

Prospectus

23 March 2022

Cramer Rosenthal McGlynn UCITS plc

An umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds

an investment company with variable capital structured as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds and incorporated pursuant to the Companies Act 2014 with limited liability in Ireland under registered number 484932 and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, as amended

This Prospectus may not be distributed unless accompanied by, and must be read in conjunction with, the Supplement for the Shares of the Fund being offered.

1 Important Information

THIS DOCUMENT IS IMPORTANT. BEFORE YOU PURCHASE ANY OF THE SHARES YOU SHOULD ENSURE THAT YOU FULLY UNDERSTAND THE NATURE OF SUCH AN INVESTMENT, THE RISKS INVOLVED AND YOUR OWN PERSONAL CIRCUMSTANCES. IF YOU ARE IN ANY DOUBT ABOUT THE CONTENTS OF THIS PROSPECTUS YOU SHOULD TAKE ADVICE FROM AN APPROPRIATELY QUALIFIED ADVISER.

1.1 Reliance on this Prospectus and KIID Access

In deciding whether to invest in the Company, investors should rely on information in this Prospectus, the relevant KIID and the relevant Fund's most recent annual and/or semi-annual reports.

Each Class that is available for subscription will have a KIID issued in accordance with the Central Bank Rules. Prospective investors should consider the KIID for the relevant Class prior to subscribing for Shares in that Class in order to assist them in making an informed investment decision. While some Classes are described in the Supplement for the relevant Fund as available, these Classes may not currently be offered for subscription and in the event that a KIID may not be available. Prospective investors should contact the Distributor directly to determine whether the relevant Class is available for subscription.

Each Fund must calculate and disclose in the relevant KIID a Synthetic Risk and Reward Indicator ("**SRRI**") in accordance with the methodology prescribed in the European Securities and Markets Authority's ("**ESMA**") Guidelines on the Methodology for the Calculation of the SRRI. The SRRI will correspond to a number designed to rank the relevant Fund over a scale from 1 to 7, according to its increasing level of volatility/risk-reward profile.

Because the Prospectus and KIID may be updated from time to time, investors should make sure they have the most recent versions.

Statements made in this Prospectus are based on the law and practice in force in the Republic of Ireland at the date of this Prospectus, which may be subject to change. This Prospectus will be updated to take into account material changes from time to time and any such amendments will be notified in advance to and cleared by the Central Bank.

1.2 Authorisation

The Company is an investment company with variable capital incorporated on 27 May 2010 and authorised in Ireland as an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No. 352 of 2011). This authorisation however, does not constitute a warranty by the Central Bank as to the performance of the Company and the Central Bank shall not be liable for the performance or default of the Company. Authorisation of the Company is not an endorsement or guarantee of the Company by the Central Bank nor is the Central Bank responsible for the contents of this Prospectus.

The Company is structured as an open-ended umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds. Shares representing interests in different Funds may be established from time to time by the Directors with the prior approval of the Central Bank. Shares of more than one Class may be issued in relation to a Fund. All Shares of each Class will rank *pari passu* save as provided for in the relevant Supplement. On the introduction of any new Fund (for which prior Central Bank approval is required) or any new Class of Shares (which must be issued in accordance with the Central Bank Rules), the Company will prepare and the Directors will issue a Supplement setting out the relevant details of each such Fund or new Class of Shares. A

separate pool of assets will be maintained for each Fund (and accordingly not for each Class of Shares) and will be invested in accordance with the investment objective and policies applicable to such Fund. Particulars relating to individual Funds and the Classes of Shares available therein are set out in the relevant Supplement.

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.

1.3 **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 and each relevant Supplement. 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 (as complemented, modified or supplemented by the relevant Supplement), when read together with the relevant Supplement, is in accordance with the facts as at the date of the relevant Supplement and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

1.4 **Listing on the Irish Stock Exchange**

Application may be made to the Irish Stock Exchange for the listing of Shares of any Class to be issued and available for issue, to be admitted to the official list and to trading on the Global Exchange Market of the Irish Stock Exchange. This Prospectus together with the relevant Supplement comprises listing particulars for the purpose of the listing of such Shares on the Irish Stock Exchange. Notwithstanding any application to list such Shares, it is not anticipated that an active secondary market will develop in such Shares.

As at the date of this Prospectus, the Company has no outstanding mortgages, charges, debentures or other borrowings, including bank overdrafts and liabilities made under acceptance credits (except borrowings, overdrafts and liabilities permitted in the Company's ordinary course of business), obligations made under finance leases, hire purchase commitments, guarantees or other contingent liabilities.

1.5 **General**

This Prospectus describes the Company and provides general information about offers of Shares in the Company. You must also refer to the relevant Supplement which is separate to, but forms part of, this document. Each Supplement sets out the terms of the Shares and the Fund to which the Supplement relates as well as risk factors and other information specific to the relevant Shares.

You should not take any action in respect of any Shares unless you have received a copy of the relevant Supplement. Save as disclosed in the relevant Supplement, the information in the Supplement complements, supplements and modifies the information contained in this Prospectus with specific details and terms of the relevant Shares issued. However, should there be any inconsistency between the contents of this Prospectus and any Supplement, the contents of the relevant Supplement will, to the extent of any such inconsistency, prevail. This Prospectus and any relevant Supplement should both be carefully read in their entirety before any investment decision with respect to Shares of any Class is made.

Distribution of this Prospectus is not authorised in any jurisdiction unless it is accompanied by a copy of the latest annual report and audited accounts of the Company and, if published after such report, a copy of the latest semi-annual report and unaudited accounts. Such reports and this Prospectus together form the prospectus for the issue of Shares in the Company.

All Shareholders are entitled to the benefit of, are bound by and are deemed to have notice of the provisions of the Articles, copies of which are available as mentioned in this Prospectus.

This Prospectus and any relevant Supplement will be governed by and construed in accordance with Irish law.

1.6 Selling Restrictions

Distribution of this Prospectus is not authorised unless accompanied by a copy of the Supplement for the relevant Fund (provided that you will only receive one copy of the Prospectus irrespective of the number of Supplements you may receive). This Prospectus and any Supplement do not constitute an offer of Shares nor an invitation to apply to subscribe for Shares in the Company and may not be used for the purpose of an offer or solicitation in any jurisdiction or in any circumstances in which such offer or solicitation is unlawful or not authorised or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or invitation. The distribution of this Prospectus and any Supplement and the offering of Shares in certain jurisdictions may be restricted and accordingly, it is the responsibility of any prospective investor to satisfy itself as to compliance with relevant laws and regulations of any territory in connection with any application to subscribe for Shares. In particular the Shares have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933 (as amended) or the securities laws of any state or political subdivision of the United States and may not, except in a transaction which does not violate U.S. securities laws, be directly or indirectly offered or sold in the United States or to any U.S. Person. The Company will not be registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940 (as amended). No Shares may be purchased or held by any person which is a Pension Plan. A "**Pension Plan**" is (i) an employee benefit plan (as described in Section 3(3) of the United States Employee Retirement Income Securities Act of 1974, as amended ("**ERISA**")), that is subject to the provisions of Title I of ERISA, (ii) a plan to which Section 4975 of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, applies, or (iii) an entity whose assets are treated as assets of any such plan or employee benefit plan. If a holder of Shares is found to be a Pension Plan by the Company, the Company will compulsorily redeem all Shares owned by the Pension Plan.

The Articles give powers to the Directors to impose restrictions on the holding of Shares by (and consequently to repurchase Shares held by), or the transfer of Shares to, any U.S. Persons (unless permitted under certain exceptions under the laws of the United States) or by any person who does not clear such money laundering checks as the Directors may determine or by 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 by 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 or the relevant Fund 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 or the relevant Fund might not otherwise have incurred, suffered or breached or any individual under the age of 18 (or such other age as the Directors may think fit) or of unsound mind. Where Irish Residents acquire and hold Shares, the Company shall, where necessary for the collection of Irish tax, repurchase and cancel Shares held by a person who is or is deemed to be or is acting on behalf of an Irish Resident on the occurrence of a chargeable event for Irish taxation purposes and pay the proceeds thereof to the Irish Revenue Commissioners.

This Prospectus and any Supplement may be translated into other languages. Any such translation shall only, save to the extent prescribed by the laws of any jurisdiction where the Shares are sold, 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, where required by such laws, 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.

1.7 Suitability of Investment

You should consult a stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other financial advisor and inform yourself as to (a) the possible tax consequences, (b) the legal and regulatory requirements, (c) any foreign exchange restrictions or exchange control requirements and (d) any other requisite governmental or other consents or formalities which you might encounter under the laws of the country of your incorporation, citizenship, residence or domicile and which might be relevant to your purchase, holding or disposal of Shares.

The value of and income from Shares in the Company may go up or down and you may not get back the amount you have invested in the Company. Shares constituting each Fund are described in a Supplement to this Prospectus for each such Fund, each of which is an integral part of this Prospectus and is incorporated herein by reference with respect to the relevant Fund. There can be no assurance that the Company will achieve its investment objectives in respect of any Fund and an investment in the Company involves certain risks. See the section of this Prospectus headed "*Risk Factors*" and, where applicable, the section of the relevant Supplement headed "*Other Information - Risk Factors*" for a discussion of certain risks that should be considered by you.

An investment in the Shares is only suitable for you if you (either alone or with the help of an appropriate financial or other adviser) are able to assess the merits and risks of such an investment and have sufficient resources to be able to bear any losses that may result from such an investment. The contents of this Prospectus are not intended to contain and should not be regarded as containing advice relating to legal, taxation, investment or any other matters.

1.8 Profile of the Typical Investor

The Company is suitable for both retail and institutional investors seeking capital growth in the medium to long term who are prepared to accept a moderate degree of risk and volatility.

1.9 Potential Conflicts of Interest

Any of the Investment Manager, the Directors, the Depositary, the Administrator, and/or any Shareholder and/or their respective Affiliates may undertake activities which may give rise to potential conflicts of interest including, but not limited to, financing or banking transactions with the Company or investing and dealing in Shares, other securities or assets (including sales to and purchases from the Company). See the section of this Prospectus headed "*Management of the Company, Conflicts of Interest*" for more information.

1.10 Marketing Rules

Any information given, or representations made, by any dealer, salesman or other person which are not contained in this Prospectus or the relevant Supplement or in any reports and accounts of the Company forming part of this Prospectus must be regarded as unauthorised and accordingly must not be relied upon. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus or the relevant Supplement nor the offer, issue or sale of Shares shall under any circumstances constitute a representation that the information contained in this Prospectus or the relevant Supplement is correct as of any time subsequent to the date of this Prospectus or the relevant Supplement. This Prospectus or the relevant Supplement may from time to time be updated and intending subscribers should enquire of the Administrator as to the issue of any later Prospectus or Supplement or as to the issue of any reports and accounts of the Company.

Due to the Preliminary Charge and Repurchase Charge which may be payable on the Shares, an investment in Shares should be viewed as medium to long term.

1.11 Repurchase Charge

A Repurchase Charge of up to 3% of the Repurchase Price of any Class of Shares of a Fund may be charged by the Company as described in "*Share Dealings – Repurchase of Shares*". The amount of Repurchase Charge (if any) will be set out in the relevant Supplement.

1.12 Definitions

Defined terms used in this Prospectus shall have the meanings attributed to them in the "*Definitions*" section below.

1.13 CBDF Directive or CBDF Regulation

Where the Company is required to make certain information publically available pursuant to the CBDF Directive or CBDF Regulation such information may be made available at www.crmucits.com and where relevant will be in translated form.

Unless otherwise disclosed to investors, where a Fund is marketed in another EEA Member State, the Manager shall make available facilities to perform the following tasks directly or through one or more third parties:

- a) process subscription, repurchase and redemption orders and make other payments to Shareholders relating to the Shares of the Fund, in accordance with the conditions set out in the Prospectus;
- b) provide Shareholders with information on how orders, referred to in point (a) above can be made; and how repurchase and redemption proceeds are paid;
- c) facilitate complaints handling and ensure there are procedures and arrangements relating to the Shareholders' exercise of their rights arising from their investment in the Fund in the EEA Member State where the Fund is marketed;
- d) as further set out in the section "Documents for Inspection" below, make all required documents available for inspection by Shareholders on www.crmucits.com and at the offices of the Company Secretary; and
- e) act as a contact point for communicating with the competent authorities.

Table of Contents

1	Important Information	1
1.1	Reliance on this Prospectus and KIID Access	1
1.2	Authorisation	1
1.3	Responsibility	2
1.4	Listing on the Irish Stock Exchange	2
1.5	General	2
1.6	Selling Restrictions	3
1.7	Suitability of Investment	4
1.8	Profile of the Typical Investor	4
1.9	Potential Conflicts of Interest	4
1.10	Marketing Rules	4
1.11	Repurchase Charge	5
1.12	Definitions	5
1.13	CBDF Directive or CBDF Regulation	5
2	Definitions	10
3	Executive Summary	21
4	Funds	25
4.1	Funds	25
4.2	Classes of Shares	25
4.3	Investment Objective and Policies	25
4.4	Investment Restrictions	25
4.5	Permitted Investments	25
4.6	Investment Limits	26
4.7	Investment in Collective Investment Schemes (CIS)	28
4.8	Index Tracking UCITS	28
4.9	General Provisions	29
4.10	FDI	30

4.11	Efficient Portfolio Management	30
4.12	Use of FDI	31
4.13	Environmental Social and Governance ("ESG") Policy	31
4.14	Sustainable Finance Disclosures	33
4.15	Taxonomy Regulation	34
4.16	Securities Financing Transactions	34
4.17	Risk Management Process	36
4.18	Eligible Counterparties	36
4.19	Collateral Policy	36
4.20	Reference to Ratings	38
4.21	References to Benchmarks	38
4.22	Borrowing and Lending Powers	39
4.23	Charges and Expenses/Cross-Investment	39
4.24	Dividend Policy	40
4.25	Share Class Hedging	41
4.26	Impact of EU Securitisation Rules	41
4.27	Use of a Subscriptions/Redemptions Account	42
4.28	Introduction	43
4.29	General Risks	43
4.30	Emerging Market Risks	46
4.31	Derivatives Risk and Securities Financing Transactions Risk	47
4.32	Efficient Portfolio Management Risk	52
4.33	Other Risks	52
5	Management of the Company	57
5.1	General	57
5.2	Directors of the Company	57
5.3	The Manager	58

5.4	Investment Manager	61
5.5	Depository	61
5.6	Administrator	63
5.7	Paying Agents/Representatives/Distributors	63
5.8	Conflicts of Interest	64
5.9	Soft Commissions	65
5.10	Organisational Requirements and Conduct of Business Rules	65
6	Share Dealings	68
6.1	Subscription For Shares	68
6.2	Repurchase of Shares	74
6.3	Exchange of Shares	78
6.4	Calculation of Net Asset Value/Valuation of Assets	79
6.5	Suspension of Calculation of Net Asset Value	82
6.6	Notification of Prices	83
6.7	Form of Shares, Share Certificates and Transfer of Shares	83
7	Fees and Expenses	85
7.1	General	85
7.2	Investment Management Fees	85
7.3	Manager's Fees	85
7.4	Administrator and Depository Fees	85
7.5	Other Fees and Expenses	85
7.6	Directors' Fees	86
7.7	Establishment Costs	86
8	Taxation	87
8.1	General	87
8.2	Ireland	87
8.3	FATCA Implementation in Ireland	91
8.4	OECD Common Reporting Standard	92

8.5	Other Jurisdictions.....	92
9	General Information.....	93
9.1	Reports and Accounts	93
9.2	Directors' Confirmation – Commencement of Business.....	93
9.3	Incorporation and Share Capital	93
9.4	Memorandum and Articles of Association	94
9.5	Litigation and Arbitration.....	100
9.6	Directors' Interests	100
9.7	Material Contracts	100
9.8	Miscellaneous	103
9.9	Documents for Inspection	103
9.10	Remuneration Policy	104
10	Appendix I – Markets	105
11	Appendix II - Global Network of Markets & Subcustodians	107
12	Directory	114

2 Definitions

"Accountholder"	means any investor who maintains an account with a Clearing System for the purpose of investing in the Shares;
"Accounting Period"	means a period ending on 30 June of each year;
"Administration Agreement"	means the amended and restated administration agreement dated 22 March 2022, between the Manager, the Company and the Administrator as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time in accordance with the Central Bank Rules;
"Administrator"	means Northern Trust Fund Administration Services (Ireland) Limited or any successor thereto duly appointed in accordance with the Central Bank Rules as the administrator to the Company;
"Affiliate"	means any person which in relation to the person concerned is (i) a holding company, (ii) a subsidiary of any such holding company; (iii) a subsidiary or (iv) controlled directly or indirectly by the person concerned;
"Anti-Dilution Levy"	means a provision for market spreads (the difference between the prices at which assets are valued and/or bought or sold), duties and charges and other dealing costs relating to the acquisition or disposal of assets in the event of receipt for processing of net subscription or net repurchase requests on the applicable Dealing Day;
"Articles"	means the memorandum and articles of association of the Company as amended from time to time in accordance with the Central Bank Rules;
"Article 8 Fund"	means a Fund of the Company that, in accordance with the criteria outlined in Article 8 of SFDR, promotes, among other characteristics, environmental or social characteristics, or a combination of those characteristics and provided that the companies 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;
A "company"	will be deemed to be connected with a Director if it is controlled by that Director;
"Base Currency"	means, in relation to any Fund, the currency specified as such in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;
"Business Day"	means, in relation to any Fund, each day specified as such in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;
"Benchmark Regulation"	means Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds;

"CBDF Directive"	means Directive (EU) 2019/160 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 Company pursuant to the Regulations;
"CFTC Regulations – Part 4"	means Part 4 of the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission's regulations adopted under the US Commodity Exchanges Act;
"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 another such collective investment scheme;
"Class(-es)"	means the class or classes of Shares relating to a Fund where specific features with respect to preliminary, exchange or repurchase charge, currency, minimum initial investment amount, minimum additional investment amount, minimum shareholding, minimum repurchase amount, hedged/unhedged, dividend policies (including, without limitation, the dates, amounts and payments of any dividends), investor eligibility criteria or other specific features may be applicable. The details applicable to each Class will be pre-determined and described in the relevant Supplement;
"Clearing System"	means Clearstream, Luxembourg, Euroclear or any other Clearing System approved by the Directors;
"Clearstream, Luxembourg"	means Clearstream Banking, société anonyme;
"Companies Act"	means the Companies Act 2014 including any regulations issued pursuant thereto, insofar as they apply to open-ended investment companies with variable capital;
"Company"	means Cramer Rosenthal McGlynn UCITS plc;

"Connected Person"	means any subsidiary, Affiliate, associate, agent or delegate of the Directors, the Investment Manager, the Depositary, the Administrator, and any Shareholder;
"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 the EU data protection regime introduced by the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation 2016/679);
"Dealing Day"	means, in respect of each Fund, each Business Day on which subscriptions for and/or repurchases of and, where applicable, exchanges of relevant Shares can be made by the Company as specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund provided that there shall be at least one Dealing Day per fortnight;
"Dealing Deadline"	means, in relation to any application for subscription, repurchase or exchange of Shares issued in respect 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, where applicable, exchange of Shares of the Fund to be made by the Company on the Dealing Day specified in the relevant Supplement;
"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 amended and restated agreement made between the Company and the Depositary dated 22 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;
"Director"	means any director of the Company, all such Directors being referred to herein as the Directors;
"EEA Member States"	means the member states of the European Economic Area from time to time, the current members being the EU Member States, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway;
"Eligible Counterparty"	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a Relevant Institution;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) an investment firm, authorised in accordance with the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive in an EEA Member State; or (c) a group company of an entity issued with a bank holding company 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.
"Environmentally Sustainable Activity"	Economic	<p>means in accordance with the Taxonomy Regulation, an underlying investment of the Fund shall be considered as environmentally sustainable where its economic activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) contributes substantially to one or more of the environmental objectives, as prescribed in the Taxonomy Regulation (the "Environmental Objectives"); (b) does not significantly harm any of the Environmental Objectives, in accordance with the Taxonomy Regulation; (c) is carried out in compliance with minimum safeguards, prescribed in the Taxonomy Regulation; and (d) complies with technical screening criteria established by the European Commission in accordance with the Taxonomy Regulation.
"ESG"		means environmental, social and governance;
"EU Member States"		means the member states of the European Union from time to time, the current members being Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden;
"Euro", "EUR" or "€"		means the lawful currency of the European Economic and Monetary Union Member States from time to time, the current members being Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia and Spain;
"Euroclear"		means Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. as the operator of the Euroclear System;
"Exchange Charge"		means the charge, if any, (which shall not exceed 2% of the Repurchase Price of the Shares being exchanged) 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 Pensions Reserve Fund Commission;
- (n) the National Asset Management Agency;
- (o) the Courts Service;
- (p) a credit union within the meaning of section 2 of the Credit Union Act 1997;
- (q) 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;
- (r) 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; and
- (s) 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;

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

"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;

"Final Repurchase Date"

means, with respect to a Fund, the date indicated in the relevant Supplement, if any, on which the outstanding Shares will be repurchased, the Fund being thereafter closed, as more fully described under "*Share Dealing - Repurchase of Shares*". Unless a Final Repurchase Date has been indicated in the relevant Supplement, a Fund will not have a Final Repurchase Date;

"Financial Derivative Instrument or FDI"

means a financial derivative instrument (including an OTC derivative) permitted by the Regulations;

"Fund"

means a pool of assets which is invested in accordance with the investment objective and policies set out in the relevant Supplement and to which all liabilities, income and expenditure attributable or allocated to such pool shall be applied and charged and Funds means all or some of the Funds as the context requires as may be established by the Company from time to time with the prior approval of the Central Bank;

"Initial Issue Date"

means the initial issue date of the Shares of a Fund as specified in the relevant Supplement;

"Initial Issue Price"

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

"Initial Offer Period"

means, where applicable, 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 Manager"

means, unless otherwise specifically stated in the Supplement for the relevant Fund, Cramer Rosenthal McGlynn, LLC or, in each case, any successor thereto duly appointed in accordance with the Central Bank Rules;

"Investment Management Agreement"

means in respect of any Fund the investment management agreement relating to that Fund between the Manager, the Company and the relevant Investment Manager as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time in accordance with the Central Bank Rules;

"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;
"Irish Stock Exchange"	means The Irish Stock Exchange plc;
"Manager"	means KBA Consulting Management Limited or, in each case, any successor thereto duly appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank Rules;
"Management Agreement"	means the management agreement dated 23 March 2022, 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 Rules;
"Markets"	means the stock exchanges and regulated markets set out in Appendix I;
"Minimum Additional Investment Amount"	means such minimum cash amount or minimum number of Shares as the case may be (if any) as the Directors may from time to time require to be invested in any Class of Shares issued in respect of a 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 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 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 (if any) 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 Share Class Size"	means such amount (if any) as the Directors may consider for each Class and as set out 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 at all times be greater than or equal to the Minimum Repurchase Amount and as such is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Class of Shares issued in respect of a Fund;
"Money market instruments"	means a money market instrument permitted by the Regulations and as further described in the relevant Supplement;
"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 " <i>Calculation of Net Asset Value/Valuation of Assets</i> " section below as the Net Asset Value of the Fund, the Net Asset Value per Class or the Net Asset Value per Share;
"OECD"	means the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development;
"Ordinarily Resident in Ireland"	means an individual who has been resident in Ireland for three consecutive tax years (who thus 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;
"OTC derivative"	means a Financial Derivative Instrument which is dealt in an over-the-counter market;
"Paying Agent"	means one or more paying agents including but not limited to representatives, distributors, correspondent banks, or centralising agents appointed by the Company and/or the Manager in certain jurisdictions;
"Person Closely Associated"	in relation to a director means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a spouse, or a partner considered to be equivalent to a spouse in accordance with national law; b) a dependent child, in accordance with national law; c) a relative who has shared the same household for at least one year on the date of the transaction concerned; or d) a legal person, trust or partnership, the managerial responsibilities of which are discharged by a person discharging managerial responsibilities or by a person referred to in point a), b) or c), which is directly or indirectly controlled by such a person, which is set up for the benefit of such a person, or the economic interests of which are substantially equivalent to those of such a person;
"Portfolio"	means, where applicable, such portfolio of assets as specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;
"Preliminary Charge"	means the charge, (which shall not exceed 6%) if any, payable on subscription for Shares as described under " <i>Share Dealings – Subscription for Shares – Subscription Price</i> " and specified in the relevant Supplement;
"Regulations"	means the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011 (Statutory Instrument No. 352 of 2011) as amended, supplemented, consolidated or otherwise modified from time to time including any condition that may from time to time be imposed thereunder by the Central Bank;
"Relevant Declaration"	means the declaration relevant to the Shareholder as set out in Schedule 2B TCA;

"Relevant Institution"	means any credit institution authorised in an EEA Member State, credit institution 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) or a credit institution authorised in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia or New Zealand;
"Repurchase Charge"	means the charge, if any, (which shall not exceed 3%) to be paid out of the Repurchase Price which Shares may be subject to, as described under <i>"Share Dealings - Repurchase of Shares – Repurchase Price"</i> and specified in the relevant Supplement;
"Repurchase Price"	means the price at which Shares are repurchased (before deduction of any Repurchase Charge or other charges, expenses or taxes), as described under <i>"Share Dealings - Repurchase of Shares – Repurchase Price"</i> ;
"Repurchase Proceeds"	means the Repurchase Price less the Repurchase Charge and any charges, costs, expenses or taxes, as described under <i>"Share Dealings – Repurchase of Shares – Payment of Repurchase Proceeds"</i> ;
"Revenue Commissioners"	means the Irish Revenue Commissioners;
"Securities Financing Transactions"	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;
"Securitisation Position"	means an instrument held by a Fund that meets the criteria of a "Securitisation" contained in Article 2 of the Securitisation Regulation so as to bring such instruments into the scope of the Securitisation Regulation and trigger obligations which must be met by the Fund (as an "institutional investor" under the Securitisation Regulation). Without prejudice to the precise definition in Article 2 of the Securitisation Regulation, this generally covers transactions or schemes, whereby (i) the credit risk associated with an exposure or a pool of exposures is divided into classes or tranches; (ii) payments are dependent upon the performance of the exposure or of the pool of exposures; and (iii) the subordination of classes or tranches determines the distribution of losses during the ongoing life of the transaction or scheme;
"Securitisation Regulation"	means the Securitisation Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, as may be amended from time to time;
"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;
"SFDR"	means 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;
"Shareholder"	means any holder of Shares, all such Shareholders being referred to herein as the Shareholders;
"Sterling", "GBP" and "£"	means the lawful currency of the United Kingdom;
"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 in relation to a Fund from time to time;
"Sustainable Investment"	means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental objective, as measured by key resource efficiency indicators on (i) the use of energy, (ii) renewable energy, (iii) raw materials, (iv) water and land, (v) the production of waste, (vi) greenhouse gas emissions, or (vii) 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;
"Sustainability Risk"	means an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of an one or more investments of the Fund, including but not limited to, risks stemming from climate change, natural resource depletion, environmental degradation, human rights abuses, bribery, corruption and social and employee matters;
"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 a 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"	means transferable securities permitted by the Regulations and as further described in the relevant Supplement;

"UCITS"	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;
"UCITS V"	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;
"United States" and "US"	means the United States of America, its territories and possessions;
"US Dollars", "USD", "Dollars" and "\$"	means the lawful currency of the United States;
"US 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 in respect of any Dealing Day by reference to which the Net Asset Value of a Fund, the Net Asset Value per Class and the Net Asset Value per Share in respect of the corresponding Dealing Day are calculated as is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund provided that there shall be at least one Valuation Point per fortnight.

3 Executive Summary

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.

This section is a brief overview of certain of the important information set out in this Prospectus. It is not a complete description of all of the important information to be considered in connection with an investment in the Shares issued in respect of a Fund and should be read in conjunction with, and is subject to the full provisions set out in this Prospectus and the Supplement relating to the Shares of the relevant Fund.

Company	The Company is an investment company with variable capital incorporated on 27 May 2010 and authorised in Ireland as an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No. 352 of 2011).
Manager	The Company has appointed the Manager 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 Act.
Funds	The Company is structured as an open-ended umbrella company in that Shares representing interests in different Funds may be issued from time to time by the Directors. Shares of more than one Class may be issued in relation to a Fund. All Shares of each Class will rank <i>pari passu</i> save as provided for in the relevant Supplement. On the introduction of any new Fund (for which prior Central Bank approval is required) or any new Class of Shares (which must be issued in accordance with the Central Bank Rules), the Company will prepare and the Directors will issue a Supplement setting out the relevant details of each such Fund or new Class of Shares. A separate pool of assets will be maintained for each Fund (and accordingly not for each Class of Shares) and will be invested in accordance with the investment objective and policies applicable to such Fund. Particulars relating to individual Funds and the Classes of Shares available therein are set out in the relevant Supplement.
Investment Objectives and Policies	<p>The Articles provide that the investment objective and policies for each Fund will be formulated by the Directors, in consultation with the Manager, at the time of the creation of that Fund. Details of the investment objective and policies for each Fund of the Company appear in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.</p> <p>Any change in the investment objective or any material change to the investment policies of a Fund may only be made with the approval of an</p>

ordinary resolution of the Shareholders of the Fund. Subject and without prejudice to the preceding sentence of this paragraph, in the event of a change of investment objective and/or policies of a Fund, a reasonable notification period must be given to each Shareholder of the Fund to enable a Shareholder to have its Shares repurchased prior to the implementation of such change.

Classes of Shares

The Directors may decide to create within each Fund different Classes of Shares. All Classes of Shares relating to the same Fund will be invested in accordance with such Fund's investment objective but may differ amongst other things with regard to their fee structure, currency, Minimum Initial Investment Amount, Minimal Additional Investment Amount, Minimum Shareholding, Minimum Repurchase Amount, dividend policies (including the dates, amounts and payments of any dividends), investor eligibility criteria or other particular feature(s) as the Directors will decide. A separate Net Asset Value per Share will be calculated for each issued Class of Shares in relation to each Fund. The different features of each Class of Shares available relating to a Fund are described in detail in the relevant Supplement.

The Company reserves the right to offer only one or several Classes of Shares for purchase by investors in any particular jurisdiction at its discretion. The Company also reserves the right to adopt standards applicable to certain classes of investors or transactions in respect of the purchase of a particular Class of Shares.

Dividend Policy

The Directors decide the dividend policies and arrangements relating to each Fund and details are set out where applicable in the relevant Supplement. Under the Articles, the Directors are entitled to declare dividends out of the relevant Fund being: (i) the accumulated revenue (consisting of all revenue accrued including interest and dividends) less expenses of the relevant Fund and/or (ii) realised and unrealised capital gains on the disposal/valuation of investments and other funds less realised and unrealised accumulated capital losses of the relevant Fund. The Directors may satisfy any dividend due to Shareholders 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 Company 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 the same. The Company will be obliged and entitled to deduct an amount in respect of Irish taxation from any dividend payable to a Shareholder in any Fund who is or is deemed to be an Irish Resident and pay such sum to the Revenue Commissioners. Shareholders should note that the share capital of the Company relating to certain Funds will decrease over time as the Company on behalf of those Funds will make dividend payments out of the share capital of the Company relating to those Funds.

Risk Factors

An investment in a Fund involves a number of risks, including a possible loss of the amount invested. Moreover, there can be no guarantee or assurance that a Fund will achieve its investment objective. A more detailed description of certain risk factors relevant to investors in the Funds is set out under "*Risk Factors*" and the section of the relevant Supplement headed "*Other Information – Risk Factors*" and potential investors should review these carefully.

Subscription Shares	of	Shares will be offered for subscription during the Initial Offer Period, where applicable, at the Initial Issue Price plus the Preliminary Charge (if applicable) as described in " <i>Share Dealings - Subscription for Shares</i> ". Subsequent subscriptions will be made at the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class plus the Preliminary Charge (if applicable) as described in " <i>Subscription for Shares</i> ".
Repurchase Shares	of	Shares will be repurchased at the applicable Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class less the Repurchase Charge (if applicable) as described in " <i>Share Dealings - Repurchase of Shares</i> ".
Exchanges of Shares		Exchanges of Shares of any Class of any Fund may be made into Shares of another Class which are being offered at that time (such Class being of the same Fund or a different Fund) to the extent authorised in the Supplement and as described in " <i>Share Dealings - Exchange of Shares</i> ".
Dealing Fees		<p>(a) Preliminary Charge</p> <p>Shares may be subject to a Preliminary Charge as specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund which will be calculated on the Initial Issue Price or the Net Asset Value per Share as described under "<i>Share Dealings - Subscription for Shares – Subscription Price</i>" and which shall be payable in addition to such Initial Issue Price or Net Asset Value per Share.</p> <p>(b) Repurchase Charge</p> <p>Shares may be subject to a Repurchase Charge as specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund which will be calculated on the Net Asset Value per Share as described under "<i>Share Dealings – Repurchase of Shares – Repurchase Price</i>".</p> <p>(c) Exchange Charge</p> <p>An Exchange Charge may be charged by the Company on the exchange of Shares, as is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.</p>
Other Fees and Expenses	and	Information on fees and expenses for each Fund can be found under the heading "Fees and Expenses" of this Prospectus and the relevant Supplement.
Reports and Accounts	and	<p>The Company's year end is 30 June in each year. The annual report and audited accounts of the Company will, if Shares of a Fund are listed on the Irish Stock Exchange, be sent to the Irish Stock Exchange and made available to Shareholders within four months after the conclusion of each accounting year and at least 21 days before the general meeting of the Company at which they are to be submitted for approval. The Company will also prepare unaudited semi-annual reports which will be made available to Shareholders within two months after 30 June in each year.</p> <p>Such reports and accounts will contain a statement of the Net Asset Value of each Fund and of the investments comprised therein as at the Company's year end or the end of such semi-annual period.</p>

Listing	Application may be made to list certain Classes of the Shares on the Irish Stock Exchange and/or any other stock exchange, as determined by the Directors.
Potential Conflicts of Interest	Any of the Investment Manager, the Directors, the Depositary, the Administrator and/or any Shareholder and/or any of their respective Affiliates may undertake activities which may give rise to potential conflicts of interest including, but not limited to, financing or banking transactions with the Company or investing and dealing in Shares, other securities or assets (including sales to and purchases from the Company). See the section of this Prospectus headed " <i>Management of the Company, Conflicts of Interest</i> " for more information.

4 Funds

4.1 Funds

The Company has adopted an "umbrella" structure to provide both institutional and individual investors with a choice of different Funds. Each Fund will be differentiated by its specific investment objective, policies, currency of denomination or other specific features as described in the relevant Supplement. A separate pool of assets is maintained for each Fund and is invested in accordance with each Fund's respective investment objective.

4.2 Classes of Shares

The Directors may decide to create within each Fund different Classes of Shares. All Classes of Shares relating to the same Fund will be invested in accordance with such Fund's investment objective but may differ amongst other things with regard to their fee structure, currency, Minimum Initial Investment Amount, Minimal Additional Investment Amount, Minimum Shareholding, Minimum Repurchase Amount, dividend policies (including the dates, amounts and payments of any dividends), investor eligibility criteria or other particular feature(s) as the Directors will decide. A separate Net Asset Value per Share will be calculated for each issued Class of Shares in relation to each Fund. The different features of each Class of Shares available relating to a Fund are described in detail in the relevant Supplement.

The Company reserves the right to offer only one or several Classes of Shares for purchase by investors in any particular jurisdiction in order to conform to local law, custom or business practice. The Company also reserves the right to adopt standards applicable to certain classes of investors or transactions in respect of the purchase of a particular Class of Shares.

4.3 Investment Objective and Policies

The Articles provide that the investment objective and policies for each Fund will be formulated by the Directors at the time of the creation of that Fund. Details of the investment objective and policies for each Fund of the Company appear in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

Any change in the investment objective or any material change to the investment policies of a Fund may only be made with the approval of an ordinary resolution of the Shareholders of the Fund. Subject and without prejudice to the preceding sentence of this paragraph, in the event of a change of investment objective and/or policies of a Fund, a reasonable notification period must be given to each Shareholder of the Fund to enable a Shareholder to have its Shares repurchased prior to the implementation of such change.

4.4 Investment Restrictions

The investment restrictions applying to each Fund of the Company under the Regulations are set out below. These are, however, subject to the qualifications and exemptions contained in the Regulations and in the Central Bank Notices. Any additional investment restrictions for other Funds will be formulated by the Directors, in consultation with the Manager, at the time of the creation of such Fund and set out in the relevant Supplement.

The Directors may from time to time impose such further investment restrictions as shall be compatible with or in the interest of the Shareholders, in order to comply with the laws and regulations of the countries where Shareholders are placed. In the event of any such further investment restrictions, or amendments to existing restrictions, this Prospectus shall be updated accordingly.

4.5 Permitted Investments

Investments of a Fund are confined to:

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

4.6 Investment Limits

- (a) A Fund may invest no more than 10% of its Net Asset Value in transferable securities and money market instruments other than those referred to in paragraph 4.5.
- (b) A Fund may invest no more than 10% of its Net Asset Value in recently issued transferable securities which will be admitted to official listing on a stock exchange or other market (as described in paragraph 4.5(a)) within a year. This restriction will not apply in relation to investment by the Fund in certain U.S. securities known as Rule 144A securities provided that:
 - (i) the securities are issued with an undertaking to register with the U.S. Securities and Exchanges Commission within one year of issue; and
 - (ii) the securities are not illiquid securities i.e. they may be realised by the Fund within seven days at the price, or approximately at the price, at which they are valued by the Fund.
- (c) A Fund may invest no more than 10% of its Net Asset Value 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%.
- (d) Subject to the prior approval of the Central Bank, the limit of 10% (in 4.6(c)) is raised to 25% in the case of bonds that are issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in an EU Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bond-holders. If a Fund invests more than 5% of its Net Asset Value in these bonds issued by one issuer, the total value of these investments may not exceed 80% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.
- (e) The limit of 10% (in 4.6(c)) is raised to 35% if the transferable securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State or its local authorities or by a non-EU Member State or public international body of which one or more EU Member States are members.

- (f) The transferable securities or money market instruments referred to in 4.6(d). and 4.6(e) shall not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40% referred to in 4.6(c).
- (g) Cash booked in accounts and held as ancillary liquidity shall not exceed 20% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.
- (h) The risk exposure of a Fund to a counterparty to an OTC derivative may not exceed 5% of its Net Asset Value.
This limit is raised to 10% in the case of Relevant Institutions.
- (i) Notwithstanding paragraphs 4.6(c), 4.6(g) and 4.6(h) 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 the Net Asset Value of a Fund:
 - (i) investments in transferable securities or money market instruments;
 - (ii) deposits, and/or
 - (iii) counterparty risk exposures arising from OTC derivative transactions.
- (j) The limits referred to in 4.6(c), 4.6(d), 4.6(e), 4.6(g), 4.6(h) and 4.6(i) above may not be combined, so that exposure to a single body shall not exceed 35% of the Net Asset Value of a Fund.
- (k) Group companies are regarded as a single issuer for the purposes of 4.6(c), 4.6(d), 4.6(e), 4.6(g), 4.6(h) and 4.6(i). However, a limit of 20% of the Net Asset Value of a Fund may be applied to investment in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group.
- (l) A Fund may invest up to 100% of its Net Asset Value in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any EU Member State, its local authorities, Non-Member States or public international bodies of which one or more EU Member States are members or by Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland, United States or any of the following, in accordance with applicable law:
 - 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
 OECD Governments (provided the relevant issues are investment grade)
 Government of Brazil (provided the issues are of investment grade)
 Government of the People's Republic of China
 Government of India (provided the issues are of investment grade)
 Government of Singapore
 Export-Import Bank

Where a Fund invests in accordance with this provision, the Fund must hold securities from at least 6 different issues, with securities from any one issue not exceeding 30% of its Net Asset Value.

4.7 Investment in Collective Investment Schemes (CIS)

- (a) A Fund may not invest more than 20% of its Net Asset Value in any one CIS.
- (b) Investment in alternative investment funds may not, in aggregate, exceed 30% of the Net Asset Value of a Fund.
- (c) The CIS are prohibited from investing more than 10 per cent of net assets in other open-ended CIS.
- (d) When a Fund invests in the units of other CIS that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the management company of the Company or by any other company with which the management company of the 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 Fund's investment in the units of such other CIS.
- (e) Where a commission (including a rebated commission) is received by the Fund manager/investment manager by virtue of an investment in the units of another CIS, this commission must be paid into the property of the Fund.

4.8 Index Tracking UCITS

- (a) A Fund may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in shares and/or debt securities issued by the same body where the investment policy of the Fund is to replicate an index which satisfies the criteria set out in the Central Bank Rules.
- (b) The limit in 4.8(a) may be raised to 35% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund, and applied to a single issuer, where this is justified by exceptional market conditions.

4.9 General Provisions

- (a) An investment company, or management company acting in connection with all of the CIS it manages, may not acquire any shares carrying voting rights which would enable it to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuing body.
- (b) A Fund 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.

The limits laid down in 4.9(b)(ii), 4.9(b)(iii) and 4.9(b)(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.

- (c) 4.9(a) and 4.9(b) shall not be applicable to:
 - (i) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State or its local authorities;
 - (ii) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-EU Member State;
 - (iii) transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more EU Member States are members;
 - (iv) shares held by a Fund in the capital of a company incorporated in a non-EU 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 Fund 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-EU Member State complies with the limits laid down in 4.6(c) to 4.6(k), 4.7(a), 4.7(b), 4.9(a), 4.9(b), 4.9(d), 4.9(e) and 4.9(f) and provided that where these limits are exceeded, paragraphs 4.9(e) and 4.9(f) below are observed;
 - (v) Shares held by an investment company in the capital of subsidiary companies carrying on only the business of management, advice or marketing in the country where the subsidiary is located, in regard to the repurchase of shares at Shareholders' request exclusively on their behalf.
- (d) A Fund 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.
- (e) The Central Bank may allow a recently authorised Fund to derogate from the provisions of 4.6(c) to 4.6(l), 4.7(a), 4.7(b), 4.8(a) and 4.8(b) for six Months following the date of its authorisation, provided it observes the principle of risk spreading.

- (f) If the limits laid down herein are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of a Fund, or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the Fund must adopt as a priority objective for its sales transactions the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of its Shareholders.
- (g) A Fund may not carry out uncovered sales of: transferable securities; money market instruments; units of CIS; or FDI. A Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets.

4.10 **FDI**

- (a) A Fund's global exposure relating to FDI must not exceed its total Net Asset Value (this provision may not be applied to Funds that calculate their global exposure using the VaR methodology as disclosed in the relevant Supplement).
- (b) Position exposure to the underlyings 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 Rules. (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 the Central Bank Rules.)
- (c) A Fund may invest in OTC derivatives provided that the counterparties to the OTC derivatives are institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to categories approved by the Central Bank.
- (d) Investment in FDI is subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank.

4.11 **Efficient Portfolio Management**

The Company on behalf of a Fund may employ techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities, Money Market Instruments and/or other financial instruments (including FDI) in which it invests for efficient portfolio management purposes. Such techniques and instruments include futures, options, swaps, forwards and repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements (details of which are outlined below). Details of any additional techniques and instruments used for a Fund may be set out in the relevant Supplement.

Use of such techniques and instruments should be in line with the best interests of Shareholders and 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 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. It is therefore the intention of the Company, in employing such EPM techniques and instruments for these reasons, that their impact on the performance of the relevant Fund will be positive.

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 Company may (but is not obliged) to seek to mitigate this exchange rate risk by using FDI.

Please refer to the "Risk Factors" section of this Prospectus section 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.

4.12 Use of FDI

Each Fund may use FDI as may be provided to the relevant Supplement. The use of Total Return Swaps shall be subject to the requirements of SFTR.

4.13 Environmental Social and Governance ("ESG") Policy

As of 2017, the Investment Manager has registered as a Principles of Responsible Investing ("PRI") signatory. The Investment Manager believes this policy adheres to the six principles required of each signatory and the Investment Manager will continue to monitor guidance and best practice in this area. These principles currently include the following:

1. Principle One: The Investment Manager will incorporate ESG issues into investment analysis and decision-making processes.
2. Principle Two: The Investment Manager will be active owners and incorporate ESG issues into its ownership policies and practices.
3. Principle Three: The Investment Manager will seek appropriate disclosure on ESG issues by the entities in which it invests.
4. Principle Four: The Investment Manager will promote acceptance and implementation of the Principles within the investment industry.
5. Principle Five: The Investment Manager will work together to enhance its effectiveness in implementing the principles.
6. Principle Six: The Investment Manager will each report on its activities and progress towards implementing the principles.

Reporting is required for all investment manager signatories in the first quarter of each year, no later than 31 March. Reporting will address adherence to UN PRI principles and proxy voting processes. Reporting will generate transparency reports, which are publicly available on UN PRI's website (<https://www.unpri.org/signatories/transparency-reports-2019/4506.article>), and assessment reports and scores.

The Investment Manager's sole responsibility is maximizing long-term capital appreciation, consistent with the investment objective of each Fund.

Incorporation of these 6 principles into the investment strategy:

The Investment Manager's overarching focus when selecting an investment for a Fund is on making financial judgments based on the risks and rewards of the companies in which it invests.

As part of this analysis, the Investment Manager will analyse, monitor, and integrate ESG factors that may have a material impact on such companies. An example of an environmental

factor may include a company's level of carbon emissions or other risks created by business activities have actual or potential negative impact on air, land, water, ecosystems and human health. Examples of social factors may include human rights, health and safety considerations, or other company activities that can impact society. An example of a governance factor may include diversity of a company's management or board, or other issues pertaining to how a company is run by its management.

Following such initial analysis on a particular company, if there are environmental, social, or governance factors (as described above) that require further examination, the Investment Manager's investment analysts will monitor these factors and evaluate company risk exposure, disclosures, and standards of conduct. For example, the Investment Manager will review publicly available information on such areas and evaluate the potential impact on a company's continuing operations and profitability. In instances where the Investment Manager decides to proceed with an investment in such a company, the Investment Manager will engage with management of the company to discuss improvements to such risk exposure, disclosures and standards of conduct. The Investment Manager shall do so in accordance with its overall fiduciary duty to investors, including its obligation to seek the highest investment returns for fund investors.

Furthermore, the Investment Manager seeks to incorporate ESG considerations into the investment process through the engagement with the management teams of the companies in which the Investment Manager invests. The Investment Manager's investment style will enable it to establish and maintain ongoing dialogue with the management teams of the companies in which it may invest and as a result, engage on material ESG concerns, as appropriate. ESG considerations refers to the environmental, social and governance issues identified by the Investment Manager to be material to the investment. The Investment Manager seeks to identify where such ESG considerations intersect with the Investment Manager's investment selection process, which include identifying and evaluating relevant company change, neglect as compared to consensus expectations and the relative value opportunity. These elements and material ESG considerations form the basis of the investment thesis which is discussed, documented and monitored over the investment period. Diligence that supports the investment thesis includes management meetings and collection of supporting facts, which often offers the opportunity to engage actively with company management on relevant ESG considerations. In addition, incorporation of ESG factors into the investment process often better elucidates the risk and reward of the investment.

Where any material ESG concerns have been identified, the Investment Manager will raise these concerns directly with management of companies as appropriate. The Investment Manager monitors sectors that have higher ESG related risks. For example, this may include environmental risks in energy, industrials, materials, and utilities sectors and social risks in consumer discretionary, consumer staples, energy, materials, and industrial sectors.

The Investment Manager supplements its internal investment research process with external ESG research tools that provide it with detailed research and ratings on companies globally. The Investment Manager has engaged MSCI ESG Research LLC to provide ESG data and utilizes Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc. ("ISS") for governance considerations. The Investment Manager also is a public supporter of the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures.

While the Investment Manager does not prohibit a portfolio manager from purchasing or holding a position due to an ESG factor or rating, consideration of these issues generally is a part of every investment decision. A materiality test is applied to ESG considerations that are relevant to the company being evaluated for investment. The investment process and decision is driven by our differentiated internal views on these material ESG factors and how they are anticipated to change. The Investment Manager compares its internal research-driven views with external

ESG research as part of the research process. There may be instances where a company currently scores poorly on these ESG factors, which do not preclude an investment. However, in these scenarios the Investment Manager would seek evidence of the company actively addressing and improving these ESG factors. In other scenarios, the Investment Manager may seek a path to seek to effect positive change on any deficient ESG factors via direct engagement with the company.

The Investment Manager's investment analysts have overall responsibility for analyzing the environmental, social, and governance metrics of the companies in which the Investment Manager invests. The Investment Manager's investment analysts shall evaluate, integrate, and document ESG factors into their analysis of companies. This includes reviewing data from external ESG data providers for both new and existing investments. As the Investment Manager generally supports each investment with a written investment case, the Investment Manager shall include a discussion or assessment regarding ESG factors within each investment case. The Investment Manager believes the inclusion of this data enhances the quality of research. The investment team will discuss and review on a quarterly basis any material ESG issues on a company, sector, and/or country basis. All material ESG information will be taken in the context of the overall investment decision.

4.14 Sustainable Finance Disclosures

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

This section of the Prospectus has been prepared for the purpose of meeting the specific financial product level disclosure requirements contained in the SFDR.

It is noted that the regulatory technical standards to specify the details of the content and presentation of the information to be disclosed pursuant to the SFDR have been delayed and will not be issued when the relevant disclosure obligations in the SFDR become effective.

It is also noted in this respect that the European Commission has recommended, that from the effective date of SFDR, financial market participants seek to comply with the specific disclosure obligations in SFDR that are reliant on regulatory technical standards on a "high-level, principles-based approach".

The Manager therefore seeks to comply on a best efforts basis with the relevant disclosure obligations and makes this disclosure as a means of achieving this objective.

It is expected that this section of the Prospectus will be reviewed and updated once the relevant regulatory technical standards come into effect, noting in particular that the regulatory technical standards are expected to contain details on the form and presentation of the information to be disclosed and this could therefore require a revised approach to how the Company seeks to meet the disclosure obligations in SFDR.

This section of the Prospectus may also be updated to take account of the provisions of the Taxonomy Regulation once it comes into effect (01 January 2022).

Fund Classification

For SFDR purposes, a clear indication shall be provided in the fund documentation where a Fund is considered to be an Article 8 Fund or an Article 9 Fund.

Following an assessment of the investment objective and/or policy and strategy of each Fund, it has been determined that each Fund has been classified as an Article 8 Fund. The ESG characteristics promoted by the Funds and how those characteristics are met will be as set out in the Investment Objective and Policy section contained in the relevant Supplement.

Risk Factors

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

4.15 **Taxonomy Regulation**

The Taxonomy Regulation is a piece of directly effective EU legislation that is applicable to the Funds. 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.

Taxonomy Regulation Disclosure

In accordance with the Taxonomy Regulation, an underlying investment of the Fund shall be considered as environmentally sustainable where its economic activity:

- (a) contributes substantially to one or more of the environmental objectives, as prescribed in the Taxonomy Regulation (the "**Environmental Objectives**");
- (b) does not significantly harm any of the Environmental Objectives, in accordance with the Taxonomy Regulation;
- (c) is carried out in compliance with minimum safeguards, prescribed in the Taxonomy Regulation; and
- (d) complies with technical screening criteria established by the European Commission in accordance with the Taxonomy Regulation

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the Fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The Fund does not presently set a minimum proportion of its assets that must be invested in investments that contribute to environmentally sustainable economic activities in accordance with the Taxonomy Regulation, primarily due to the lack of available data and the delay to the publication of the regulatory technical standards supplementing the Taxonomy Regulation. Therefore, for the purpose of the Taxonomy Regulation, it should be noted that at any given time, the Fund may not be invested in investments that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

4.16 **Securities Financing Transactions**

A Fund may use Securities Financing Transactions in accordance with normal market practice and subject to the requirements of the 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.

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 callable 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 shall 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 relevant Fund's semi-annual and annual reports.

While 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), it is noted that the Central Bank Rules do not prescribe any pre trade eligibility criteria for counterparties to a Fund's 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 6.6 "*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 relevant Fund's semi-annual and annual reports.

Entry into securities lending and repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements shall be subject to the conditions and limits set out in the Central Bank Rules.

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

Please refer to section 5.5 "Efficient Portfolio Management Risk" in respect of the risks related to Securities Financing Transactions. The risks arising from the use of Securities Financing Transactions shall be adequately captured in the Manager's risk management process

4.17 Risk Management Process

The Manager 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. Any FDI and Securities Financing Transactions where appropriate 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 Manager 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.

4.18 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.

4.19 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 outlined below.

(a) 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.

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 and the requirements outlined in the Central Bank's Rules.

All assets received by a Fund in the context of Securities Financing Transactions shall be considered as collateral and must comply with the terms of the Company's collateral policy.

Any non-cash assets received by the Fund from a counterparty on a title transfer basis (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-depositary. 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-depositary.

(i) Collateral

Collateral received 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:

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.

Valuation: Collateral received should be valued on at least a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts (as referred to below) are in place.

Issuer credit quality: Collateral received should be of high quality.

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.

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.

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.

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 performed as referred to above. 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 Appendix I of the Prospectus.

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 the counterparty, 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.

(ii) Cash collateral

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

- (A) deposits with Relevant Institutions;
- (B) high-quality government bonds;
- (C) 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;
- (D) 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 "Risk Factors" section to this Prospectus for more details.

(b) 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.

Collateral posted to a counterparty by or on behalf of a Fund will consist of such collateral as is agreed with the counterparty from time to time and may include any types of assets held by the Fund.

4.20 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.

4.21 References to Benchmarks

Certain Funds may refer to indices within the Supplement of the relevant Funds. These indices may be referenced for various purposes including, but not limited to (i) operating as a reference benchmark which the Fund seeks to outperform; and (ii) relative VaR measurement. The particular purpose of the relevant index shall be clearly disclosed in the relevant Supplement. Where an index is used for the purposes of (i) above this will constitute use of an index within the meaning of Article 3 (1)(7)(e) of the Benchmark Regulation. Other references to indices, including for example for the purposes of relative VaR measurement as outlined at (ii) above, may not constitute use of 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 such Fund is managed.

Where relevant the Company 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 detail the steps the Company will take to nominate a suitable alternative index.

Any index used by a Fund in accordance with Article 3 (1)(7)(e) of the Benchmark Regulation shall be provided by an administrator either included in the register referred to in Article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation or availing of the transitional arrangements pursuant to Article 51 of the Benchmark Regulation.

Where a Fund tracks an index, any material change to the methodology of the particular index that could result in a material variation in terms of eligibility of index constituents or diversification levels, will require the prior approval of Shareholders in the manner outlined above.

4.22 **Borrowing and Lending Powers**

The Company may only borrow, for the account of a Fund, up to 10% of the Net Asset Value of a Fund provided that such borrowing is for a period of up to one month to cover a cash shortfall caused by mismatched settlement dates on purchase and sale transactions or on a temporary basis to finance repurchases. The assets of such Fund may be charged as security for any such borrowings. The Company may acquire foreign currency by means of a back to back loan agreement(s). Foreign currency obtained in this manner is not classified as borrowing for the above mentioned 10% limit provided that the offsetting deposit (a) is denominated in the Base Currency of the Fund and (b) equals or exceeds the value of the foreign currency loan outstanding.

The Company may not borrow for investment purposes.

Without prejudice to the powers of the Company to invest in transferable securities, the Company may not lend cash, or act as guarantor on behalf of third parties.

Any special borrowing restrictions relating to a Fund will be formulated by the Directors at the time of the creation of a Fund. There are no special borrowing restrictions currently in operation, however, any special borrowing restrictions which may be implemented in respect of a Fund in the future will be set out in the Supplement for such Fund.

4.23 **Charges and Expenses/Cross-Investment**

Investors should note that, subject to the Central Bank Rules, the Funds (each an "**Investing Fund**") may invest in the other Funds (each an "**Investee Fund**") of the Company where such investment is appropriate to the investment objectives and policies of the Investing Fund. Commission, if any, received by the Investment Manager (as Distributor) in respect of such

investment shall be paid into the assets of the Investing Fund. In addition, no Preliminary Charge, Redemption Charge or Exchange Charge may be charged on the cross-investing Fund's investment.

Where an Investing Fund invests in the units of an Investee Fund, the Management Fee, Investment Management Fee or performance fee which investors in the Investing Fund are charged in respect of that portion of the Investing Funds assets invested in Investee Fund (whether such fee is paid directly at Investing Fund level, indirectly at the level of the Investee Fund or a combination of both) shall not exceed the maximum Management Fee, Investment Management Fee or performance fee which investors in the Investing Fund may be charged in respect of the balance of the Investing Funds assets, such that there shall be no double charging of the Management Fee, Investment Management Fee or performance fee to the Investing Fund as a result of its investments in the Investee Fund. Investment may not be made by an Investing Fund in an Investee Fund which itself is an Investee 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 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 annual and half yearly reports of the specific Fund of the Company. 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.

4.24 Dividend Policy

The Directors decide the dividend policy and arrangements relating to each Fund and details are set out where applicable in the relevant Supplement. Under the Articles, the Directors are entitled to declare dividends out of the relevant Fund being: (i) the accumulated revenue (consisting of all revenue accrued including interest and dividends) less expenses of the relevant Fund and/or (ii) realised and unrealised capital gains on the disposal/valuation of investments and other funds less realised and unrealised accumulated capital losses of the relevant Fund. The Directors may satisfy any dividend due to Shareholders 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 Company 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 the same. The Company will be obliged and entitled to deduct an amount in respect of Irish taxation from any dividend payable to a Shareholder in any Fund who is or is deemed to be an Irish Resident and pay such sum to the Revenue Commissioners. Shareholders should note that the share capital of the Company relating to certain Funds will decrease over time as the Company on behalf of those Funds will make dividend payments out of the share capital of the Company relating to those Funds.

Dividends not claimed within six years from their due date will lapse and revert to the relevant Fund.

Dividends payable to Shareholders will be paid by electronic transfer to the bank account designated by the Shareholder in which case the dividend will be paid at the expense of the payee and will be paid within four months of the date the Directors declared the dividend.

Investors 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 Company.

The dividend policies for each Fund are set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

4.25 Share Class Hedging

The Company may (but is not obliged to) enter into certain currency-related transactions in order to hedge the currency exposure of the assets of a Fund attributable to a particular Class into the currency of denomination of the relevant Class for the purposes of efficient portfolio management. This involves a Class designated in a currency other than the Base Currency being hedged against exchange rate fluctuation risks between the designated currency of the Class and the Base Currency.

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 the section entitled "Risk Factors; Currency Hedging at Share Class Level Risk") for more details.

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% of the net assets of the relevant Class of Shares.
- Under-hedged positions should not fall short of 95% 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. This review will also incorporate a procedure to ensure that positions materially in excess of 100% will not be carried forward from month to month.
- Such review (referred to above) will incorporate a procedure to rebalance the hedging arrangements on a regular basis to ensure that any such position stays within the permitted position levels disclosed above and is not carried forward from month to month.

To the extent that hedging is successful, the performance of a Class is likely to move in line with the performance of the underlying assets and that investors in a hedged Class will not benefit if the Class currency falls against the Base Currency and/or the currency in which the assets of the Fund are denominated.

Notwithstanding the above, there can be no guarantee that the hedging techniques will be successful. 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 rises 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 the section entitled "Risk Factors; Currency Risk; Currency Hedging") for more details.

4.26 Impact of EU Securitisation Rules

It is anticipated that, subject to certain exemptions and transitional provisions, the instruments held by a Fund may constitute Securitisation Positions within the scope of the Securitisation Regulation. In such cases, the Fund will be characterised as an "institutional investor" for the purposes of the Securitisation Regulation and as such shall be directly subject to obligations outlined in the Securitisation Regulation with respect to the relevant Securitisation Positions it holds/proposes to hold. This includes a range of specific due diligence measures that must be considered by the Fund in advance of holding a Securitisation Position. In particular, the Fund will be required to verify that the originator, sponsor or original lender of the Securitisation Position that it proposes to hold is complying with the requirement to retain on an ongoing basis a material net economic interest in the relevant securitisation (the "**Risk Retention Requirement**"). Additionally, where the Fund is exposed to a Securitisation Position that no longer meets the requirements provided for in the Securitisation Regulation, the Manager or Investment Manager shall, in the best interests of the investors in the Fund, act and take corrective action, if appropriate.

It is noted that the Securitisation Regulation also imposes obligations directly on originators/sponsors/original lenders of Securitisation Positions established in the EU, including the applying the Risk Retention Requirement to those parties as a direct obligation – thereby aligning with the pre-investment verification obligation that will apply to the Fund as an institutional investor in such instruments. It should therefore be quite efficient in practice for the Fund to verify that the Risk Retention Requirement is being met. Conversely, in practice it may be more difficult for the Fund to verify that the Risk Retention Requirement is being met for originators/sponsors/original lenders of Securitisation Positions established outside the EU. Indeed, there may be instances where instruments the Fund would seek to invest in, that are structured by parties established outside the EU, are not compliant with the Risk Retention Requirement (or other requirements of the Securitisation Regulation). This presents the risk that the universe of instruments the Fund may consider investing in may be narrower than would otherwise be the case.

4.27 **Use of a Subscriptions/Redemptions Account**

The Company operates a single, omnibus Subscriptions/Redemptions Account for all of the Funds, in accordance with the Central Bank's requirements relating to umbrella fund cash accounts. Accordingly, monies in the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account are deemed 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 Subscriptions/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. In the event that a redemption or dividend payment cannot be transferred to an investor, the outstanding issues giving rise to this scenario shall be addressed promptly.

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

Risk Factors

The following is a general discussion of a number of risks which may affect the value of Shares. See also the section of the relevant Supplement headed "*Other Information – Risk Factors*" (if any) for a discussion of additional risks particular to a specific issue of Shares. Such risks are not, nor are they intended to be, exhaustive. Not all risks listed necessarily apply to each issue of Shares, and there may be other considerations that should be taken into account in relation to a particular issue. What factors will be of relevance to a particular Fund will depend upon a number of interrelated matters including, but not limited to, the nature of the Shares, and the investments and assets of the Fund.

Prospective investors should determine whether an investment in the Shares of any Class is appropriate in their particular circumstances and should consult with their legal, business and tax advisers to determine the consequences of an investment in the Shares of any Class and to arrive at their own evaluation of the investment. Investment in the Shares of any Class is only suitable for investors who:

- (a) have the requisite knowledge and experience in financial and business matters to evaluate the merits and risks associated with an investment in the Shares of the relevant Class;
- (b) have access to, and knowledge of, appropriate analytical tools to evaluate such merits and risks in the context of their financial situation; and
- (c) are capable of bearing the economic risk of an investment in the Shares of the relevant Class.

Prospective investors should make their own independent decision to invest in the Shares of the relevant Class and as to whether an investment in the Shares of the relevant Class is appropriate or suitable to them based upon their own judgement and upon advice from such advisers as they may deem necessary. Prospective investors should not rely on any information communicated (in any manner) by the Company or the Investment Manager or any of their respective affiliates as investment advice or as recommendation to invest in the Shares of the relevant Class, which shall include, amongst other things, any such information, explanations or discussions concerning the terms and conditions of the Shares of the relevant Class, or related features.

4.28 Introduction

The value of investments and the income from them, and therefore the value of and income from Shares relating to a Fund can go down as well as up and an investor may not get back the amount he invests. An investment in a Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors. There is no assurance that the Investment Objective as set out in the relevant Supplement can be achieved.

Investors should only reach an investment decision after careful consideration with their legal, tax, accounting, financial and other advisers. The legal, regulatory, tax and accounting treatment of the Shares can vary in different jurisdictions. Any descriptions of the Shares set out in the Prospectus and/or a Supplement are for general information purposes only. Investors should recognise that the Shares may decline in value and should be prepared to sustain a total loss of their investment. Risk factors may occur simultaneously and/or may compound each other resulting in an unpredictable effect on the value of the Shares.

4.29 General Risks

Valuation of the Shares: The value of a Share will fluctuate as a result of, amongst other things, market and economic conditions, sector, geographical region and political events.

Achievement of Investment Objective: There is no assurance that any Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Exchange Rates: An investment in the Shares may directly or indirectly involve exchange rate risk. Because the Net Asset Value of the Fund will be calculated in its Base Currency, the performance of any of its constituents denominated in another currency other than the Base Currency will also depend on the strength of such currency against the Base Currency. Equally, the currency denomination of any Fund asset in another currency than the Base Currency will involve exchange risk for the Fund. Furthermore, an investor will be subject to exchange risk where he invests in a Fund whose Base Currency is different to the day to day functional circumstances of the investor.

Inflation: The rate of inflation will affect the actual rate of return on the Shares.

Interest Rates: Fluctuations in interest rates of the currency or currencies in which the Shares and the assets of the Fund are denominated may affect financing costs and the real value of the Shares.

Legal and Regulatory: The Company must comply with regulatory constraints or changes in the laws affecting it, the Shares, or the Investment Restrictions, which might require a change in the investment policy and objectives followed by a Fund.

Changes in the UK political environment: Changes in the UK political environment following the UK's decision by referendum to exit from the EU may lead to political, legal, tax and economic uncertainty. This could impact general economic conditions in the UK. It is possible that a UK exit could adversely affect the Investment Manager's ability to access the UK market, make investments in the UK, attract and retain employees based in the UK or enter into agreements (on its own behalf or on behalf of the Company or the Funds) or to work with UK counterparties and service providers, all of which could result in increased costs to the Company and/or the Funds.

Terrorist Risk, Hostilities, and Pandemic Risk: Acts of terrorist violence, political unrest, armed regional and international hostilities and international responses to these hostilities, natural disasters, including hurricanes or floods, global health risks or pandemics or the threat of or perceived potential for these events could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund. These events could adversely affect levels of business activity and precipitate sudden significant changes in regional and global economic conditions and cycles. These events also pose significant risks to people and physical facilities and operations around the world.

In particular, a novel coronavirus was first detected in late December 2019 in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China and is causing an outbreak of respiratory disease in countries around the world. On February 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (the "WHO") named the disease "COVID-19" and on March 11, 2020, the WHO declared a pandemic. Most countries around the world have suffered outbreaks of the disease and are likely to suffer a continued increase in recorded cases of the disease. The COVID-19 outbreak has seen a continual decline in global economic growth.

There has been extreme volatility and limited liquidity in securities markets and such markets have been subject to governmental intervention. Certain Governments have imposed restrictions on the manufacture of goods and the provision of services in addition to the free movement of persons. This has had a material impact on the activities of businesses, their profitability and their ability to generate positive cash flow. In these market conditions there is a much higher risk of credit defaults and bankruptcies. As a result, this may have a material impact on the performance of the Fund.

There is a possibility with the severe decline in economic activity and restrictions imposed, of disruption of electricity, other public utilities or network services, as well as system failures at facilities or otherwise affecting businesses which could adversely affect the performance of the Fund. COVID-19 has resulted in employees of the Investment Manager and certain of the other

service providers to the Fund to be absent from work or work remotely for prolonged periods of time. The ability of the employees of the Investment Manager and/or other service providers to the Fund to work effectively on a remote basis may adversely impact the day to day operations of the Fund.

Liquidity Risk: Certain types of securities may be difficult to buy or sell, particularly during adverse market conditions, which may affect their value. The fact that the Shares may be listed on a stock exchange is not an assurance of liquidity in the Shares.

Listing: There can be no certainty that a listing on any stock exchange applied for by the Company will be achieved and/or maintained.

Nominee Arrangements: Where an investor invests in Shares via a Paying Agent and/or a nominee or holds interests in Shares through a Clearing System, such Shareholder will typically not appear on the Register of the Company and may not therefore be able to exercise voting or other rights available to those persons appearing on the Register.

Repayment of Tax to a Fund: The income and gains of a Fund from its assets may suffer withholding tax which may not be reclaimable in the countries where such income and gains arise. If this position changes in the future and the application of a lower rate results in a repayment to the Fund, the Net Asset Value will not be re-stated and the benefit will be allocated to the existing Shareholders rateably at the time of repayment.

Segregation of Liability: While the provisions of the Companies Act provide for segregated liability between Funds, these provisions have yet to be tested in foreign courts, in particular, in satisfying local creditors' claims. Accordingly, it is not free from doubt that the assets of any Fund of the Company may not be exposed to the liabilities of other Funds of the Company. As at the date of this Prospectus, the Directors are not aware of any existing or contingent liability of any Fund of the Company.

Share Subscriptions and Repurchases: Provisions relating to the subscription and repurchase of Shares grant the Company discretion to limit the amount of Shares available for subscription or repurchase on any Dealing Day and, in conjunction with such limitations, to defer or pro rate such subscription or repurchase. In addition, where requests for subscription or repurchase are received late, there will be a delay between the time of submission of the request and the actual date of subscription or repurchase. Such deferrals or delays may operate to decrease the number of Shares or the repurchase amount to be received.

Volatility: The value of the Shares may be affected by market volatility.

Currency Hedging: A Fund may enter into currency exchange transactions and/or use derivatives (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.

Currency Hedging at Share Class Level Risk: It is not intended to engage in any derivatives activity at Class level within a Fund, other than for currency hedging purposes. Such currency hedging activity may expose each Class 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.

Due to the lack of asset segregation between Classes, the derivatives used in the currency hedging of a given Class become part of the common pool of assets which introduces potential counterparty and operational risk for all investors in the Fund. This could lead to a risk of contagion (also known as spill-over) to other Classes, some of which might not have any currency hedging in place. Whilst all measures will be taken to mitigate this contagion risk, it cannot be fully eliminated i.e. through the default of a derivative counterparty or through the losses relating to Class specific assets exceeding the value of the respective Class.

4.30 **Emerging Market Risks**

In the case of certain Funds there may be exposure to emerging markets and investors should be aware of risks attached to investing in such markets which could have a limited impact on the performance of such relevant Funds. In particular, the following risks should be noted.

Settlement, Credit and Liquidity Risks: The trading and settlement practices of some of the stock exchanges or markets on which a relevant Fund may invest may not be the same as those in more developed markets, which may increase settlement risk and/or result in delays in realising investments made by a Fund. Those exchanges and markets may also have substantially less volume and generally be less liquid than those in more developed markets. In addition, a Fund will be exposed to credit risk on parties with whom it trades and will bear the risk of settlement default. The Depositary may be instructed by the Investment Manager to settle transactions on a delivery free of payment basis where the Investment Manager believes that this form of settlement is common market practice. Shareholders should be aware, however, that this may result in a loss to a relevant Fund if a transaction fails to settle and the Depositary will not be liable to the relevant Fund or to the Shareholders for such a loss.

Regulatory Risks and Accounting Standards: Disclosure and regulatory standards may be less stringent in certain securities markets than they are in developed countries and there may be less publicly available information on the issuers than is published by or about issuers in such developed countries. Consequently some of the publicly available information may be incomplete and/or inaccurate. In some countries the legal infrastructure and accounting and reporting standards do not provide the same degree of shareholder protection or information to investors as would generally apply in many developed countries. In particular, greater reliance may be placed by the auditors on representations from the management of a company and there may be less independent verification of information than would apply in many developed countries. The valuation of assets, depreciation, exchange differences, deferred taxation, contingent liabilities and consolidation may also be treated differently from international accounting standards.

Political Risks: The performance of a Fund may be affected by changes in economic and market conditions, uncertainties such as political developments, changes in government policies, the imposition of restrictions on the transfer of capital and in legal, regulatory and tax requirements. A Fund may also be exposed to risks of expropriation, nationalisation and confiscation of assets and changes in legislation relating to the level of foreign ownership.

Custody Risks: Local custody services remain underdeveloped in many emerging market countries and there is a transaction and custody risk involved in dealing in such markets. In certain circumstances a Fund may not be able to recover or may encounter delays in the recovery of some of its assets. Such circumstances may include uncertainty relating to, or the retroactive application of legislation, the imposition of exchange controls or improper registration of title. In some emerging market countries evidence of title to shares is maintained

in "book-entry" form by an independent registrar who may not be subject to effective government supervision, which increases the risk of the registration of a Fund's holdings of shares in such markets being lost through fraud, negligence or mere oversight on the part of such independent registrars. The costs borne by a Fund in investing and holding investments in such markets will generally be higher than in organised securities markets.

Currency Risk: The Net Asset Value per Share will be computed in the Base Currency of the relevant Fund, whereas each Fund's investments may be acquired in a wide range of currencies, some of which may be affected by currency movements of a more volatile nature than those of developed countries and some of which may not be freely convertible. It may not be possible or practical to hedge against the consequent currency risk exposure and in certain instances the Investment Manager may consider it desirable not to hedge against such risk. In certain Funds the Investment Manager may enter into cross currency transactions for the purpose of enhancing the returns from the portfolio. In such cases this will be clearly highlighted in the Supplement to the relevant Fund.

4.31 **Derivatives Risk and Securities Financing Transactions Risk**

General: The use of derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions may result in greater returns but may entail greater risk for your investment. Derivatives 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 derivatives 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 derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index.

Investing in a derivative instrument could cause the Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. Also, suitable derivative 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 derivative instruments are highly volatile. Price movements of derivative 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 derivatives 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 skills needed to use these instruments are different from those needed to select the Fund's securities; 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. Market practices in relation to the settlement of Securities Financing 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 relevant Fund.

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 suffer loss as a result.

Repurchase Agreements: A Fund may enter into repurchase arrangements. 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.

Absence of Regulation; Counterparty Risk: In general, there is less government regulation and supervision of transactions in the OTC markets (in which currencies, spot and option contracts, certain options on currencies and swaps are generally traded) than of transactions entered into on recognised exchanges. OTC derivatives lack transparency as they are privately negotiated contracts and any information concerning them is usually only available to the contracting parties. While measures are being introduced under Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories ("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.

The counterparty for an OTC derivative will be the specific firm involved in the transaction rather than a recognised exchange and accordingly the bankruptcy or default of a counterparty with which the Fund trades OTC derivatives 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. 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. Counterparty exposure will be in accordance with the Fund's investment restrictions.

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 derivative instruments. 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.

Counterparty Rating Downgrade Risk: The Company will enter into OTC derivative transactions and Securities Financing Transactions only with those counterparties that it believes to be sufficiently creditworthy.

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 Transaction to A-2 or below (or a comparable rating) shall require the relevant Fund without delay to conduct a new credit assessment of that 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.

Correlation Risk: The prices of derivative instruments 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.

Risks related to a counterparty's right of re-use of any collateral include that, upon the exercise of such right of re-use, such assets will no longer belong to the relevant Fund and the Fund will only have a contractual claim for the return of equivalent assets. In the event of the insolvency of a counterparty the Fund shall rank as an unsecured creditor and may not recover its assets from the counterparty. More broadly, assets subject to a right of re-use by a counterparty may form part of a complex chain of transactions over which the Fund or its delegates will not have any visibility or control

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 derivatives which alter the currency exposure characteristics of 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 is Speculative and Volatile: 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.

Legal Risk: The use of OTC derivatives, such as forward contracts, credit derivatives, swap agreements and contracts for difference, 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.

Margin Risk: A Fund may be obliged to pay margin deposits and option premia to brokers in relation to futures and option contracts entered into for the relevant Fund. While exchange traded contracts are generally guaranteed by the relevant exchange, the relevant Fund may still be exposed to the fraud or insolvency of the broker through which the transaction is undertaken. The relevant Fund will seek to minimise this risk by trading only through high quality names.

Liquidity Risk: Liquidity risk exists when a particular derivative instrument is difficult to purchase or sell. If a derivative transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid (as is the case with many privately negotiated derivatives), it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price.

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 it will be able to establish the necessary counterparty business relationships to permit a Fund to effect transactions in the OTC markets, 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.

Leverage Component Risk: Since many derivative instruments have a leverage component, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, rate or index can result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. Certain derivative instruments have the potential for unlimited loss regardless of the size of the initial investment. If there is default by the other party to any such transaction, there will be contractual remedies; however, exercising such contractual rights may involve delays or costs which could result in the value of the total assets of the related portfolio being less than if the transaction had not been entered.

Risk Relating to Structured Notes: A Fund may invest in structured notes, which may be issued by banks, brokerage firms, insurance companies and other corporations. Structured notes may not be listed and are subject to the terms and conditions imposed by their issuer. These terms may lead to delays in implementing an Investment Manager's investment strategy due to restrictions on the issuer acquiring or disposing of the securities underlying the structured

notes. Investment in structured notes can be illiquid as there is no active market in structured notes. In order to meet realisation requests, the Fund relies upon the counterparty issuing the structured notes to quote a price to unwind any part of the structured notes. This price will reflect the market liquidity conditions and the size of the transaction.

By seeking exposure to investments in securities through structured notes, a Fund is exposed to the credit risk of the issuer of the structured notes. There is a risk that the issuer will not settle a transaction due to a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Fund to suffer a loss. In addition, in the case of a default, the Fund could become subject to adverse market movements while replacement transactions are executed.

An investment in a structured note entitles the holder to certain cash payments calculated by reference to the securities to which the structured note is linked. It is not an investment directly in the securities themselves. An investment in structured notes does not entitle the holder of structured notes to the beneficial interest in the securities nor to make any claim against the company issuing the securities.

Risks Associated with Investment in Convertible Securities and Hybrid Securities: The convertible securities in which a Fund may invest consist of bonds, notes (including participation notes), debentures and preferred stocks which may be converted or exchanged at a stated or determinable exchange ratio into underlying shares of common stock. Convertible securities may offer higher income than the common stocks into which they are convertible. A Fund may be required to permit the issuer of a convertible security to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock, or sell it to a third party.

A Fund with convertible securities may not be able to control whether the issuer of a convertible security chooses to convert that security. If the issuer chooses to do so, this action could have an adverse effect on a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective because the issuer may force conversion before the Fund would otherwise choose to do so. This may impact on the value of the Fund's investment and as a result, the Net Asset Value of the Fund may be adversely affected.

A hybrid security is a security which combines two or more financial instruments. Hybrid securities generally combine a traditional stock or bond with an option or forward contract. Generally, the principal amount payable upon maturity or redemption, or interest rate of a hybrid security, is tied (positively or negatively) to the price of a currency or securities index or another interest rate or some other economic factor (each a "benchmark"). The interest rate or (unlike most fixed income securities) the principal amount payable at maturity of a hybrid security may be increased or decreased, depending on the changes in the value of the benchmark.

Hybrid securities are generally traded on the stock market and therefore susceptible to changes in their price. As these securities have fixed interest characteristics their price may be impacted by movements in interest rates, as well as perceptions of the issuer's ability to meet coupon payments.

Risks Associated with Swaps: A Fund may enter into swap agreements with respect to currencies, interest rates, credit defaults and financial indices. A Fund may use these techniques for investment purposes or for efficient portfolio management purposes to hedge against changes in interest rates, currency rates, securities prices, or as part of their overall investment strategies. Whether a Fund's use of swap agreements will be successful will depend on an Investment Manager's ability to correctly predict whether certain types of investments are likely to produce greater returns than other investments.

Payments under a swap contract may be made at the conclusion of the contract or periodically during its term. If there is a default by the counterparty to a swap contract a Fund will be limited to contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. There is no assurance that swap contract counterparties will be able to meet their obligations pursuant to swap contracts or that, in the event of default, the Fund will succeed in pursuing contractual

remedies. A Fund thus assumes the risk that it may be delayed in or prevented from obtaining payments owed to it pursuant to swap contracts.

Credit Default Swap Risk: If a Fund is the buyer of a credit default swap, it would be entitled to receive the agreed-upon value (or par) of a referenced debt obligation from the counterparty to the swap on the occurrence of certain credit events in relation to the relevant reference entity. As consideration, the Fund would pay to the counterparty a periodic stream of fixed payments during the life of the swap if no credit event has occurred, in which case the Fund would receive no benefits under the swap. In circumstances in which a Fund does not own the debt securities that are deliverable under a credit default swap, the Fund is exposed to the risk that deliverable securities will not be available in the market, or will be available only at unfavourable prices. In certain instances of issuer defaults or restructurings, it has been unclear under the standard industry documentation for credit default swaps whether or not a "credit event" triggering the seller's payment obligation had occurred. In either of these cases, a Fund would not be able to realise the full value of the credit default swap upon a default by the reference entity. As a seller of credit default swaps, a Fund incurs exposure to the credit of the reference entity and is subject to many of the same risks it would incur if it were holding debt securities issued by the reference entity. However, a Fund will not have any legal recourse against the reference entity and will not benefit from any collateral securing the reference entity's debt obligations.

Index Risk: If a derivative is linked to the performance of an index, it will be subject to the risks associated with changes to that index. If the index changes, a Fund could receive lower interest payments or experience a reduction in the value of the derivative to below what the Fund paid. Certain indexed securities – including inverse securities (which move in the opposite direction to the index) – may create leverage, to the extent that the increase or decrease in value is at a rate that is a multiple of the changes in the applicable index.

4.32 **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 (including FDI) in which it invests for efficient portfolio management purposes. Many of the risks attendant in utilising derivatives, as disclosed in the section entitled "*Derivatives Risk*" above, will be equally relevant when employing such efficient portfolio management techniques. In addition to the sub-section 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 the section of the Prospectus entitled "*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 relevant Fund's semi-annual and annual reports.

4.33 **Other Risks**

Potential Conflicts of Interest: The Directors, the Manager, the Depositary, the Administrator, any Shareholder or Investment Manager may undertake activities which may give rise to potential conflicts of interest see "*Management of the Company, Conflicts of Interest*."

Allocation of shortfalls among Classes of a Fund: The right of holders of any Class of Shares to participate in the assets of the Company is limited to the assets (if any) of the relevant Fund and all the assets comprising a Fund will be available to meet all of the liabilities of the Fund, regardless of the different amounts stated to be payable on the separate Classes (as set out in the relevant Supplement).

For example, if (i) on a winding-up of the Company or (ii) as at the Final Repurchase Date (if any), the amounts received by the Company (after payment of all fees, expenses and other liabilities which are to be borne by the relevant Fund) are insufficient to pay the full Repurchase Amounts payable in respect of all Classes of Shares of the relevant Fund, each Class of Shares of the Fund will rank *pari passu* with each other Class of Shares of the relevant Fund, and the proceeds of the relevant Fund will be distributed equally amongst each Shareholder of that Fund *pro rata* to the amount paid up on the Shares held by each Shareholder. The relevant Shareholders will have no further right of payment in respect of their Shares or any claim against any other Fund or any other assets of the Company.

This may mean that the overall return (taking account of any dividends already paid) to Shareholders who hold Shares paying dividends quarterly or more frequently may be higher than the overall return to Shareholders who hold Shares paying dividends annually and that the overall return to Shareholders who hold Shares paying dividends may be higher than the overall return to Shareholders who hold Shares paying no dividends.

In practice, cross liability between Classes is only likely to arise where the aggregate amounts payable in respect of any Class exceed the assets of the Fund notionally allocated to that Class, that is, those amounts (if any) received by the Company (after payment of all fees, expenses and other liabilities which are to be borne by such Fund) that are intended to fund payments in respect of such Class or are otherwise attributable to that Class. In these circumstances, the remaining assets of the Fund notionally allocated to any other Class of the same Fund may be available to meet such payments and may accordingly not be available to meet any amounts that otherwise would have been payable on such other Class.

Limited recourse arrangements: The Company will seek to contract with parties on a "limited recourse" basis such that claims against the Company would be restricted to the assets of one or more particular Funds. Each of the contracts described under "*General Information - Material Contracts*" contain limited recourse restrictions. Without limitation to the generality of the foregoing, under the terms of the relevant Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Manager has agreed only to arrange investments on behalf of the Company on terms that limit the recourse of the relevant parties in relation to any claim by it against the Company, to the assets comprised or required to be comprised within the relevant Fund. However there is no guarantee that the Company will be able to contract on a limited recourse basis with respect to any other agreements that the Company may enter into from time to time in relation to any particular Class or Fund.

Consequences of winding-up proceedings: If the Company fails for any reason to meet its obligations or liabilities, or is unable to pay its debts, a creditor may be entitled to make an application for the winding-up of the Company. The commencement of such proceedings may entitle creditors to terminate contracts with the Company and claim damages for any loss arising from such early termination. The commencement of such proceedings may result in the Company being dissolved at a time and its assets (including the assets of all Funds) being realised and applied to pay the fees and expenses of the appointed liquidator or other insolvency officer, then in satisfaction of debts preferred by law and then in payment of the Company's liabilities, before any surplus is distributed to the shareholders of the Company. In the event of proceedings being commenced, the Company may not be able to pay the full amounts anticipated by the Supplement in respect of any Class or Funds.

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 further 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 may not be required to withhold 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 investors 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 FATCA implications of an investment in the Company.

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, which will apply in Ireland from 1 January 2016, 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 investors 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 investor. 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.

Depository Risk

If a Fund invests in assets that are financial instruments that can be held in custody ("**Custody Assets**"), the Depository 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 Depository 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 Depository is only required to verify the Fund's ownership of such assets and to maintain a record of those assets which the Depository is satisfied that the Fund holds ownership of. In the event of any loss of such assets, the Depository 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 Depository 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 Depository in relation to the respective categories of assets and the corresponding standard of liability of the Depository applicable to such functions differs significantly.

The Funds enjoy a strong level of protection in terms of Depository 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.

Operational Risks (including Cyber Security 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, infiltration by unauthorised persons and errors caused by service providers such as the Investment Manager or the Administrator. 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, Investment Manager, Administrator and Depositary (and their respective groups) each maintain appropriate information technology systems. However, like any other system, these systems could be subject to cyber security attacks or similar threats resulting in data security breaches, theft, a disruption in the Investment Manager's, Administrator's and/or Depositary'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.

It should be noted that investors in the Company will be afforded all appropriate safeguards and rights in accordance with the Data Protection Legislation.

Subscriptions/Redemptions Account

The Company operates a Subscriptions/Redemptions Account for all of the Company. Monies in the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account are deemed 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.

Sustainable Finance Disclosures Risks

SFDR - Legal risk

The series of legal measures (including SFDR) requiring firms that manage investment funds to provide transparency on how they integrate sustainability considerations into the investment process with respect to the investment funds they manage (the EU sustainable finance action plan) is being introduced in the European Union on a phased basis and some elements (for example supporting regulatory technical standards) are subject to implementation delays.

The Company seeks to comply with all legal obligations applicable to it but notes there may be challenges in meeting all the requirements of these legal measures as they are introduced. The Company may be required to incur costs in order to comply with these new requirements as part of the initial implementation phase and to incur further costs as the requirements change

and further elements are introduced. This could be the case in particular if there are adverse political developments or changes in government policies as the implementation phase progresses. These elements could impact on the viability of 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.

Sustainability Risks and Relative performance

The integration of Sustainability Risks may have a material impact on an Article 8 or Article 9 Fund's value and returns. A Fund which invests in securities of companies based on their ESG behaviours may require that Fund to forego certain investment opportunities. An Article 8 Fund or Article 9 Fund may underperform or perform differently relative to other comparable funds that do not promote environmental and/or social characteristics or pursue a sustainable investment objective. In addition, investor sentiment towards companies perceived as managing their ESG risks better relative to their peers or attitudes to ESG generally may change over time, thereby potentially affecting the demand for such funds and their performance. The prices of securities in which an Article 8 Fund or Article 9 Fund may invest may be adversely affected by ESG conditions and events, further potentially affecting that Fund's value and performance.

However, a responsible investment approach encompassing systematic consideration of a range of ESG factors alongside more traditional financial analysis, may provide the potential for longer-term growth and returns, which may not be available in funds that do not seek to promote ESG characteristics or do not have sustainable investment as their objective.

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 and the Investment Manager. The Depositary has also been appointed to hold the assets of each Fund.

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 Act.

5.2 Directors of the Company

The Directors of the Company are described below:

John Fitzpatrick (Irish resident) has over 30 years' experience in the management of mutual funds and currently acts as an independent director and consultant in relation to a number of management companies and investment funds. During his career he has worked at a senior level in all aspects of the Irish funds industry. Mr Fitzpatrick was an Executive Director at Northern Trust in Ireland until 2005 before leaving to taking on the role of independent non-executive director. In his former role, he had responsibility for legal, business and product development in addition to providing advice on technical aspects regarding fund structures, regulatory issues and industry developments. Mr Fitzpatrick has served as Chairman of the Council of the Irish Funds Industry Association, and also was Vice President of the European Funds and Asset Managers Association. Prior to joining Northern Trust, Mr Fitzpatrick worked for PWC and KPMG, where he specialized in company law and tax planning.

Mr Fitzpatrick is a member of Chartered Institute for Securities and Investment and was a member of the Irish Funds Industry Steering Committee which developed the Funds Corporate Governance Code at the Financial Regulators request.

Philip McEnroe is a Director and Head of Investment Funds at GlobalReach which is authorised under MiFID and provides management, promotion and distribution services to investors and collective investment schemes including UCITS and non-UCITS funds. Previously a portfolio advisor specialising in multi asset funds with Bank of Ireland Asset Management which, at the time, was Ireland's largest domestic fund manager. Mr McEnroe has over 18 years investment management and establishment experience of regulated vehicles and is approved by the Central Bank to act as a director of regulated investment business firms since 1999 and Irish regulated collective investment schemes. Mr McEnroe holds a Masters of Business Studies Degree (Finance) and a Bachelor of Commerce Degree (Finance) from University College Dublin. He is a frequent lecturer to the institute of Bankers in Ireland, most recently on fund distribution and oversight to the Certified Investment Fund Director programme, and is also a member of the Institute of Directors in Ireland.

Steven A Yadegari (US resident) is the Founder and Chief Executive Officer of FiSolve, a firm providing chief operations, legal and compliance support to financial services firms, including asset managers, hedge funds, broker dealers, UCITS and trust companies. A recognized authority in the asset management and financial services industry. Mr. Yadegari had previously served for 16 years as Chief Operating Officer and General Counsel of a U.S. registered investment advisor with more than 14.5 billion (US) in AUM, offering separate accounts, mutual funds, trusts, private funds and UCITS to a variety of institutional and high net worth clients. Mr. Yadegari is a contributor to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's Asset Management Advisory Sub Committee for Small Advisors and Funds, which is comprised

of distinguished industry participants and senior SEC leadership. Mr. Yadegari is a frequent contributor and keynote speaker at industry conferences, and has provided training to countless industry professionals, including SEC staff. Mr. Yadegari has previous experience as a Senior Counsel to the SEC and with major international law firms.

Mr. Yadegari is an adjunct professor at Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law and teaches in the areas of dispute resolution and negotiation. Mr. Yadegari devotes many hours to his community. Serving as a Past President of the Greater New York chapter of the Association for Conflict Resolution, a not-for-profit organization, and is a Past President and current Chairman of the Board of the Old Westbury Hebrew Congregation.

Mr. Yadegari received a BA from Brandeis University and earned his JD from the Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law. Mr. Yadegari has been awarded an honorary Master's Degree from the CCO University, a division of the Regulatory Compliance Association for which he serves as an advisor and senior fellow..

No Director has:

- (a) had any unspent convictions in relation to indictable offences; or
- (b) 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
- (c) 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, if any Shares are listed, no further information is required to be given in respect of the Directors pursuant to the listing requirements of the Irish Stock Exchange.

For the purposes of this Prospectus, the address of all the Directors is the registered office of the Company.

The Directors are responsible for managing the business affairs of the Company in accordance with the Articles. While maintaining the overall control of the management of the Funds, the Directors have delegated the day to day investment management, and administration of the Shares of the Company to the Investment Manager and the Administrator respectively and the custody of the assets of each Fund to the Depositary. Consequently, all Directors of the Company in relation to the Company are non-executive.

5.3 The Manager

The Company has appointed KBA Consulting Management Limited as its management company (the "**Manager**") pursuant to the agreement signed on 23 March 2022 between the Company and the Manager (the "**Management Agreement**").

The Manager is a limited company incorporated under Irish law on 4 December 2006, having its registered office at 5 George's Dock, IFSC, Dublin 1, Ireland. The company secretary of the Manager is KB Associates of 5 George's Dock, IFSC, Dublin 1, Ireland (the "**Company Secretary of the Manager**"). The Manager is authorised by the Central Bank to act as a UCITS management company. The Manager has an issued and paid up share capital of €6,750,000. The ultimate parent of the Manager is King TopCo Ltd.

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

The directors of the Manager are:

Mike Kirby (Irish resident)

Mr. Kirby is the Managing Principal at KB Associates, a firm which provides a range of advisory and project management services to the promoters of offshore mutual funds. He has previously held senior positions at Bank of New York (previously RBS Trust Bank) (1995 to 2000) where he was responsible for the establishment and ongoing management of its Dublin operations. He has also held senior positions in the custody and fund administration businesses of JP Morgan in London and Daiwa Securities in Dublin. Mr. Kirby holds a Bachelor of Commerce (Honours) Degree from University College Dublin and is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

Peadar De Barra (Irish resident)

Mr. De Barra is an executive director of KBA Consulting Management Limited with responsibility for operations and compliance. Prior to his appointment to KBA Consulting Management Limited he was a senior consultant within KB Associates' consulting business where he was responsible for advising investment funds on a range of risk and compliance matters. In this role he was responsible for developing risk management programmes for funds operating across a range of investment strategies. Mr. De Barra joined KB Associates in 2008. Prior to this Mr. De Barra was Vice-President at Citi Fund Services (Ireland) Ltd (formerly BISYS), where he was responsible for the Financial Administration team (2003 to 2007). Prior to this Mr. De Barra was an accountant and auditor with PricewaterhouseCoopers Dublin (1998 to 2002) and was an assistant manager at AIB/BNY Fund Management (Ireland) Ltd (2002 to 2003) with responsibilities for statutory reporting. In addition, Mr. De Barra also acts as a director to a number of investment funds, investment managers and management companies.

Mr. De Barra holds a Bachelor of Commerce (Honours) Degree from National University of Ireland Galway and is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

Andrew Kehoe (Irish resident)

Mr. Kehoe has been a practicing lawyer since 2002. He has a broad range of experience in the legal and financial services industry in Ireland and internationally. He is the Chief Executive Officer of KB Associates' AIFMD and UCITS authorised management company. Previously Mr.

Kehoe was responsible for both the legal and business development teams at KB Associates and was the Chief Executive Officer 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 at a Dublin law firm.

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

Samantha McConnell (Irish resident)

Ms. McConnell has over 20 years' experience in the financial and pensions industry covering administration, investment services, change and integration management as well as expert in devising solutions to complex issues. Ms. McConnell is an independent, non-executive director (INED) of KBA Consulting Management Limited and is the Chair of its Independent Investment Committee. The function of the Investment Committee is the formulation, approval and oversight of the implementation of each fund's investment objectives and policies by the relevant investment manager. The Investment Committee also evaluates the market overview, each Fund's performance and any changes of investment objective of a Fund. Ms. McConnell is also an INED and interim Chair for another significant fund management company as well as INED on a number of fund boards. Ms. McConnell is a director for Willis HC&B as well as non-executive director for CFA Ireland.

Ms. McConnell holds a first class honours degree in commerce from University College Dublin and graduated first in Ireland in the ACCA exams. She is a CFA Charterholder, a holder of the Institute of Directors Diploma in Company Direction and was awarded the Graduate of Merit award from the Institute of Directors.

John Oppermann (Irish resident)

Mr Oppermann is resident in Ireland and has been involved in the Investment Funds, Asset Management and Fund Services industry for over 30 years in London and Dublin. He has extensive experience with investment funds domiciled in various locations and across a variety of asset classes and investment strategies. Mr. Oppermann is an independent, non-executive director (INED) of KBA Consulting Management Limited and is the Chair of its Independent Risk Committee. Mr. Oppermann co-founded The Fund Governance Boardroom Panel, a firm which specialises in Collective Investment Governance. He established JPO Corporate Services in 2009 to provide corporate services to entities establishing operations in Ireland and has acted as a consultant within the hedge fund industry since 2008. From 2004 to 2008 Mr. Oppermann held the position of General Manager of Olympia Capital Ireland, and senior positions at RMB International (part of the First Rand Group) and International Fund Services (IFS) from 2001 to 2004. Mr. Oppermann established Capita's Registrar operation in Ireland after they purchased the share registration business of PwC and was Country Manager from 1998 to 2001. From 1995 to 1998 Mr. Oppermann was a member of the senior management team at Mellon Fund Administration (Ireland). Prior to that Mr. Oppermann held a number of senior financial and operational positions in the investment management, pensions and financial services divisions with The Prudential Corporation in London from 1987 to 1995. Mr. Oppermann is a non-executive director for a number of Companies and Funds. He is one of the founding members of the Irish Fund Directors Association and has served on council from 2015 –2018.

Mr. Oppermann is a Fellow of the Chartered Association of Certified Accountants, holds an MBA from the Michael Smurfit Graduate School of Business and has received the accreditation

of Certified Investment Fund Director from the Institute of Banking School of Professional Finance.

The Manager has delegated the performance of its investment management functions in respect of the Company to the Investment Manager and administrative functions to the Administrator. The Manager is legally and operationally independent of the Administrator, the Depositary and the Investment Manager

5.4 **Investment Manager**

The Investment Manager of the Company is Cramer Rosenthal McGlynn LLC ("**CRM**").

The Manager has, unless otherwise specifically stated in the Supplement for the relevant Fund, appointed CRM to provide investment management services to the Company in respect of each Fund. CRM is a limited liability company established under the laws of the state of Delaware. The principal activities of CRM include managing value equities spanning the market capitalisation spectrum (small to large) for corporate, public, foundation, endowment, mutual fund and individual high-net-worth clients. CRM is registered and regulated by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

CRM is the entity that primarily promotes the Company.

5.5 **Depositary**

The Company has appointed Northern Trust Fiduciary Services (Ireland) Limited to act as the depositary to 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 September 2021, the Northern Trust Group's assets under custody totalled in excess of US\$12.2 trillion.

The principal activity of the Depositary is to act as depositary and trustee to collective investment schemes.

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

- (a) 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;
- (b) the Depositary shall verify the Company's ownership of all any 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;
- (c) the Depositary shall ensure effective and proper monitoring of the Company's cash flows;
- (d) the Depositary shall be responsible for certain 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.

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) the Depositary 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-custodians responsibility for the safekeeping of the Company's financial instruments and cash and the global sub-custodians propose to further delegate these responsibilities to sub-delegates. A list of global sub-custodians and delegates of the global sub-custodians will be provided to Shareholders on request, free of charge.

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.

Summary of Oversight Obligations:

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

- (i) the sale, issue, redemption and cancellation of Shares effected on behalf of the Company are carried out in accordance with the Central Bank Rules and the Articles;
- (ii) the value of Shares is calculated in accordance with the Central Bank Rules and the Articles;
- (iii) 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;
- (iv) the Company and each Fund's income is applied in accordance with the Central Bank Rules and the Articles;
- (v) the instructions of the Company are carried out unless they conflict with the Central Bank Rules and the Articles; and
- (vi) 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:
 - (A) in accordance with the limitations imposed on the investment and borrowing powers of the Fund imposed by the Central Bank Rules and the Articles; and
 - (B) otherwise in accordance with the provisions of the Central Bank Rules 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. A list of global sub-custodians and delegates of the global sub-custodians is set out at Appendix II.

5.6 Administrator

Northern Trust International Fund Administration Services (Ireland) Limited has been appointed by the Manager to act as administrator, registrar and transfer agent 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 June 2015, the Northern Trust Group's assets under custody totalled in excess of US\$6.2 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.

5.7 Paying Agents/Representatives/Distributors

Local laws or regulations in certain EEA jurisdictions may require that the Company, or the Manager on behalf of the Company, appoint a local Paying Agent and/or other local representatives. The role of the Paying Agent may entail, for example maintaining accounts through which subscription and redemption proceeds and dividends are paid. Investors who choose or are obliged under local regulations to pay/receive subscription/redemption monies via the intermediary entity rather than directly to the Administrator or the Company bear a credit risk against that entity with respect to a) subscription monies prior to the transmission of such monies to the Depositary for the account of the Company 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.

Fees and expenses of Paying Agents and/or other local representatives, which will be at normal commercial rates, will be borne by the relevant Fund(s). Fees payable to the Paying Agents and/or other local representatives which are based on Net Asset Value will be payable only from the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund(s) attributable to the relevant Class(es), all

Shareholders of which Class(es) are entitled to avail of the services of the Paying Agents and/or other local representatives.

Investors who do not themselves wish to be registered as Shareholders may use the services of a nominee. Where Shares are held through a nominee, those underlying investors who avail of the services of such nominee may be obliged to pay a fee directly to it in relation to the subscription, repurchase or conversion of Shares, details of which will be provided by the nominee. Regard must be had to the anti-money laundering requirements set out in the section entitled "Share Dealings".

5.8 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 **"Connected Party"** for these purposes, collectively the **"Connected 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 other 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 Connected Parties will use reasonable endeavours to ensure that any conflicts which may arise will be resolved fairly. The appointment of the Investment Manager, Administrator and Depositary in their primary capacity as service providers to the Company are excluded from the scope these Connected Party requirements.

The Investment Manager may advise or manage other collective investment schemes in which a Fund may invest or which have similar or overlapping investment objectives to or with the 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 Connected Party. 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 Connected Party) 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 in the best interests of Shareholders and dealings are carried out as if effected on normal commercial terms negotiated on an arm's length basis and

- (a) a certified valuation by a person approved by the Depositary as independent and competent (or in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary, the Manager) has been obtained; or
- (b) the relevant transaction is executed on best terms on an organised investment exchange in accordance with its rules; or
- (c) where the conditions set out in (a) and (b) above are not practical, the relevant transaction is executed on terms which the Depositary is (or in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary, the Manager are) satisfied conform with the principle that such

transactions be carried out as if negotiated at arm's length and in the best interests of Shareholders.

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 potential conflict of interest arises, the Depositary will have regard to its obligations to the Company under the Depositary Agreement and the Regulations and will treat the Company and the other funds for which it acts fairly and such that, so 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.

Each Connected Party will provide the Company with relevant details of each transaction (including the name of the party involved and where relevant, fees paid to that party in connection with the transaction) in order to facilitate the Company discharging its obligation to provide the Central Bank with a statement within the relevant Fund's annual and semi-annual reports in respect of all Connected Party transactions.

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.

5.9 Soft Commissions

An Investment Manager may effect transactions through the agency of another person with whom the Investment Manager has an arrangement under which that party will, from time to time, provide or procure for the Investment Manager goods, services or other benefits such as research and advisory services, computer hardware associated with specialised software or research services and performance measures etc. Under such arrangements, no direct payment is made for such services or benefits, but instead pursuant to an agreement, the Investment Manager undertakes to place business with that party. For the avoidance of doubt, such goods and services do not include travel, accommodation, entertainment, general administrative goods or services, general office equipment or premises, membership fees, employees' salaries or direct money payments. In such case, the Investment Manager shall ensure that such arrangements shall assist in the provision of investment services to the relevant Fund and the broker/counterparty to the arrangement has agreed to provide best execution to the relevant Fund. Details of any such soft commission arrangements will be disclosed in the periodic reports of the relevant Funds.

5.10 Organisational Requirements and Conduct of Business Rules

As a self-managed UCITS authorised by the Central Bank, the Company is subject to a range of organisational requirements as prescribed in the UCITS Regulations and/or imposed by the Central Bank. The Company has put in place a business plan (the "UCITS Business Plan") in order to reflect how it meets these organisational requirements and effectively conducts its business within the requirements of the Regulations and the Central Bank Rules. The UCITS Business Plan contains detailed disclosure on how the Company provides for the discharge of the UCITS key management functions.

The Company is also required to put in place a range of measures in relation to conduct of business rules and procedures. Accordingly, the Company has established, implemented and will maintain appropriate policies and procedures in relation to the following aspects of its business, in accordance with the relevant requirements outlined in the Regulations and the Central Bank Rules:

- (a) Investment due diligence – outlining the measures taken by the Company with respect to the due diligence carried out in the selection and ongoing monitoring of investments.
- (b) Handling of subscription and redemption orders – outlining the reporting obligations of the Company in respect of the execution of subscription and redemption orders.
- (c) Recording of portfolio transactions and subscription and redemption orders – outlining the measures applied by the Company to record information sufficient to reconstruct portfolio transactions and to record specific details in relation to each subscription and redemption order.
- (d) Best execution – outlining measures taken by the Company when executing trades/placing dealing orders, in the best interests of the relevant Fund and its shareholders and demonstrating the taking of all reasonable steps to obtain the best possible result for the relevant Fund, taking into account price, costs, speed, likelihood of execution and settlement, order size and nature, or any other consideration relevant to the trade/order.
- (e) Order handling and order aggregation – outlining measures taken by the Company to provide for the prompt, fair and expeditious execution of portfolio transactions on behalf of the relevant Fund and conditions applicable when aggregating a Fund's orders with others.
- (f) Complaints handling – outlining the Company's effective and transparent procedures for the reasonable and prompt handling of complaints received from investors, noting that information regarding such procedures shall be made available to investors on request, free of charge.
- (g) Inducements – outlining conditions applicable to the payment or receipt by the Company of any fee, commission or non-monetary benefit.
- (h) Personal transactions – outlining measures aimed at preventing the occurrences of prescribed types of personal transactions between the Company and any relevant person (i.e. a person involved in activities that may give rise to a conflict of interest or who has access to inside information/confidential information relating to the Company).
- (i) Accounting procedures – setting out measures applied by the Company to determine that the calculation of the Net Asset Value of each Fund is accurately effected, on the basis of the accounting, and that subscription and redemption orders can be properly executed at that Net Asset Value.
- (j) Business continuity - outlining measures aimed at ensuring, in the case of an interruption to the Company's systems and procedures, the preservation of essential data and functions, and the maintenance of services and activities, or, where that is not possible, the timely recovery of such data and functions and the timely resumption of their services and activities.
- (k) Recordkeeping - outlining measures aimed at providing for the retention of records for a period of at least five years.

- (l) Electronic data processing – outlining the arrangements made by the Company for suitable electronic systems so as to permit a timely and proper recording of each portfolio transaction or subscription or redemption order and providing a high level of security during the electronic data processing as well as integrity and confidentiality of the recorded information, as appropriate.
- (m) Risk management – reflecting the terms of the Company's documented risk management policy which identifies the risks each Fund is or might be exposed to. The risk management policy comprises such procedures as are necessary to enable the Company to assess for each Fund the exposure of that Fund to market, liquidity and counterparty risks, and the exposure of each Fund to all other risks, including operational risks, which may be material.
- (n) Exercise of voting rights – outlining the Company's strategies for determining when and how voting rights attached to instruments held by the relevant Fund are to be exercised, to the exclusive benefit of the Fund and its Shareholders, noting that (a) a summary description of such strategies shall be made available to Shareholders on request and (b) details of the actions taken on the basis of those strategies shall be made available to Shareholders on request, free of charge.
- (o) Conflicts of interest – outlining how the Company identifies circumstances which constitute or may give rise to a conflict of interest entailing a material risk of damage to the interests of the Company and the procedures to be followed and measures to be adopted in order to manage such conflicts.

As reflected elsewhere in this Prospectus and more fully described in the UCITS Business Plan, the Company has delegated administration, investment management and distribution functions to third party service providers and appointed an independent depositary. Where any of the functions highlighted above are delegated in the manner described, the Company will take all reasonable measures necessary with the aim of ensuring that the relevant delegate/third party service provider has taken the appropriate measures in order to comply with the relevant UCITS organisational requirements/conduct of business rules on the Company's behalf.

For the avoidance of doubt, the Company will not enter into side letters, which materially contradict the terms of this Prospectus, with any Shareholder or any potential investor.

6 Share Dealings

6.1 Subscription For Shares

Under the Articles, the Directors, following consultation with the Manager, are given authority to effect the issue of Shares and to create new Classes of Shares (in accordance with the Central Bank Rules) and have sole and absolute discretion to accept or reject in whole or in part any application for Shares. If an application is rejected, the Administrator at the risk of the applicant will return application monies or the balance thereof by electronic transfer to the account from which it was paid at the cost and risk of the applicant provided the applicant has provided the requested anti-money laundering details to the Administrator. For the avoidance of doubt, no interest will be payable on such amount before its return to the applicant.

The Directors may, following consultation with the Manager, in their discretion decide, prior to the Initial Issue Date, to cancel the initial offering of Shares of any Class of a Fund. The Directors may, following consultation with the Manager, also decide to cancel the offering of a new Class of Shares of a Fund. The Directors may, following consultation with the Manager, also decide at any time to close for subscription any existing Class of Shares of a Fund for commercial reasons which (if any) shall be disclosed in the Supplement. In such case, applicants having made an application for subscription will be duly informed and any subscription monies already paid will be returned in the manner set out in the preceding paragraph.

Fractions of Shares to three decimal places may be issued. Subscription monies representing smaller fractions of Shares will not be returned to the applicant but will be retained as part of the assets of the relevant Fund and accordingly available to Shareholders of the Fund on a pro rata basis based on each Shareholders' holding of Shares.

The account opening form contains 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, the Investment Manager(s) and the other Shareholders for any loss suffered by them as a result of certain applicants acquiring or holding Shares.

No shares may be purchased or held by any person which is a Pension Plan. A "**Pension Plan**" is (i) an employee benefit plan (as described in Section 3(3) of the United States Employee Retirement Income Securities Act of 1974, as amended ("**ERISA**")), that is subject to the provisions of Title I of ERISA, (ii) a plan to which Section 4975 of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, applies, or (iii) an entity whose assets are treated as assets of any such plan or employee benefit plan.

The Directors, following consultation with the Manager, in their absolute discretion and without assigning any reason therefore may reject an application for Shares and may decline to register any transfer of a Share to any person who does not clear such money laundering checks as the Directors and/or the Manager may determine or who fails to provide such documentation as may be required by the Directors and/or the Manager to satisfy them as to the identity and verification of beneficial ownership of any proposed transferee in accordance with anti-money laundering and prevention of terrorism law applicable in Ireland.

(a) Direct Subscriptions via the Company

Applications for the initial subscription of Shares should be submitted in writing or by facsimile to the Company care of the Administrator. Subsequent subscriptions for Shares in a Fund may be made by contacting the Administrator by telephone, by

facsimile, in writing or by such other means as the Directors (with the consent of the Administrator) may prescribe from time to time (where such means are in accordance with the Central Bank Rules). A Shareholder who places an order by telephone is deemed to have consented to the recording of such telephone order and must provide the following information:

- (i) the Shareholder's name and account number and the address and/or fax number to which the contract note is to be sent;
- (ii) the Fund name and Class of Shares being subscribed for;
- (iii) the amount of cash or Shares to be invested;
- (iv) confirmation that the application has been made in compliance with the terms and conditions of this Prospectus and the relevant Supplement.

This information will be confirmed to the Shareholder over a recorded telephone line.

Telephone requests will only be processed provided that the Shareholder's name and account number, and the name, address and/or fax number to which the contract note is to be sent corresponds to that listed as the Shareholder of record registered with the Administrator. Should the Shareholder designate that the contract note be sent to a name and/or address which differs from that registered with the Administrator, written confirmation of this change must be submitted by the Shareholder and received by the Administrator before the order will be processed.

(b) Processing of Direct Subscriptions to the Company

Issuances of Shares will normally be made with effect from a Dealing Day in respect of applications received on or prior to the Dealing Deadline in respect of that Dealing Day, as specified in the relevant Supplement. Dealing Days and Dealing Deadlines relating to each Fund are specified in the relevant Supplement. Applications received after the Dealing Deadline for the relevant Dealing Day shall, unless the Directors shall, in exceptional circumstances, otherwise agree, with the consent of the Administrator, and provided they are received before the relevant Valuation Point, be deemed to have been received by such next Dealing Deadline. Applications will be irrevocable unless the Directors, or a delegatee, otherwise agree. If requested, the Directors may, at their sole and absolute discretion and subject to the prior approval of the Depositary, agree to designate additional Dealing Days and Valuation Points for the purchase of Shares relating to any Fund which will be open to all Shareholders.

Initial Account Opening Procedure

Prior to an 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. An original, signed account-opening form together with all required supporting documentation must be returned by post or fax (with the originals to follow by post) to the Administrator's address to complete the account registration process. 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 in original form, by electronic means or by facsimile 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.

(c) Anti-Money Laundering Provisions for Direct Subscriptions via the Company

Measures aimed at the prevention of money laundering may require an applicant to provide verification of identity to the Administrator. This obligation is absolute unless the application is made via a recognised intermediary or financial institution. This exception will only apply if such intermediary or financial institution is within a country recognised by Ireland as having equivalent anti-money laundering regulations and is regulated for the purposes of any such regulations.

Applicants will be notified if proof of identity is required. By way of example, an individual may be required to produce a copy of a passport or identification card duly certified by a public authority such as a notary public, the police or the ambassador in his country of residence, together with evidence of the applicant's address, such as a utility bill or bank statement (not more than three months old). In the case of corporate applicants, this may require production of a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation (and any change of name), bylaws, articles (or equivalent), and the names and addresses of all directors and beneficial owners. In order to invest in the Funds, applicants must certify that they are not US Persons. Shareholders may be asked periodically to recertify that they are not US Persons.

The Administrator on behalf of the Company reserves the right to request such documentation as is necessary to certify the identity of the applicant including such information as may be necessary to verify the identity of the applicant and any beneficial owner on whose behalf such Shares are held pursuant to the Beneficial Ownership Regulations 2016 (SI 560 of 2016) or as otherwise required. This may result in Shares being issued on a Business Day subsequent to the Business Day on which the applicant initially wished to have Shares issued. No redemption proceeds will be paid to a Shareholders in respect of a redemption order (although subsequent transactions may be processed) prior to the receipt and acceptance of the original account opening form and all supporting anti-money laundering documentation by or on behalf of the Administrator or the Company.

It is further acknowledged that the Administrator, in the performance of its delegated duties, shall be held harmless by the applicant against any loss arising as a result of a failure to process the subscription order if such information has been requested by the Administrator has not been provided by the applicant.

(d) Data Protection

Prospective investors should note that, by virtue of 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 and delegates, such as 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 new investors shall receive a copy of the Privacy Notice 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 transfer of personal data, 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. 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.

(e) Subscriptions via a Paying Agent or Clearing System

Initial or subsequent subscriptions for Shares can also be made indirectly, that is through a Paying Agent or a Clearing System, for onward transmission to the Company care of the Administrator (the Paying Agent or Clearing System must ensure that subscriptions are received by the Administrator by the relevant Dealing Deadline). In such case, the Administrator may, in its discretion, waive the above mentioned identification requirements in the following circumstances or in such other circumstances which are regarded as sufficient under current Irish money laundering rules:

- (i) if and when a subscription is made via a Paying Agent or a Clearing System which is supervised by a regulatory authority which imposes a client identification obligation equivalent to that required under Irish law for the prevention of money laundering and to which the Paying Agent or the Clearing System is subject;

- (ii) if and when a subscription is made via a Paying Agent or a Clearing System whose parent is supervised by a regulatory authority imposing a client identification obligation equivalent to that required under Irish law for the prevention of money laundering and where the law applicable to the parent or the group policy imposes an equivalent obligation on its subsidiaries or branches.

The financial regulatory authorities of those countries which have ratified the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force ("**FATF**") are generally deemed to impose on the professionals of the financial sector subject to their supervision a client identification obligation equivalent to that required under Irish law.

A Paying Agent or a Clearing System may provide a nominee service for investors purchasing Shares through them. Such investors may, at their discretion, elect to make use of such service pursuant to which the nominee will hold Shares in its name for and on behalf of the investors and who, in order to empower the nominee to vote at any general meeting of Shareholders, shall provide the nominee with specific or general voting instructions to that effect. Notwithstanding the above, the investors retain the ability to invest directly in the Company, without using such nominee services.

Shares may be issued to and registered in the name of a Paying Agent or Clearing System (or its nominee) nominated by or on behalf of an investor, by a third party or nominee service provider that is recognised and accepted by the Company. Accountholders may incur fees normally payable in respect of the maintenance and operation of accounts in such Paying Agent or Clearing System (or nominee).

(f) **Processing of Subscriptions via a Paying Agent or a Clearing System**

Different subscription procedures and time limits may apply if applications for Shares are made via a Paying Agent or a Clearing System as the case may be although the ultimate deadlines with the Administrator referred to in the preceding paragraph remain unaffected. Full payment instructions for subscribing via a Paying Agent or a Clearing System may be obtained through the Paying Agent or the relevant Clearing System as the case may be.

None of a Paying Agent or a Clearing System is permitted to withhold subscription orders to benefit itself by a price change.

Investors should note that they may be unable to purchase Shares via a Paying Agent or a Clearing System on days that any such Paying Agent or Clearing System is not open for business.

In circumstances in which the subscription proceeds are not received in a timely manner, the relevant allotment of Shares may be cancelled and the applicant may be required to compensate the Company for any costs and expenses thereby incurred.

(g) **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 is 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.

The Company may, at any time, repurchase all Shares from Shareholders whose holding is less than the Minimum Shareholding. In such case the Shareholder concerned will receive prior notice so as to be able to increase his holding above such

Minimum Shareholding during such period, to be determined by the Directors (and set out in the notice), following the receipt of such notice.

(h) **Subscription Price**

During the Initial Offer Period for each Fund (if any), the Initial Issue Price for Shares in the relevant Fund shall be the amount set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

The issue price at which Shares of any Fund will be issued on a Dealing Day after the Initial Offer Period (if any) is calculated by ascertaining the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class on the relevant Dealing Day, as set out in the relevant Supplement.

A Preliminary Charge of up to 6% may be charged in respect of a subscription for Shares and paid to financial intermediaries on the issue of Shares, out of which, for example, commissions may be paid to financial intermediaries. The amount of the Preliminary Charge, if any, will be set out in the relevant Supplement.

(i) **Payment for Shares and Subscriptions/Redemptions Account**

Payment in respect of the issue of Shares must be made by the relevant Settlement Date by electronic transfer in cleared funds to the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account in the currency of denomination of the relevant Class of the Shares.

If payment in full has not been received in cleared funds into the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account by the 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 Administrator, be cancelled, or, alternatively, the Administrator may treat the application as an application for such number of Shares as may be purchased with such payment on the Dealing Day next following receipt of payment in full or of cleared funds. In such cases the Company may charge the applicant for any market losses incurred by the relevant Fund and/or interest at the 7 day London Interbank Offer Rate as fixed by the British Banking Association (LIBOR) + 1%, which charge is payable to the Company. The Company may waive such charge in whole or in part. In addition, the Company will have the right to sell all or part of the applicant's holding of Shares in the relevant Fund or in any other Fund of the Company in order to meet those charges.

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.

(j) **In Specie Issues**

The Directors may at their sole and absolute discretion, provided that they are satisfied that no material prejudice would result to any existing Shareholder and subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, allot Shares of any Fund against the vesting in the Depositary on behalf of the relevant Fund of investments, the nature of which would qualify as suitable investments of the relevant Fund in accordance with the investment objective, policies and restrictions of the Fund. The number of Shares to be issued in this way shall be the number which would, on the day the investments are vested in the Depositary on behalf of the relevant Fund, have been issued for cash (together with the relevant Preliminary Charge) against the payment of a sum equal to the value of the investments. The value of the investments to be vested shall be calculated by applying the valuation methods described below under the heading "*Calculation of Net Asset Value/ Valuation of Assets.*"

(k) **Limitations on Subscriptions**

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. Applicants subscribing for Shares directly to the Company or the Administrator 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 subscribing for Shares via a Paying Agent or applicants seeking to become Accountholders through a Clearing System as the case may be have to contact directly the Paying Agent or the relevant Clearing System for arrangements regarding applications to be made or pending during such suspension period. Applications made or pending during such suspension period via a Paying Agent or a Clearing System as the case may be, unless withdrawn, will be considered as at the next Dealing Day following the end of such suspension.

Shares may not be directly or indirectly offered or sold in the United States or purchased or held by or for U.S. Persons (unless permitted under certain exceptions under the laws of the United States).

(l) Anti-Dilution Levy

In calculating the Net Asset Value per Share, the Manager, in consultation with the Directors, or Investment Manager may, where there are net subscriptions, adjust the Net Asset Value per Share by adding an Anti-Dilution Levy of up to 2% of the Net Asset Value per Share for retention as part of the assets of the relevant Fund, further details of which will be set out in the relevant Supplement. This Anti-Dilution Levy is expected to cover dealing costs and to preserve the value of the assets of the relevant Fund.

6.2 Repurchase of Shares

(a) Procedure for Direct Repurchase

Requests for the repurchase of Shares should be made to the Company care of the Administrator in writing, by facsimile, or by such other means as the Directors, in consultation with the Manager, may (with the consent of the Administrator) prescribe from time to time (where such means are in accordance with the Central Bank Rules) and must in the case of requests in writing or by facsimile quote the relevant account number, the relevant Fund(s), Class of Share and any other information which the Administrator reasonably requires, and be signed by or on behalf of the Shareholder before payment of Repurchase Proceeds can be made. A request by telephone may only be made if designated by the Shareholder on the account application. When making a redemption request by telephone, the Shareholder must also provide the following information:

- (i) the Shareholder's name and the account number and the address and/or fax number to which the contract note is to be sent;
- (ii) the Class of Shares being repurchased; and
- (iii) confirmation that the repurchase request has been made in compliance with the terms and conditions of this Prospectus and the relevant Supplement.

This information will be confirmed to the Shareholder over a recorded telephone line.

Repurchase requests received by fax or telephone or such other means approved by the Directors, in consultation with the Manager, in accordance with the Central Bank Rules (with the consent of the Administrator) will only be processed provided that the Shareholder's name and account number, and the name, address and/or fax number

or applicable details to which the contract note is to be sent corresponds to that listed as the Shareholder of record registered with the Administrator. Should the Shareholder designate that the contract note be sent to the name and/or address which differs from that registered with the Administrator, written confirmation of this change must be submitted by the Shareholder and received by the Administrator before the order will be processed.

(b) Processing of Direct Repurchases to the Company

Requests received on or prior to the relevant Dealing Deadline will, subject as mentioned in this section and in the relevant Supplement, normally be dealt with on the relevant Dealing Day. Repurchase requests received after the Dealing Deadline shall, unless the Manager, following consultation with the Directors, shall, in exceptional circumstances, otherwise agree, with the consent of the Administrator, and provided they are received before the relevant Valuation Point, be treated as having been received by such next Dealing Deadline.

In no event shall Redemption Proceeds be paid until the original account opening form has been received from the investor and all of the necessary anti-money laundering checks have been carried out.

A repurchase request will not be capable of withdrawal after acceptance by the Administrator. If requested, the Directors, following consultation with the Manager, may, at their sole and absolute discretion and subject to the prior approval of the Depositary, agree to designate additional Dealing Days and Valuation Points for the repurchase of Shares relating to any Fund which will be open to all Shareholders.

(c) Repurchase Procedure with a Paying Agent or a Clearing System

The repurchase procedures and the dealing deadlines may be different if applications for repurchase are made to a Paying Agent or through a Clearing System, although the ultimate Dealing Deadlines and procedures referred to above and in the relevant Supplement will remain unaffected. Applicants for repurchases may obtain information on the repurchase procedure directly from the relevant Paying Agent or the relevant Clearing System as the case may be and should also refer to the relevant Supplement.

(d) Repurchase Size

An applicant may request the repurchase of all or part of its Shares of any Class of a Fund.

The Minimum Repurchase Amount may vary according to the Fund or the Class of Share as disclosed in the relevant Supplement.

For Funds having a Final Repurchase Date, all Shares for which no repurchase request has been made in respect of this Final Repurchase Date, will be compulsorily repurchased on such Final Repurchase Date at the Net Asset Value per Share calculated as at the Valuation Point for the Final Repurchase Date. A Fund will have no Final Repurchase Date unless otherwise determined in the relevant Supplement. Funds for which no Final Repurchase Date has been designated may be closed in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Articles and Shares will be repurchased at the Net Asset Value per Share (taking into account actual realisation prices of investments and realisation expenses) calculated as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day at which such decision shall take effect.

The Administrator may decline to effect a repurchase request which would have the effect of reducing the value of any holding of Shares relating to any Fund below the Minimum Shareholding for that Class of Shares of that Fund. Any repurchase request

having such an effect may be treated by the Company or the Administrator as a request to repurchase the Shareholder's entire holding of that Class of Shares.

The Administrator will not accept repurchase requests which are incomplete until all the necessary information is obtained.

(e) **Repurchase Price**

The Repurchase Price at which Shares will be repurchased on a Dealing Day is the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class on the relevant Dealing Day. The proceeds payable on a redemption of Shares shall be the Repurchase Price less any applicable Repurchase Charge and any other charges, costs, expenses or taxes. The method of establishing the Net Asset Value of any Fund and the Net Asset Value per Share of any Class of Shares in a Fund is set out in the Articles as described in this Prospectus under the heading "*Calculation of Net Asset Value/Valuation of Assets*" below.

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 Irish Revenue Commissioners in respect of the relevant transaction.

(f) **Payment of Repurchase Proceeds and Subscription/Redemptions Account**

The amount due on repurchase of Shares will be paid by electronic transfer to the relevant Shareholder's account of record on the original account opening form 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. Payment of Repurchase Proceeds will be made to the registered Shareholder or in favour of the joint registered Shareholders as appropriate. The Repurchase Proceeds of the Shares will only be paid on receipt by the Administrator of a repurchase request together with such other documentation that the Administrator may reasonably require.

Investors should note that any redemption proceeds being paid out by 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 will rank as a general unsecured creditor of the Company.

(g) **Limitations on Repurchases**

The Company may not repurchase Shares of any Fund 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. Applicants for repurchases 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 repurchasing Shares via a Paying Agent or a Clearing System as the case may be have to contact directly the Paying Agent or the relevant Clearing System for arrangements regarding repurchases to be made or pending during such suspension period. Applications made or pending during such suspension period via a Paying Agent or a Clearing System as the case may be, unless withdrawn, will be considered as at the next Dealing Day following the end of such suspension.

The Manager, in consultation with the Directors, is entitled to limit the number of Shares in a Fund repurchased on any Dealing Day to Shares representing 10% of the total Net Asset Value of that Fund on that Dealing Day. In this event, the limitation will apply pro rata so that all Shareholders wishing to have Shares of that Fund repurchased on that Dealing Day realise the same proportion of such Shares. Shares not repurchased, but which would otherwise have been repurchased, will be carried forward for repurchase on the next Dealing Day and will be dealt with in priority (on a rateable basis) to repurchase requests received subsequently. If requests for repurchase are so carried forward, the Administrator will inform the Shareholders affected.

The Manager, in consultation with the Directors, is entitled to satisfy any repurchase requests by a distribution of investments of the relevant Fund in specie where such asset allocation has been approved by the Depositary and provided that the consent of the repurchasing Shareholder is obtained. The Articles contain special provisions where a repurchase request received from a Shareholder would result in Shares representing more than 5% of the Net Asset Value of any Fund being repurchased by the Company on any Dealing Day. In such a case, the Company may satisfy the repurchase request by a distribution of investments of the relevant Fund in specie provided that such a distribution would not be prejudicial to the interests of the remaining Shareholders of that Fund and such asset allocation is subject to the approval of the Depositary. Where the Shareholder requesting such repurchase receives notice of the Company's intention to elect to satisfy the repurchase request by such a distribution of assets that Shareholder may require the Company, instead of transferring those assets, to arrange for their sale and the payment of the proceeds of sale to that Shareholder less any costs incurred in connection with such sale.

(h) Mandatory Repurchases

The Company, in consultation with the Manager, may compulsorily repurchase all of the Shares of any Fund if the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund is less than the Minimum Fund Size (if any) specified in the relevant Supplement.

The Company, in consultation with the Manager, reserves the right to repurchase any Shares which are or become owned, directly or indirectly, by a U.S. Person (unless pursuant to an exemption under U.S. securities laws), by any individual under the age of 18 (or such other age as the Directors think fit) or if the holding of the Shares by any person is in breach of any law or requirement of any country or governmental authority or by virtue of which such person is not qualified to hold such Shares or might result in the Company or the relevant Fund incurring any liability to taxation or suffering other pecuniary legal or material administrative disadvantages which the Company or the relevant Fund might not otherwise have incurred, suffered or breached.

Where Irish Residents acquire and hold Shares, the Company, in consultation with the Manager shall, where necessary for the collection of Irish tax, repurchase and cancel Shares held by a person who is or is deemed to be an Irish Resident or is acting on behalf of an Irish Resident on the occurrence of a chargeable event for taxation purposes and to pay the proceeds thereof to the Irish Revenue Commissioners.

The Directors may, in consultation with the Manager, in accordance with the terms of the Supplement for the relevant Fund, compulsorily repurchase all of the shares of any Fund on any Dealing Day.

(i) Anti-Dilution Levy

In calculating the Repurchase Price of Shares, the Directors, in consultation with the Manager, or the Investment Manager may, where there are net repurchases, adjust the Repurchase Price by deducting an Anti-Dilution Levy of up to 2% of the Net Asset Value per Share for retention as part of the assets of the relevant Fund, further details of which

will be set out in the relevant Supplement. This Anti-Dilution Levy is expected to cover dealing costs and to preserve the value of the assets of the relevant Fund.

6.3 Exchange of Shares

Subject to provisions in the relevant Supplements, 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 a different Fund) provided that all the criteria for applying for Shares in the New Class have been met and by giving notice to the Administrator on or prior to the Dealing Deadline for the relevant Dealing Day. The Administrator may however at its discretion agree to accept requests for exchange received after the relevant Dealing Deadline provided they are received prior to the relevant Valuation Point. 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, where applicable, 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:

$$S = \frac{[Rx(RPxER)] - F}{SP}$$

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 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 of up to 2 % of the Repurchase Price of the Shares being exchanged may be charged by the Company on the exchange of Shares.

Limitations 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 a Paying Agent or a Clearing System as the case may be have to contact directly the Paying Agent or a Clearing System for arrangements regarding exchanges to be made or pending during such suspension period. Applications made or pending during such suspension period via a Paying Agent or a Clearing System as the case may be, unless withdrawn, will be considered as at the next Dealing Day following the end of such suspension.

6.4 Calculation of Net Asset Value/Valuation of Assets

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 the Manager may determine 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 (excluding Shareholders equity) 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 calculating the result mathematically to three decimal places or such other number of decimal places as may be determined by the Manager from time to time.

In the event 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, dividends accumulation or distribution of income and the expenses, liabilities or assets attributable to each such Class (including the gains/losses on and costs of financial instruments employed for currency hedging between the currencies in which the assets of the Fund are designated and the designated currency of the Class, which gains/losses and costs shall accrue solely to that Class) and any other factor differentiating the Classes as appropriate. 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, where applicable, converting it into an agreed currency and calculating the result mathematically to three 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 stock exchange (other than those referred to at (e) below) for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued at the closing or last known market price which for the purposes of the Company shall be understood to mean the last traded price on the principal or main stock exchange or market for such investment as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day provided that the value of any investment listed on a stock exchange but acquired or traded at a premium or at a discount outside the relevant stock exchange may be valued taking into account the level of such premium or discount as at the date of valuation of the investment and the Depositary must ensure that the adoption of such a procedure is justifiable in the context of establishing the probable realisation value of the investment. The details of such premiums or discounts shall, where possible, be provided by the relevant independent broker or market maker and in all other cases by the Investment Manager. However, the Manager may adjust the value of investments traded on a stock exchange if it considers such adjustment is required to reflect the fair value thereof in the context of currency, marketability, dealing costs and/or such other considerations as are deemed relevant.

- (b) If for specific assets the last traded prices do not, in the opinion of the Manager, reflect their fair value or are not available, the value shall be calculated with care and in good faith by Manager or by a competent person duly appointed by the Manager and each case approved, for such purpose, by the Depositary, in consultation with the Investment Manager with a view to establishing the probable realisation value for such assets as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day.
- (c) If the assets are listed or traded on several stock exchanges, the relevant exchange or market shall be the principal or main stock exchange or market on which the security is listed or dealt on or the exchange or market with the Manager determines provides the fairest criteria in determining the value for the relevant investment.
- (d) In the event that any of the investments as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day are not listed or traded on any stock exchange, such securities shall be valued at their probable realisation value determined by the Manager or such competent person duly appointed by the Manager and approved for such purpose by the Depositary, with care and in good faith in consultation with the Investment Manager. Such probable realisation value will be determined:
 - (i) by using the original purchase price;
 - (ii) where there have been subsequent trades with substantial volumes, by using the last traded price provided the Manager or a competent person appointed by the Manager and approved for such purpose by the Depositary in consultation with the Investment Manager considers such trades to be at arm's length;
 - (iii) where the Manager in consultation with the Investment Manager believes the investment has suffered a diminution in value, by using the original purchase price which shall be discounted to reflect such a diminution;
 - (iv) if the Manager in consultation with the Investment Manager believes a mid-quotation from a broker is reliable, by using such a mid-quotation or, if unavailable, a bid quotation.

Alternatively, the Manager in consultation with the Investment Manager may use such probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith and as may be recommended by a competent professional appointed by the Manager and approved for such purpose by the Depositary. Due to the nature of such unquoted securities and the difficulty in obtaining a valuation from other sources, such competent professional may be related to the Investment Manager.

- (e) Exchange-traded derivative instruments 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) Forward foreign exchange and interest rate swap contracts shall be valued in the same manner as (e) above, or using such other value approved by the Depositary.
- (g) Cash and other liquid assets will be valued at their nominal/face value with interest accrued less debit interest, where applicable, unless in any case the Manager is of the opinion that the same is unlikely to be paid or received in full in which case the value thereof shall be arrived at after making such discount as the Manager may consider

appropriate in such case to reflect the true value thereof as at the relevant Valuation Point.

- (h) Units or shares in open-ended collective investment schemes will be valued at the latest available net asset value as published by the collective investment scheme as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day; units or shares in closed-ended collective investment schemes will, be valued at the last traded price on the principal exchange or market for such investment as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day or, if unavailable at the probable realisation value, as estimated with care and in good faith and as may be recommended by a competent professional appointed by the Manager and approved for the purpose by the Depositary.
- (i) Any value expressed otherwise than in the Base Currency of the relevant Fund (whether of an investment or cash) and any non-Base Currency borrowing shall be converted into the Base Currency at the prevailing exchange rate.

Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a) to (i) above:

- (i) The Manager may, at its discretion in relation to any particular Fund which is a money market Fund, value any investment using the amortized cost method of valuation where such collective investment schemes comply with the Central Bank's requirements for money market funds and where a review of the amortized cost valuation vis-à-vis market valuation will be carried out in accordance with the Central Bank Rules.
- (ii) The Manager may, at its discretion, in relation to any particular Fund which is not a money market fund but which invests in money market instruments on the basis of amortised cost provided that each such security being valued using the amortised cost basis of valuation shall have a residual maturity not exceeding 3 months and will have no specific sensitivity to market parameters, including credit risk.
- (iii) 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.
- (j) Notwithstanding the generality of the foregoing, the Manager may with the approval of the Depositary adjust the value of any investment if they consider that such adjustment is required to reflect the fair value in the context of currency, marketability, dealing costs and/or such other considerations which are deemed relevant. The rationale for adjusting the value must be clearly documented.

In the event of it being impossible or incorrect to carry out a valuation of a specific investment in accordance with the valuation rules set out in paragraphs (a) to (g) above, or if such valuation is not representative of the security's fair market value, the value shall be estimated by the Manager or its delegate with care and in good faith, or by a competent person approved for the purpose by the Depositary, using an alternative method approved by the Depositary and the rationale/methodologies used must be clearly documented.

If in any case a particular value is not ascertainable as provided above or if the Manager shall consider that some other method of valuation better reflects the fair value of the relevant investment, then in such case the method of valuation of the relevant investment shall be such as the Directors at their sole and absolute discretion shall determine, such method of valuation to be approved by the Depositary.

In calculating the Net Asset Value and Net Asset Value per Share, the Administrator shall not be responsible for the accuracy of financial data, opinions or advice furnished to it by the Investment Manager or its delegates, the Company, the Company's agents and delegates including market makers and/or independent third party pricing services. The Administrator may accept, use and rely on prices provided to it by the Company, the Investment Manager or their delegates or other agreed independent third party pricing services for the purposes of determining the Net Asset Value and Net Asset Value per Share and shall not be liable to the Company, the Investment Manager, the Depositary, any Shareholder or any other person in so doing by reason of any error in the calculation of the Net Asset Value resulting from any inaccuracy in the information provided by the Company, the Investment Manager, their delegates, other independent third party pricing services or other delegates that the Administrator is directed to use by the Company in accordance with the Company's valuation policy. The Company acknowledges that the Administrator has not been retained to act as its independent valuation agent.

6.5 Suspension of Calculation of Net Asset Value

The Directors, following consultation with the Manager, 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 during:

- (a) any period when any of the Markets on which a substantial portion of the investments of the relevant Fund, from time to time, are quoted, listed or dealt in is closed, otherwise than for ordinary holidays, or during which dealings therein are restricted or suspended; or
- (b) any period when, as a result of political, economic, military or monetary events or any circumstances outside the control, responsibility and power of the Directors, disposal or valuation of a substantial portion of the investments 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 Directors, the Net Asset Value of the Fund cannot be fairly calculated; or
- (c) any breakdown in the means of communication normally employed in determining the price of a substantial portion of the investments of the relevant Fund, or when, for any other reason the current prices on any Market of any of the investments of the relevant Fund cannot be promptly and accurately ascertained; or
- (d) any period during which any transfer of funds involved in the realisation or acquisition of investments of the relevant Fund cannot, in the opinion of the Directors, be effected at normal prices or rates of exchange; or
- (e) any period when the Directors are unable to repatriate funds required for the purpose of making payments due on the repurchase of Shares in the relevant Fund; or
- (f) any period when the Directors consider it to be in the best interest of 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.

Where possible, 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 or exchanges of Shares of one Class to another will be notified of any such suspension in such manner as may be directed by 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 without delay on the same Business Day to the Central Bank and to the Irish Stock Exchange and will be communicated to the competent authorities in any other jurisdiction 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 other publications as the Directors may determine if, in the opinion of the Directors, it is likely to exceed 14 days.

6.6 Notification of Prices

The issue price and Repurchase Price of each Class of Shares of each Fund will be available upon calculation from the Administrator, will be notified without delay, if the relevant Shares are listed on the Irish Stock Exchange, to the Irish Stock Exchange and will be published on www.bloomberg.com each time it is calculated. Such prices will, unless otherwise indicated in the relevant Supplement, usually be the prices applicable to the previous Dealing Day's trades and are therefore only indicative.

6.7 Form of Shares, Share Certificates and Transfer of Shares

Shares entered on the register of the Company will be in non-certificated form and share certificates will not be issued. Contract notes providing details of the trade will normally be issued within four Business Days of the relevant Dealing Day.

The transfer of interests in Shares registered in the name of a Clearing System may be arranged by the Accountholder directly with the relevant Clearing System. Accountholders who wish to transfer their interests in Shares out of a Clearing System must also apply directly to the relevant Clearing System. Transfers made by the Accountholders within any Clearing System may be made between Accountholders on the books of the Clearing System and will not be registered on the register as the relevant Clearing System (or its nominee) will remain the registered Shareholder. The transfer of Shares by a Shareholder shall be effected by an instrument in writing in common form or in any other 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 transferor. Transferees who do not currently hold Shares in any of the Funds will be required to complete an account opening form followed by a subscription form and provide any other documentation required by the Administrator pursuant to applicable AML requirements. 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.

Shares may not be transferred to (i) a U.S. Person (unless permitted under certain exemptions under the laws of the United States); or (ii) any person who does not clear such money laundering checks as the Directors may determine; or (iii) any person who appears to be in breach of any law or requirement of any country or governmental 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 related) which, in the opinion of the Directors might result in the Company or the relevant Fund 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 or the relevant Fund might not otherwise have incurred, suffered or breached; or (v) any 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; 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; or (ix) any other person who is prohibited by the Articles as described herein. Registration of any transfer may be refused by the Directors if, following the transfer, either transferor or transferee would hold Shares having a value less than the Minimum Shareholding for that Class of Shares specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

If the transferor is, or is deemed to be, or is acting on behalf of an Irish Resident, the Company is entitled to repurchase and cancel a sufficient portion of the transferor's Shares as will enable the Company to pay the tax payable in respect of the transfer to the Revenue Commissioners in Ireland.

7 Fees and Expenses

7.1 General

7.2 Investment Management Fees

Investment Management Fees and/or performance fees may be payable to the Investment Manager from the assets of a Fund. Details of such fees will be set out in the supplement for the relevant Fund. Some or all of the fees payable to the Investment Manager in respect of a Fund may be paid to financial intermediaries.

7.3 Manager's Fees

The Manager shall be entitled to an annual management fee of up to 0.025% of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund (the "**Management Fee**"). The Management Fee is based on a sliding scale applied to the aggregate assets across all Funds, subject to an annual minimum fee of €40,000 based on a single Fund and an annual minimum fee of €10,000 for each additional Fund. The Management Fees shall be payable out of the assets of the relevant Fund on a pro-rated basis, based on their proportionate share of the total Net Asset Value of the Company.

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

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

7.4 Administrator and Depositary Fees

The Administrator shall be paid an annual fee out of the assets of the Company on behalf of each Fund, calculated and accrued daily and payable monthly in arrears at a rate which shall not exceed 10 basis points per annum of the Net Asset Value of each Fund plus VAT, if any, thereon subject to a minimum of fee of \$4,600 per sub-fund per month.

The Depositary shall be paid an annual fee out of the assets of the Company on behalf of each Fund, calculated and accrued daily and payable monthly in arrears at a rate which shall not exceed 1.75 basis points per annum of the Net Asset Value of each Fund plus VAT, if any, thereon subject to a minimum fee of \$2,600 per sub-fund per month

The Administrator shall also be entitled to be repaid out of the assets of the Company all of its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred on behalf of the Company. Each Fund will bear its proportion of the expenses of the Administrator.

The Depositary shall also be entitled to be repaid all of its disbursements out of the assets of the relevant Fund, including the expenses and fees of any sub-custodian appointed by it which shall be at normal commercial rates together with VAT, if any, thereon. Each Fund will bear its proportion of the fees and expenses of the Depositary.

Further details of fees payable to the Administrator and Depositary shall be set out in the supplement for the relevant Fund.

7.5 Other Fees and Expenses

The Company may pay out of the assets of each Fund the fees and expenses payable to the Investment Manager, including investment expenses, the Manager, the Depositary and the

Administrator, the fees and expenses of sub-Depositories which will be at normal commercial rates, the fees and expenses of the Directors (if any, as referred to below), any fees in respect of circulating details of the Net Asset Value, stamp duties, all taxes, VAT and corporate fees and levies payable to governments or agencies or regulatory bodies, company secretarial fees, any costs incurred in respect of meetings of Shareholders, marketing and distribution costs, investment transaction charges, costs incurred in respect of the distribution of income to Shareholders, the fees and expenses of any paying agent or representative appointed in compliance with the requirements of another jurisdiction, any amount payable under indemnity provisions contained in the Articles or any agreement with any appointee of the Company, all sums payable in respect of directors' and officers' liability insurance cover, brokerage commissions or other expenses of acquiring and disposing of investments, the fees and expenses of the auditors, tax and legal advisers, including those relating to litigation to which the Company may be a party, and fees connected with listing any Shares on the Irish Stock Exchange and registering any Shares for sale in other jurisdictions, all extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of business and all other organisational and operating expenses not covered by the foregoing.

The costs of printing and distributing this Prospectus, the relevant Supplement, reports, accounts and any explanatory memoranda, any necessary translation fees, the costs of publishing prices and any costs incurred as a result of periodic updates of this Prospectus, or of a change in law or the introduction of any new law (including any costs incurred as a result of compliance with any applicable guidance, whether or not having the force of law) may also be paid out of the assets of the Company. Such fee arrangements shall be disclosed in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

Such fees, duties and charges will be charged to the Fund in respect of which they were incurred. In the case of any fees or expenses of a regular or recurring nature, such as audit fees, the Directors may calculate such fees and expenses on an estimated figure for yearly or other periods in advance and accrue the same in equal proportions over any period.

7.6 Directors' Fees

The Directors will be entitled to remuneration for their services as directors provided however that the aggregate emoluments of each such Director shall not exceed €35,000 per annum or such other amount as may be approved by a resolution of the Directors or the Shareholders in general meeting. In addition, all of the Directors will be entitled to be reimbursed out of the assets of each Fund for their reasonable out of pocket expenses incurred in discharging their duties as directors.

7.7 Establishment Costs

The cost of establishing the Company and the initial Funds and obtaining authorisation from any authority, registering the Funds for sale into various jurisdictions, entering into various distribution arrangements, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Prospectus, the fees and costs of all professionals relating to it, are estimated not to exceed €50,000. These costs will be borne by the Company and amortised over the first five years of the Company's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors at their discretion) and charged to the Funds approved by the Central Bank from time to time on such terms and in appropriate proportions, on a fair basis as the Directors may at their discretion determine. The cost of establishing subsequent funds will be charged to the relevant Fund.

8 Taxation

8.1 General

The following statements on taxation regarding the law and practice in force in the relevant jurisdiction at the date of this document 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.

8.2 Ireland

(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. 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 then existing Shareholders rateably at the time of repayment.

Notwithstanding the above, a charge to tax may arise for the Company in respect of the 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 transfer, cancellation, redemption or repurchase of Shares; and
- (iii) 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.

A Chargeable Event does not include:

- (iv) any transaction in relation to Shares held in a recognised clearing system;
- (v) any exchange by a Shareholder effected by way of a bargain made at arm's length by the Company, of Shares in the Company for other Shares in the Company;
- (vi) certain transfers of Shares between spouses or civil partners and former spouses or former civil partners;
- (vii) an exchange of Shares arising on a qualifying amalgamation or reconstruction of the Company with another Irish investment undertaking; or
- (viii) the cancellation of Shares in the Company arising from an exchange in relation to a scheme of amalgamation (as defined in section 739HA TCA).

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 sub-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, 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 Company is not in possession of a Relevant Declaration or the Company is in possession of information which would reasonably suggest that the Relevant Declaration is not or is no longer materially correct, 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.

(c) 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.

(d) 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 41% 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.

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.

(e) **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 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 56%. An undertaking will not be considered to be a PPIU where certain conditions are complied with as set out in section 739BA TCA.

(f) **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.

(g) **Stamp Duty**

On the basis that the Company qualifies as an investment undertaking within the meaning of section 739B TCA, no Irish stamp duty will be payable on the subscription, transfer or repurchase of Shares. The stamp duty implications for subscriptions for Shares or transfer or repurchase of Shares in specie should be considered on a case by case basis.

(h) **Capital Acquisitions Tax**

No Irish gift tax or inheritance tax (capital acquisitions tax) liability will arise on a gift or inheritance of Shares provided that:

- (i) at the date of the disposition the transferor of the Shares is neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in Ireland, and, at the date of the gift or inheritance the transferee of the Shares is neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in Ireland; and
- (ii) the Shares are comprised in the gift or inheritance at the date of the gift or inheritance and at the valuation date.

(i) **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. In certain limited circumstances, companies incorporated in Ireland but managed and controlled outside of a double taxation treaty territory may not be regarded as resident in Ireland. Specific rules may apply to companies incorporated prior to 1 January 2015.

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 2012 will remain ordinarily resident in Ireland until the end of the tax year 2015.

Intermediary

means a person who:

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

8.3 FATCA Implementation in Ireland

On 21 December 2012, the governments of Ireland and the U.S. signed the IGA.

The IGA will significantly increase the amount of tax information automatically exchanged between Ireland and the U.S. It provides for the automatic reporting and exchange of information in relation to accounts held in Irish "financial institutions" by U.S. persons and the reciprocal exchange of information regarding U.S. financial accounts held by Irish Residents. The Company is subject to these rules. Complying with such requirements will require the Company to request and obtain certain information and documentation from its Shareholders, other account holders and (where applicable) the beneficial owners of its Shareholders and to provide any information and documentation indicating direct or indirect ownership by U.S. Persons to the competent authorities in Ireland. Shareholders and other account holders will be required to comply with these requirements, and non-complying Shareholders may be subject to compulsory redemption and/ or U.S withholding tax of 30% on withholdable payments and/or other monetary penalties.

The IGA provides that Irish financial institutions will report to the Revenue Commissioners in respect of U.S. account-holders and, in exchange, U.S. financial institutions will be required to report to the IRS in respect of any Irish-resident account-holders. The two tax authorities will then automatically exchange this information on an annual basis.

The Company (and/or any of its duly appointed agents) shall be entitled to require Shareholders to provide any information regarding their tax status, identity or residency in order to satisfy any reporting requirements which the Company may have as a result of the IGA or any legislation promulgated in connection with the agreement and Shareholders will be deemed, by their subscription for or holding of Shares to have authorised the automatic disclosure of such information by the Company or any other person to the relevant tax authorities.

8.4 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.

The CRS, which applies in Ireland from 1 January 2016, 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. From 1 January 2016, the Company will be required to provide certain information to the Irish 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 Irish Revenue by 30 June in the year following the year of assessment for which a return is due. Irish Revenue will share the appropriate information with the relevant tax authorities in participating jurisdictions. Ireland introduced CRS Regulations in December 2015 and implementation of CRS among early adopting countries occurred with effect from 1 January 2016.

8.5 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 in the Company and any investment returns from those Shares. It is the Directors' intention to manage the affairs of the Company so that it does not become resident outside of Ireland for tax purposes.

9 General Information

9.1 Reports and Accounts

The Company's year end is 30 June in each year. The annual report and audited accounts of the Company are prepared in accordance with FRS 102 and will, if Shares of a Fund are listed on the Irish Stock Exchange, be sent to the Irish Stock Exchange and made available to Shareholders within four months after the conclusion of each accounting year and at least 21 days before the general meeting of the Company at which they are to be submitted for approval. The Company will also prepare unaudited semi-annual reports which will be made available to Shareholders within two months after 31 December in each year.

Such reports and accounts will contain a statement of the Net Asset Value of each Fund and of the investments comprised therein as at the Company's year end or the end of such semi-annual period.

Such reports and accounts can be obtained from the Company during normal business hours at the Company's registered office. The Directors may send such reports and accounts electronically to Shareholders in accordance with the Central Bank Rules.

9.2 Directors' Confirmation – Commencement of Business

The Directors confirm that the Company was incorporated on 27 May 2010. The Company does not have any subsidiaries at the date of this Prospectus.

9.3 Incorporation and Share Capital

The Company was incorporated and registered in Ireland under the Companies Act as an open-ended umbrella investment company with variable capital and segregated liability between Funds on 27 May 2010 with registered number 484932.

At the date hereof, the authorised share capital of the Company is 1,000,000,000,000 Shares of no par value initially designated as unclassified shares.

The unclassified shares are available for issue as Shares. The issue price is payable in full on acceptance. There are no rights of pre-emption attaching to the Shares in the Company.

Subject to the exceptions set out under "*Transfer of Shares*" below and any further restrictions as set out in the Supplement of the relevant Fund, the Shares issued by the Company are freely transferable.

The right of holders of any Shares to participate in the assets of the Company is limited to the assets (if any) of the Fund relating to such Shares. 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 Supplement and the Articles, the relevant Shareholders will have no further right of payment in respect of such Shares or any claim against any other Fund or any other assets of the Company. Each Shareholder's right to any return of capital or income on the Shares is subject to this Prospectus, the relevant Supplement and the Articles generally.

If a Fund has two or more Classes of Shares, the claims of the holders of such Classes to the assets of the relevant Fund will, subject to the terms of the relevant Fund, rank *pari passu* with each other, and, on a winding-up of the Company, the holders of each such Class will participate in the assets (if any) comprised in such Fund *pro rata* to the amount paid up on the Shares of each such Class. Each separate Class relating to one Fund will have recourse only to the assets comprised within the relevant Fund. Consequently, if on any Final Repurchase Date or on the winding-up of the Company, the assets of a Fund (after payment of all fees, expenses and other

liabilities (other than amounts owing to Shareholders) which are to be borne by such Fund) are insufficient to pay the full repurchase amounts payable in respect of all Classes of Shares relating to the relevant Fund, the proceeds of the relevant Fund will be distributed equally amongst each Shareholder of the *relevant Fund pro rata to the amount paid up on the Shares held by each Shareholder*. See "*Risk Factors – Cross Liability between Classes*".

9.4 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 or representing by proxy at least one third of the issued Shares of the Class in question and the quorum at an adjourned meeting shall be two persons holding or representing by proxy 20% of the issued Shares of the Class in question;
- (c) Voting Rights. On a show of hands every holder who is present in person or by proxy shall have one vote and the holder(s) of subscriber shares present in person or by proxy shall have one vote in respect of all the subscriber shares in issue 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 (and so that the resolution whereby any share is sub-divided may determine that, as between the holders of the Shares resulting from such sub-division, one or more of the Shares may have, as compared with the others, any such preferred, deferred or other rights or be subject to any such restrictions as the Company has power to attach to unissued or new shares);
 - (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.** Subject to the Regulations, 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) and uncalled capital or any part thereof and as security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company 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 consisting of Directors. Any such delegation may be made subject to any conditions the Directors may impose, and either collaterally with or to the exclusion of their own powers 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 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 and such of the conditions of issue as may be applicable, 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 at their sole and 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 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 or the relevant Fund 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 or the relevant Fund 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; 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 holder 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 holder 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 pool 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) 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 amount 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;
- (iv) 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
- (v) 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 1407 of the Companies Act shall apply.

Subject as otherwise provided for in the Articles, the assets held in each Fund shall belong exclusively to that Fund and shall be applied solely in respect of the Shares of the Class (or Classes as the case may be) to which the Fund appertains.

(n) **Fund Exchanges.** Subject to the provisions of the Articles, 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 (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);

(o) **Termination of Funds**

- (i) Any Fund may be terminated by the Directors, at their sole and absolute discretion, by notice in writing to the Depositary in any of the following events:-
 - (A) if at any time the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund shall be less than such amount as may be determined by the Directors in respect of that Fund;

- (B) if any Fund shall cease to be authorised or otherwise officially approved;
- (C) 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;
- (D) if there is any material change in the tax status of the Company or any Fund in Ireland or in any other jurisdiction (including any adverse tax ruling by the relevant authorities in Ireland or any jurisdiction affecting the Company or any Fund) which the Directors consider would result in material adverse consequences on the Shareholders and/or the investments of the Fund;
- (E) if there is a change in material aspects of the business or 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;
- (F) where a Fund is linked to the performance of an index if, at any time, 100% of the assets to be allocated between the reserve asset and the underlying asset constituents (both as defined in the relevant Supplement) of such index, are allocated to the reserve asset; or
- (G) where a successor Depositary is not appointed within 90 days (or such other period as may be set out in the Depositary Agreement from time to time) of the resignation or termination of the appointment of the current Depositary.

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 this section or otherwise.

(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 Act and the following sub-sections, 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 Share 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 nominal amount paid thereon out of the assets of the Company not attributable to any Class of Share. 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 other Classes of Shares; 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; or

- (iii) 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 Act, divide among the holders of Shares of any Class or Classes in 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 of the Company or the holders of different Classes of Shares in a Fund 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.
- (iv) A Fund may be wound up pursuant to section 1407 of the Companies Act and in such event the provisions reflected in this paragraph shall apply mutatis mutandis in respect of that Fund.

(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 thereof 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 sections 185 and 604 of the Companies Act.

- (r) **Share Qualification.** The Articles do not contain a share qualification for Directors.

9.5 **Litigation and Arbitration**

Since incorporation the Company has not been involved in any litigation or arbitration nor are the Directors aware of any pending or threatened litigation or arbitration.

9.6 **Directors' Interests**

- (a) Save for the service agreement in place between the Company and Philip McEnroe there are no other service contracts in existence between the Company and any of its Directors, nor are any such contracts proposed.
- (b) At the date of this Prospectus and save as disclosed at (d) below, no Director has any interest, direct or indirect, in any assets which have been or are proposed to be acquired or disposed of by, or issued to, the Company and no Director is materially interested in any contract or arrangement subsisting at the date hereof which is unusual in its nature and conditions or significant in relation to the business of the Company.
- (c) At the date of this Prospectus neither the Directors nor any Person Closely Associated have any beneficial interest in the share capital of the Company or any options in respect of such capital.

9.7 **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) The Management Agreement dated 23 March 2022. Pursuant to the Management Agreement between the Company and the Manager, the Manager is appointed to carry out the management, distribution and administration services in respect of the Company.

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, fraud or wilful default.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the Management Agreement, the Manager's recourse against the Company in respect of any claims which may be brought against, suffered or incurred by the Manager, its permitted delegates, servants or agents shall be limited to the Fund established in respect of Shares to which the claims relate, and the Manager shall have no recourse to any other assets of the Company or any other Fund in respect of any such claims. If, following the realisation of all of the assets of the

relevant Fund and subject to the application of such realisation proceeds in payment of all claims relating to the relevant fund (if any) and all other liabilities (if any) to the Company ranking pari passu with or senior to the claims which have recourse to the relevant Fund, the claims are not paid in full:

- (i) the amount outstanding in respect of the claims relating to the relevant Fund shall be automatically extinguished;
- (ii) the Manager shall have no further right of payment in respect thereof; and
- (iii) the Manager shall not be able to petition for the winding up of the Company or the termination of any other Fund as a consequence of any such shortfall.

PROVIDED HOWEVER that sub-clauses (a) and (b) above shall not apply to any assets of the Fund that may be subsequently held or recouped by the Fund.]

- (b) The Depositary Agreement dated 22 April 2016. The Depositary shall act 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 as well as the Depositary Agreement.

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 shall continue in force unless and until terminated by a party giving not less than 90 days' prior written notice to the other, although termination may be immediate in certain circumstances, such as the insolvency of the Depositary. Upon an (envisaged) removal or resignation of the Depositary, the Company shall with due observance of the applicable Central Bank Rules, appoint a successor Depositary. The Depositary may not be replaced without the approval of the Central Bank.

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

Please refer to each Supplement for details of other relevant material contracts (if any) in respect of a Fund.

- (c) The Administration Agreement dated 31 January 2014 between the Company and the Administrator, as amended by amendment agreements dated 17 September 2015, 18 January 2018 and 28 August 2019, and as amended and restated by an agreement

dated 22 March 2022 between the Company, the Manager and the Administrator pursuant to which the Administrator has been appointed as administrator to administer the affairs of the Company subject to the overall supervision of the Directors.

Under the terms of the Administration Agreement, the Administrator shall exercise due care and diligence in the discharge of its duties. The Administrator shall not be liable for any loss, damage or expense suffered by the Company arising out of or in connection with the performance by the Administrator other than by reason of the negligence, wilful default, bad faith or fraud of the Administrator in the performance of its duties under the Administration Agreement.

The Administrator shall be entitled to rely absolutely upon and shall not incur any liability in respect of any action taken or thing suffered in good faith in reasonable reliance upon any paper or document reasonably believed to be genuine and to have been sealed and signed by the proper parties or be in any way liable for any forged or unauthorised signature or seal affixed to any document and in discharging its duties hereunder the Administrator may, in the absence of manifest error, rely without enquiry upon all information supplied to it by the Company, the Manager, the Depositary or the Investment Manager or any of their directors, officers, servants, employees or agents.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the Administration Agreement, in no circumstances shall a party to the Administration Agreement be liable to any other person for special, indirect or consequential damages of any nature whatsoever, or for lost profits or loss of business, arising out of or in connection with the Administration Agreement.

The Company has agreed to indemnify and hold harmless the Administrator, for itself and for each of its officers, employees, servants, delegates and agents, against all claims which they or any of them may incur or be subject to in consequence of the Administration Agreement or as a result of the performance of the services to be provided thereunder, otherwise than by reason of the negligence, wilful default, bad faith or fraud of the Administrator in the performance or non-performance of its duties thereunder.

The Administration Agreement can be terminated by either party or on not less than ninety days' written notice or in the other circumstances detailed in the Administration Agreement.

- (d) The Investment Management Agreement dated 22 July 2010 between the Company and the Investment Manager, as amended by amendment agreements dated 23 December 2016 and 29 May 2018, and as amended and restated by an agreement dated 22 March 2022, between the Company, the Manager and the Investment Manager.

The Investment Management Agreement provides that the appointment of the Investment Manager will continue for a period of 3 years and thereafter shall automatically renew for successive one year terms unless terminated by any party giving written notice of an non-renewal at least 90 days' notice although in certain circumstances the Investment Management Agreement may be terminated forthwith by notice in writing by either party to the other.

The Investment Management Agreement provides that the Company nor the Manager may not terminate the Investment Management Agreement for three years from the date of approval of the Central Bank, subject to the provisos as set out in the Investment Management Agreement. The Investment Management Agreement contains certain

indemnities payable out of the assets of the relevant Fund in favour of the Investment Manager, which are restricted to exclude matters resulting from the fraud, wilful default or negligence of the Investment Manager in the performance or non-performance of its obligations and duties.

- (e) Additional Contracts. In addition to the above, the Company and/or the Manager may enter into additional contracts relating to the provision of paying agent, facilities agent, correspondent bank or other similar services 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.

Please refer to each Supplement for details of other relevant material contracts (if any) in respect of a Fund.

9.8 **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, or other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowings, including bank overdrafts, liabilities under acceptances or acceptance credits, hire purchase or finance lease commitments, guarantee or other contingent liabilities.

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.

Save as disclosed under the "*Fees and Expenses*" 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.

9.9 **Documents for Inspection**

Copies of the following documents may be obtained from the Company and inspected at the registered office of the Company during usual business hours during a Business Day at the address shown in the Directory section below:

- (a) the Articles;
- (b) the Prospectus (as amended from time to time) and the Supplements;
- (c) the annual and semi-annual reports relating to the Company most recently prepared by the Administrator;
- (d) KIIDs.

To the extent not captured in this Prospectus or in the event such details have changed and have not been reflected in a revised version of this Prospectus, up-to-date information will be provided to Shareholders on request, free of charge regarding:

- the identity of the Depositary and a description of its duties and of conflicts of interest that may arise; and

- a description of any safe-keeping functions delegated by the Depositary, a list of delegates and sub-delegates and any conflicts of interest that may arise from such delegation.

9.10 **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 complies 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 that 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 www.kbassociates.ie. A copy can be requested free of charge from the Manager.

10.11 **Directors 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 provided that, as permitted by the Companies Act such indemnity shall not extend to any of the foregoing sustained or incurred as a result of any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust by him in relation to the Company and the amount for which such indemnity is provided shall immediately attach as a lien on the property of the Company and have priority as between the Shareholders over all other claims.

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 Appendix I – Markets

With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted securities and derivative instruments, investments will be restricted to the following stock exchanges and markets listed below in accordance with the regulatory criteria as defined in the Central Bank's Regulations. For the purposes of this Appendix II, reference to "unlisted securities" may include securities that are listed on a market or exchange where such exchange is not set out in the below list in accordance with Regulation 68(1)(c) and 68(2)(a) of the Regulations. The Central Bank does not issue a list of approved stock exchanges or markets.

- (i) any stock exchange in the EU and also any investments listed, quoted or dealt in on any stock exchange in Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland or the United Kingdom (at any time it is not an EU Member State) which is a stock exchange within the meaning of the law of the country concerned relating to stock exchanges;
- (ii) any exchange registered with the SEC as a National Stock Exchange, NASDAQ, the over-the-counter market in the U.S. regulated by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc.; the market known as the "**Grey Book Market**", that is the market conducted by those persons for the time being included in the list maintained by the FCA for the purposes of section 43 of the Financial Services Act, 1986 under the conditions imposed by the FCA under that section conducted by listed money market institutions as described in the Bank of England publication entitled "The Regulation of the Wholesale Cash and OTC Derivatives Markets in Sterling, Foreign Exchange and Bullion" dated April, 1988 (as amended or revised from time to time); the over-the-counter market in Tokyo regulated by the Securities Dealers Association of Japan; the market organised by the International Capital Markets Association; the market in U.S. government securities conducted by primary dealers regulated by the Federal Reserve Bank in New York; the French market for "Titres de Créances Négociables" (over-the-counter market in negotiable debt instruments) and the over-the-counter market in Canadian Government Bonds, regulated by the Investment Dealers Association of Canada;
- (iii) all of the following stock exchanges and markets: the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, the Bombay Stock Exchange, the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange, the Singapore Stock Exchange, the Taiwan Stock Exchange, the Stock Exchange of Thailand, the Korea Stock Exchange, the Shanghai Stock Exchange, the Philippines Stock Exchange, the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, the Shenzhen Stock Exchange (SZSE), the Cairo and Alexandria Stock Exchange, the National Stock Exchange of India, the Jakarta Stock Exchange, the Amman Financial Market, the Nairobi Stock Exchange, the Bolsa Mexicana de Valores, the Casablanca Stock Exchange, the Namibia Stock Exchange, the Nigeria Stock Exchange, the Karachi Stock Exchange, the Moscow Exchange, the Colombo Stock Exchange, the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (MVBA), the Bogota Stock Exchange, the Medellin Stock Exchange, the Lima Stock Exchange, the Caracas Stock Exchange, the Valencia Stock Exchange, the Santiago Stock Exchange, the Bolsa Electronica de Chile, the Sao Paulo Stock Exchange, the Rio de Janeiro Stock Exchange, the Stock Exchange of Mauritius Ltd., the Istanbul Stock Exchange, the Botswana Stock Exchange, the Beirut Stock Exchange, the Lahore Stock Exchange, the Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange, the Ghana Stock Exchange, the Tunis Stock Exchange, the Ukrainian Stock Exchange, the Chittagong Stock Exchange, the Dhaka Stock Exchange, the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, the Uganda Securities Exchange, the Belgrade Stock Exchange, the Bolsa de Valores de Panamá, the Lusaka Stock Exchange the market organised by the International Capital Markets Association; the over-the-counter market in the U.S. conducted by primary and secondary dealers regulated by the SEC and by the Financial Industry

Regulatory Authority, Inc. and by banking institutions regulated by the U.S. Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve System or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; the market conducted by listed money market institutions as described

- (iv) in the Corporation; the market conducted by listed money market institutions as described in the FCA publication entitled "The Regulation of the Wholesale Cash and OTC Derivatives Markets": "The Grey Paper" (as amended or revised from time to time); the over-the-counter market in Japan regulated by the Securities Dealers Association of Japan; AIM - the Alternative Investment Market in the UK, regulated by the London Stock Exchange; the French Market for Titres de Créances Négociables (over-the-counter market in negotiable debt instruments); the over-the-counter market in Canadian Government Bonds regulated by the Investment Dealers Association of Canada; and

- (v) for investments in financial derivative instruments:-

CME Group, NASDAQ OMX Group, Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago Mercantile Exchange, New York Mercantile Exchange, American Stock Exchange, New York Futures Exchange, New York Stock Exchange, NYSE Arca, Chicago Board Options Exchange, NASDAQ OMX NLX, NASDAQ OMX PHLX, Philadelphia Board of Trade, Kansas City Board of Trade, CBOE Futures Exchange, CME Europe, Eurex, Euronext (Amsterdam, Brussels, Lisbon, Paris), ICE Futures Europe, ICE Futures Canada, ICE Futures U.S., Australian Stock Exchange, Sydney Futures exchange, New Zealand Exchange, Toronto Stock Exchange, Montreal Stock Exchange, Bolsa Mercadorias & Futuros, Bolsa Mexicana de Valores, Hong Kong Exchange, Johannesburg Stock Exchange, MEFF Renta Variable (Madrid), Barcelona MEFF Rent Fija, OMX Nordic Exchange Copenhagen, OMX Exchange Helsinki, OMX Nordic Exchange Stockholm, Osaka Exchange, Singapore Exchange, Tokyo Financial Exchange, Tokyo Stock Exchange, Korea Exchange, London Stock Exchange, NASDAQ OMX Sweden, ERIS Exchange, Global Markets Exchange, ELX Futures

11 Appendix II - Global Network of Markets & Subcustodians

Country	Sub-custodian	Sub-custodian Delegate
Argentina	Citibank N.A., Buenos Aires Branch	
Australia	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Australia Limited
Austria	UniCredit Bank Austria AG	
Bangladesh	Standard Chartered Bank	
Belgium	The Northern Trust Company	
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina)	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., Brazilian Branch	Citibank Distribuidora de Titulos e Valores Mobiliarios S.A ("DTVM")
Bulgaria	Citibank Europe plc, Bulgaria Branch	
Canada	The Northern Trust Company, Canada	

Canada*	Royal Bank of Canada	
Chile	Citibank N.A.	Banco de Chile
China B Share	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited
Clearstream	Clearstream Banking S.A.,	
Colombia	Cititrust Columbia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria	
Costa Rica	Banco Nacional de Costa Rica	
Côte d'Ivoire	Standard Chartered Bank (Mauritius) Limited	Standard Chartered Bank Cote d'Ivoire SA
Croatia	UniCredit Bank Austria AG	Zagrebacka Banka d.d.
Cyprus	Citibank Europe PLC	
Czech Republic	UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovenia, a.s.	
Denmark	Nordea Bank Abp	
Egypt	Citibank N.A., Cairo Branch	
Estonia	Swedbank AS	
Eswatini (formerly Swaziland)	Standard Bank Eswatini Limited	

Finland	Nordea Bank Abp	
France	The Northern Trust Company	
Germany	The Northern Trust Company	
Ghana	Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Limited	
Greece	Citibank Europe PLC	
Hong Kong	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Hong Kong (Stock and Bond Connect)	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Hungary	UniCredit Bank Hungary Zrt.	
Iceland	Landsbankinn hf	
India	Citibank N.A.	
Indonesia	Standard Chartered Bank	
Ireland	Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V.	
Israel	Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M.	
Italy	Citibank Europe plc	

Japan	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Jordan	Standard Chartered Bank	
Kazakhstan	Citibank Kazakhstan JSC	
Kenya	Standard Chartered Bank Kenya Limited	
Kuwait	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited
Latvia	Swedbank AS	
Lithuania	AB SEB bankas	
Luxembourg	Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V.	
Malaysia	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad
Mauritius	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Mexico	Banco Nacional de Mexico S.A. integrante del Grupo Financiero Banamex	
Morocco	Société Générale Marocaine de Banques	
Namibia	Standard Bank Namibia Ltd	
Netherlands	The Northern Trust Company	

New Zealand	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Nigeria	Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc	
Norway	Nordea Bank Abp	
Oman	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Oman S.A.O.G
Pakistan	Citibank N.A., Karachi Branch	
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 Spółka Akcyjna,	
Portugal	BNP Paribas Securities Services	
Qatar	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited
Romania	Citibank Europe PLC	
Russia	AO Citibank	
Saudi Arabia	The Northern Trust Company of Saudi Arabia	

Senegal	Standard Chartered Bank (Mauritius) Limited	Standard Chartered Bank Cote d'Ivoire SA
Serbia	UniCredit Bank Austria A.G.	UniCredit Bank Serbia JSC
Singapore	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
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	Citibank Europe plc	
Sri Lanka	Standard Chartered Bank	
Sweden	Nordea Bank Abp	
Switzerland	Credit Suisse (Switzerland) Ltd	
Taiwan	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank (Taiwan) Limited
Tanzania	Standard Chartered Bank (Mauritius) Limited	Standard Chartered Bank Tanzania Limited
Thailand	Citibank N.A., Bangkok Branch	

Tunisia	Union Internationale De Banques	
Turkey	Citibank A.S.	
Uganda	Standard Chartered Bank Uganda Limited	
United Arab Emirates (ADX)	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (DIFC) Branch
United Arab Emirates (DFM)	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (DIFC) Branch
United Arab Emirates (NASDAQ)	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (DIFC) Branch
United Kingdom	Euroclear UK & International Limited (Northern Trust self-custody)	
United States	The Northern Trust Company	
Uruguay	Banco Itau Uruguay S.A.	
Vietnam	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank (Vietnam) Ltd
Zambia	Standard Chartered Bank Zambia PLC	

Company

Cramer Rosenthal McGlynn UCITS plc
5 George's Dock
IFSC
Dublin 1
Ireland

Directors

John Fitzpatrick
Philip McEnroe
Steven A Yadegari

Manager

KBA Consulting Management Limited
5 George's Dock
IFSC
Dublin 1
Ireland

Depository

Northern Trust Fiduciary Services (Ireland) Limited
George's Court
54-62 Townsend Street
Dublin 2

Auditors

KPMG
1 Harbourmaster Place
IFSC
Dublin 1
Ireland

Company Secretary of the Manager

KB Associates
5 George's Dock
IFSC
Dublin 1
Ireland

Promoter and Investment Manager

Cramer Rosenthal McGlynn LLC
28 Havemeyer Place,
Greenwich, CT 06830
USA

Administrator

Northern Trust Fund Administration Services
(Ireland) Limited
George's Court
54-62 Townsend Street
Dublin 2
Ireland

Legal Advisers to the Company as to Irish Law

Maples and Calder (Ireland) LLP
75 St. Stephen's Green
Dublin 2
Ireland

Company Secretary

KB Associates
5 George's Dock
IFSC
Dublin 1
Ireland

Listing Sponsor

Maples and Calder (Ireland) LLP
75 St. Stephen's Green
Dublin 2
Ireland