2 of the relevant exchange);
Saudi Arabia	-	Saudi Stock Exchange
Singapore	-	The Stock Exchange of Singapore;
South Africa	-	Johannesburg Stock Exchange;
South Korea	-	Korea Exchange (KRX) KOSDAQ Market
Sri Lanka	-	Colombo Stock Exchange
Taiwan	-	Taipei Stock Exchange Corporation; Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation Gre Tai Securities Market
Thailand	-	The Stock Exchange of Thailand;
Turkey	-	Istanbul Stock Exchange;
Ukraine	-	Ukrainian Stock Exchange
Uruguay	-	Bolsa de Valores de Montevideo
Venezuela	-	Caracas Stock Exchange
Venezuela	-	Maracaibo Stock Exchange
Venezuela	-	Venezuela Electronic Stock Exchange
Zambia	-	Lusaka Stock Exchange
Zimbabwe	-	Zimbabwe Stock Exchange

(c) any of the following:

The market organised by the International Capital Market Association;

The (i) market conducted by banks and other institutions regulated by the UK Financial Conduct Authority (the "**FCA**") and subject to the Inter-Professional Conduct provisions of the FCA's Market Conduct Sourcebook and (ii) market in non-investment products which is subject to the guidance contained in the Non Investment Products Code drawn up by the participants in the London market, including the FCA and the Bank of England;

The market in U.S. government securities conducted by primary dealers regulated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission;

The over-the-counter market in the United States conducted by primary and second dealers regulated by the Securities and Exchanges Commission and by the National Association of Securities Dealers (and by banking institutions regulated by the U.S. Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve System or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation);

KOSDAQ;

NASDAQ;

SESDAQ;

TAISDAQ/Gretai Market;

The Chicago Board of Trade;

The Chicago Mercantile Exchange;

The New York Mercantile Exchange;

The over-the-counter market in Japan regulated by the Securities Dealers Association of Japan;

The Over-the-Counter market in Canadian Government Bonds as regulated by the Investment Dealers Association of Canada;

The French market for Titres de Creance Negotiable (over-the-counter market in negotiable debt instruments);

- 2 In relation to any exchange traded financial derivative contract, any stock exchange on which such contract may be acquired or sold and which is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public and which is (i) located in an EEA Member State, (ii) located in Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland, the United States or the United Kingdom, (iii) the Channel Islands Stock Exchange, or (iv) listed at (c) above.



**Appendix III
Delegates of the Global Sub-Custodian**

Country	Sub-Custodian	Sub-Custodian Delegates
Australia	HSBC Bank Australia Limited	
Austria	UniCredit Bank Austria A.G	
Bahrain	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited	
Bangladesh	Standard Chartered Bank	
Belgium	Deutsche Bank AG	
Bermuda	HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited	
Bosnia and Herzegovina - Federation of B & H	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank Bosnia DD BiH
Bosnia and Herzegovina - Republic of Srpska	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank Bosnia DD BiH
Botswana	Standard Chartered Bank Botswana Limited	
Brazil	Citibank, N.A.	Citibank Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliarios S.A ("DTVM")
Bulgaria	Citibank Europe plc	
Canada	The Northern Trust Company, Canada	
Canada*	Royal Bank of Canada	
Chile	Banco de Chile	
China A	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited	
China B	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited	
Colombia	Cititrust Colombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria	
Costa Rica	Banco Nacional de Costa Rica	
Croatia	UniCredit Bank Austria A.G.	Zagrebacka Banka d.d.
Cyprus	Citibank International Limited	
Czech Republic	UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia, a.s.	
Denmark	Nordea Bank Danmark A/S	
Egypt	Citibank, N.A.	
Estonia	Swedbank AS	

Country	Sub-Custodian	Sub-Custodian Delegates
Euro CDs	Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch	
Finland	Nordea Bank Finland plc	
France	Deutsche Bank AG	
Germany	Deutsche Bank AG	
Ghana	Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Limited	
Greece	Citibank International Limited	
Hong Kong SAR	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Hungary	UniCredit Bank Hungary Zrt	
India	Citibank, N.A.	
Indonesia	Standard Chartered Bank	
Ireland	The Northern Trust Company, London	
Israel	Bank Leumi Le-Israel BM	
Italy	Deutsche Bank SpA	
Japan	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Jordan	Standard Chartered Bank plc, Jordan Branch	
Kazakhstan	JSC Citibank Kazakhstan	
Kenya	Standard Chartered Bank Kenya Limited	
Kuwait	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited	
Latvia	Swedbank AS	
Lebanon	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited	
Lithuania	AB SEB Bankas	
Luxembourg	Euroclear Bank S.A. / N.V	
Malaysia	HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad	
Mauritius	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Mexico	Banco Nacional de Mexico, S.A.	
Morocco	Societe Generale Marocaine de Banques	
Namibia	Standard Bank Namibia Ltd	
Netherlands	Deutsche Bank AG	

Country	Sub-Custodian	Sub-Custodian Delegates
New Zealand	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Nigeria	Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc	
Norway	Nordea Bank Norge ASA	
Oman	HSBC Bank Oman SAOG	
Pakistan	Citibank, N.A.	
Palestinian Territories	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited	
Panama	Citibank, N.A., Panama Branch	
Peru	Citibank del Peru S.A.	
Philippines	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Poland	Bank Polska Kasa Opieki SA	
Portugal	BNP Paribas Securities Services	
Qatar	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited	
Romania	Citibank Europe plc	
Russia	AO Citibank	
Saudi Arabia	HSBC Saudi Arabia Limited	
Serbia	UniCredit Bank Austria A.G.	UniCredit Bank Serbia JSC
Singapore	DBS Bank Ltd	
Slovakia	Citibank Europe plc	
Slovenia	UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.	
South Africa	The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited	
South Korea	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Spain	Deutsche Bank SAE	
Sri Lanka	Standard Chartered Bank	
Sweden	Svenska Handelsbanken AB (publ)	
Switzerland	Credit Suisse AG	
Taiwan	Bank of Taiwan	
Tanzania	Standard Chartered Bank (Mauritius) Limited	Standard Chartered Bank Tanzania Ltd
Thailand	Citibank, N.A.	
Tunisia	Banque Internationale Arabe de Tunisie	
Turkey	Deutsche Bank A.S.	

Country	Sub-Custodian	Sub-Custodian Delegates
Uganda	Standard Chartered Bank Uganda Limited	
United Arab Emirates - ADX	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited	
United Arab Emirates - DFM	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited	
United Arab Emirates - NASDAQ Dubai	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited	
United Kingdom	The Northern Trust Company, London	
United States	The Northern Trust Company	
Uruguay	Banco Itau Uruguay S.A.	
Vietnam	HSBC Bank (Vietnam) Ltd	
Zambia	Standard Chartered Bank Zambia plc	

* The Royal Bank of Canada serves as Northern Trust's Sub-Custodian for securities not eligible for settlement in Canada's local central securities depository

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