

FORT GLOBAL UCITS FUNDS P.L.C.

An open-ended umbrella investment company
with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds
incorporated with limited liability in Ireland
under the Companies Act
with registration number 527620 and authorised by the
Central Bank as a UCITS pursuant to the Regulations.

PROSPECTUS

Dated 1 October 2021

THESE ARE SPECULATIVE SECURITIES THAT INVOLVE A HIGH DEGREE OF RISK, AND HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED BY ANY REGULATORY AUTHORITY. THEY ARE SUBJECT TO RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFERABILITY AND RESALE AND MAY NOT BE TRANSFERRED OR RESOLD EXCEPT AS PERMITTED UNDER APPLICABLE LAW AND THE COMPANY'S GOVERNING DOCUMENTS.

PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM THE U.S. COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION IN CONNECTION WITH POOLS WHOSE PARTICIPANTS ARE LIMITED TO QUALIFIED ELIGIBLE PERSONS, AN OFFERING MEMORANDUM FOR THIS POOL IS NOT REQUIRED TO BE, AND HAS NOT BEEN, FILED WITH THE COMMISSION. THE U.S. COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION DOES NOT PASS UPON THE MERITS OF PARTICIPATING IN A POOL OR UPON THE ADEQUACY OR ACCURACY OF AN OFFERING MEMORANDUM. CONSEQUENTLY, THE U.S. COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION HAS NOT REVIEWED OR APPROVED THIS OFFERING OR ANY OFFERING MEMORANDUM FOR THIS POOL.

THE PARTICIPATING SHARES (THE "SHARES") REPRESENTING INTERESTS IN A SUB-FUND OF FORT GLOBAL UCITS FUND P.L.C. (THE "COMPANY") DESCRIBED IN THIS PROSPECTUS (THE "PROSPECTUS") HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED WITH OR APPROVED BY THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY U.S. STATE SECURITIES AGENCY.

THIS PROSPECTUS HAS NOT BEEN FILED WITH OR APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY OTHER U.S. STATE OR U.S. GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY OR ANY NATIONAL SECURITIES EXCHANGE. NONE OF THE U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, THE U.S. COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING

COMMISSION OR ANY OTHER U.S. AGENCY OR EXCHANGE HAS PASSED UPON THE VALUE OF THE SHARES, MADE ANY RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO THE MERITS OF AN INVESTMENT IN THE SHARES, APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED THIS OFFERING, OR PASSED UPON THE ADEQUACY OR ACCURACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS UNLAWFUL.

THE SHARES ARE A SPECULATIVE INVESTMENT THAT INVOLVE A HIGH DEGREE OF RISK, AND ARE SUITABLE ONLY FOR A LIMITED PORTION OF THE RISK SEGMENT OF AN OVERALL PORTFOLIO. THE SHARES ARE SUITABLE (IF AT ALL) ONLY FOR SOPHISTICATED INVESTORS WHO UNDERSTAND AND ARE ABLE TO BEAR THE RISKS OF AN INVESTMENT IN A SUB-FUND OF THE COMPANY, INCLUDING THE RISK OF LOSING ALL OR SUBSTANTIALLY ALL OF THEIR INVESTMENT. THE SHARES ARE NOT A COMPLETE INVESTMENT PROGRAM. SEE "RISK FACTORS."

YOU SHOULD ALSO BE AWARE THAT THIS COMMODITY POOL MAY TRADE FOREIGN FUTURES OR OPTIONS CONTRACTS. TRANSACTIONS ON MARKETS LOCATED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES, INCLUDING MARKETS FORMALLY LINKED TO A UNITED STATES MARKET, MAY BE SUBJECT TO REGULATIONS WHICH OFFER DIFFERENT OR DIMINISHED PROTECTION TO THE POOL AND ITS PARTICIPANTS. FURTHER, UNITED STATES REGULATORY AUTHORITIES MAY BE UNABLE TO COMPEL THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE RULES OF REGULATORY AUTHORITIES OR MARKETS IN NON-UNITED STATES JURISDICTIONS WHERE TRANSACTIONS FOR THE POOL MAY BE EFFECTED.

THIS PROSPECTUS CONSTITUTES AN OFFER ONLY IF DELIVERY OF THIS PROSPECTUS TO YOU IS AUTHORISED BY THE COMPANY. BY ACCEPTING RECEIPT OF THIS PROSPECTUS, YOU AGREE NOT TO DUPLICATE OR TO FURNISH COPIES OF THIS PROSPECTUS TO PERSONS OTHER THAN YOUR PROFESSIONAL ADVISORS, AND TO PROMPTLY RETURN OR DISPOSE OF THIS PROSPECTUS AFTER SUCH TIME AS YOU ARE NO LONGER CONSIDERING AN INVESTMENT IN THE COMPANY.

THERE WILL BE NO PUBLIC OFFERING OF THE SHARES. THIS PROSPECTUS DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER TO SELL OR A SOLICITATION OF AN OFFER TO BUY SHARES IN ANY JURISDICTION TO ANY PERSON TO WHOM IT IS UNLAWFUL TO MAKE SUCH OFFER OR SOLICITATION.

NONE OF THE COMPANY OR ANY SUB-FUND IS REGISTERED AS AN INVESTMENT COMPANY UNDER THE U.S. INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940, AS AMENDED (THE "INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT").

SHARES ARE SUBJECT TO RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFERABILITY AND RESALE AND MAY NOT BE TRANSFERRED OR RESOLD WITHOUT THE PRIOR CONSENT OF THE COMPANY AND COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS. INVESTORS SHOULD BE AWARE THAT THEY MAY BE REQUIRED TO BEAR THE FINANCIAL RISKS OF AN INVESTMENT IN A SUB-FUND FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD OF TIME. HEDGING TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING THE SALE OF SHARES MAY NOT BE CONDUCTED UNLESS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE "SECURITIES ACT").

THE COMPANY DOES NOT INTEND TO ESTABLISH A PLACE OF BUSINESS OR OTHERWISE INTEND TO CONDUCT BUSINESS IN THE CAYMAN ISLANDS. ACCORDINGLY, THE COMPANY SHOULD NOT BE SUBJECT TO THE SUPERVISION OF ANY CAYMAN ISLANDS AUTHORITY.

NO OFFER OR INVITATION TO SUBSCRIBE FOR SHARES MAY BE MADE TO THE PUBLIC IN THE CAYMAN ISLANDS, UNLESS THE SHARES ARE LISTED ON THE CAYMAN ISLANDS STOCK EXCHANGE. THE TERM "PUBLIC IN THE CAYMAN ISLANDS" DOES NOT INCLUDE (A) A SOPHISTICATED PERSON; (B) A HIGH NET WORTH PERSON; (C) A PERSON SPECIFIED IN PARAGRAPH 3 OR 4 OF THE FOURTH SCHEDULE TO THE SECURITIES INVESTMENT BUSINESS LAW (REVISED); (D) AN EXEMPTED OR ORDINARY NON-RESIDENT COMPANY REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES LAW (REVISED), OR A FOREIGN COMPANY REGISTERED UNDER PART IX OF THAT LAW, OR ANY SUCH COMPANY ACTING AS GENERAL PARTNER OF A PARTNERSHIP REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 9(1) OF THE EXEMPTED LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

LAW (REVISED), OR ANY DIRECTOR OR OFFICER OF THE SAME ACTING IN SUCH CAPACITY; OR (E) THE TRUSTEE OF ANY TRUST REGISTERED OR CAPABLE OF REGISTRATION UNDER SECTION 74 OF THE TRUSTS LAW (REVISED) ACTING IN SUCH CAPACITY.

PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS IN A SUB-FUND SHOULD INFORM THEMSELVES AS TO THE LEGAL REQUIREMENTS AND TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE ACQUISITION, HOLDING AND DISPOSAL OF SHARES. IF YOU ARE IN DOUBT ABOUT THE CONTENTS OF THIS PROSPECTUS, YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR ATTORNEY, ACCOUNTANT OR OTHER FINANCIAL ADVISER. IN MAKING AN INVESTMENT DECISION, INVESTORS MUST RELY UPON THEIR OWN EXAMINATION OF THE COMPANY AND ITS SUB-FUNDS AND THE TERMS OF THE OFFERING, INCLUDING THE MERITS AND RISKS INVOLVED.

THE CONTENTS OF THIS PROSPECTUS SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED TO BE LEGAL OR TAX ADVICE, AND PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS SHOULD CONSULT WITH THEIR OWN COUNSEL AND ADVISERS AS TO ALL MATTERS CONCERNING AN INVESTMENT IN THE SHARES. THIS PROSPECTUS, INCLUDING ALL ATTACHMENTS, IS CONFIDENTIAL AND MAY NOT BE DUPLICATED OR REPRODUCED IN ANY FASHION.

NO PERSON HAS BEEN AUTHORISED TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATIONS OR PROVIDE ANY INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO THE SHARES EXCEPT SUCH INFORMATION AS IS CONTAINED IN THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY SUCH REPRESENTATIONS OR INFORMATION, IF GIVEN, MAY NOT BE RELIED UPON. NEITHER THE DELIVERY OF THIS PROSPECTUS NOR ANY SALES MADE HEREUNDER SHALL UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCE IMPLY THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO CHANGE IN THE INFORMATION DISCUSSED HEREIN SINCE THE DATE OF THIS PROSPECTUS.

EACH PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR IS INVITED TO MEET WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF FORT, L.P., THE COMPANY'S INVESTMENT MANAGER (THE "INVESTMENT MANAGER"), TO DISCUSS WITH THEM AND TO ASK QUESTIONS OF AND RECEIVE ANSWERS FROM THEM CONCERNING THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THIS OFFERING, AND TO OBTAIN ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, TO THE EXTENT THAT ANY OF THOSE PERSONS POSSESSES THAT INFORMATION OR CAN ACQUIRE IT WITHOUT UNREASONABLE EFFORT OR EXPENSE, NECESSARY TO VERIFY THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THIS PROSPECTUS MAY BE RESTRICTED BY LAW IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES. PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS MUST INFORM THEMSELVES OF THE RESTRICTIONS, LEGAL REQUIREMENTS AND TAX CONSEQUENCES WITHIN THE COUNTRIES OF THEIR RESIDENCE OR DOMICILE FOR THE PURCHASE, HOLDING OR SALE OF THE SHARES.

1. **IMPORTANT INFORMATION**

1.1 **Reliance on this Prospectus**

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

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

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

1.2 **Central Bank Authorisation**

The Company is both authorised and supervised by the Central Bank. The authorisation of the Company by the Central Bank shall not constitute a warranty as to the performance of the Company and the Central Bank shall not be liable for the performance or default of any Fund of the Company. The authorisation of the Company is not an endorsement or guarantee of the Company by the Central Bank nor is the Central Bank responsible for the contents of this Prospectus.

1.3 **Segregated Liability**

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

1.4 **Responsibility**

The Directors (whose names appear under the heading “Management of the Company – Directors of the Company” below) accept responsibility for the information contained in this Prospectus. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this Prospectus is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

1.5 **Prospectus/ Supplements**

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

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

1.6 **Restrictions on Distribution and Sale of Shares**

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of Shares may be restricted in certain jurisdictions. This

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

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

United States of America

None of the Shares have been, nor will be, registered under the Securities Act and none of the Shares may be directly or indirectly offered or sold in the United States of America (except to the Investment Manager or an affiliate or key employee of the Investment Manager), or any of its territories or possessions or areas subject to its jurisdiction, or to or for the benefit of a U.S. Person other than the Investment Manager or an affiliate or key employee of the Investment Manager. Neither the Company nor any Fund will be registered under the Investment Company Act.

1.7 Translations

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

1.8 Risk Factors

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

1.9 Suitability of Investment

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

A typical investor will seek returns on their investment over time horizons of 3 to 5 years. As target investor profile may also be dependent on specific elements relating to a particular Fund, further details in relation to the profile of a typical investor may be set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

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

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

UCITS (other than structured UCITS) are specifically referenced in Article 25(4)(a). Accordingly, each

Fund is deemed to be a non-complex financial instrument for these purposes.

1.11 Repurchase Charge and Anti-Dilution Levy

The Directors may levy a Repurchase Charge of up to 3% of the Net Asset Value per Share. Details of any such charge with respect to one or more Funds will be set out in the relevant Supplement.

Upon the recommendation of the Investment Manager, an Anti-Dilution Levy may be imposed by the Directors in the case of net subscriptions and/or net repurchases on a transaction basis as a percentage adjustment (to be communicated to the Administrator) on the value of the relevant subscription/repurchase calculated for the purposes of determining a subscription price or Repurchase Price to reflect the impact of dealing costs relating to the acquisition or disposal of assets and to preserve the value of the underlying assets of the relevant Fund where the Directors consider such a provision to be in the best interests of the Fund.

The difference at any one time between the subscription price (to which may be added a Preliminary Charge) and the Repurchase Price (from which may be deducted a Repurchase Charge) and the possible imposition of an Anti-Dilution Levy means that an investment should be viewed as medium to long-term.

1.12 Governing Law

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

1.13 Headings and Numbering

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

1.14 Pricing Errors

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
1. IMPORTANT INFORMATION	4
2. DEFINITIONS	8
3. FUNDS	16
4. RISK FACTORS	26
5. MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY	42
6. SHARE DEALINGS	52
7. VALUATION OF ASSETS	61
8. FEES AND EXPENSES	65
9. TAXATION	70
10. GENERAL INFORMATION	76
APPENDIX I INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS APPLICABLE TO THE FUNDS UNDER THE REGULATIONS	87
APPENDIX II PERMITTED MARKETS	91
APPENDIX III CURRENT LIST OF THE DEPOSITARY'S DELEGATES/SUB- DELEGATES	94
DIRECTORY	100

2. DEFINITIONS

Accounting Period means a period ending on 31 December of each year or such other date as the Directors may from time to time decide;

Administration Agreement means the amended and restated agreement made between the Manager, the Company and the Administrator dated 1 October 2021, as may be amended or supplemented from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank pursuant to which the latter was appointed as administrator of the Company;

Administrator means BNY Mellon Fund Services (Ireland) Designated Activity Company or any successor thereto duly appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank as the administrator to the Company;

Anti-Dilution Levy means an adjustment made on a transaction basis in the case of net subscriptions and/or net repurchases as a percentage adjustment (to be communicated to the Administrator) on the value of the relevant subscription/ repurchase calculated for the purposes of determining a subscription price or Repurchase Price to reflect the impact of other dealing costs relating to the acquisition or disposal of assets and to preserve the value of the underlying assets of the relevant Fund;

Application Form means any application form to be completed by subscribers for Shares as prescribed by the Company from time to time;

Articles means the memorandum and articles of association of the Company as amended from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;

Base Currency means, in relation to any Fund, such currency as is 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;

Business Day means, in relation to any Fund, each day as is specified as such in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;

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 means the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission;

CIS means an open-ended collective investment scheme within the meaning of Regulation 68(1)(e) of the Regulations and which is prohibited from investing more than 10% of its assets in other such collective investment schemes;

Class(-es) means the class or classes of Shares (if any) relating to a Fund (each of which may have specific features with respect to preliminary, exchange, repurchase or contingent deferred sales charge,

minimum subscription amount, dividend policy, voting rights, service provider fees, currency hedging strategies, or other specific features). The details applicable to each Class will be described in the relevant Supplement;

Companies Act means the Companies Act 2014 and every amendment or re-enactment of the same, including any regulations issued pursuant thereto, insofar as they apply to open-ended investment companies with variable capital;

Company means FORT Global UCITS Funds p.l.c.

Country Supplement means a supplement to this Prospectus, issued from time to time, specifying certain information pertaining to the offer of Shares of the Company or a Fund or Class in a particular jurisdiction or jurisdictions;

CRS means the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information approved on 15 July 2014 by the Council of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, also known as the Common Reporting Standard, and any bilateral or multilateral competent authority agreements, intergovernmental agreements and treaties, laws, regulations, official guidance or other instrument facilitating the implementation thereof and any law implementing the Common Reporting Standard;

Data Protection Legislation means 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, repurchases of and exchanges of relevant Shares can be made by the Company as specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund and/or such other Dealing Days as the Directors shall determine and notify to Shareholders in advance, provided that there shall be at least two Dealing Days in each Month (with at least one Dealing Day per fortnight of the relevant Month);

Dealing Deadline means, in relation to any application for subscription, repurchase or exchange of Shares of a Fund, the day and time specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund by which such application must be received by the Administrator on behalf of the Company in order for the subscription, repurchase or exchange of Shares of the Fund to be made by the Company on the relevant Dealing Day;

Depository means the Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Dublin Branch, or any successor thereto duly appointed with the prior approval of the Central Bank as the depository of the Company;

Depository Agreement means the amended and restated agreement made between the Company, the Manager and the Depository dated 1 October 2021, as may be amended or supplemented from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, pursuant to which the latter was appointed depository of the Company;

Directors means the directors of the Company or any duly authorised committee or delegate thereof, each a **Director**;

Distribution Agreement means the amended and restated agreement made between the Manager, the Company and the Distributor dated 1 October 2021 as may be amended or supplemented from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank pursuant to which the latter was appointed distributor of the Company;

Distributor means, unless specifically stated otherwise in the Supplement for the relevant Fund, FORT Global LLC, or any successor thereto duly appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank as a distributor to the Company;

EEA Member States means the member states of the European Economic Area, the current members at the date of this Prospectus being the EU Member States, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway;

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:

- (i) a Relevant Institution;
- (ii) an investment firm, authorised in accordance with the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive in an EEA Member State; or
- (iii) a group company of an entity issued with a bank holding 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;

EMIR means Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories;

ESG means environmental, social and governance;

EU Member States means the member states of the European Union;

Euro or **€** means the lawful currency of the participating EU Member States which have adopted the single currency in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community (Treaty of Rome) dated 25th March 1957 as amended;

Exchange Charge means the charge, if any, payable on the exchange of Shares as is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;

Exempt Irish Shareholder means:

- (a) a qualifying management company within the meaning of section 739B(1) TCA;
- (b) an investment undertaking within the meaning of section 739B(1) TCA;
- (c) an investment limited partnership within the meaning of section 739J TCA;
- (d) 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;
- (e) a company carrying on life business within the meaning of section 706 TCA;
- (f) a special investment scheme within the meaning of section 737 TCA;
- (g) a unit trust to which section 731(5)(a) TCA applies;
- (h) a charity being a person referred to in section 739D(6)(f)(i) TCA;
- (i) a person who is entitled to exemption from income tax and capital gains tax by virtue of section 784A(2) TCA or section 848B TCA and the Shares held are assets of an approved retirement fund or an approved minimum retirement fund;
- (j) 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;
- (k) the National Asset Management Agency;
- (l) the Courts Service;
- (m) a credit union within the meaning of section 2 of the Credit Union Act 1997;
- (n) an Irish resident company, within the charge to corporation tax under Section 739G(2) TCA, but only where the Company is a money market fund;
- (o) 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;
- (p) 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
- (q) the National Treasury Management Agency of Ireland, or a fund investment vehicle within the meaning of Section 739D(6)(kb) TCA;

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

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

FATCA means:

- (a) sections 1471 to 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code 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 or any other jurisdiction (including any government bodies in such jurisdiction), entered into in order to comply with, facilitate, supplement, implement or give effect to the legislation, regulations or guidance described in paragraph (a) above; and
- (c) any legislation, regulations or guidance in Ireland that give effect to the matters outlined in the preceding paragraphs;

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

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

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

Initial Offer Period means the period during which Shares in a Fund are initially offered at the Initial Issue Price as specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;

Investment Account means (i) a separate temporary investment account or (ii) a separate disinvestment account as described in further detail under "Subscription for Shares";

Investment Management Agreement means unless specifically stated otherwise in the Supplement for the relevant Fund the amended and restated agreement made between the Manager, the Company and the Investment Manager dated 1 October 2021 as may be amended or supplemented from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank pursuant to which the latter was appointed investment manager of the Company;

Investment Management Fee means the investment management fee detailed as such in the section headed "Fees and Expenses";

Investment Manager means, unless specifically stated otherwise in the Supplement for the relevant Fund, FORT LP or any successor thereto duly appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank as the investment manager to the Company;

Investor Money Regulations means the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) Investor Money Regulations 2015 for Fund Service Providers, as may be amended from time to time;

Irish Resident means any person resident in Ireland or ordinarily resident in Ireland other than an Exempt Irish Shareholder (as defined in the Taxation section of the Prospectus);

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 1 October 2021, between the Company and the Manager as may be amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank Rules;

MiFID II means the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (recast) (Directive 2014/65/EU);

MiFID II Delegated Directive means Commission Delegated Directive (EU) of 7 April 2016 supplementing Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to safeguarding of

financial instruments and funds belonging to clients, product governance obligations and the rules applicable to the provision or reception of fees, commissions or any monetary or non-monetary benefits;

Minimum Additional Investment Amount means such minimum cash amount or minimum number of Shares as the case may be (if any) as the Directors may from time to time require to be invested in any Fund by each Shareholder (after investing the Minimum Initial Investment Amount) and as such is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;

Minimum Fund Size means such amount (if any) as the Directors may decide for each Fund and as set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund or otherwise notified to shareholders in that 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 or on any subsequent Dealing Day and as such is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;

Minimum Repurchase Amount means such minimum number or minimum value of Shares of any Class as the case may be (if any) which may be repurchased at any time by the Company and as such is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;

Minimum Shareholding means such minimum number or minimum value of Shares of any Class as the case may be (if any) which must be held at any time by a Shareholder which shall be greater at all times than the Minimum Repurchase Amount and as such is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Class of Shares within a Fund;

Money Market Instruments means instruments normally dealt in on the money markets which are liquid, and have a value which can be accurately determined at any time;

Month means a calendar month;

Net Asset Value means, in respect of the assets and liabilities of a Fund, a Class or the Shares representing interests in a Fund, the amount determined in accordance with the principles set out in the "Calculation of Net Asset Value/Valuation of Assets" section below as the Net Asset Value of the Fund, the Net Asset Value per Class or the Net Asset Value per Share (as appropriate);

OECD means the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development;

Ordinarily Resident in Ireland 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;

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;

Preliminary Charge means the charge, if any, payable to the Distributor on subscription for Shares as described under "Share Dealings – Subscription for Shares – Subscription Price" and specified in the relevant Supplement;

Prospectus means this prospectus issued on behalf of the Company as amended supplemented or consolidated from time to time;

Regulations means the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 352 of 2011), as amended and as may be further amended, consolidated or substituted from time to time;

Relevant Declaration means the declaration relevant to the Shareholder as set out in Schedule 2B TCA;

Relevant Institutions means credit institutions authorised in an EEA Member State or credit institutions authorised within a signatory state (other than an EEA Member State) to the Basle Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988 (which includes the United Kingdom), or credit institutions authorised in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia or New Zealand;

Repurchase Charge means the charge, if any, to be paid out of the Repurchase Price which Shares may be subject to, as described under "Share Dealings - Repurchase of Shares" and specified in the relevant Supplement;

Repurchase Price means the price at which Shares are repurchased, as described under "Share Dealings - Repurchase of Shares" and as may be specified in the relevant Supplement;

Repurchase Proceeds means the Repurchase Price less any Repurchase Charge and any charges, costs, expenses or taxes, as described under "Share Dealings – Repurchase of Shares";

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.

Settlement Date means, in respect of receipt of monies for subscription for Shares or dispatch of monies for the repurchase of Shares, the date specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund. In the case of repurchases this date will be no more than ten Business Days after the relevant Dealing Deadline, or if later, the date of receipt of completed repurchase documentation;

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.

SFDR or Disclosure Regulation 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;

Shareholders means persons registered as the holders of Shares in the register of shareholders for the time being kept by or on behalf of the Company, and each a **Shareholder**;

State means the Republic of Ireland;

Sub-Distributor means any sub-distributor appointed by the Distributor in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank Rules as a sub-distributor to the Company;

Subscriptions/Redemptions Account means the account in the name of the relevant Fund through which subscription monies and redemption proceeds and dividend income (if any) for that Fund are channelled, the details of which are specified in the Application Form;

Supplement means any supplement to the Prospectus issued on behalf of the Company specifying certain information in relation to a Fund and/or one or more Classes from time to time;

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;

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;

Transferable Securities means:

- (i) shares in companies and other securities equivalent to shares in companies which fulfil the applicable criteria specified in Part 1 of Schedule 2 of the Regulations;
- (ii) bonds and other forms of securitised debt which fulfil the applicable criteria specified in Part 1 of Schedule 2 of the Regulations;
- (iii) other negotiable securities which carry the right to acquire any securities within (i) or (ii) above by subscription or exchange which fulfil the criteria specified in Part 1 of Schedule 2 of the Regulations; and
- (iv) securities specified for this purpose in Part 2 of Schedule 2 of the Regulations.

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 Requirements means the legislative and regulatory framework for the authorisation and supervision of UCITS, pursuant to the Regulations, in place in Ireland from time to time, whether under the terms of UCITS IV, UCITS V or otherwise;

UCITS IV means Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities including any supplementing European Commission delegated regulations in force from time to time;

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 **U.S.** means the United States of America (including the States, the District of Columbia

and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico), its territories, possessions and all other areas subject to its jurisdiction;

U.S. Dollars, Dollars and **\$** means the lawful currency of the United States;

U.S. Person means: (i) a “U.S. Person” as defined under Regulation S under the Securities Act; (ii) a person who is not a “Non-United States person” as defined under CFTC Regulation 4.7; (iii) a “United States person” as defined under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended; or (iv) a “U.S. Person” as defined under the CFTC’s “Interpretive Guidance and Policy Statement Regarding Compliance with Certain Swap Regulations,” July 26, 2013, 78 Fed. Reg. 45291 (July 26, 2013). Detailed definitions of the terms contained in this definition of “U.S. Person” may be found in the Application Form.

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

3. FUNDS

3.1 Structure

The Company is an open-ended investment company with variable capital and segregated liability between Funds incorporated in Ireland on 16 May, 2013 under the Companies Act with registration number 527620.

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

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.

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

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

- FORT Global UCITS Contrarian Fund.
- FORT Global UCITS Diversified Fund.
- FORT Global UCITS Trend Fund.
- FORT Global UCITS Futures Fund.
- FORT Global UCITS Equity Market Neutral Fund (this Fund has been terminated and application for the withdrawal of the approval of the Fund will be submitted to the Central Bank in due course).

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

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

3.2 Investment Objective and Policies

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

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

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

Investors should be aware that the performance of certain Funds may be measured against a specified index or benchmark. In this regard, Shareholders are directed towards the relevant Supplement which will refer to any relevant performance measurement criteria. The Company may at any time change that reference index or benchmark where, for reasons outside its control, that index or benchmark has been replaced, or another index or benchmark may reasonably be considered by the Company to have become a more appropriate standard for the relevant exposure. Such a change would represent a change in investment policy of the relevant Fund and Shareholders will be advised of any change in a reference index or benchmark if (i) made by the Directors, in advance of such a change and (ii) made by the index or benchmark concerned, in the annual or half-yearly report of the Fund issued subsequent to such change.

3.3 Investment Restrictions

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

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

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

For the avoidance of doubt a Fund shall not invest in units of other CIS.

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

3.4 Borrowing Powers

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

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

3.5 Efficient Portfolio Management

3.5.1 General

The Company on behalf of a Fund may employ techniques and instruments relating to Transferable

Securities, Money Market Instruments and/or other financial instruments (including FDIs) in which it invests for efficient portfolio management purposes, a list of which (if any) shall 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 Central Bank Rules.

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 supplementary risks not covered in this Prospectus. Please refer to the section of this Prospectus entitled "Risk Factors; EPM Risk" for more details. The risks arising from the use of such techniques and instruments shall be adequately captured in the Company's risk management process.

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

Assets of a Fund may be denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency of the Fund and changes in the exchange rate between the Base Currency and the currency of the asset may lead to a depreciation of the value of the Fund's assets as expressed in the Base Currency. The Investment Manager may seek to mitigate this exchange rate risk by using Transferable Securities, Money Market Instruments and/or other financial instruments (including FDIs).

3.5.2 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.

The Manager shall ensure that 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 5.8 "Conflicts of Interest" for further details on the conditions applicable to any such related party transactions. The identity of any such related parties will be specifically identified in the relevant Fund's semi-annual and annual reports.

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

Please refer to the section entitled Risk Factors 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 Company's risk management process.

3.6 Eligible Counterparties

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

3.7 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 requirements of the Central Bank and the terms of the Company's collateral policy outlined below.

3.7.1 Collateral – received by the UCITS

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

The Investment Manager will liaise with the Depositary in order to manage all aspects of the counterparty collateral process.

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

components set out in Regulation 24 paragraph (8) of the Central Bank Regulations.

For the purpose of providing margin or collateral in respect of transactions in techniques and instruments, the Fund may transfer, mortgage, pledge, charge or encumber any assets or cash forming part of the Fund in accordance with normal market practice and the requirements outlined in the Central Bank Regulations.

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.

Collateral received from a counterparty for the benefit of a Fund may be in the form of cash or non-cash assets and must, at all times, meet with the specific criteria outlined in the Central Bank Regulations in relation to (i) liquidity; (ii) valuation; (iii) issuer credit quality; (iv) correlation; (v) diversification (asset concentration); and (vi) immediate availability. There are no restrictions on maturity provided the collateral is sufficiently liquid.

3.7.1.1 Non-cash collateral

Collateral received must, at all times, meet with the following criteria:

- (i) **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.
- (ii) **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 are in place. 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.
- (iii) **Issuer credit quality:** Collateral received should be of high quality.
- (iv) **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.
- (v) **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.
- (vi) **Immediately available:** Collateral received should be capable of being fully enforced by the Fund at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.
- (vii) **Safe-keeping:** Any non-cash assets received by the Company 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-custodian. Assets provided by the Company on a title transfer basis shall no longer belong to the relevant Fund and shall pass outside the custodial network. The counterparty may use those assets at its absolute discretion. Assets provided to a counterparty other than on a title transfer basis shall be held by the Depositary or a duly appointed sub-custodian.
- (viii) **Haircuts:** The Investment Manager, on behalf of each Fund, shall apply suitably conservative haircuts to assets being received as collateral where appropriate on the basis of an assessment of

the characteristics of the assets such as the credit standing or the price volatility, as well as the outcome of any stress tests in accordance with the requirements of EMIR. EMIR does not require the application of a haircut for cash variation margin. Accordingly, any haircut applied to cover currency risk will be as agreed with the relevant counterparty. The Investment Manager has determined that generally if issuer or issue credit quality of the collateral is not of the necessary quality or the collateral carries a significant level of price volatility with regard to residual maturity or other factors, a conservative haircut must be applied in accordance with more specific guidelines as will be maintained in writing by the Investment Manager on an ongoing basis. However, the application of such a haircut will be determined on a case by case basis, depending on the exact details of the assessment of the collateral. The Investment Manager, in its discretion, may consider it appropriate in certain circumstances to resolve to accept certain collateral with more conservative, less conservative or no haircuts applied if it so determines, on an objectively justifiable basis. Any extenuating circumstances that warrant the acceptance of relevant collateral with haircut provisions other than the guideline levels must be outlined in writing. Documentation of the rationale behind this is imperative. To the extent that a Fund avails of the increased issuer exposure facility in section 5(ii) of the Central Bank Regulations such increased exposure may be to any of the issuers listed in the Prospectus.

Non-cash collateral cannot be sold, pledged or re-invested.

3.7.1.2 Cash collateral

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

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

Re-invested cash collateral should be diversified in accordance with the diversification requirement applicable to non-cash collateral outlined above in Section 3.7.1.1(v). Invested cash collateral may not be placed on deposit with the relevant counterparty or a related entity. Exposure created through the reinvestment of collateral must be taken into account in determining risk exposures to a counterparty. Re-investment of cash collateral in accordance with the provisions above can still present additional risk for the Fund. Please refer to the section of this Prospectus entitled “Risk Factors; Reinvestment of Cash Collateral Risk” for more details.

3.7.2 Collateral – posted by the UCITS

Collateral posted to a counterparty by or on behalf of the Fund must be taken into account when calculating counterparty risk exposure other than where it is protected by client money rules on similar arrangements. 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.

3.8 Hedged Classes

A Fund may offer currency hedged Classes whereby the Fund shall enter into certain currency-related transactions in order to seek to hedge out currency risk. A Fund may also engage in currency risk hedging at the level of a Class in order to ensure that the return on such Class would seek to replicate that of a

hedged Class denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency. The presence of any currency hedged Classes, as well as details of any particular features, shall be clearly disclosed in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

To the extent that hedging is successful for a particular hedged Class, denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency, the performance of the Class is likely to move in line with the performance of the underlying assets.

Any financial instruments used to implement such currency hedging strategies with respect to one or more Classes shall be assets/liabilities of the Fund but will be attributable to the relevant Class(es) and the profit and loss (realised and unrealised) on, and the costs of the currency hedging transactions (including any administrative costs arising from additional risk management) will accrue solely to the relevant Class. However, investors should note that there is no segregation of liability between Share 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 of this Prospectus 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 Share Class should be mitigated and monitored appropriately. Accordingly, in accordance with the Central Bank Rules, the following operational provisions will apply to any currency hedging transactions:

- Counterparty exposure should be managed in accordance with the limits in the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank Rules.
- Over-hedged positions should not exceed 105 per cent of the net assets of the relevant Class of Shares.
- Under-hedged positions should not fall short of 95 per cent of the portion of the net assets of the relevant Class which is to be hedged against currency risk.
- Hedged positions will be kept under review on an ongoing basis, at least at the same valuation frequency of the Fund, to ensure that over hedged or under hedged positions do not exceed/fall short of the permitted levels disclosed above.
- Such review (referred to above) will incorporate a procedure to rebalance the hedging arrangements on a regular basis to ensure that any such position stays within the permitted position levels disclosed above and that positions materially in excess of 100% will not be carried forward from month to month.
- The currency exposures of different currency Classes may not be combined or offset and currency exposures of assets of the Fund may not be allocated to separate Share Classes.

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

3.9 Dividend Policy

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

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

Any dividends payable to Shareholders will be paid by electronic transfer to the relevant Shareholder's bank account of record on the initial Application Form in the currency of denomination of the relevant Class of Shares, at the expense of the payee and will be paid within four Months of the date the Directors declared the dividend.

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

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 relevant Fund.

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

The up-to-date Net Asset Value per Share for each Class shall be made available on the internet at www.carnegroup.com/fort or such other website as the Investment Manager may notify to Shareholders in advance from time to time and updated following each calculation of the Net Asset Value. In addition, the Net Asset Value per Share for each Class may be obtained from the office of the Administrator during normal business hours in Ireland.

In addition to the information disclosed in the periodic reports of the Company, the Company may, from time to time, make available to investors supplemental Fund related data such as portfolio holdings and portfolio-related information in respect of one or more of the Funds or information in respect of one or more of the Funds regarding liquidity stress testing reports or results. Any such information will be available to all investors in the relevant Fund on request. Any such information will only be provided on a historical basis and after the relevant Dealing Day to which the information relates. Notwithstanding the fact that this will be historical information, an investor that has received such information may be in a more informed position regarding the relevant Fund than investors that have not received the information.

3.11 Use of a Subscriptions/Redemptions Account

The Company operates a Subscriptions/Redemptions Account for each Fund in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Accordingly, monies in the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account are deemed assets of the relevant Fund 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 each Fund's cash flows in accordance with its obligations as prescribed under UCITS V. Nonetheless, there remains a risk for investors where monies are held for the account of a Fund in the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account if that Fund 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 relevant Fund.

3.12 Foreign Exchange Arrangements

Where provided for in the Supplement, a Fund may enter into forward foreign exchange contracts in the context of its investment activity and/or for efficient portfolio management purposes and this may give rise to variation margin requirements under EMIR. However, it should be noted that the EMIR variation margin rules will not apply to foreign exchange contracts characterised as spot trades in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/565. This includes foreign exchange contracts with up to five business days settlement terms where the main purpose of the contract is in connection with the sale

or purchase of investments by the Fund and this corresponds with the standard settlement period for such investments.

3.13 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; (ii) relative VaR measurement; and (iii) calculating performance fees. 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 not constitute use of an index within the meaning of Article 3(1)(7)(e) of the Benchmark Regulation unless the relevant Supplement (in particular as part of its investment policy or strategy) defines constraints on the asset allocation of the portfolio in relation to the index (e.g. an investment restriction that the Fund must invest only in components of the index or must be partially invested in line with index composition). 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 Fund they are not formal benchmarks against which the Fund is managed.

Where relevant the Investment Manager 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 Investment Manager 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.

3.14 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 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.

3.15 Sustainable Finance Disclosures

The European Union has introduced a series of legal measures (the primary one being 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 SFDR.

Fund Classification

The investments underlying the Funds do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The Investment Manager's investment approach does not explicitly integrate sustainability risks into its investment decisions or the likely impact of sustainability risks on the return of the Funds as the Funds are not considered to be an ESG-orientated collective investment scheme.

The Investment Manager's investment approach is systematic and largely technical in nature, while some fundamental data is used. The systematic models do not use any information specifically related to sustainability risks or principal adverse sustainability impact. In futures markets, the Investment Manager believes that returns can be extracted from trends in price movements and that market prices are the key aggregator of pertinent information to profit from trends. In individual equity markets, the Investment Manager believes that material information can be obtained by examining the financial statements of individual equities and the market dynamics in which they trade.

4. RISK FACTORS

4.1 General

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

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

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

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

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

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

The possible imposition of a Repurchase Charge and/or an Anti-Dilution Levy, and the difference at any one time between the sale and repurchase price of shares in a Fund, means that an investment should be viewed as medium to long term.

4.2 Investment Risks

4.2.1 **General Investment Risk**

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

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

4.2.2 **Limited Operating History for the Fund**

As of the date of the relevant Supplement, potential investors have only limited operating history to use in evaluating the Fund and the probability of success and whether to invest in the Fund. Potential investors are reminded that past results are not necessarily indicative of future performance.

4.2.3 Credit Risk

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

4.2.4 Changes in Interest Rates Risk

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

4.2.5 Currency Risk

Currency of Assets/Base Currency: Assets of a Fund may be denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency of the Fund and changes in the exchange rate between the Base Currency and the currency of the asset may lead to a depreciation of the value of the Fund's assets as expressed in the Base Currency. The Investment Manager may (but is not obliged to) seek to mitigate this exchange rate risk by using FDI. No assurance, however, can be given that such mitigation will be successful.

Base Currency/Denominated Currency of Classes: Classes of Shares in a Fund may be denominated in currencies other than the Base Currency of the Fund and changes in the exchange rate between the Base Currency and the denominated currency of the Class may lead to a depreciation of the value of the investor's holding as expressed in the Base Currency even in cases where the Class is hedged. No assurance, however, can be given that such mitigation will be successful. Investors' attention is drawn to the section of this Prospectus entitled "Hedged Classes" for further information. Where the Class is unhedged a currency conversion will take place on subscription, redemption, exchange and distributions at prevailing exchange rates.

Currency Hedging: 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: Hedging activity at Share Class level may expose the Fund to cross contamination risk as it may not be possible to ensure (contractually or otherwise) that a counterparty's recourse in any such arrangements is limited to the assets of the relevant Share Class. Although the costs, gains and losses of the currency hedging transactions will accrue solely to the relevant Share Class, investors are nonetheless exposed to the risk that currency hedging transactions undertaken in one Share Class may impact negatively on another Share 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 Share Class and at the risk of the Share Class only because the Share Class does not represent a segregated portion of the Fund's assets) thus exposing investors in other Share Classes to a proportion of this risk.

Emerging Market Currency Risk: emerging markets currencies may be unstable and may be subject to significant depreciation.

4.2.6 Derivatives Risk

General: 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, including futures and options prices, are highly volatile. Price movements of forward contracts, futures contracts and other 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.

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

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.

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. Assets deposited as collateral or margin with brokers may not be held in segregated accounts by the brokers and may therefore become available to the creditors of such brokers in the event of their insolvency or bankruptcy. Where collateral is posted to a counterparty or broker by

way of title transfer, the collateral may be re-used by such counterparty or broker for their own purpose, thus, exposing the Fund to additional risk.

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

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

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

Futures 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.

Legal Risk: The use of OTC derivatives, such as forward contracts, swap agreements and contracts for difference, 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 that it is not legally enforceable or that there is a dispute over its terms.

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

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.

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.

Settlement Risks: a Fund will be exposed to a credit risk on parties with whom it trades and may also bear the risk of settlement default. Market practices in relation to the settlement of securities transactions and the custody of assets could provide increased risks. The Investment Manager may instruct the Depositary to settle transactions on a delivery free of payment basis where it believes that this form of settlement is appropriate. Shareholders should be aware, however, that this may result in a loss to a Fund if a transaction fails to settle and the Depositary will not be liable to the Fund or to the Shareholders for such a loss, provided the Depositary has acted in good faith in making any such delivery or payment.

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

Contracts for Differences: Futures and options contracts can also be referred to, as well as include, contracts for differences. These can be options and futures on any index, as well as currency and interest rate swaps. However, unlike other futures and options, these contracts can only be settled in cash. Investing in a contract for differences carries the same risks as investing in a future or option. Transactions in contracts for differences may also have a contingent liability and an investor should be aware of the implications of this as set out below.

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

4.2.7 Emerging Markets Risk

Where a Fund invests in securities in emerging markets, additional risks may be encountered. These include:

Accounting Standards: in emerging markets there is an absence of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices.

Business Risks: in some emerging markets, for example Russia, crime and corruption, including extortion and fraud, pose a risk to businesses. Property and employees of underlying investments may become targets of theft, violence and/or extortion. In addition, in some emerging markets, including Russia, the level of corporate governance and investor protection may not be to the same standard as would generally apply in major securities markets.

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

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

Custody Risk: Market practices in relation to the settlement of securities transactions and the custody of assets could provide increased risk. In particular, some of the markets in which a Fund may invest do not provide for settlement on a delivery versus payment basis and the risk in relation to such settlements has to be borne by the Fund.

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

Legal: the legal infrastructure and accounting, auditing and reporting standards in certain countries in

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

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

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

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

Frontier Markets Risk: Investing in the securities of issuers operating in frontier emerging markets carries a high degree of risk and special considerations not typically associated with investing in more traditional developed markets. In addition, the risks associated with investing in the securities of issuers operating in emerging market countries are magnified when investing in frontier emerging market countries. These types of investments could be affected by factors not usually associated with investments in more traditional developed markets, including risks associated with expropriation and/or nationalisation, political or social instability, pervasiveness of corruption and crime, armed conflict, the impact on the economy of civil war, religious or ethnic unrest and the withdrawal or non-renewal of any licence enabling a Fund to trade in securities of a particular country, confiscatory taxation, restrictions on transfers of assets, lack of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, less publicly available financial and other information, diplomatic development which could affect investment in those countries and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations. These risks and special considerations make investments in securities in frontier emerging market countries highly speculative in nature and, accordingly, an investment in a Fund's shares must be viewed as highly speculative in nature and may not be suitable for an investor who is not able to afford the loss of their entire investment. To the extent that a Fund invests a significant percentage of its assets in a single frontier emerging market country, a Fund will be subject to heightened risk associated with investing in frontier emerging market countries and additional risks associated with that particular country.

4.2.8 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 FDIs) 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 Depository or other service providers of the Company. Such engagement may on occasion cause a conflict of interest with the role of the Depository or other service provider in respect of the Company. Please refer to section 5.8 “Conflicts of Interest” for further details on the conditions applicable to any such related party transactions. The identity of any such related parties will be specifically identified in the Company’s semi-annual and annual reports.

4.2.9 Repurchase Agreements

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

4.2.10 Exchange Control and Repatriation Risk

It may not be possible for Funds to repatriate capital, dividends, interest and other income from certain countries, or it may require government consents to do so. Funds could be adversely affected by the introduction of, or delays in, or refusal to grant any such consent for the repatriation of funds or by any official intervention affecting the process of settlement of transactions. Economic or political conditions could lead to the revocation or variation of consent granted prior to investment being made in any particular country or to the imposition of new restrictions.

4.2.11 Investing in Short Dated Fixed Income Securities Risk for Cash Management

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

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

To the extent a Fund invests in medium or low-rated securities and unrated securities of comparable quality, the Fund may realise a higher current yield than the yield offered by higher-rated securities, but investment in such securities involves greater volatility of price and risk of loss of income and principal, including the probability of default by or bankruptcy of the issuers of such securities. Low-rated and comparable unrated securities (collectively referred to as “low-rated” securities) likely have quality and protective characteristics that, in the judgment of a rating organisation, are outweighed by large uncertainties or major risk exposures to adverse conditions, and are predominantly speculative with respect to an issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation.

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

Adverse economic developments can disrupt the market for low-rated securities, and severely affect the ability of issuers, especially highly leveraged issuers, to service their debt obligations or to repay their

obligations upon maturity, which may lead to a higher incidence of default on such securities. Low-rated securities are especially affected by adverse changes in the industries in which the issuers are engaged and by changes in the financial condition of the issuers.

Debt securities rated below BBB- (or its equivalent) and comparable unrated securities are considered below investment grade and are commonly known as "junk bonds". They are considered to be of poor standing and mainly speculative, and those in the lowest rating category may be in default and are generally regarded by the rating agency as having extremely poor prospects of attaining any real investment standing. The lower ratings of these debt securities reflect a greater possibility that the issuer may be unable or unwilling to make timely payments of interest and principal and thus default. If this happens, or is perceived as likely to happen, the values of those debt securities will usually be more volatile. A default or expected default could also make it difficult for the Fund to sell the debt securities at prices approximating the values the Fund had previously placed on them. Because junk bonds are traded mainly by institutions, they usually have a limited market, which may at times make it difficult for the Fund to establish their fair value.

4.2.12 Leverage Risk

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

4.2.13 Liquidity Risk

Not all securities or instruments invested in by the Funds will be listed or rated and consequently liquidity may be low. Moreover, the accumulation and disposal of holdings in some investments may be time consuming and may need to be conducted at unfavourable prices. The Funds may also encounter difficulties in disposing of assets at their fair price due to adverse market conditions leading to limited liquidity.

4.2.14 Market Capitalisation Risk

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

4.2.15 No Secondary Market Risk

It is not anticipated that there will be an active secondary market for the Shares, and it is not expected that such a market will develop. Subject to certain conditions outlined herein, including when repurchases or the registration of transfers of Shares are suspended, Shareholders will, however, be able to realise their investment in a Fund by redeeming their Shares or by a transfer to an investor who is an eligible transferee.

4.2.16 Recent Developments in Financial Markets Risk

Recent developments in the global financial markets illustrate that the current environment is one of extraordinary and possibly unprecedented uncertainty. In light of such recent market turmoil and the overall weakening of the financial services industry, the Company, the Investment Manager and other financial institutions' financial condition may be adversely affected and they may become subject to legal, regulatory, reputational and other unforeseen risks that could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and operations.

4.2.17 Reinvestment of Cash Collateral Risk

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

4.2.18 Repurchase Risk

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

4.2.19 Securities Financing Transactions/Securities Lending Risk

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.

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.

4.2.20 Sovereign Debt Risk

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

4.2.21 OTC Counterparty Rating Downgrade Risk

The Company will enter into OTC transactions only with those counterparties that it believes to be sufficiently creditworthy. In addition, pursuant to Irish regulatory requirements, the Fund may be required to refrain from entering into transactions which involve collateral arrangements with OTC counterparties who do not meet minimum credit rating criteria set by the Central Bank. In this regard, at the date of this Prospectus, the Central Bank requires that, eligible counterparties must have a minimum short term credit rating of A-2 from Standard & Poor's or an equivalent rating from an internationally recognised credit rating agency.

If an OTC counterparty 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. A rating downgrade below the minimum regulatory levels set by the Central Bank could require the relevant Fund to refrain from entering into transactions with such counterparty.

The Investment Manager shall endeavour to monitor the rating of all OTC counterparties currently engaged by the Company, in respect of a Fund, on an ongoing basis to ensure such minimum credit ratings are maintained and that any appropriate and necessary steps are taken in the event of any counterparty being subject to a credit rating downgrade. However, it is possible that such counterparties could be subject to a credit rating downgrade in circumstances where this is not notified to the relevant Fund or identified by the Investment Manager in which case the relevant Fund may be in technical breach of the regulatory requirements regarding eligible OTC counterparties. This regulatory risk is in addition to the commercial risk associated with continuing to engage (and possibly have exposure to) an OTC counterparty with a lower credit rating.

In addition, if the Investment Manager is required to take steps to exit positions with an OTC counterparty subject to a credit rating downgrade, due to regulatory requirements or otherwise, this may result in positions being terminated on unfavourable terms or in unfavourable market conditions with the consequence of the relevant Fund suffering substantial losses.

Regardless of the measures the Company, in respect of a Fund, may implement to reduce counterparty credit risk, 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.

4.2.22 Investment Manager Valuation Risk

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

4.2.23 No Investment Guarantee equivalent to Deposit Protection

An investment in the Company is not in the nature of a deposit in a bank account and is not protected by any government, government agency or other guarantee scheme which may be available to protect the holder of a bank deposit account.

4.2.24 Trading on Futures markets outside the United States

The Company may trade on futures markets outside the United States. Trading on non-U.S. markets is not regulated by any United States government agency and may involve additional risks not applicable to trading on United States exchanges. For example, certain foreign exchanges may be substantially more prone to periods of illiquidity than United States markets. Also, some non-U.S. markets, in contrast to U.S. exchanges, are "principals' markets," similar to the forward markets, in which performance is the responsibility only of the individual member and not of any exchange or clearing corporation.

4.2.25 Trading on Futures markets outside the EU Member States

The Company may trade on futures markets outside the EU Member States. Trading on non-EU Member State markets is not regulated by any European Union or EU Member State regulatory agency and may involve additional risks not applicable to trading on EU Member State exchanges. For example, certain foreign exchanges may be substantially more prone to periods of illiquidity than EU Member State markets.

4.2.26 Political, Economic and Other Conditions

The Fund's investments may be adversely affected by changes in economic conditions or political events that are beyond its control. For example, a stock market downturn, continued threats of terrorism, the

outbreak of hostilities involving the United States or any other jurisdiction in which the Fund invests, Brexit, a U.S.-China trade war, the death of a major political figure, or the overthrow or replacement of a current ruling body may have significant adverse effects on the Fund's investment results. Additionally, a serious pandemic, such as avian influenza or the novel coronavirus, or a natural disaster, such as a hurricane, could severely disrupt the global, national and/or regional economies and/or markets. Other factors, such as changes in U.S. or non-U.S. tax laws, U.S. or non-U.S. securities laws, bank regulatory policies or accounting standards, may make corporate acquisitions less desirable. Similarly, legislative acts, rulemaking, adjudicatory or other activities of the U.S. Congress, the SEC, the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, the New York Stock Exchange, FINRA or other U.S. or non-U.S. governmental or quasi-governmental bodies, agencies and regulatory organizations may make the business of the Fund less attractive. A negative impact on economic fundamentals and consumer confidence may negatively impact market value, increase market volatility and cause credit spreads to widen, each of which could have an adverse effect on the investment performance of the Fund.

4.2.27 Coronavirus

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. Countries that have already suffered outbreaks of the disease are likely to suffer a continued increase in recorded cases of the disease. Furthermore, the disease is likely to spread to additional countries around the world. A continued escalation in the COVID-19 outbreak could see a continual decline in global economic growth (worst case predictions estimate that global economic growth could be cut in half and according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, plunge several countries into recession). Many businesses around the world have curtailed their travel and meeting plans. This is likely to slow business activity, including in particular international business activity. The spread of COVID-19 may have an adverse impact on the Fund. The impact of a viral pandemic in certain areas with large and crowded cities may be especially severe. In consumer goods, for example, customers may delay discretionary spending and travel plans because of worry about the pandemic. The banking industry, and in particular, the consumer finance sector, may be significantly affected by credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers impacted by COVID-19. COVID-19 may trigger many 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.

4.3 Accounting, Legal, Operational, Valuation and Tax Risks

4.3.1 Accounting, Auditing and Financial Reporting Standards

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

4.3.2 Dependence on Key Personnel

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

4.3.3 Financial Markets and Regulatory Change

The laws and regulations affecting businesses continue to evolve in an unpredictable manner. Laws and regulations, particularly those involving taxation, investment and trade, applicable to the Company's activities can change quickly and unpredictably, and may at any time be amended, modified, repealed or replaced in a manner adverse to the interests of the Company. The Company and the Investment Manager may be or may become subject to unduly burdensome and restrictive regulation. In particular, in response to significant recent events in international financial markets, governmental intervention and certain regulatory measures which have been or may be adopted in certain jurisdictions. Two examples in particular are (1) The European Union (Short Selling) Regulations 2012 (SI No. 340/2012) implementing

the Regulation (EU) No. 236/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012, on short selling and certain aspects of credit default swaps (the "SSR") and (2) the U.S. Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act."). The SSR aims to address certain systemic risk concerns with naked or uncovered short selling by providing for, amongst other things, enhanced transparency relating to significant net short positions in specific financial instruments. Please refer to the section entitled "Short Selling Risk" in this Prospectus for further information. The Dodd-Frank Act contains a range of measures designed to address systemic risk in the financial services sector and will significantly increase US regulation of investment funds and managers of investment funds. These and other significant changes in global financial regulation may present the Company with significant challenges and could result in losses to the Company.

4.3.4 Limited Operating History

The Company has a limited operating history. The past performance of any investments or investment funds managed by the Investment Manager or any of its affiliates cannot be construed as any indication of the future results of an investment in the Company or any of the Funds.

4.3.5 Paying Agent Risk

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

4.3.6 Segregated Liability

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

4.3.7 Valuation Risk

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

4.3.8 Tax Risks

Where a Fund invests in assets that are not subject to withholding tax at the time of acquisition, there can be no assurance that tax may not be withheld in the future as a result of any change in applicable laws, treaties, rules or regulations or the interpretation thereof. The Fund may not be able to recover such withheld tax and so any change may have an adverse effect on the Net Asset Value of the Shares.

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

4.3.9 Short Selling Risk

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

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

Short Selling Regulations

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

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

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

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

4.3.10 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. The Company is an FFI and provided it complies with the requirements of the IGA and the Irish legislation, it should not be subject to FATCA withholding on any payments it receives and should not be required to impose FATCA withholding on payments which it makes.

Although the Company will attempt to satisfy any obligations imposed on it to avoid the imposition of the FATCA withholding tax, no assurance can be given that the Company will be able to satisfy these obligations. In order to satisfy its FATCA obligations, the Company will require certain information from 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.

4.3.11 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**").

CRS, which has applied in Ireland since 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.

4.3.12 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 Investment Manager, 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.

4.3.13 Depositary Risk

If a Fund invests in assets that are financial instruments that can be held in custody ("**Custody Assets**"), the Depositary is required to perform full safekeeping functions and will be liable for any loss of such assets held in custody unless it can prove that the loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond

its reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary. In the event of such a loss (and the absence of proof of the loss being caused by such an external event), the Depositary is required to return identical assets to those lost or a corresponding amount to the Fund without undue delay.

If a Fund invests in assets that are not financial instruments that can be held in custody ("**Non-Custody Assets**"), the Depositary is only required to verify the Fund's ownership of such assets and to maintain a record of those assets which the Depositary is satisfied that the Fund holds ownership of. In the event of any loss of such assets, the Depositary will only be liable to the extent the loss has occurred due to its negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations pursuant to the Depositary Agreement.

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

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

4.3.14 Subscription Settlement Risk

As set out under the heading 'Timing of Payment' above, payment in respect of a subscription must be received in cleared funds by the Administrator on or before the Settlement Date as outlined in the Supplement for the relevant Fund. If payment in full in respect of the issue of Shares has not been received by the relevant time on the relevant Settlement Date, or in the event of non-clearance of funds, the allotment of Shares made in respect of such application may, at the discretion of the Directors, be cancelled, or, alternatively, the Directors shall be entitled to charge the applicant interest together with an administration fee. In addition the Directors will have the right to sell all or part of the applicant's holdings of Shares in the Fund or any other Fund of the Company in order to meet those charges. There is a risk that an investor may default in settling a subscription request (whether or not bona fide) thus causing the Fund to suffer a loss.

The Investment Manager may make investments prior to cleared funds being received. If an investor subsequently defaults on payment, the Fund will have a shortfall and will need borrow money to fund the shortfall or pay out of other assets.

The Fund may pursue any such default but in doing so may incur costs or be unable to enforce its rights (e.g. in the event of insolvency of the investor), in such an event the Fund will bear the loss.

Prospective investors should note that by completing the Application Form, (i) they acknowledge that the Company reserves the right to cancel without notice any contract for which payment has not been received by the relevant settlement date and to recover any losses incurred; and (ii) they agree to indemnify and hold harmless the Company, the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Administrator, the Depositary, each of their respective affiliates, directors, members, partners, shareholders, officers, employees and agents from and against any and all losses, liabilities, claims, damages, penalties, costs, fees and expenses (including without limitation all expenses reasonably incurred in investigating, preparing or defending against any claim whatsoever) which may result, directly or indirectly, from any failure by the investor to pay subscription monies to the Company by the Settlement Date.

Regardless of the measures the Fund may implement to reduce subscription settlement default, there can be no assurance that an investor will not default or that the Fund will not sustain losses on the transactions as a result.

4.4 Risk Factors Not Exhaustive

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

5. MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY

5.1 General

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

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

5.2 Directors

The Directors, all of whom are non-executive directors of the Company, are:

Jonathan Elsner

Jonathan Elsner joined FORT in October 2016 as Associate General Counsel. He is responsible for legal matters and various compliance matters. From 2012-2016, Mr. Elsner was an associate in the New York office of Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer US LLP, where his work focused on litigation and regulatory matters for large banks and hedge funds.

Mr. Elsner graduated cum laude from Duke University School of Law with a Juris Doctor. Prior to that, he graduated cum laude from New York University with a Bachelor of Arts in history. Mr. Elsner is a member of the bar in New York.

Andrew Keller

Andrew Keller is the Investment Manager's Chief Compliance Officer and Deputy Chief Operating Officer. In his role as Chief Compliance Officer, Mr. Keller is responsible for the Investment Manager's compliance program including its development, oversight, and testing. As Deputy Chief Operating Officer, he continues to lead client operational due diligence requests. Since joining FORT in 2008, Mr. Keller has also been a member of the business development and trade execution teams. Mr. Keller holds an MA in chemistry from the University of Virginia and a BS in chemistry from the University of Richmond.

Bronwyn Wright (Irish)

Bronwyn Wright currently acts as a non-executive director. Prior to this she was a Managing Director in Citigroup, having worked in Capital Markets and Banking, where she was Head of Securities and Fund Services for Citi Ireland with responsibility for the management, growth and strategic direction of the securities and fund services business which included funds, custody, security finance and global agency and trust.

Due to her role in managing, leading and growing Citi's European fiduciary business, Ms. Wright has extensive knowledge of regulatory requirements and market practice in the UK, Luxembourg, Jersey and Ireland. She has sat and chaired the boards of the applicable legal vehicles for the fiduciary businesses in each jurisdiction. Due to her engagement in due diligence exercises she also understands investor requirements in the Nordic countries, Germany and Asia.

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

Roddy Stafford (Irish)

Roddy Stafford is an independent director of a number of financial services companies, including UCITS funds and Non-UCITS qualifying investor funds. He is also a director and shareholder in Stafford Holdings Limited, whose wholly-owned subsidiaries include Lifestyle Sports, Campus Oil and Stafford Fuels Limited. Mr Stafford began his career in Arthur Cox, a Dublin commercial law firm, in the late 1990s. As a solicitor, he specialised in finance, funds and capital markets, advising numerous top tier investment banks. In 2004, he was seconded to the Fortis Funds Administration business to work as in-house legal counsel. Since 2005, Mr Stafford has dedicated himself full time to the role of independent director. Mr Stafford is a member of the Law Society of Ireland and of the Irish Taxation Institute and he has been approved by the Central Bank to act as a director of investment funds.

Jean Olivier Caron (Alternate Director for Andrew Keller)

Jean Olivier Caron joined FORT in 2016 and is a member of the Business Development & Investor Relations department. Prior to joining FORT, Mr. Caron was Sales Director at Citigroup Japan leading a team of financial engineers and sales to address both the institutional and retail equity derivatives markets.

Prior to Citi, Mr. Caron was Sales Director at BNP Paribas both in Tokyo and New York where he focused on institutional relationships. During a span of 6 years, as part of the equity derivatives sales team, he was responsible for promoting and developing a product offering tailored to institutional investors in Asia and North America. Mr. Caron started his career in finance at Citigroup Japan in 2006 working in fixed income risk management and international syndication.

Mr. Caron graduated from the University of Tokyo with a Master's degree in Applied Sciences and holds an Electrical Engineering Diploma from École Polytechnique of Montreal.

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

Pursuant to the Articles, each of the Directors shall be indemnified and secured harmless out of the assets and profits of the Company from and against all actions, costs, debts, claims, demands, suits, proceedings, judgements, decrees, charges, losses, damages, expenses, liabilities or obligations of any kind which he or his heirs, administrators or executors shall or may incur or sustain by reason of any contract entered into or any act done, concurred in, or omitted to be done by virtue of his being or having been a Director, provided that, 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.

5.3 The Manager

The Company has appointed KBA Consulting Management Limited as its management company (the "Manager") pursuant to the agreement signed on 1 October 2021 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 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 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 responsibilities in respect of the Funds to the Investment Manager and has delegated distribution responsibilities in respect of the Funds to the Distributor.

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.

Frank Connolly (Irish resident)

Frank has been active in the mutual and hedge funds industry since 1997. He has particular expertise in the preparation and audit of financial statements for investment funds and in the regulatory and GAAP requirements applicable to the investment management industry. He also has expertise in the development of compliance programs for both AIFMD and UCITS funds as well as advising asset managers on the establishment and ongoing operation of both UCITS and non-UCITS funds. He is an executive director of KB Associates' AIFMD and UCITS authorised management company, KBA Consulting Management Limited.

Prior to joining KB Associates, Frank was Senior Manager in the Investment Management Group at PricewaterhouseCoopers Dublin where he specialised in the audit of UCITS funds. Previously he had been with PricewaterhouseCoopers in the Cayman Islands where his responsibilities included the provision of audit services to a wide range of alternative asset managers.

Frank holds a Bachelor of Commerce Degree (Hons) from University College Dublin and is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

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, distribution of Shares to the Distributor 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, Distributor

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

The Investment Manager is a limited partnership organised under the laws of the State of Delaware of the United States of America. The Investment Manager is registered with the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") as a commodity trading advisor and a commodity pool operator ("CPO"), and is a

member of the U.S. National Futures Association (“NFA”) in such capacities. The Investment Manager is also registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) as an investment adviser under the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. Such registrations and membership do not imply that the SEC, the CFTC or the NFA have endorsed the Investment Manager’s qualifications to provide the advisory services described in this Prospectus.

Each Director has delegated his or her rights and responsibilities as a CPO with respect to FORT Global UCITS Contrarian Fund and FORT Global UCITS Diversified Fund to the Investment Manager.

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

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

FORT Global LLC shall act as distributor of Shares in each Fund pursuant to the Distribution Agreement with authority to delegate some or all of its duties as distributor to sub-distributors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

FORT Global LLC is also the entity that primarily promotes the Company.

5.5 Administrator

The Manager has appointed BNY Mellon Fund Services (Ireland) Designated Activity Company to act as administrator, registrar and transfer agent of the Company with responsibility for performing the day to day administration of the Company, including the calculation of the Net Asset Value and the Net Asset Value per Share of each Fund.

The Administrator is a private limited company incorporated in Ireland on 31st May 1994 and is engaged in the provision of fund administration, accounting, registration, transfer agency and related shareholders services to collective investment schemes and investment funds. The Administrator is authorised by the Central Bank under the Investment Intermediaries Act, 1995.

The Administration Agreement shall continue in force until terminated by any party on 90 days’ notice in writing to the other parties. The Administration Agreement may be terminated forthwith by any party giving notice in writing to the other parties at any time; if the other party shall commit a material breach of any of the terms of the Administration Agreement, which is incapable of remedy, or, if capable of remedy, has not been remedied within 30 days of the other party serving written notice giving particulars of the breach and requiring it to be remedied or be the subject of an effective resolution for its winding up except in relation to a voluntary winding up for the purpose of amalgamation or reconstruction on terms previously approved by the other party which shall not be unreasonably withheld, delayed, or conditioned or be unable to pay its debts as they fall due, or otherwise become insolvent or enter into any composition or arrangement with or for the benefit of its creditors or is the subject of any petition for the appointment of an examiner or similar officer or have a receiver appointed over it or all or any substantial part of its assets, or is the subject of a court order for its winding-up; or should the Administrator cease to be permitted to perform its obligations under any applicable law or regulation or if any authorisation by the Central Bank of the Company is revoked.

The Administrator shall not be liable to the Company for any loss, damage, or expense (including, without limitation, legal counsel and professional fees and other costs and expenses incurred in connection with the defence of any claim, action, or proceedings) arising out of or in connection with the performance by the Administrator of its duties under the Administration Agreement otherwise than by reason of the negligence, wilful default or fraud of the Administrator in the performance of (or its failure to perform) its duties under the Administration Agreement. The Company shall indemnify and keep indemnified and hold

harmless the Administrator from and against any and all actions, proceedings, claims, demands, liabilities, losses, damages, costs, and expenses (including reasonable legal and professional fees and expenses reasonably incurred arising therefrom or incidental thereto) that may be made or brought against or suffered or incurred by the Administrator arising out of or in connection with the performance of the Administrator's duties under the Administration Agreement other than as a result of the Administrator's negligence, wilful default or fraud.

5.6 Depository

The Company has appointed Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Dublin Branch to act as the Depository to the Company. The Depository is a private limited liability company incorporated in Ireland on 13th October 1994. The principal activity of the Depository is to act as the Depository and trustee of the assets of collective investment schemes. The Depository is authorised by the Central Bank under the Investment Intermediaries Act, 1995.

Both the Administrator and the Depository are wholly-owned indirect subsidiaries of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation. BNY Mellon is a global financial services company focused on helping clients manage and service their financial assets, operating in 35 countries and serving more than 100 markets. BNY Mellon is a leading provider of financial services for institutions, corporations and high-net-worth individuals, providing superior asset management and wealth management, asset servicing, issuer services, clearing services and treasury services through a worldwide client-focused team.

The duty of the Depository is to provide safekeeping, oversight and asset verification services in respect of the assets of the Company and each Fund in accordance with the provisions of the UCITS Regulations.

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

- a) the Depository shall hold in custody all financial instruments capable of being registered or held in a financial instruments account opened in the Depository's books and all financial instruments capable of being physically delivered to the Depository;
- b) the Depository shall verify the Company's ownership of all any assets (other than those referred to in (a) above) based on information or documents provided by the Company and maintain and keep up-to-date a record of such assets it is satisfied are owned by the Company;
- c) the Depository shall ensure effective and proper monitoring of the Company's cash flows;
- d) the Depository shall be responsible for certain oversight obligations in respect of the Company—see "**Summary of Oversight Obligations**" below.
- e) Duties and functions in relation to (c) and (d) above may not be delegated by the Depository.

Summary of Oversight Obligations:

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

- a) the sale, issue, redemption and cancellation of Shares effected on behalf of the Company are carried out in accordance with the Companies Act, the Regulations, the conditions imposed by the Central Bank and the Articles;
- b) the value of Shares is calculated in accordance with the Regulations, Companies Act and the Articles;
- c) 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;
- d) the Company and each Fund's income is applied in accordance with the Companies Act, the Regulations and the Articles;

- e) the instructions of the Company are carried out unless they conflict with the Companies Act or the Articles; and
- f) it has enquired into the conduct of the Company in each accounting period and reports thereon to the Shareholders. The Depositary's report will be delivered to the Company in good time to enable the Directors to include a copy of the report in the annual report of each Fund. The Depositary's report will state whether in the Depositary's opinion each Fund has been managed in that period:
 - (i) in accordance with the limitations imposed on the investment and borrowing powers of the Fund imposed by the Articles and/or the Central Bank under the powers granted to the Central Bank under the Companies Act; and
 - (ii) otherwise in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 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.

Pursuant to the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary will be liable for loss of financial instruments held in custody or in the custody of any sub-custodian, unless it can prove that loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond its control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary. In such a circumstance that the Depositary is liable, the Depositary shall return a financial instrument of identical type or the corresponding amount to the relevant Fund without undue delay. The Depositary shall also be liable for all other losses suffered as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to fulfil its obligations under the UCITS Regulations and the Depositary Agreement.

Under the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary has power to delegate the whole or any part of its depositary functions, however, its liability will not be affected by the fact that it has entrusted to a third party some or all of the assets in its safekeeping. The Depositary has delegated its safe-keeping duties in respect of financial instruments in custody to The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV and/or The Bank of New York Mellon. The list of sub delegates appointed by The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV or The Bank of New York Mellon is set out in Schedule 4 hereto. The use of particular sub delegates will depend on the markets in which the Company invests. No conflicts arise as a result of such delegation.

Potential conflicts of interest affecting the Depositary and its delegates may arise from time to time, including, without limitation, where the Depositary or a delegate has an interest in the outcome of a service or an activity provided to the Company, or a transaction carried out on behalf of the Company, which is distinct from the Company's interest, or where the Depositary or a delegate has an interest in the outcome of a service or activity provided to another client or group of clients which is in conflict with the Company's interests. From time to time conflicts may also arise between the Depositary and its delegates or affiliates, such as where an appointed delegate is an affiliated group company and is providing a product or service to the Company and has a financial or business interest in such product or service. The Depositary maintains a conflict of interest policy to address such conflicts.

Where a conflict or potential conflict of interest arises, the Depositary will have regard to its obligations to the Company, applicable law, and its conflicts of interest policy. Up-to-date information regarding the duties of the Depositary, any conflicts of interest that may arise and the Depositary's delegation arrangements will be made available to investors by the Company on request.

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

5.7 Paying Agents/Representatives/Distributors

Local laws or regulations in certain jurisdictions may require that the Company, or the Manager on behalf of the Company, appoints a local Paying Agent. The role of the Paying Agent may entail, for example maintaining accounts through which subscription and repurchase proceeds and dividends are paid. The appointment of a Paying Agent (including a summary of the agreement appointing such Paying Agent) may be detailed in a Country Supplement.

5.8 Company Secretary

The company secretary of the Company is Maples Fiduciary Services Limited.

5.9 Conflicts of Interest

The Directors, the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Administrator and the Depositary and their respective affiliates, officers, directors and shareholders, employees and agents (collectively the "Parties" and each a "Party") are or may be involved in other financial, investment and professional activities (for example provision of securities lending agent services) which may on occasion cause a conflict of interest with the management of the Company and/or their respective roles with respect to the Company. These activities may include managing or advising other funds, purchases and sales of securities, banking and investment management services, brokerage services and serving as directors, officers, advisers or agents of other funds or companies, including funds or companies in which the Company may invest. Each of the Parties will use its reasonable endeavours to ensure that for the purposes of this section 5.8, the performance of their respective duties will not be impaired by any such involvement that they may have and that any conflicts which may arise will be resolved fairly.

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

Any cash of the Company may be deposited, subject to the provisions of the Central Bank Acts, 1942 to 1998, of Ireland as amended by the Central Bank and Financial Services Authority of Ireland Acts, 2003 to 2004 with any Party or invested in certificates of deposit or banking instruments issued by any Party. Banking and similar transactions may also be undertaken with or through a Party.

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 conducted as if negotiated at arm's length and

- (a) a person approved by the Depositary as independent and competent (or in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary, the Manager) certifies that the price at which the relevant transaction is effected is fair; or
- (b) the relevant transaction is executed on best terms on an organised investment exchange or other regulated market in accordance with the rules of such exchange or market; 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 is) 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.

In order to facilitate the Company discharging its obligation to provide the Central Bank with a report within its annual and semi-annual report in respect of all related party transactions, the relevant Party will disclose details of each related party transaction to the Company upon completion thereof (including the name of the related party involved and where relevant, fees paid to that party in connection with the transaction).

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

Potential conflicts of interest may arise from time to time from the provision by the Depositary and/or its affiliates of other services to the Company and/or other parties. For example, the Depositary and/or its affiliates may act as the depositary, trustee, depositary 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 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.

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

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

5.10 Investment Manager Investment in Shares

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

5.11 Soft Commissions

The Investment Manager may effect transactions with or through the agency of another person with whom the Investment Manager or an entity affiliated to the Investment Manager has arrangements under which that person will, from time to time, provide to or procure for the Investment Manager and/or an affiliated party goods, services or other benefits such as research and advisory services, specialised computer hardware or software. No direct payment may be made for such goods or services but the Investment Manager may undertake to place business with that person provided that person has agreed to provide best execution with respect to such business and the services provided must be of a type which assists in the provision of investment services to the Company. A report will be included in the Company's annual and half-yearly reports describing the Investment Manager's soft commission practices. Where appropriate, any such arrangements will comply with the requirements of Article 11 of the MiFID II Delegated Directive.

5.12 Securities Lending

A Fund may use securities lending agreements for efficient portfolio management purposes and to generate additional income for the relevant Fund, subject to the conditions and limits set out in the Central Bank Rules. All proceeds collected or fee income arising from such securities lending agreements shall be allocated between the relevant Fund and the securities lending agent in such proportions as may be agreed from time to time.

5.13 Cash Commission/ Rebates and Fee Sharing

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

5.14 Common Counsel

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

6. SHARE DEALINGS

6.1 Subscription for Shares

6.1.1 General

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

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

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

6.1.2 Applications for Shares

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

Initial applications should be made using an Application Form obtained from the Administrator which must be submitted (together with any required documentation for anti-money laundering purposes), by electronic means (fax & email) (with the original to follow promptly by post where required). All initial applications shall be subject to prompt transmission to the Administrator of such other papers (such as documentation relating to money laundering prevention checks) as may be required by the Directors or their delegate.

Amendments to payment instructions will only be made following receipt of original documentation from the relevant Shareholder.

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

The Application 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 and the other Shareholders for any loss suffered by them as a result of certain applicants acquiring or holding Shares.

6.1.3 Fractions

Fractions of Shares will be issued where any part of the subscription monies for Shares represents less than the subscription price for one Share, provided however, that fractions shall not be less than 0.0001 of

a Share. Subscription monies representing less than 0.0001 of a Share will be retained by the Company in order to defray administration costs.

6.1.4 Method of Payment

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

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

Where the subscription monies are received into the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account from an investor in advance of Shares being issued (as will be the case in the context of a Fund which operates on a cleared funds basis), such subscription monies will be the property of the relevant Fund and accordingly an investor will be treated as a general unsecured creditor of the relevant Fund during the period between receipt of subscription monies into the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account and the issue of Shares.

6.1.5 Currency of Payment

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

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

6.1.6 Timing of Payment

Payment in respect of a subscription must be received in cleared funds by the Administrator on or before the Settlement Date as outlined in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

If payment in full in respect of the issue of Shares has not been received by the relevant time on the relevant Settlement Date, or in the event of non-clearance of funds, the allotment of Shares made in respect of such application may, at the discretion of the Directors, be cancelled, or, alternatively, the Directors shall be entitled to charge the applicant interest together with an administration fee. In addition the Directors will have the right to sell all or part of the applicant's holdings of Shares in the Fund or any other Fund of the Company in order to meet those charges.

6.1.7 Form of Shares and Confirmation of Ownership

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

6.1.8 In Specie Subscriptions

The Manager, following receipt of instruction from the Directors, may accept payment for Shares in a Fund by a transfer in specie of assets, the nature of which must comply with the investment objective, policy and restrictions of the relevant Fund and the value of which shall be determined by the Directors or their delegate, in accordance with the Articles and the valuation principles governing the Company. Any prospective investor wishing to subscribe for Shares by a transfer in specie of assets will be required to comply with any administrative and other arrangements for the transfer specified by the Company, the

Depository or the Administrator. Any in specie transfer will be at the specific investor's risk and the costs of such a transfer will be borne by the specific investor. Shares will not be issued until the investments have been vested or arrangements are made to vest the investments with the Depository or its sub-custodian to the Depository's satisfaction and the number of Shares to be issued will not exceed the amount that would be issued if the cash equivalent of the investments had been invested and the Depository is satisfied that the terms of such exchange shall not be such as are likely to result in any material prejudice to the existing Shareholders.

6.1.9 Minimum Initial and Additional Investment Amount and Minimum Shareholding Requirements

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

6.1.10 Restrictions on Subscriptions

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

The Directors may, in their sole and absolute discretion, determine that in certain circumstances, it is detrimental for existing Shareholders to accept an application for Shares in cash or in specie, representing more than 5% of the Net Asset Value of a Fund. In such case, the Directors may postpone the application and, in consultation with the relevant investor, either require such investor to stagger the proposed application over an agreed period of time, or establish an Investment Account outside the structure of the Company in which to invest the investor's subscription monies. Such Investment Account will be used to acquire the Shares over a pre-agreed time schedule. The investor shall be liable for any transaction costs or reasonable expenses incurred in connection with operating and monitoring any such Investment Account. Any applicable Preliminary Charge will be deducted from the subscription monies before the investment of the subscription monies commences.

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.

6.1.11 Anti-Dilution Levy

The Manager, in consultation with the Directors, reserves the right to impose an Anti-Dilution Levy on a transaction basis in the case of net subscriptions as a percentage adjustment (to be communicated to the Administrator) on the value of the relevant subscription calculated for the purposes of determining a subscription price to reflect the impact of dealing costs relating to the acquisition or disposal of assets and to preserve the value of the underlying assets of the relevant Fund where they consider such a provision to be in the best interests of a Fund. Such amount will be added to the price at which Shares will be issued in the case of net subscription requests. Any such sum will be paid into the account of the relevant Fund.

6.1.12 Ownership Restrictions

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

persons acquiring or holding Shares in any Fund.

None of the Shares have been, nor will be, registered under the Securities Act and none of the Shares may be directly or indirectly offered or sold in the United States of America (except to the Investment Manager or an affiliate or key employee of the Investment Manager), or any of its territories or possessions or areas subject to its jurisdiction, or to or for the benefit of a U.S. Person other than the Investment Manager or an affiliate or key employee of the Investment Manager.

6.1.13 Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorist Financing Measures

Measures aimed at the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing require a detailed verification of the investor's identity, address and source of funds and where applicable the beneficial owner on a risk sensitive basis and the ongoing monitoring of the business relationship in order to comply with Irish law anti-money laundering obligations. Politically exposed persons ("PEPs"), an individual who is or has, at any time in the preceding year, been entrusted with prominent public functions, and immediate family members, or persons known to be close associates of such persons, must also be identified.

By way of example an individual may be required to produce an original certified copy of a passport or identification card together with evidence of his/her address such as two original copies of evidence of his/her address, i.e. utility bills or bank statements, date of birth and tax residence. In the case of corporate investors, such measures may require production of a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation (and any change of name), memorandum and articles of association (or equivalent), a certified copy of the corporate investor's authorised signatory list, the names, occupations, dates of birth and resident and business address of all directors. Depending on the circumstances of each application, a detailed verification might not be required where, for example, the application is made through a recognised intermediary located in a jurisdiction recognised by Ireland as having equivalent anti-money laundering protections.

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

None of the Company, the Directors, the Investment Manager or the Administrator shall be liable to the subscriber or Shareholder where an application for Shares is not processed or Shares are compulsorily repurchased or payment of repurchase proceeds is delayed in such circumstances.

6.1.14 Data Protection

Prospective investors should note that by completing the Application Form they may provide personal information to the Company, which may constitute personal data within the meaning of Data Protection Legislation. This data will be used for the purposes of client identification, administration, statistical analysis, market research, to comply with any applicable legal or regulatory requirements and for direct marketing purposes. By signing the Application Form, investors acknowledge that the Administrator or the Investment Manager and their delegates, agents and affiliates will hold, use, disclose and process the personal information for one or more of the following purposes:

- a) to manage and administer the investor's holding in the Company and any related accounts on an

- on-going basis (i.e. for the performance of a contract);
- b) for any other specific purposes where the investor has given specific consent;
- c) to carry out statistical analysis and market research (a legitimate business interest of the Company);
- d) to comply with legal, tax and regulatory obligations applicable to the investor and the Company;
- e) for disclosure and transfer whether in Ireland or elsewhere (including companies situated in countries outside of the European Economic Area which may not have the same data protection laws as in Ireland) to third parties including the investors' financial adviser (where appropriate), regulatory bodies, taxation authorities, auditors, technology providers or to the Company and its delegates and its or their duly appointed agents and any of their respective related, associated or affiliated companies for the purposes specified above; or;
- f) for other legitimate business interests of the Company (such as direct marketing).

Where the Company relies on the pursuit of the legitimate business interests of the Company as the legal basis to process the investor's personal information, a balancing test has been carried out to weigh the legitimate interests of the Company against the potential risks posed to the investor's interests, fundamental rights and freedoms, and it has been determined that the risks posed to the investor's interests, fundamental rights and freedoms are extremely limited and are outweighed by the right of the Company to pursue its legitimate business interests. Where the Company uses the investor's personal information for direct marketing purposes, the investor has the right not to receive such direct marketing and can contact the Company or the Administrator using the contact information found in this Prospectus or on the Application form to request that such direct marketing cease.

Where the Company transfers investors' personal information to countries outside of the European Economic Area, which may not have the same data protection laws as in Ireland, it will ensure that processing of Personal Data is in compliance with Data Protection Legislation and, in particular, that appropriate measures are in place such as adequacy decisions or Model Contractual Clauses (as published by the European Commission).

Pursuant to the Data Protection Legislation, investors have a right of access to their personal data kept by the Company and the right to delete, amend and rectify any inaccuracies in their personal data held by making a request in writing.

The Company as a Data Controller and the Administrator as a Data Processor, within the meaning of Data Protection Legislation, undertake to hold any personal information provided by investors in confidence and in accordance with Data Protection Legislation.

By signing the Application Form, prospective investors consent to the recording of telephone calls made to and received from investors by the Company, its delegates, its duly appointed agents and any of their respective related, associated or affiliated companies for record keeping, security and/or training purposes.

The Company, the Administrator and their delegates, agents or affiliates will retain investor's personal data for as long as required for the Company, the Administrator or their delegates, agents or affiliates to perform the service required under this application or to perform investigations in relation to that service. The length of the retention period will be determined by such considerations as legal or regulatory obligations that require the Company, the Administrator or their delegates, agents or affiliates to retain the personal data, and applicable statutory limitation periods, whichever are longer.

Where the Company or the Administrator requires investor's personal data to comply with AML or other legal requirements, failure to provide this information means the Company may not be able to accept the investor in the Company.

Investors have the right to lodge a complaint with a supervisory authority in the EU Member State of their habitual residence or place of work or in the place of the alleged infringement if the investor considers that the processing of their personal data carried out by the Company or its service providers infringes Data Protection Legislation.

6.2 Repurchase of Shares

6.2.1 General

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

6.2.2 Repurchase Requests

Requests for the repurchase of Shares should be made to the Administrator on behalf of the Company and must be submitted by fax or email (with the original to follow promptly by post where required) and must be signed and should include such information as may be specified from time to time by the Directors or their delegate. Requests for repurchase received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day. Any requests for repurchase received after the Dealing Deadline for a Dealing Day will be processed on the next Dealing Day unless the Manager, following receipt of instructions from the Directors, in exceptional circumstances, otherwise determine to accept one or more applications received after the Dealing Deadline for processing on that Dealing Day provided that such request(s) have been received prior to the Valuation Point for the particular Dealing Day (specifically before the close of business in the relevant market that closes last on the relevant Dealing Day).

The Minimum Repurchase Amount (if any) may vary according to the Fund or the Class of Share.

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

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

6.2.3 Method of Payment

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

In no event shall Repurchase Proceeds be paid until such papers as may be required by the Directors have been received from the investor and all of the necessary anti-money laundering checks have been carried out, verified and received (in original form, where required). Redemption orders may only be processed on receipt of fax instructions where payment is made out of the account on record.

Amendments to a Shareholder's registration details and payment instructions will only be made following receipt of written instructions and appropriate original documentation from the relevant Shareholder.

6.2.4 Currency of Payment

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

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

6.2.5 Timing of Payment

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

Repurchase Proceeds will be paid by the Settlement Date and in accordance with the provisions specified in the relevant Supplement.

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 – augmenting 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 relevant Fund.

6.2.6 Withdrawal of Repurchase Requests

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

6.2.7 In Specie Repurchases

The Directors may, with the consent of the individual Shareholder(s), satisfy any request for repurchase of Shares by the transfer to any such Shareholder(s) of assets of the relevant Fund having a value equal to the Repurchase Price for the Shares repurchased as if the Repurchase Proceeds were paid in cash less any Repurchase Charge and other expenses of the transfer.

A determination to provide repurchase in specie may be solely at the discretion of the Manager in consultation with the Directors where the repurchasing Shareholder requests repurchase of a number of Shares that represents 5% or more of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund provided that any such Shareholder requesting repurchase shall be entitled to request the sale of any asset or assets proposed to be distributed in specie and the distribution to such Shareholder of the cash proceeds of such sale less the costs of such sale which shall be borne by the relevant Shareholder.

The nature and type of assets to be transferred in specie to each Shareholder shall be determined by the Directors (subject to the approval of the Depositary as to the allocation of assets) on such basis as the Directors in their discretion shall deem equitable and not prejudicial to the interests of the remaining Shareholders in the relevant Fund or Class.

6.2.8 Anti-Dilution Levy

The Manager reserves the right to impose an Anti-Dilution Levy in the case of net repurchases on a transaction basis as a percentage adjustment (to be communicated to the Administrator) on the value of the relevant repurchase calculated for the purposes of determining a Repurchase Price to reflect the impact of dealing costs relating to the acquisition or disposal of assets and to preserve value of the underlying assets of the Fund where they consider such a provision to be in the best interests of a Fund. Such amount will be deducted from the price at which Shares will be repurchased in the case of net repurchase requests. Any such sum will be paid into the account of the Fund.

6.2.9 Compulsory Repurchase of Shares/Deduction of Tax

Shareholders are required to notify the Administrator immediately if they become U.S. Persons or persons who are otherwise subject to restrictions on ownership as set out in this Prospectus and such Shareholders may be required to sell or transfer their Shares. The Company, in consultation with the Manager, may repurchase any Shares which are or become owned, directly or indirectly, by or for the benefit of any person in breach of any restrictions on ownership from time to time as set out in this Prospectus or if the holding of Shares by any person is unlawful or is likely to result or results in any tax, fiscal, legal, regulatory, pecuniary liability or disadvantage or material administrative disadvantage to the Company, the Shareholders as a whole or any Fund or Class. The Company, in consultation with the

Manager, may also repurchase any Shares held by any person who holds less than the Minimum Shareholding or who does not, within seven days of a request by or on behalf of the Directors, supply any information or declaration required under the terms hereof to be furnished. The Company may apply the proceeds of such compulsory redemption in the discharge of any taxation or withholding tax arising as a result of the holding or beneficial ownership of Shares by a Shareholder including any interest or penalties payable thereon.

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

6.2.10 Total Repurchase of Shares

All of the Shares of any Class or any Fund may be repurchased:

- if at any time the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund shall be less than the Minimum Fund Size (if any) determined by the Directors in respect of that Fund and set out in the relevant Supplement
- on the giving by the Company of not less than four nor more than twelve weeks' notice expiring on a Dealing Day to Shareholders of the relevant Fund or Class of its intention to repurchase such Shares; or
- if the holders of 75% in value of the relevant Class or Fund resolve at a meeting of the Shareholders duly convened and held that such Shares should be repurchased.

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

Please refer also to section 10.3.15 for a summary of provisions in the Articles in relation to the circumstances where a Fund may be terminated and section 10.3.16 for a summary of provisions in the Articles in relation to procedures for the winding up of the Company.

6.3 Exchange of Shares

6.3.1 Exchanges

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

When requesting the exchange of Shares as an initial investment in a Fund, Shareholders should ensure

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

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

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

where:

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

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

An Exchange Charge of up to 3% of the Repurchase Price of the Shares being exchanged may be charged by the Company on the exchange of Shares. Details of any Exchange Charge will be set out in the relevant Supplement.

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

6.3.2 Restrictions on Exchange

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

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

7. VALUATION OF ASSETS

7.1 Calculation of Net Asset Value

The Net Asset Value of a Fund shall be expressed in the currency in which the Shares are designated or in such other currency as 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 as at the Valuation Point for such Dealing Day.

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

In the event that the Shares of any Fund are further divided into Classes, the Net Asset Value per Class shall be determined by notionally allocating the Net Asset Value of the Fund amongst the Classes making such adjustments for subscriptions, repurchases, fees, dividend accumulation or distribution of income and the expenses, liabilities or assets attributable to each such Class (including the 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 determined by the Directors. The Net Asset Value of the Fund, as allocated between each Class, shall be divided by the number of Shares of the relevant Class which are in issue or deemed to be in issue and rounding the result mathematically to two decimal places as determined by the Directors or such other number of decimal places as may be determined by the Manager from time to time.

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

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

- (a) Assets listed or traded on a recognised exchange for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued at the closing or last known market price which for the purposes of the Company shall be understood to mean the last traded price. Where a security is listed or dealt in on more than one recognised exchange, 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 which the Manager determines provides the fairest criteria in determining a value for the relevant investment. Assets listed or traded on a recognised exchange, but acquired or traded at a premium or at a discount outside or off the relevant exchange or market may be valued taking into account the level of premium or discount at the Valuation Point provided that the Depositary shall be satisfied that the adoption of such a procedure is justifiable in the context of establishing the probable realisation value of the security.
- (b) The value of any investment which is not quoted, listed or dealt in on a recognised exchange, or which is so quoted, listed or dealt but for which no such quotation or value is available, or the available quotation or value is not representative of the fair market value, shall be the probable realisation value as estimated with care and good faith by (i) the Manager or (ii) a competent person, firm or corporation (including the Investment Manager) selected by the Manager and approved for the purpose by the Depositary or (iii) any other means provided that the value is approved by the Depositary. Where reliable market quotations are not available for fixed income securities, the value of such securities may be determined using matrix methodology compiled by the Manager or competent person (as approved by the Depositary) whereby such securities are valued by reference to the valuation of other securities which are comparable in rating, yield, due date and other characteristics.

- (c) Cash (in hand or on deposit) will be valued at its nominal/face value plus accrued interest or less debit interest, where applicable, to the end of the relevant day on which the Valuation Point occurs.
- (d) Exchange traded futures and options contracts (including index futures) will be valued at the settlement price for such instruments on the market where such instruments are traded, or in the absence of an available settlement price, in accordance with (b) above.
- (e) Over-the-counter derivative contracts shall be valued daily on the basis of a quotation provided by the relevant counterparty (on the basis of a means of valuation that provides reasonable accuracy on a reliable basis) and such valuation will be approved or verified at least weekly by a party independent of the counterparty who has been approved for such purpose by the Depositary. Alternatively, an over-the-counter derivative contract may be valued daily on the basis of a quotation from an independent pricing vendor with adequate means to perform the valuation or other competent person, firm or corporation (which may include the Investment Manager) selected by the Manager and approved for the purpose by the Depositary. Where this alternative valuation is used, the Company must follow international best practice and adhere to the principles on such valuations established by bodies such as the International Organisation of Securities Commissions and the Alternative Investment Management Association. Any such alternative valuation must be reconciled to the counterparty valuation on a monthly basis. Where significant differences arise, these must be promptly investigated and explained.
- (f) Forward foreign exchange and interest rate swap contracts shall be valued in the same manner as OTC derivative contracts in accordance with (e) above, or by reference to freely available market quotations.
- (g) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a) to (f) above:-
- The Manager or its delegate shall, at their discretion in relation to any particular Fund which is a short-term money market fund, have in place an escalation procedure to ensure that any material discrepancy between the market value and the amortised cost value of a money market instrument is brought to the attention of the Investment Manager or a review of the amortised cost valuation vis-à-vis market valuation will be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.
 - 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.
- (h) 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.
- (i) If the Manager deems it necessary, a specific investment may be valued under an alternative method of valuation approved by the Depositary and the rationale/methodologies used must be clearly documented.

Any value expressed otherwise than in the Base Currency of the relevant Fund shall be converted into the Base Currency of the relevant Fund at the prevailing exchange rate which the Directors or their delegate shall determine to be appropriate.

7.2 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:

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

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

Shareholders who have requested subscriptions or repurchases of Shares of any Class in any Fund or exchanges of Shares of one Class in any Fund to another will be notified of any such suspension in such manner as may be directed by the 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 to the Central Bank immediately (without delay) as well as, where appropriate, the competent authorities in the jurisdictions in which the Shares are marketed. Details of any such suspension will also be notified to all Shareholders and will be published in a newspaper circulating in an appropriate jurisdiction, or such others as the Directors may determine if, in the opinion of the Directors, it is likely to exceed 14 days.

7.3 Transfer of Shares

Subject to the prior approval of the Directors, Shares are transferable and may be transferred in writing in a form approved by the Directors and signed by (or, in the case of a transfer by a body corporate, signed on behalf of or sealed by) the transferee and the transferor. Prior to the registration of any transfer, transferees, who are not existing Shareholders, must complete an Application Form and provide any other documentation (e.g. as to identity) and to satisfy anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financial requirements required by the Company or the Administrator. In the case of the death of one of joint Shareholders, the survivor or survivors will be the only person or persons recognised by the Company as having any title to or interest in the Shares registered in the names of such joint Shareholders.

The Directors in their absolute discretion will decline to register any transfer of a Share to a U.S. Person. Further, the Directors in their absolute discretion and without assigning any reason therefor may decline to register any transfer of a Share to (i) any person who does not clear such money laundering checks as the Directors may determine; or (ii) 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 (iii) any person or persons in circumstances (whether directly or indirectly affecting such person or persons, and whether taken alone or in conjunction with any other person or persons, connected or not, or any other circumstances appearing to the Directors to be relevant) which, in the opinion of the Directors,

might result in the Company incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any other pecuniary legal or material administrative disadvantages or being in breach of any law or regulation which the Company might not otherwise have incurred, suffered or breached; or (iv) an individual under the age of 18 (or such other age as the Directors may think fit) or of unsound mind; or (v) any person unless the transferee of such Shares would, following such transfer, be the holder of Shares equal to or greater than the Minimum Initial Investment Amount (where relevant); or (vi) any person in circumstances where as a result of such transfer the transferor or transferee would hold less than the Minimum Shareholding; or (vii) any person where in respect of such transfer any payment of taxation remains outstanding.

8. FEES AND EXPENSES

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

8.1 Investment Management Fees

The Investment Manager shall be entitled to receive from the Company such fees in relation to each Fund or Class as are specified in the relevant Supplement. The Investment Management Fee shall be calculated and accrued at each Valuation Point and payable monthly in arrears. The Investment Manager may also be entitled to receive a performance fee, the details of which shall be specified in the relevant Supplement. Performance fees payable to the Investment Manager shall be calculated and accrued at each Valuation Point and shall be payable in arrears following the end of each Calculation Period. The calculation of any performance fee must be verified by the Depositary.

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

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

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

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

8.2 Manager's Fees

The Manager shall be entitled to an annual management fee of up to 0.02% 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 €50,000 based on a single Fund and an annual minimum fee of €15,000 for each additional Fund. The maximum total Management Fees payable by the Company shall not exceed €250,000 per annum. The Manager 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 quarterly 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.

8.3 Distributor's Fees

It is not the current intention of the Directors to pay any fee to the Distributor. If this policy changes, any proposal to pay the Distributor a fee for distribution services will be notified in advance to Shareholders, who will also be given the opportunity to repurchase their holding prior to implementation of any such fee.

8.4 Administrator's and Depositary's Fees

The Administrator shall be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Company an annual fee, accrued and calculated on each Dealing Day and payable monthly in arrears of up to but not exceeding 0.045% of the

Net Asset Value of the Company for all administration, accounting, registrar services, subject to a minimum annual fee of USD 240,000 (plus VAT thereon if any). The Administrator is entitled to all its reasonable agreed upon transaction, transfer agency, shareholder services and other charges (which will be at normal commercial rates) and other out of pocket expenses out of the assets of the Company (plus VAT thereon if any).

The Depositary shall be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Company an annual fee, accrued and calculated on each Dealing Day and payable monthly in arrears of up to but not exceeding 0.02% of the Net Asset Value of the Company, subject to a minimum annual fee of USD 120,000 (plus VAT thereon if any). The Depositary is entitled to receive transaction charges and all sub-custodian charges will be recovered by the Depositary from the Company as they are incurred by the relevant sub-custodians. All such charges shall be at normal commercial rates. The Depositary is also entitled to reimbursement of all reasonable out-of-pocket fees, charges and expenses incurred for the benefit of the Company.

8.5 Directors' Fees

Unless and until otherwise determined from time to time by the Company in general meeting, the ordinary remuneration of each Director shall be determined from time to time by resolution of the Directors. At the date of this Prospectus, the maximum fee per Director shall be €15,000 plus VAT, if any, per annum. Directors who are employees of the Investment Manager shall not receive a fee. Any additional fees necessitated by the addition of new Funds shall be apportioned equally among the new Funds and, to the extent they do not impact on Shareholders in existing Funds (on the basis that such additional fees are attributed to new Funds only), will not be subject to existing Shareholder approval. To the extent that any such additional fees do materially impact existing Shareholders, such existing Shareholders will be notified in advance of any such additional fees. In addition, any such additional fees shall be disclosed in the relevant Supplement. All Directors will be entitled to reimbursement by the Company of expenses properly incurred in connection with the business of the Company or the discharge of their duties. Directors' fees shall be payable semi-annually in arrears and shall be apportioned equally among the Funds. All such fees and expense reimbursements to Directors may be subject to Irish income tax withholding.

8.6 Paying Agent Fees

Fees and expenses of any Paying Agents appointed 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 a Paying Agent has been appointed.

8.7 Money Laundering Reporting Officer (the "MLRO") Fees

The MLRO is entitled to receive an annual fee of €7,000 (plus any applicable taxes) out of the assets of the Company in respect of its services to the Company as a money laundering reporting officer.

8.8 Establishment Expenses

All fees and expenses relating to the establishment, organisation and authorisation of the Company and the initial Funds including the fees of the Company's professional advisers (including legal, accounting and taxation advisers) and any initial set up fees charged by other service providers. Such fees and expenses amounted to approximately €75,000 and were borne by the Investment Manager. The cost of establishing subsequent Funds will be charged to the relevant Fund (unless otherwise stated).

8.9 Operating Expenses and Fees

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

- (i) all fees and expenses payable to or incurred by the Administrator, the Depositary, the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Company Secretary, any sub-investment manager, adviser, Distributor, sub-distributor(s), dealer, Paying Agent (which will be at normal commercial rates), sub-custodian (which shall be at normal commercial rates), money

- laundering reporting officer, correspondent bank, fiscal representative or other supplier of services to the Company appointed by or on behalf of the Company or with respect to any Fund or Class and their respective delegates;
- (ii) all duties, taxes or government charges which may be payable on the assets, income or expenses of the Company;
 - (iii) all brokerage, bank fees, charges and commissions incurred by or on behalf of the Company in the course of its business;
 - (iv) all regulatory and compliance consultancy fees and other professional advisory fees incurred by the Company or by or on behalf of its delegates;
 - (v) all transfer fees, registration fees and other charges whether in respect of the constitution or increase of the assets or the creation, exchange, sale, purchase or transfer of Shares or the purchase or sale or proposed purchase or sale of assets or otherwise which may have become or will become payable in respect of or prior to or upon the occasion of any transaction, dealing or valuation, but not including commission payable on the issue and/or repurchase of Shares;
 - (vi) all expenses incurred in connection with the operation and management of the Company, including, without limitation to the generality of the foregoing, all Directors' fees and expenses, all costs incurred in organising Directors' meetings and in obtaining proxies in relation to such meetings, all insurance premiums including any policy in respect of directors' and officers' liability insurance cover and association membership dues and all non-recurring and extraordinary items of expenditure as may arise;
 - (vii) the remuneration, commissions and expenses incurred or payable in the marketing, promotion and distribution of Shares including without limitation commissions payable to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions for any Shares in the Company and the costs and expenses of preparation and distribution of all marketing material and advertisements;
 - (viii) all fees and expenses connected with the preparation, publication and supply of information to Shareholders and the public including, without limitation, the cost of preparing, translating, printing, distributing the Prospectus and any addenda or supplements, key investor information document and any periodic updates thereof, marketing literature, any report to the Central Bank or any other regulatory authority, the annual audited report and any other periodic reports and the calculation, publication and circulation of the Net Asset Value per Share, certificates, confirmations of ownership and of any notices given to Shareholders in whatever manner;
 - (ix) all fees and expenses incurred in connection with the convening and holding of Shareholders' meetings;
 - (x) all fees and expenses incurred or payable in registering and maintaining a Fund or Class registered with any and all government agencies and/or regulatory authority and/or rating agencies, clearance and/or settlement systems and/or any exchanges in any various countries and jurisdictions including, but not limited to, filing and translation expenses;
 - (xi) all fees and expenses incurred or payable in listing and in maintaining or complying with the requirements for the listing of the Shares on the Irish Stock Exchange (or other exchange to which Shares may be admitted);

- (xii) all legal and other professional fees and expenses incurred by the Company or by or on behalf of its delegates in any actions taken or proceedings instituted or defended to enforce, protect, safeguard, defend or recover the rights or property of the Company;
- (xiii) all other liabilities and contingent liabilities of the Company of whatsoever kind and all fees and expenses incurred in connection with the Company's operation and management including, without limitation, interest on borrowings, all company secretarial expenses and all Companies Registration Office filings and statutory fees and all regulatory fees;
- (xiv) all expenses involved in obtaining and maintaining a credit rating for the Company from any rating agency;
- (xv) all fees and expenses of the Auditors, tax, legal and other professional advisers and any valuer or other supplier of services to the Company;
- (xvi) the costs of any amalgamation or restructuring of the Company or any Fund;
- (xvii) the costs of liquidation or winding up the Company or terminating any Fund;
- (xviii) all fees and expenses in relation to the use of network lines and technology infrastructure;
- (xix) all other fees and all expenses incurred in connection with the Company's operation and management;
- (xx) any payments to the Investment Manager in respect of a research payment account in accordance with Article 13 of the MiFID II Delegated Directive;

in each case together with any applicable value added tax.

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

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

8.10 Entry/Exit Charges

8.10.1 Preliminary Charge

Shareholders may be subject to a Preliminary Charge of up to a maximum of 5% of subscription monies. Such charge may be applied as a preliminary once-off charge or as an annual commission payable over the term of investment by a Shareholder in a Fund or Class or as a contingent deferred sales charge. Details of any Preliminary Charge payable shall be specified in the relevant Supplement.

8.10.2 Repurchase Charge

Shareholders may be subject to a Repurchase Charge up to a maximum of 3% of repurchase monies. Details of any Repurchase Charge payable shall be specified in the relevant Supplement.

8.10.3 Exchange Charge

Shareholders may be subject to an Exchange Charge on the exchange of any Shares up to a maximum of 3% of the Net Asset Value of the Shares in the original Fund. Details of any Exchange Charge payable shall be specified in the relevant Supplement.

8.10.4 Anti-Dilution Levy

The Directors reserve the right to impose an Anti-Dilution Levy in the case of net subscriptions and/or net repurchases on a transaction basis as a percentage adjustment (to be communicated to the Administrator) on the value of the relevant subscription/repurchase calculated for the purposes of determining a subscription price or repurchase price to reflect the impact of dealing costs relating to the acquisition or disposal of assets and to preserve the value of the underlying assets of the relevant Fund where they consider such a provision to be in the best interests of a Fund. Such amount will be added to the price at which Shares will be issued in the case of net subscription requests and deducted from the price at which Shares will be repurchased in the case of net repurchase requests. Any such sum will be paid into the account of the Fund.

8.11 Extraordinary Expenses

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

9. TAXATION

Taxation

General

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

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.

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 8 years beginning with the acquisition of Shares by a Shareholder and each subsequent period of 8 years beginning immediately after the preceding relevant period.

A Chargeable Event does not include:

- (i) any transaction in relation to Shares held in a recognised clearing system;
- (ii) 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;
- (iii) certain transfers of Shares between spouses or civil partners and former spouses or former civil partners;

- (iv) an exchange of Shares arising on a qualifying amalgamation or reconstruction of the Company with another Irish investment undertaking; or
- (v) the cancellation of Shares in the Company arising from an exchange in relation to a scheme of amalgamation (as defined in Section 739HA of the 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 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 each 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.

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.

While the Company is not required to deduct tax in respect of Exempt Irish Shareholders, those Shareholders may themselves 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 such tax to the Revenue Commissioners.

Irish-Resident Shareholders

Irish Resident Shareholders (who are not Exempt Irish Shareholders) will be liable to tax on the happening of a Chargeable Event. Tax at the rate of 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. The rate of tax applicable to a Chargeable Event in respect of any Irish tax resident corporate investor in this instance is 25% provided the corporate investor has made a declaration to the Company including its Irish tax reference number.

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

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

Personal Portfolio Investment Undertaking

An investment undertaking will be considered to be a personal portfolio investment undertaking (PPIU) in relation to a specific Irish Resident Shareholder where that Irish Resident Shareholder can influence the selection of some or all of the property of the undertaking. The undertaking will only be a PPIU in respect of those Irish Resident Shareholders who can influence the selection. A gain arising on a chargeable event in relation to a PPIU will be taxed at the rate of 60%. An undertaking will not be considered to be a PPIU where certain conditions are complied with as set out in section 739BA TCA.

Currency Gains

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

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.

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.

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:-

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

Other Tax Matters

The income and capital gains received by the Company from securities issued in countries other than Ireland, or assets located in countries other than Ireland, may be subject to taxes including withholding tax in the countries where such income and gains arise. The Company may not be able to benefit from reduced rates of withholding tax by virtue of the double taxation treaties in operation between Ireland and other countries. The Directors will have sole discretion as to whether the Company will apply for such benefits and may decide not to apply for such benefits if they determine that it may be administratively burdensome, cost prohibitive or otherwise impractical.

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

Automatic Exchange of Information

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

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

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

FATCA Implementation in Ireland

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

The IGA significantly increases 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 will be 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 IGA 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.

OECD Common Reporting Standard

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

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

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

The Company, or a person appointed by the Company, will request and obtain certain information in relation to the tax residence of its shareholders or "account holders" for CRS purposes and (where applicable) will request information in relation to the beneficial owners of any such account holders. The Company, or a person appointed by the Company, will report the information required to the Revenue Commissioners by 30 June in the year following the year of assessment for which a return is due. The Revenue Commissioners will share the appropriate information with the relevant tax authorities in participating jurisdictions. Ireland introduced CRS Regulations in December 2015 and implementation of CRS among early adopting countries (44 countries including Ireland) occurred with effect from 1 January 2016.

Other Jurisdictions

As Shareholders are no doubt aware, the tax consequences of any investment can vary considerably from one jurisdiction to another, and ultimately will depend on the tax regime of the jurisdictions within which a person is tax resident. Therefore, the Directors strongly recommend that Shareholders obtain tax advice from an appropriate source in relation to the tax liability arising from the holding of Shares relating to a Fund and any investment returns from those Shares.

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

10. GENERAL INFORMATION

10.1 Reports and Accounts

The Company will prepare an annual report and audited accounts as of 31 December in each calendar year and a half-yearly report and unaudited accounts as of 30 June in each year.

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

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

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

10.2 Incorporation and Share Capital

The Company was incorporated in Ireland on 16 May 2013 as an investment company with variable capital with limited liability under registration number 527620. The Company has no subsidiaries as at the date of this Prospectus.

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

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

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

10.3 Memorandum and Articles of Association

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

The Articles contain provisions to the following effect:

10.3.1 **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.

10.3.2 **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 one person holding Shares of the Class in question or his proxy.

10.3.3 Voting Rights

Subject to any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any Class or Classes of Shares, on a show of hands every 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.

10.3.4 Alteration of Share Capital

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

The Company may also by ordinary resolution:

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

10.3.5 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.

10.3.6 Borrowing Powers

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

10.3.7 Delegation to Committee

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

10.3.8 Retirement of Directors

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

10.3.9 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.

10.3.10 Transfer of Shares

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

The Directors, in their absolute discretion and without assigning any reason therefore may decline to register any transfer of a Share to (i) a U.S. Person 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 incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any other pecuniary legal or material administrative disadvantages or being in breach of any law or regulation which the Company might not otherwise have incurred, suffered or breached; or (v) an individual under the age of 18 (or such other age as the Directors may think fit) or of unsound mind; or (vi) any person unless the transferee of such Shares would, following such transfer, be the holder of Shares equal to or greater than the Minimum Initial Investment Amount (where relevant); or (vii) any person in circumstances where as a result of such transfer the transferor or transferee would hold less than the Minimum Shareholding; or (viii) any person where in respect of such transfer any payment of taxation remains outstanding.

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

10.3.11 Right of Repurchase

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

10.3.12 Dividends

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

10.3.13 Funds

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

- (i) for each Fund the Company shall keep separate books and records in which all transactions relating to the relevant Fund shall be recorded and, in particular, the proceeds from the allotment and issue of Shares of each Class of the Fund, and the investments and the liabilities and income and expenditure attributable thereto shall be applied to such Fund subject to the provisions of the Articles;
- (ii) any asset derived from any other asset(s) (whether cash or otherwise) comprised in any Fund, shall be applied in the books and records of the Company to the same Fund as the asset from which it was derived and any increase or diminution in the value of such an asset shall be applied to the relevant Fund;
- (iii) in the event that there are any assets of the Company which the Directors do not consider are attributable to a particular Fund or Funds, the Directors shall, with the approval of the Depository, allocate such assets to and among any one or more of the Funds in such manner and on such basis as they, in their discretion, deem fair and equitable; and the Directors shall have the power to and may at any time and from time to time, with the approval of the Depository, vary the basis in relation to assets previously allocated;
- (iv) no Shares will be issued on terms that entitle the Shareholders of any Fund to participate in the assets of the Company other than the assets (if any) of the Fund relating to such Shares. If the proceeds of the assets of the relevant Fund are not sufficient to fund the full repurchase proceeds payable to each Shareholder for the relevant Fund, the proceeds of the relevant Fund will, subject to the terms for the relevant Fund, be distributed equally among each Shareholder of the relevant Fund pro rata to the amount paid up on the Shares held by each Shareholder. If the realised net assets of any Fund are insufficient to pay any amounts due on the relevant Shares in full in accordance with the terms of the relevant Fund, the relevant Shareholders of that Fund will have no further right of payment in respect of such Shares or any claim against the Company, any other Fund or any assets of the Company in respect of any shortfall;
- (v) each Fund shall be charged with the liabilities, expenses, costs, charges or reserves of the Company in respect of or attributable to that Fund; and
- (vi) in the event that any asset attributable to a Fund is taken in execution of a liability not attributable to that Fund, the provisions of Part 24, Chapter 8 of the Companies Act, shall apply.

10.3.14 Fund Exchanges

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, the Regulations, the Articles and the section of this

Prospectus entitled "Exchange of Shares", a Shareholder holding Shares in any Class of a Fund on any Dealing Day shall have the right from time to time to exchange all or any of such Shares for Shares of another Class of the same Fund (such Class being either an existing Class or a Class agreed by the Directors to be brought into existence with effect from that Dealing Day). The Directors may, at their discretion, refuse to effect an exchange request without giving any reason for such refusal.

10.3.15 Termination of Funds

Any Fund may be terminated by the Directors, in their sole and absolute discretion, by notice in writing to the Depositary in any of the following events:

- (i) if at any time the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund shall be less than the Minimum Fund Size (if any) determined by the Directors in respect of that Fund;
- (ii) if any Fund shall cease to be authorised or otherwise officially approved;
- (iii) if any law shall be passed which renders it illegal or in the opinion of the Directors impracticable or inadvisable to continue the relevant Fund;
- (iv) if there is a change in the economic or political situation relating to a Fund which the Directors consider would have material adverse consequences on the investments of the Fund; or
- (v) if the Directors shall have resolved that it is impracticable or inadvisable for a Fund to continue to operate having regard to prevailing market conditions and the best interests of the Shareholders.

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

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

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

10.3.16 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 section 10.3.17 below, apply the assets of each Fund in such manner and order as he thinks fit in satisfaction of creditors' claims relating to that Fund;
- (ii) The assets available for distribution amongst the Shareholders shall be applied as follows: first the proportion of the assets in a Fund attributable to each Class of Shares shall be distributed to the holders of Shares in the relevant Class in the proportion that the number of Shares held by each holder bears to the total number of Shares relating to each such Class of Shares in issue as at the date of commencement to wind up; secondly, in the payment to the holder(s) of the subscriber shares of sums up to the notional amount paid thereon out of the assets of the Company not attributable to other Classes of Shares. In the event that there are insufficient assets to enable such payment in full to be made, no recourse shall be had to the assets of the Company attributable to each Class of Share; and thirdly, any balance then remaining and not attributable to any of the Classes of Shares shall be apportioned pro-rata as between the Classes of Shares based on the Net Asset Value attributable to each Class of Shares as at the date of commencement to wind up and the amount so apportioned to a Class shall be distributed to holders pro-rata to the number of Shares in that Class of Shares held by them;

- (iii) A Fund may be wound up pursuant to Companies Act, Part 24, Chapter 8 and in such event the provisions of the Articles shall apply mutatis mutandis in respect of that Fund;
- (iv) If the Company shall be wound up (whether the liquidation is voluntary, under supervision or by the court) the liquidator may, with the authority of a special resolution of the relevant Shareholders and any other sanction required by the Companies Act, divide among the holders of Shares of any Class or Classes of a Fund in specie the whole or any part of the assets of the Company relating to that Fund, and whether or not the assets shall consist of property of a single kind, and may for such purposes set such value as he deems fair upon any one or more class or classes of property, and may determine how such division shall be carried out as between all the holders of Shares or the holders of different Classes of Shares as the case may be. The liquidator may, with the like authority, vest any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of holders as the liquidator, with the like authority, shall think fit, and the liquidation of the Company may be closed and the Company dissolved, but so that no holder shall be compelled to accept any assets in respect of which there is a liability. A Shareholder may require the liquidator instead of transferring any asset in specie to him/her, to arrange for a sale of the assets and for payment to the holder of the net proceeds of same.

10.3.17 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.

10.3.18 Share Qualification

The Articles do not contain a share qualification for Directors.

10.4 Directors' Interests

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

- Jonathan Elsner is Associate General Counsel of FORT LP, the Investment Manager, which receives fees in respect of its services to the Company;
- Andrew Keller is Chief Compliance Officer and Deputy Chief Operating Officer of FORT LP, the Investment Manager, which receives fees in respect of its services to the Company;
- Jean Olivier Caron, who acts as alternate director for Andrew Keller, is Executive Director for Business Development of FORT LP, the Investment Manager, which receives fees in respect of its services to the Company; and

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

10.5 Indemnities and Insurance

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

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

10.6 Remuneration Policy

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

The Manager's remuneration policy applies to staff whose professional activities might have a material impact on the Company's risk profile and so covers senior management, risk takers, control functions and any employees receiving total remuneration that takes them into the same remuneration bracket as senior management and risk takers and whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the Company. The Manager's remuneration policy is accordingly consistent with, and promotes, sound and effective risk management and does not encourage risk-taking which is inconsistent with the risk profile of the Company.

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

The Remuneration Policy of the Manager can be found at www.kbassociates.ie. A copy can be requested free of charge from the Manager.

10.7 Investment through Subsidiaries

The Company may from time to time (with the prior approval of and in accordance with the Central Bank Rules) make investments on behalf of Funds through wholly owned subsidiaries incorporated in any relevant jurisdiction. The names of any such subsidiaries will be contained in the annual report.

10.8 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.

10.8.1 Management Agreement

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, wilful default or fraud.

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 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:

- (a) the amount outstanding in respect of the claims relating to the relevant Fund shall be automatically extinguished;
- (b) the Manager shall have no further right of payment in respect thereof; and
- (c) 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.

10.8.2 Investment Management Agreement

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

Notwithstanding any other provision of the Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Manager's recourse against the Company in respect of any claims which may be brought against, suffered or incurred by the Investment Manager, shall be limited to the Fund established in respect of Shares to which the claims relate, and the Investment 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:

- (a) the amount outstanding in respect of the claims relating to the relevant Fund shall be automatically extinguished;
- (b) the Investment Manager shall have no further right of payment in respect thereof; and
- (c) the Investment 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.

10.8.3 Distribution Agreement

Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement with the Manager and the Company, FORT Global LLC has been appointed the Distributor to the Company with authority to delegate some or all of its duties as distributor to sub-distributors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. The Distribution Agreement may be terminated by a party on giving not less than 90 days' prior written notice to the other parties. The Distribution Agreement may also be terminated forthwith by a party giving notice in writing to the other parties upon certain breaches as outlined in the Distribution Agreement or upon the insolvency of a party (or upon the happening of a like event).

Notwithstanding any other provision of the Distribution Agreement, the Distributor's recourse against the Company in respect of any claims which may be brought against, suffered or incurred by the Distributor, shall be limited to the Fund established in respect of Shares to which the claims relate, and the Distributor 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:

- (a) the amount outstanding in respect of the claims relating to the relevant Fund shall be automatically extinguished;
- (b) the Distributor shall have no further right of payment in respect thereof; and
- (c) the Distributor 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.

10.8.4 Administration Agreement

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 on not less than ninety days' written notice or in the other circumstances detailed in the Administration Agreement.

10.8.5 Depositary Agreement

Pursuant to the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary will act as depositary of the Company. The Depositary will be entitled to receive a fee as described in the section of this Prospectus entitled "Fees and Expenses; Administrator and Depositary Fees". The Depositary Agreement may be terminated by a party on giving not less than 90 days' prior written notice to the other parties. The Depositary Agreement may also be terminated by a party forthwith by giving notice in writing to the other parties upon certain breaches as outlined in the Depositary Agreement or upon the insolvency of a party (or upon the happening of a like event). The Company may not terminate the appointment of the Depositary and the Depositary may not retire from such appointment unless and until a successor depositary approved by the Central Bank has been appointed with the prior approval of the Central Bank or the authorisation of the Company has been revoked by the Central Bank.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary's recourse against the Company in respect of any claims which may be brought against, suffered or incurred by the Depositary, its permitted delegates, servants or agents shall be limited to the Fund established in respect of Shares to which the claims relate, and the Depositary 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:

- (a) the amount outstanding in respect of the claims relating to the relevant Fund shall be automatically extinguished;
- (b) the Depositary shall have no further right of payment in respect thereof; and
- (c) the Depositary 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.

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

10.8.6 Additional Contracts

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

10.9 Miscellaneous

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

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

10.10 Access to Documents

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

- this Prospectus
- once published, the latest annual and half yearly reports of the Company
- key investor information document

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

- the Articles
- once published, the latest annual and half yearly reports of the Company

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

- this Prospectus
- once published, the latest annual and half yearly reports of the Company
- the Articles

APPENDIX I

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS APPLICABLE TO THE FUNDS UNDER THE REGULATIONS

1. Permitted Investments

Investments of a Fund are confined to:

- 1.1. 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.
- 1.2. Recently issued transferable securities which will be admitted to official listing on a stock exchange or other market (as described above) within a year.
- 1.3. Money market instruments other than those dealt on a regulated market.
- 1.4. Units of UCITS.
- 1.5. Units of AIFs.
- 1.6. Deposits with credit institutions.
- 1.7. FDI.

2. Investment Limits

- 2.1. 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 1.
- 2.2. 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 1.1) 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:
 - 2.2.1. the securities are issued with an undertaking to register with the U.S. Securities and Exchanges Commission within one year of issue; and
 - 2.2.2. 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.
- 2.3. 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%.
- 2.4. Subject to the prior approval of the Central Bank, the limit of 10% (in 2.3) is raised to 25% in the case of bonds that are issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in 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.
- 2.5. The limit of 10% (in 2.3) is raised to 35% if the transferable securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by 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.
- 2.6. The transferable securities or money market instruments referred to in 2.4. and 2.5 shall not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40% referred to in 2.3.
- 2.7. Cash booked in accounts and held as ancillary liquidity shall not exceed 20% of the Net Asset Value of a Fund.
- 2.8. 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.
- 2.9. Notwithstanding paragraphs 2.3, 2.7 and 2.8 above, a combination of two or more of the following issued by, or made or undertaken with, the same body may not exceed 20% of the Net Asset Value of a Fund:
- 2.9.1. investments in transferable securities or money market instruments;
 - 2.9.2. deposits, and/or
 - 2.9.3. counterparty risk exposures arising from OTC derivative transactions.
- 2.10. The limits referred to in 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9 above may not be combined, so that exposure to a single body shall not exceed 35% of the Net Asset Value of a Fund.
- 2.11. Group companies are regarded as a single issuer for the purposes of 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9. However, a limit of 20% of the Net Asset Value of a Fund may be applied to investment in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group.
- 2.12. 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:
- 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
- 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.

3. Index Tracking UCITS

- 3.1. 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.
- 3.2. The limit in 3.1 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. General Provisions

- 4.1. 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.
- 4.2. A Fund may acquire no more than:
 - 4.1.1 10% of the non-voting shares of any single issuing body;
 - 4.1.2 10% of the debt securities of any single issuing body;
 - 4.1.3 25% of the units of any single CIS;
 - 4.1.4 10% of the money market instruments of any single issuing body.The limits laid down in 4.1.6, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8 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.
- 4.3. 4.1 and 4.2 shall not be applicable to:
 - 4.1.5 transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State or its local authorities;
 - 4.1.6 transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-EU Member State;
 - 4.1.7 transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more EU Member States are members;
 - 4.1.8 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 2.3 to 2.11, 4.1, 4.2, 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6 and provided that where these limits are exceeded, paragraphs 5.5 and 5.6 below are observed;
 - 4.1.9 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.
- 4.4. 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.
- 4.5. The Central Bank may allow a recently authorised Fund to derogate from the provisions of 2.3 to 2.12, 3.1 and 3.2 for six Months following the date of its authorisation, provided it observes the principle of risk spreading.
- 4.6. 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.

4.7. 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.

5. FDI

5.1. 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).

5.2. 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.)

5.3. 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.

5.4. Investment in FDI is subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank.

APPENDIX II

PERMITTED MARKETS

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

- 1 (a) any stock exchange which is:
- located in an EEA Member State; or
 - located in Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America; or
- (b) any stock exchange included in the following list:-
- | | | |
|--------------|---|---|
| Argentina | - | Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Mendoza, Rosario; |
| Bahrain | - | Bahrain Stock Exchange; |
| Botswana | - | Botswana Stock Exchange; |
| Brazil | - | BM&FBOVESPA S.A. - Bolsa de Valores, Mercadorias e Futuros and Cetip SA - Balcao Organizado de Ativos e Derivativos; |
| Chile | - | Santiago Stock Exchange; |
| China | - | Shanghai Stock Exchange and Shenzhen Stock Exchange; |
| Colombia | - | Bolsa de Valores de Colombia; |
| Egypt | - | Nile Stock Exchange and Egyptian Exchange; |
| Ghana | - | Ghana Stock Exchange; |
| India | - | Mumbai Stock Exchange and the National Stock Exchange of India; |
| Indonesia | - | Jakarta Stock Exchange; |
| Israel | - | Tel Aviv Stock Exchange; |
| Jordan | - | Amman Stock Exchange; |
| Kenya | - | Nairobi Stock Exchange; |
| Korea | - | Korean Stock Exchange; |
| Kuwait | - | Kuwait Stock Exchange; |
| Malaysia | - | Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange; |
| Mauritius | - | Stock Exchange of Mauritius; |
| Mexico | - | Bolsa Mexicana de Valores; |
| Morocco | - | Casablanca Stock Exchange; |
| Oman | - | Muscat Securities Market; |
| Peru | - | Bolsa de Valores de Lima; |
| Philippines | - | Philippines Stock Exchange; |
| Qatar | - | Doha Stock Exchange; |
| Russia | - | RTS Stock Exchange, MICEX (solely in relation to equity securities that are traded on level 1 or level 2 of the relevant exchange); |
| Singapore | - | The Stock Exchange of Singapore; |
| South Africa | - | Johannesburg Stock Exchange; |
| South Korea | - | Korea Exchange (KRX) |
| Taiwan | - | Taipei Stock Exchange Corporation; |
| Taiwan | - | Gre Tai Securities Market; |

- Thailand - The Stock Exchange of Thailand;
- Turkey - Istanbul Stock Exchange;

(c) any of the following:

The market organised by the International Capital Market Association;

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

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

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

KOSDAQ;

NASDAQ;

SESDAQ;

TAISDAQ/Gretai Market;

The Chicago Board of Trade;

The Chicago Mercantile Exchange;

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

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

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

in Asia, on the:

- Hong Kong Exchanges & Clearing;
- Jakarta Futures Exchange;
- Korea Futures Exchange;
- Korea Stock Exchange;
- Kuala Lumpur Options and Financial Futures Exchange;
- Bursa Malaysia Derivatives Berhad;
- National Stock Exchange of India;
- Osaka Mercantile Exchange;
- Osaka Securities Exchange;
- Shanghai Futures Exchange;
- Singapore Commodity Exchange;
- Singapore Exchange;
- Stock Exchange of Thailand;
- Taiwan Futures Exchange;
- Taiwan Stock Exchange;

- The Stock Exchange, Mumbai;
- Tokyo International Financial Futures Exchange;
- Tokyo Stock Exchange;

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

APPENDIX III

CURRENT LIST OF THE DEPOSITARY'S DELEGATES/SUB-DELEGATES

Sub-Delegates Appointed by The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV or The Bank of New York Mellon

Country/Market	Subcustodian	Address
Argentina	Citibank N.A., Argentina * * On March 27, 2015, the Comisión Nacional de Valores (CNV: National Securities Commission) has appointed the central securities depository Caja de Valores S.A. to replace the branch of Citibank N.A. Argentina for those activities performed within the capital markets and in its role as custodian.	Bartolome Mitre 502/30 (C1036AAJ) Buenos Aires, Argentina
Australia	National Australia Bank Limited	12th Floor, 500 Bourke Street, Melbourne Victoria 3000, Australia
Australia	Citigroup Pty Limited	Level 16, 120 Collins Street, Level 16, 120 Collins Street, Australia
Austria	Citibank N.A. Milan	Via Mercanti, 12 20121 Milan Italy
Bahrain	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited	2nd Floor, Building No 2505, Road No 2832, Al Seef 428, Bahrain
Bangladesh	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	Management Office, Shanta Western Tower, Level 4, 186 Bir Uttam Mir Shawkat Ali Shorok, (Tejgaon Gulshan Link Road) Tejgaon Industrial Area, Dhaka 1208, Bangladesh
Belgium	Citibank International Limited	Citigroup Centre Canada Square, Canary Wharf London E14 5LB United Kingdom
Bermuda	HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited	Custody and Clearing Department 6 Front Street Hamilton Bermuda HM11
Botswana	Stanbic Bank Botswana Limited	Plot 50672, Fairground Office Park Gaborone, Botswana
Brazil	Citibank N.A., Brazil	Citibank N.A. Avenida Paulista, 1111 – 12th floor Cerqueira Cesar – Sao Paulo, Brazil CEP: 01311-920
Brazil	Itau Unibanco S.A.	Praça Alfredo Egydio de Souza Aranha, 100, São Paulo, S.P. - Brazil 04344-902
Bulgaria	Citibank Europe plc, Bulgaria Branch	48 Sitnyakovo Blvd Serdika Offices, 10th floor Sofia 1505, Bulgaria

Country/Market	Subcustodian	Address
Canada	CIBC Mellon Trust Company (CIBC Mellon)	320 Bay Street Toronto, Ontario, M5H 4A6 Canada
Cayman Islands	The Bank of New York Mellon	1 Wall Street New York, NY 10286 United States
Chile	Banco de Chile	Estado 260 2nd Floor Santiago, Chile Postal code 8320204
Chile	Bancau Itau S.A. Chile	Avenida Apoquindo 3457, Las Condes, 7550197, Santiago, Chile
China	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited	33 Floor, HSBC Building, Shanghai ifc 8 Century Avenue, Pudong Shanghai, China (200120)
Colombia	Cititrust Colombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria	Carrera 9A No 99-02 Piso 3 Bogota D.C., Colombia
Costa Rica	Banco Nacional de Costa Rica	1st and 3rd Avenue, 4th Street San José, Costa Rica
Croatia	Privredna banka Zagreb d.d.	Radnicka cesta 50 10 000 Zagreb Croatia
Cyprus	BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A., Athens	94 V. Sofias Avenue & 1 Kerasountos 115 28 Athens Greece
Czech Republic	Citibank Europe plc, organizacni slozka	Bucharova 2641/14 158 02 Prague 5, Czech Republic
Denmark	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (Publ)	Kungsträdgårdsgatan 8 106 40 Stockholm - Sweden
Egypt	HSBC Bank Egypt S.A.E.	306 Corniche El Nil, Maadi, Cairo, Egypt
Estonia	SEB Pank AS	Tornimäe Str. 2 15010 Tallinn Estonia
Finland	Finland Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (Publ)	Kungsträdgårdsgatan 8 106 40 Stockholm - Sweden
France	BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A.	Office Address: Les Grands Moulins de Pantin – 9 rue du Débarcadère 93500 Pantin, France Legal address: 3 rue d'Antin, 75002 Paris, France
France	Citibank International Limited (cash deposited with Citibank NA)	Citigroup Centre, Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5LB United Kingdom
Germany	The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Asset Servicing, Niederlassung Frankfurt am Main	Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage, 49 60327 Frankfurt am Main Germany
Ghana	Stanbic Bank Ghana Limited	Stanbic Heights, Plot No. 215 South Liberation RD, Airport City, Cantonments, Accra, Ghana
Greece	BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A., Athens	94 V. Sofias Avenue & 1 Kerasountos 115 28 Athens Greece
Hong Kong	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	1, Queen's Road, Central Hong Kong
Hong Kong	Deutsche Bank AG	52/F International Commerce Centre, 1 Austin Road West, Kowloon, Hong Kong
Hungary	Citibank Europe plc. Hungarian Branch Office	Szabadság tér 7 1051 Budapest Hungary

Country/Market	Subcustodian	Address
Iceland	Landsbankinn hf.	Austurstraeti 11 155 Reykjavik Iceland
India	Deutsche Bank AG	4th Floor, Block I, Nirlon Knowledge Park, W.E. Highway Mumbai - 400 063, India
India	HSBC Ltd	11F, Building 3, NESCO - IT Park, NESCO Complex, Western Express Highway, Goregaon (East), Mumbai 400063, India
Indonesia	Deutsche Bank AG	7th Floor, Deutsche Bank Building Jl. Imam Bonjol No.80, Jakarta – 10310, Indonesia
Ireland	The Bank of New York Mellon	1 Wall Street New York, NY 10286 United States
Israel	Bank Hapoalim B.M.	50 Rothschild Blvd Tel Aviv 66883 Israel
Italy	Citibank N.A. Milan	Via Mercanti 12 20121 Milan Italy
Italy	Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A.	Piazza San Carlo, 156, 10121 Torino, Italy.
Japan	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	4-16-13, Tsukishima, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104- 0052 Japan
Japan	The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.	1-3-2, Nihombashi Hongoku-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0021, Japan
Jordan	Standard Chartered Bank	1 Basinghall Avenue London, EC2V5DD, England
Kazakhstan	Joint-Stock Company Citibank Kazakhstan	Park Palace Building A, 41 Kazybek Bi Street, Almaty, Kazakhstan
Kenya	CfC Stanbic Bank Limited	First Floor, CfC Stanbic Centre P.O. Box 72833 00200 Chiromo Road, Westlands, Nairobi, Kenya
Kuwait	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited, Kuwait	Hamad Al-Saqr St., Qibla Area, Kharafi Tower, G/1/2 P.O. Box 1683, Safat 13017, Kuwait
Latvia	AS SEB banka	Meistaru iela 1 Valdlauci Kekavas pagasts, Kekavas novads LV-1076 Latvia
Lebanon	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited – Beirut Branch	Lebanon Head Office Minet EL-Hosn, P.O. Box: 11-1380 Beirut, Lebanon
Lithuania	AB SEB bankas	12 Gedimino Av. LT-01103 Vilnius Lithuania
Luxembourg	Euroclear Bank	1 Boulevard du Roi Albert II B-1210 Brussels - Belgium
Malaysia	Deutsche Bank (Malaysia) Berhad	Level 20, Menara IMC No 8 Jalan Sultan Ismail 50250 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Malaysia	HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad	HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad, 12th Floor, South Tower, 2 Leboh Ampang, 50100 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Country/Market	Subcustodian	Address
Malta	The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Asset Servicing, Niederlassung Frankfurt am Main	Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage, 49 60327 Frankfurt am Main Germany
Mauritius	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	5th Floor, HSBC Centre, 18 Cybercity, Ebene, Mauritius
Mexico	Banco Nacional de México S.A.	Isabel la Catolica No. 44 Colonia Centro Mexico, D.F. C.P. 06000
Morocco	Citibank Maghreb	Zenith Millenium, Immeuble 1 Sidi Maarouf, B.P. 40 20190 Casablanca Morocco
Namibia	Standard Bank Namibia Limited	N2nd Floor, Standard Bank Centre, Town Square Corner of Post Street Mall and Werner List Street Windhoek, Namibia
Netherlands	The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV	Rue Montoyer, 46 1000 Brussels Belgium
New Zealand	National Australia Bank Limited	12th Floor, 500 Bourke Street, Melbourne Victoria 3000, Australia
Nigeria	Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc	Walter Carrington Crescent, Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria
Norway	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (Publ)	Kungsträdgårdsgatan 8 106 40 Stockholm - Sweden
Oman	HSBC Bank Oman S.A.O.G.	2nd Floor, Head Office Building, P.O. Box 1727, Al Khuwair, Postal Code 111, Sultanate of Oman
Pakistan	Deutsche Bank AG	242-243, Avari Plaza, Fatima Jinnah Road Karachi – 75330, Pakistan
Peru	Citibank del Peru S.A.	Avenida Canaval y Moreyra, 480, 3rd floor Lima 27, Peru
Philippines	Deutsche Bank AG	23rd Floor, Tower One & Exchange Plaza, Ayala Triangle, Ayala Avenue, 1226 Makati City Philippines
Poland	Bank Polska Kasa Opieki S.A.	53/57 Grzybowska Street 00-950 Warszawa
Portugal	Citibank International Limited, Sucursal em Portugal	Rua Barata Salgueiro, 30 1269-056 Lisbon Portugal
Qatar	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited, Doha	2nd Floor, Ali Bin Ali Tower, Building no: 150, Al Matar Street (Airport Road) P.O. Box 57, Street no. 950, Umm Ghuwalina Area, Doha, Qatar
Romania	Citibank Europe plc, Romania Branch	145, Calea Victoriei 010072 Bucharest Romania
Russia	Deutsche Bank Ltd	82 Sadovnicheskaya Street, Building 2 115035 Moscow, Russia
Russia	AO Citibank	8-10, building 1 Gasheka Street, Moscow 125047, Russia
Saudi Arabia	HSBC Saudi Arabia Limited	HSBC Building, 7267 Olaya Road, Al-Murooj Riyadh 12283-22555, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Serbia	UniCredit Bank Serbia JSC	Rajiceva Street 27-29, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia
Singapore	DBS Bank Ltd	12 Marina Boulevard Marina Bay Financial Centre Tower 3 Singapore 018982

Country/Market	Subcustodian	Address
Singapore	United Overseas Bank Ltd	80 Raffles Place, UOB Plaza, Singapore 048624
Slovak Republic	Citibank Europe plc, pobočka zahraničnej banky	Mlynske Nivy 43 825 01 Bratislava, Slovak Republic
Slovenia	UniCredit Banka Slovenia d.d.	Smartinska 140, 1000 - Ljubljana, Slovenia
South Africa	The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited	9th Floor 5 Simmonds Street Johannesburg 2001, South Africa
South Korea	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	5th Floor, HSBC Building, 37, Chilpae-ro, Jung-Gu, Seoul, Korea, 100-161
South Korea	Deutsche Bank AG	18th Floor, Young-Poong Building 41 Cheonggyecheon-ro, Jongro-ku, Seoul 03188, South Korea
Spain	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A.	Plaza San Nicolás, 4 48005 Bilbao Spain
Spain	Santander Securities Services S.A.U.	Ciudad Grupo Santander. Avenida de Cantabria s/n, Boadilla del Monte 28660 – Madrid, Spain
Sri Lanka	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	24 Sir Baron Jayathilake Mawatha Colombo 01, Sri Lanka
Swaziland	Standard Bank Swaziland Limited	Standard House, Swazi Plaza Mbabane, Swaziland
Sweden	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (Publ)	Kungsträdgårdsgatan 8 106 40 Stockholm - Sweden
Switzerland	Credit Suisse AG	Paradeplatz 8 8070 Zurich Switzerland
Switzerland	UBS Switzerland AG	Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8001 Zürich, Switzerland
Taiwan	HSBC Bank (Taiwan) Limited	16th floor, Building G, No. 3-1 Park Street Taipei 115, Taiwan
Taiwan	Standard Chartered Bank (Taiwan) Ltd.	No 168, Tun Hwa North Road, Taipei 105, Taiwan
Thailand	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	Level 5, HSBC Building, 968 Rama IV Road, Bangrak Bangkok 10500, Thailand
Tunisia	Banque Internationale Arabe de Tunisie	70-72, Avenue Habib Bourguiba 1080 Tunis Tunisia
Turkey	Deutsche Bank A.S.	Esentepe Mahallesi Büyükdere Caddesi Tekfen Tower No:209 K:17 Sisli TR-34394-Istanbul, Turkey
Uganda	Stanbic Bank Uganda Limited	Plot 17 Hannington Road Short Tower- Crested Towers P.O. Box 7131, Kampala, Uganda
Ukraine	Public Joint Stock Company "Citibank"	16G Dilova Street 03150 Kiev Ukraine
U.A.E.	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited, Dubai	Emaar Square, Building 5, Level 4 PO Box 502601 Dubai, United Arab Emirates
U.K.	Depository and Clearing Centre (DCC) Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch	Winchester House 1 Great Winchester Street London EC2N 2DB United Kingdom
U.K.	The Bank of New York Mellon	225 Liberty Street, New York, NY 10286, United States
U.S.A.	The Bank of New York Mellon	225 Liberty Street, New York, NY 10286, United States
Uruguay	Banco Itaú Uruguay S.A.	Dr. Luis Bonavita 1266 Toree IV, Piso 10 CP 11300 Montevideo, Uruguay

Country/Market	Subcustodian	Address
Venezuela	Citibank N.A., Sucursal Venezuela	Av. Casanova, Centro Comercial El Recreo Torre Norte, Piso 19 Sabana Grande, Caracas 1050 D.C. Venezuela
Vietnam	HSBC Bank (Vietnam) Ltd	The Metropolitan, 235 Dong Khoi Street District 1, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
Zambia	Stanbic Bank Zambia Limited	Stanbic House, Plot 2375, Addis Ababa Drive P.O Box 31955 Lusaka, Zambia
Zimbabwe	Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe Limited	59 Samora Machel Avenue, Harare, Zimbabwe

DIRECTORY

FORT GLOBAL UCITS FUNDS P.L.C.

Directors

Jonathan Elsner
Andrew Keller
Bronwyn Wright
Roddy Stafford
Jean Olivier Caron (Alternate Director)

Registered office

32 Molesworth Street
Dublin 2
Ireland

Manager

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

Administrator

BNY Mellon Fund Services (Ireland) Designated
Activity Company
One Dockland Central
Guild Street
IFSC
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Company Secretary

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FORT GLOBAL UCITS FUNDS p.l.c.

An open-ended umbrella investment company
with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds
incorporated with limited liability in Ireland under the Companies Act with registration number
527620

SUPPLEMENT

FORT GLOBAL UCITS DIVERSIFIED FUND

Dated 1 October 2021

1. **IMPORTANT INFORMATION**

The Directors (whose names appear under the heading “Management of the Company – Directors of the Company” in the Prospectus), accept responsibility for the information contained in this Supplement and the Prospectus. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this Supplement and in the Prospectus is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

This Supplement contains information relating specifically to FORT Global UCITS Diversified Fund (the “Fund”), a Fund of FORT Global UCITS Funds p.l.c. (the “Company”), an open-ended umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds authorised by the Central Bank as a UCITS pursuant to the Regulations. There are currently four other sub-funds of the Company, Fort Global UCITS Contrarian Fund, FORT Global UCITS Trend Fund, FORT Global UCITS Futures Fund and FORT Global UCITS Equity Market Neutral Fund. Additional Funds may be established in the future with the prior approval of the Central Bank.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in the context of and in conjunction with the Prospectus for the Company dated 1 October 2021 (the "Prospectus").

The Fund is likely to have a high volatility due to its investment policies and portfolio management techniques and the Fund is suitable for investors who understand that to achieve superior returns they have to accept higher level of volatility. This is not a guide to future volatility of the Fund and may move over time. Investors may also refer to the KIID for the most up to date synthetic risk and reward indicator ("SRRI") measurement.

Profile of a typical investor: It is intended that the typical investor of the Fund will include institutional investors (such investors being a corporate, pension fund, insurance company, public sector body such as a governmental, supranational agency or local authority, bank or other investment firm), high net worth individuals or any other retail investors experienced in analysing complicated investment strategies.

A typical investor will seek returns on their investment in the Fund over a time horizon of 3 to 5 years.

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

An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Investors should note that the Fund will invest principally in financial derivative instruments (“FDI”) for investment purposes and for hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes. This may expose the Fund to particular risks involving derivatives. Please refer to “Derivatives Risk” in the section of the Prospectus entitled “Risk Factors” and see “Borrowing and Leverage; Leverage” below for details of the leverage effect of investing in FDI in this Supplement.

The value of investments may fall as well as rise and investors may get back less than they originally invested. Investors' attention is particularly drawn to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Risk Factors".

2. DEFINITIONS

Application Form means the Application Form issued by the Company for each Fund, as may be amended by the Company from time to time;

Base Currency means the Euro;

Business Day means any day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) on which commercial banks are open for business in New York, London, Dublin, Frankfurt and Tokyo and/or such other day or days as may be determined by the Directors from time to time and as notified to Shareholders in advance;

Dealing Day means every Business Day and/or such other day or days as the Directors, in consultation with the Manager may in their absolute discretion determine and notify in advance to Shareholders provided that there shall be at least two Dealing Days in each Month (with at least one Dealing Day per two week period);

Dealing Deadline means 12 noon (Irish time) two Business Days prior to the relevant Dealing Day, or such other time for the relevant Dealing Day as may be determined by Directors, in consultation with the Manager and notified in advance to Shareholders provided always that the Dealing Deadline is before the Valuation Point;

Distribution Date means the date or dates by reference to which a distribution may be declared which shall usually be 30 April in each year;

Minimum Fund Size means US\$5,000,000 or such other amount as the Directors may in their absolute discretion determine;

Settlement Date in respect of subscriptions and redemptions respectively shall have the meaning outlined in the section entitled "**Key Information for Buying and Selling Shares**" below;

Valuation Point means with respect to listed Transferable Securities, exchange-traded FDI, over-the-counter FDI and unlisted Transferable Securities 4 p.m. (Eastern Time) on the relevant Dealing Day using the closing market prices in the relevant market available as at the Valuation Point, by reference to which the Net Asset Value per Share of the Fund is determined provided such point will in no case precede the latest point at which subscription, redemption or exchange applications may be accepted or such other time as the Directors may determine from time to time and notify to Shareholders.

A Net Asset Value shall be made available by the Administrator on each day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) on which commercial banks are open for business in Dublin to provide investors with pricing information transparency. Dealing in Shares will remain subject to the Dealing Deadline.

All other defined terms used in this Supplement shall have the same meaning as in the Prospectus.

3. INFORMATION ON THE FUND

3.1 Investment Objective, Investment Policies and Investment Strategy

3.1.1 Investment Objective:

The investment objective of the Fund is to provide absolute rates of return and reduced volatility of returns over the medium to long term.

There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

3.1.2 Investment Strategy:

The investment strategy of the Investment Manager is based on its proprietary trading programme ("**Global Diversified**") which currently has two elements:

- an actively managed portfolio of a broad spectrum of futures contracts, traded on recognised exchanges, in order to gain exposure to underlying assets, as set out in section 3.1.3 below (the "**futures strategies**"); and
- an actively managed portfolio of equities hedged with stock index futures contracts, each traded on recognised exchanges (the "**equity market neutral strategy**").

Approximately two thirds of the risk of the Fund is allocated to the futures strategies and one third to the equity market neutral strategy, as set out in further detail below.

The Investment Manager has designed Global Diversified in an attempt to produce high quality risk adjusted returns with a low correlation to broad-based equity market indices such as the S&P 500 or the MSCI world index. The Investment Manager may have long or short exposure to equity investments. The Investment Manager believes using multiple fully systematic strategies can produce high quality risk adjusted returns while mitigating the risk of significant drawdowns that can occur as a result of certain types of markets events. In addition, the allocation of capital is geographically diversified across permitted markets. This global and sector diversification also provides the Fund with opportunities to seek profits in a variety of market environments.

The futures strategies of the Global Diversified trading programme are based on two main principles: (1) returns can be extracted from trends in the price movements of futures contracts; and (2) market prices are the key aggregator of information pertinent to making investment decisions.

The Investment Manager's on-going research seeks to develop and implement adaptive, quantitative trading systems that select a mix of indicators in each market and use them to dynamically determine portfolio allocations, thereby allocating risk to markets according to a forecast of risk-adjusted profitability.

The Investment Manager also believes that an investment strategy is only as successful as the confidence an Investment Manager has in its statistical basis, particularly under adverse market conditions. Unlike discretionary traders, whose behavioural biases may influence decisions, the Investment Manager practices a disciplined systematic investment process. By quantifying the circumstances under which investment decisions are made, the Investment Manager's systematic trading strategies can provide investors with a consistent approach to markets that is designed to remove judgmental or emotional bias from the trading process.

The Futures Strategies

Global Diversified's futures strategies consist of a mix of three key components selected by the Investment Manager from time to time, which currently include: (i) approximately 37.5% allocation to a trend-anticipating component (details of which are set out below) (ii) approximately 37.5% allocation to a trend-following component (details of which are set out below) and (iii) approximately 25% allocation to a mean reversion component (which anticipates that prices and returns will move back towards the mean or average) (details of which are set out below). The Investment Manager determines the components of Global Diversified's futures strategies, and their respective target allocations, as it deems appropriate. For the avoidance of doubt, the percentage allocations set out above are approximate only. The strategy components and their respective target allocations within the futures strategies may fluctuate, due to differences in return and market movements.

i. The Trend-Anticipating Component

The trend-anticipating component of Global Diversified's futures strategies is the Investment Manager's systematic, technical trend-anticipating trading programme (as opposed to a trend-following trading programme) that seeks to anticipate short to intermediate-term (2 to 6 weeks) directional trends in various futures markets including interest rates, equity indices, bonds and currencies. It generally takes positions while the market is moving against the rule-based and computerised trading signals generated by the trend-anticipating trading programme; for example, the signal indicates to buy when the market is declining. As a result, its performance can be much more volatile than traditional trend following models, but the potential for diversification is much greater. The trend anticipating trading programme shall generally signal to buy when the market is still declining in prices and it shall generally signal to sell when the markets are rising in prices. As it seeks to anticipate trends in market prices, it has the potential to perform well even in what standard trend-following systems perceive as directionless periods. Directionless periods are periods when the market has no clear direction, i.e. market prices fluctuate without significant gains or losses. Rather than estimating single point values, such as in maximum likelihood techniques, the trend-anticipating trading programme uses estimates from a range of weighted values (e.g. 20, 30 and 40-day moving averages rather than solely a 20-day moving average). The Investment Manager considers this approach similar to a fund of-funds allocator that invests capital across a number of different managers rather than investing all of its capital with a single manager. The trend-anticipating trading programme is adaptive by nature. On a daily basis, new price information is entered into the system and included in the calibration for the next day's trading signals. The trend-anticipating trading programme systematically adjusts model parameters, markets, and sectors over time through a learning process that favours both winners and losers for allocations. For example, markets that underperform recently but perform well over the long-term are candidates for allocation.

ii. The Trend-Following Component

The trend-following component of Global Diversified's futures strategies attempts to profit from long-term price trends using traditional or trailing indicators such as moving average (averages of past prices), break-out (a price movement outside of the range that the particular product has historically traded), and regression (a measure of the relationship between prices and time). It attempts to capture large and sustained moves in various markets. As the trend-following component seeks to identify trends in market prices, it performs best in long-term, high volatility markets or during periods of market stress. Conversely, periods in which no major price trends develop or when markets exhibit short-term volatility can lead to flat or negative performance.

iii. The Mean Reversion Component

The mean reversion component of Global Diversified futures strategies attempts to profit from anticipated reversions to the mean. If momentum, trader positioning, volumes or the underlying components of a market are estimated to be out of balance and likely to reverse (i.e. the price is likely to revert up/down to its average over a set period), the mean reversion component seeks to take an opposite position in the relevant futures contract. Holding periods are typically less than one week in duration, though they can range to several months. The models may trade more than once a day.

The trading signals generated by Global Diversified's futures strategies are rule-based and computerised and the Investment Manager exercises little or no discretion beyond the allocation of capital among the strategy components.

Global Diversified's futures strategies are adaptive by nature. On a daily basis, new price information is entered into the system and included in the calibration for the next day's trading signals. Markets evolve and the managed futures strategy's estimated values reflect this new information. Although failure to re-estimate system values by not incorporating new information can lead to a deterioration of the strategy's performance, a single day's information is expected to change the estimated values only marginally. The futures strategies are an evolving process and the Investment Manager may add or subtract to the list of markets traded. Should any modification result in a material change to the Investment Policy of the Fund, the Supplement shall be updated in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

The Equity Market Neutral Strategy

Global Diversified's equity market neutral strategy is based upon a variety of fundamental and technical signals. Such technical signals relate to a variety of non-fundamental signals derived from the security's market trading activity and the behaviour of market participants. However, as with the futures strategies, the equity market neutral strategy's investment decisions are rule-based and computerised. The Fund shall implement the equity market neutral strategy through purchasing individual listed equities and stock index futures contracts. The equity market neutral strategy seeks to manage risk exposure through the selection of long and short positions that the Investment Manager believes will produce the most attractive risk-adjusted portfolio return in the future. The Fund will not purchase "new issues" as defined in Rule 5130 of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. The equity market neutral strategy can be thought of as equity market neutral with its risk-adjusted performance driven by fundamental value.

3.1.3 Investment Policies:

The Fund intends to achieve its investment objective by purchasing shares in listed companies and investing margin primarily in listed futures in order to gain exposure to short-term interest rates, bonds, currencies, and equity indices that meet the Central Bank's requirements as detailed in Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 9 of the Central Bank Regulations (as may be amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time) (each an "**Equity Index**" and together with the short-term interest rates, bonds and currencies, the "**Underlying Assets**"). See "**Use of Derivatives and Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques**" below for a description of the FDI.

Futures contracts are leveraged instruments that require no cash to be used to obtain the exposure. However given their risk the clearinghouse requires an amount of money to be set aside for prudential reasons. As an example, a 100% long position in European equities may be achieved by purchasing shares in the fifty largest blue-chip European companies operating within Eurozone nations, using all of the assets of the Fund, or alternatively, by investing in a futures contract on Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50, with 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund posted as margin and 90% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund invested in short term government paper.

The Fund's portfolio composition created by the Investment Manager allocates the risk (as measured by volatility) of the Fund as follows: two thirds of the portfolio of the Fund is allocated to

the futures strategies and one third to the equity market neutral strategy (with approximately 25% of risk allocated to the trend-anticipating component, 25% to the trend-following component, 17% to the mean reversion component and 33% to the equity market neutral strategy). These percentages are approximate and may change over time.

Currently, the trading strategies use cash for two purposes: margin deposits and equity purchases. The Investment Manager's goal is to use no more than 20% of the total available cash for margin deposits, which includes goals of using no more than 12% of cash for the futures strategies' margin deposits and no more than 8% of cash for margin deposits supporting the hedge portion of the equity market neutral strategy (noting that the percentage of available cash used is based upon the Net Asset Value of the Fund). Additionally, the Investment Manager seeks to use approximately 67% of the total available cash to purchase equities for the equity market neutral strategy. In practice, the percentage of cash used for these purposes may vary from the exact percentages referenced above, depending on the amount of cash used to purchase equities relative to the aggregate margin requirements of Global Diversified's strategies, noting that the aggregate margin requirements vary according to the value of the relevant futures contracts. Finally, the cash not invested within the above mentioned allocation process (i.e., cash not used to purchase equities, futures or allocated to deposits/margin in relation with the purchase or sale of such futures) will be invested in US or EU member state government debt securities (including bonds or treasury bills); provided to a counterparty to a reverse repurchase agreement (such counterparties to include US or EU member state high grade investment banks which are credit institutions, subject to prudential supervision) as described under section 3.2 below; and/or placed in deposits with US or EU member state investment grade banks, i.e. in the top four rating categories as rated by Moody's, Standard & Poor's or any other internationally recognised rating agency. Such investment decisions will be made and implemented solely by the Investment Manager. The Investment Manager will also retain discretion in order to adjust the overall leverage of the investment portfolio of the Fund in order to ensure compliance with the Regulations and the "Investment Restrictions" section of the Prospectus. The Investment Manager may only adjust the overall leverage range within the parameters provided for in the section entitled 'Leverage' at 3.3.2 below.

The Fund shall invest in shares in companies principally issued by listed U.S. issuers. Under normal market conditions, approximately 67% and at least 51%, of the value of the Fund shall be invested in shares in such companies (that are not shares of investment funds) that are listed or traded on a "regulated market" as defined under MiFID II. The Fund shall also invest in listed futures on the Underlying Assets principally issued by issuers situated in or traded on markets in developed countries. The listed futures will be traded on permitted markets as outlined in Appendix II of the Prospectus and the Fund shall have a particular focus on futures exchanges in the United States, Japan, Australia, Canada, Switzerland, the EU Member States, Taiwan and Hong Kong. The Fund shall not have a particular industry focus.

Each Equity Index rebalances no more frequently than on a quarterly basis. The rebalancing frequency has no impact on the transaction costs associated with the Fund as any rebalancing will not require any higher frequency of position turnover in the Fund than would otherwise be the case were the Equity Index to be static because the Fund is achieving equity exposure to an Equity Index via a futures contract. The Investment Manager monitors the investment restrictions applicable to the Fund. As soon as the Investment Manager becomes aware that the weighting of any particular stock in an Equity Index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Investment Manager will seek to reduce the Fund's exposure to that stock to ensure that the Fund at all times operates within the permitted investment restrictions and complies with the requirements of the Regulations. The Fund's exposure to Equity Indices through futures contracts may change from time to time in accordance with the Investment Manager's Global Diversified program provided that each additional Equity Index meets the Central Bank's requirements as detailed in Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 9 of the Central Bank Regulations (as may be amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time). As of the date of this Supplement, the Fund gains exposure to the Equity Indices listed in Appendix I; thereafter, a current full list of each Equity Index

to which the Fund gains exposure to shall be available to investors from the Investment Manager on request.

The Fund shall gain exposure to foreign currencies and short-term interest rates through the use of listed futures contracts. The Investment Manager intends to trade a geographically diversified group of listed futures on currencies including but not limited to the following: British Pounds Sterling, Euro, Canadian Dollar, Japanese Yen, Australian Dollar, Swiss Franc and Mexican Peso (all traded on CME Chicago). The Investment Manager intends to trade geographically diversified group of listed futures on short-term interest rates including but not limited to those denominated in the following currencies: U.S. Dollars, British Pounds Sterling, Euro, Swiss Franc, Canadian Dollars, Japanese Yen and Australian Dollars.

For the avoidance of doubt the Fund shall not invest in units of other collective investment schemes ("CIS").

The Fund may, pending re-investment or to support its FDI positions, in circumstances of extreme volatility or if market factors require and if considered appropriate to the investment objective of the Fund, invest in cash, cash equivalents (including, but not limited to, cash deposits, commercial paper and certificates of deposit) and money market instruments (including but not limited to short term commercial paper, floating rate notes, medium term notes or bonds issued or guaranteed by any OECD government, its agencies or instrumentalities or by any supra-national entity with investment grade rating as rated by a recognised rating agency).

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

3.2 Use of Derivatives and Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques

The Fund may invest in or use FDI as disclosed in the section "**Investment Policies**" above.

In addition, the Fund may engage in transactions in FDI for the purposes of efficient portfolio management and/or to protect against exchange risks within the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank from time to time. The Investment Manager will look to ensure that the techniques and instruments used are economically appropriate in that they will be realised in a cost-effective way. Such transactions include foreign exchange transactions which alter the currency characteristics of transferable securities held by the Fund. Such techniques and instruments (details of which are outlined below) namely futures, forwards and reverse repurchase agreements are detailed below.

Futures

A future is an agreement to buy or sell an underlying reference asset on a specific date. Unlike OTC derivatives futures are traded on recognised exchanges thereby reducing counterparty risk. In addition, the underlying characteristics of such contracts are standardised. The purchase or sale of a futures contract differs from the purchase or sale of the reference asset in that no price or premium is paid or received. Instead, an amount of cash or other liquid assets generally must be deposited with the broker. This amount is known as initial margin. Subsequent payments to and from the broker, known as variation margin, are made on a daily basis as the price of the underlying futures contract fluctuates making the long and short positions in the futures contract more or less valuable, a process known as "marking to market." In most cases futures contracts are closed out before the settlement date without the making or taking of delivery. Closing out a futures contract sale is effected by purchasing a futures contract for the same aggregate amount of the relevant underlying at the same delivery date. If the price of the initial sale of the futures contract exceeds the price of the offsetting purchase, the seller is paid the difference and realises a gain. Conversely, if the price of the offsetting purchase exceeds the price of the initial sale, the seller realises a loss. Similarly, the closing out of a futures contract purchase is effected by the purchaser entering into

a futures contract sale. If the offsetting sale price exceeds the purchase price, the purchaser realises a gain, and if the purchase price exceeds the offsetting sale price, a loss will be realised.

Forwards

Forward currency contracts could be used to hedge against currency risk that has resulted from assets held by the Fund that are not in the Base Currency. The Fund, may, for example, use forward currency contracts by selling forward a foreign currency against the Base Currency to protect the Fund from foreign exchange rate risk that has risen from holding assets in that currency.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

The Fund may use repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending (i.e. Securities Financing Transactions) in accordance with the requirements of SFTR and the Central Bank Rules, for efficient portfolio management purposes only. Any type of assets that may be held by the Fund in accordance with its investment objective and policies may be subject to such Securities Financing Transactions. There is no restriction on the proportion of assets that may be subject to Securities Financing Transactions which at any given time is expected to be not higher than 100% and is anticipated to be 80% or less. Use of total return swaps by the Fund is not envisaged. In any case the most recent semi-annual and annual report of the Company will express as an absolute amount and as a percentage of the Fund's assets the amount of Fund assets subject to Securities Financing Transactions.

Collateral or margin may be passed by the Fund to a counterparty or broker in respect of OTC FDI transaction. Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "**Collateral Policy**" for further details.

The use of FDI and efficient portfolio management techniques for the purposes outlined above will expose the Fund to the risks disclosed under the section of the Prospectus entitled "**Risk Factors**".

3.3 Borrowing and Leverage

3.3.1 Borrowing

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

3.3.2 Leverage

The Fund may utilise FDI as referred to in the section headed "**Use of Derivatives and Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques**" above.

As the Fund will engage in FDI to the extent that the commitment approach does not adequately capture the global exposure of the portfolio, the Investment Manager has advised the Directors that it considers that the Value at Risk ("**VaR**") methodology is an appropriate methodology to calculate the Fund's global exposure and market risk, taking into account the investment objectives and policies of the Fund and the complexity of the FDI used.

The Fund will be leveraged as a result of its use of FDI and may therefore generate a notional exposure above 100% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund when calculated using VaR methodology. VaR is the advanced risk measurement methodology used to assess the Fund's market risk. This leverage effect entails greater risk for investors.

Investors should be aware that VaR is a way of measuring the maximum potential loss at a given confidence level (probability) over a specific time period under normal market conditions. The Fund

could however be exposed to losses which are much greater than envisaged by VaR, more so under abnormal market conditions. It should be noted that VaR does not explicitly measure leverage; rather, VaR is a statistical risk measure and the actual loss of a particular transaction or to the Fund overall may materially exceed the loss indicated by the use of VaR.

The level of leverage (calculated as a sum of the notional exposure of FDI being utilised by the Fund) is expected to be within the range of five to fifty-two times the Net Asset Value of the Fund. It is possible that leverage may exceed this range and the Fund may be subject to higher leverage levels of eighty times the Net Asset Value of the Fund or greater from time to time but this would be very unusual considering historical models. The large leverage range outlined above is as a result of the Fund's futures strategies, which gain exposure to short term interest rates through futures contracts. These contracts have high notional values relative to the margin requirements and therefore as the futures strategies gain more exposure to short term interest rates, the Fund's leverage can increase significantly. The short term interest rate instruments represent a high portion of the leverage levels and such short term interest rate instruments carry considerably lower risk and assist in the risk normalisation process for the volatility of the Fund. Investors' attention is drawn to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Leverage Risk".

The expected level of leverage range is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. This figure does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements that the Fund has in place at any time even though these netting and hedging arrangements are used for risk reduction purposes and is therefore not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage which means this figure is higher than it otherwise would be if such netting and hedging arrangements were taken into account. There are limitations in using VaR as a statistical measure of risk because it does not directly limit the level of leverage in the Fund and only describes the risk of loss in prevailing market conditions and would not capture future significant changes in volatility.

The Fund will use the absolute VaR model whereby VaR shall not exceed 20% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. The absolute VaR model is considered appropriate as the Fund does not define the investment target in relation to a benchmark.

When calculating the VaR daily the Investment Manager will take into account the following quantitative standards:

- The one-tailed confidence level will be 99%
- The holding period should be 20 business days (or one month)
- The historical observation period will not be less than 1 year, however a shorter observation period may be used if justified, (for example, as a result of significant recent changes in price volatility and the use of new FDI that are subject to new factors)

If instead of calculating leverage using the sum of the notional exposure of FDI being utilised by the Fund, leverage is calculated by converting all interest rate exposure to ten-year equivalents, leverage would be expected to range between two to eight times the Net Asset Value of the Fund, with a maximum level of leverage anticipated not to exceed ten times the Net Asset Value of the Fund. The foregoing conversion is for illustrative purposes only and is not the method used to calculate global exposure under the risk management process but rather is included to demonstrate that the large leverage range is not due to traditional forms of leverage such as borrowing but instead due in large part to the Fund's exposure to short-term interest rate futures. Worked examples are included in the risk management process of the Company which illustrate the calculation of leverage using the sum of the notionals, as prescribed by the Central Bank, and using the alternative method above.

The Company on behalf of the 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 not included in the risk management process will not be utilised until such time as a revised submission has been provided to the Central Bank. The Company will, on request, provide supplementary information to Shareholders relating to the risk management methods employed, including the quantitative limits that are applied and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investments.

3.4 Investment Restrictions

Investors must note that the Company and the Fund adhere to the restrictions and requirements set out under the Regulations, as may be amended from time to time. These are set out in Appendix I to the Prospectus.

In accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, the Fund has applied for a derogation from some of the investment restrictions for six months following the date of the first issue of Shares of the Fund pursuant to the Regulations but will observe the principle of risk-spreading.

3.5 Risk Factors

Investors should read and consider the section of the Prospectus entitled “**RISK FACTORS**” before investing in the Fund. However, not all of the risks disclosed in the “**RISK FACTORS**” section of the Prospectus will be material to an investment in this particular Fund.

As the Fund's investment focus is on listed futures on the Underlying Assets principally in FDIs and securities issued by issuers situated in or traded on markets in developed countries, the following sub-sections shall be relevant:

The general risks disclosed in section 4.1 of the Prospectus.

The following *investment risks* disclosed in section 4.2 of the Prospectus:

- 4.2.1 General Investment Risk
- 4.2.2 Limited Operating History for the Fund
- 4.2.4 Changes in Interest Rates Risk
- 4.2.5 Currency Risk
- 4.2.6 Derivatives Risk
- 4.2.8 Efficient Portfolio Management Risk
- 4.2.9 Repurchase Agreements
- 4.2.11 Investing in Short Dated Fixed Income Securities Risk for Cash Management
- 4.2.12 Leverage Risk
- 4.2.24 No Investment Guarantee equivalent to Deposit Protection
- 4.2.25 Trading on Futures markets outside the United States
- 4.2.25 Trading on Futures markets outside the EU Member States

The following *accounting, legal, operational, valuation and tax risks* disclosed in section 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5 of the Prospectus:

- 4.3.2 Dependence on Key Personnel
- 4.3.4 Limited Operating History
- 4.3.6 Segregated Liability
- 4.3.8 Tax Risk
- 4.3.9 Short Selling Risk
- 4.3.14 Subscription Settlement Risk
- 4.4 FATCA Risk Factor
- 4.5 Risk Factors Not Exhaustive

In addition to the above referenced risks, investors should also consider the particular implications of the following risks that are relevant to an investment in the Fund:

3.5.1 Futures Trading is Speculative and Volatile

The Investment Manager's strategy involves significant risks not associated with traditional, "long-only" investing in the equity and debt markets. Speculative trading in the futures markets typically results in volatile performance. The price movements of futures contracts are influenced by changing supply and demand relationships, agricultural, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies, national and international political and economic events, crop diseases, climate, the purchasing and marketing programs of different nations, changes in interest rates and numerous other factors. In addition, governments occasionally intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets, particularly those in currencies and interest rates. Government intervention is often intended to influence prices directly. The Investment Manager cannot control these factors nor give assurance that its advice will result in profitable trades for the Fund or that the Fund will not incur substantial losses.

3.5.2 Futures Trading is Highly Leveraged

The low margin deposits normally required to trade futures contracts (typically between 2% and 15% of the value of the contract purchased or sold) permit an extremely high degree of leverage. For example, if 10% of the contract price is deposited as margin, a 10% decrease in the contract price would result in a total loss of the margin deposit before any deduction for brokerage commissions. A decrease of more than 10% of the contract price would result in a loss of more than the total margin deposit. Accordingly, a relatively small price movement in a contract may cause immediate and substantial losses to the Fund. The use of leverage may result in losses that exceed the amount of capital invested.

3.5.3 No Assurance of Non-Correlation; Limited Value of Non-Correlation even if achieved

There can be no assurance that the Fund's performance will be non-correlated with (i.e., unrelated to) the general stock and bond markets. If the Fund's performance is not non-correlated to these markets, the Fund cannot help to diversify an overall portfolio.

Prospective investors should evaluate an investment in the Fund in comparison to the alternative of an investment in a cash equivalent, such as U.S. Treasury bills, which can be relied upon to (i) be generally non-correlated with equity and debt price levels, (ii) generate a positive yield and cash

flow, (iii) be highly liquid, (iv) have almost no risk of loss of principal and (v) incur virtually no costs or expenses.

Even if the Fund's performance is profitable and non-correlated to the general stock and bond markets, it is highly likely that there will be significant periods during which the Fund's performance is similar to a Shareholder's stock and bond holdings, thereby reducing or eliminating the Fund's diversification benefits. During unfavourable economic cycles, an investment in the Fund may increase rather than mitigate a portfolio's aggregate losses.

3.5.4 Trading on Foreign Futures Markets

In some cases, the Fund may deal through intermediaries on non-U.S. markets that may in effect take the opposite side of trades made for the Fund. The Fund may not have the same access to certain trades as do various other participants in markets outside the United States or EU Member States.

3.5.5 Concerns Regarding the Downgrade of the U.S. Credit Rating and the Sovereign Debt Crisis in Europe

On August 5, 2011, Standard & Poor's lowered its long term sovereign credit rating on the United States of America from AAA to AA+. While U.S. lawmakers reached agreement to raise the federal debt ceiling on August 2, 2011, the downgrade reflected Standard & Poor's view that the fiscal consolidation plan within that agreement fell short of what would be necessary to stabilise the U.S. government's medium term debt dynamics. This downgrade could have material adverse impacts on financial markets and economic conditions in the United States and throughout the world and, in turn, the market's anticipation of these impacts could have a material adverse effect on the investments made by the Fund and thereby the Fund's financial condition and liquidity. The unprecedented nature of negative credit rating actions with respect to U.S. government obligations makes the ultimate impact on global markets and the Fund's business, financial condition and liquidity unpredictable.

Global markets and economic conditions have been negatively affected by the ability of certain E.U. member states to service their sovereign debt obligations. The continued uncertainty over the outcome of the E.U. governments' financial support programs and the possibility that other E.U. member states may experience similar financial troubles could further disrupt global markets, which may have an adverse effect on the Fund.

3.5.6 Trading Decisions Based on Technical Analysis

The Investment Manager's trading decisions may not be determined by analysis of fundamental supply and demand factors, general economic or political factors, or anticipated world events, but primarily by technical trading systems (including Global Diversified) that rely on historical pricing and market data. The profitability of any trading system involving technical analysis depends upon major price moves or trends in at least some of the markets traded. Also, most technical trading systems expect that many trades will be unprofitable, with the hope to achieve overall profitability through major gains on a limited number of trades. There can be no assurance that the valuation models developed by the Investment Manager will accurately identify price dislocations or capture the existence of major price moves.

The best trading method, whether based on technical or fundamental analysis, will not be profitable without price moves or trends of the kind the trading method seeks to follow. Periods without discernible trends have occurred in the past and, most likely, these periods will continue to occur in the future.

Furthermore, a technical trading system may underperform other trading methods when fundamental factors dominate price moves within a given market. Because technical analysis generally does not take into account fundamental factors such as supply, demand and political and

economic events (except to the extent they influence the technical data used as input information for the trading program), a technical trading method may be unable to respond to fundamental causation events until after their impact has ceased to influence the market. Positions dictated by the resulting price movements may be incorrect due to the fundamental factors then affecting the market.

When fundamental factors dominate the markets, strict application of the trading signals generated by the Investment Manager's trading program may cause substantial losses due to its inability to respond to fundamental factors until they have a sufficient effect on the market to create a trend of enough magnitude to generate a reversal of trading signals. By then, a precipitous price change may already be in progress, preventing liquidation at anything but substantial losses.

Prospective investors must recognise that, irrespective of the Investment Manager's skill and expertise, the success of the Fund may be substantially dependent on general market conditions over which the Investment Manager has no control. Furthermore, the profit potential of trend-following systems may be diminished by the changing character of the markets, which may make the data on which the Investment Manger's trading models are based only marginally relevant to future market patterns.

3.5.7 Possible Effects of Technical Trading Systems

The Investment Manager believes that interest in technical futures trading systems, particularly trend-following systems, has increased substantially in recent years. As the capital managed by trading systems similar to the Investment Manager's increases, an increasing number of traders may attempt to initiate or liquidate substantial positions at or about the same time as the Investment Manager. This and other actions by these traders may alter historical trading patterns or affect the execution of trades, to the detriment of a Fund.

3.5.8 Discretionary Aspects of the Investment Manager's Programme

The Investment Manager intends the application of its trading program to be primarily mechanical. Nonetheless, during periods of market disruption, extreme volatility or other unusual market conditions (as determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion), the Investment Manager may, in rare occasions, rely on its judgment and discretion to determine whether to follow trading instructions generated by the trading program. Discretionary decision-making by the Investment Manager may result in unprofitable trades when adhering more rigidly to the systematic approach may not have done so.

3.5.9 Changes in Trading Method and Markets Traded

Although application of the Investment Manager's trading programs are almost exclusively mechanical, judgment is necessary to develop and evaluate the trading programs on an on-going basis. The research and development of the Investment Manager's trading programs are continuous. Consequently, the Investment Manager's trading methods and models may change over time.

Modifications may include: eliminating or changing existing trading systems, modifying risk and money management principals and markets traded, or the introduction of additional factors and methods of analysis. Consequently, the Investment Manager may not use the same trading methods and strategies in the future that it used in the past.

The Fund's trading is highly leveraged. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a contract may result in immediate and substantial gains or losses for the Fund.

The Fund will invest in publicly traded equities. Equity securities may be subject to various types of risks, including market risk, liquidity risk, legal risk and operations risk. Stock markets tend to

move in cycles with short or extended periods of rising and falling stock prices. The value of a company's equity securities may fall because of:

- Factors that directly relate to that company, such as decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services;
- Factors affecting an entire industry, such as increases in production costs; and
- Changes in financial market conditions that are relatively unrelated to the company or its industry, such as changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates or inflation rates.

The Fund may invest in securities of issuers with small or medium market capitalisations. Any investment in small and medium capitalisation companies involves greater risk and price volatility than that customarily associated with investments in larger, more established companies. This increased risk may be due to the greater business risks of their small or medium size, limited markets and financial resources, narrow product lines and frequent lack of management depth. The securities of small and medium capitalisation companies are often traded in the over-the-counter market, and might not be traded in volumes typical of securities traded on a national securities exchange. Thus, the securities of small and medium capitalisation companies are likely to be less liquid and subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than securities of larger, more established companies.

3.5.10 Equity Securities Generally

The Fund will engage in trading equity securities. Market prices of equity securities generally, and of certain companies' equity securities more particularly, frequently are subject to greater volatility than prices of fixed-income securities. Such fluctuations are often based on factors unrelated to the value of the issuer of the securities. Market prices of equity securities as a group have dropped dramatically in a short period of time on several occasions in the past, and they may do so again in the future. In addition, actual and perceived accounting irregularities may cause dramatic price declines in the equity securities of companies reporting such irregularities or which are the subject of rumors of accounting irregularities.

3.5.11 Common Stock

The Fund will invest in common stock and similar equity securities. Common stock generally represents the most junior position in an issuer's capital structure and, as such, generally entitles holders only to an interest in the assets of the issuer, if any, remaining after all more senior claims to such assets have been satisfied. Holders of common stock generally are entitled to dividends only if and to the extent declared by the governing body of the issuer out of income or other assets available after making interest, dividend and any other required payments on more senior securities of the issuer.

3.5.12 Non-U.S. and Non-EU Member States Investment

The Fund may invest in publicly traded securities of issuers outside the U.S. or the EU Member States. These investments involve special risks not usually associated with investing in securities of U.S. or EU Member States companies, including political and economic considerations, such as greater risks of expropriation and nationalisation, confiscatory taxation, the potential difficulty of repatriating funds, social, political and economic instability and adverse diplomatic developments; the possibility of the imposition of withholding or other taxes on dividends, interest, capital gain or other income; the small size of the securities markets in such countries and the low volume of trading, resulting in potential lack of liquidity and in price volatility; fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies and costs associated with currency conversion; and certain government policies that may restrict the Fund's investment opportunities. In addition, there may be different types of, and lower quality, information available about a non-U.S. or EU Member State company than a U.S. or EU Member State company. There is also less regulation, generally, of

the securities markets in many foreign countries than there is in the United States and the EU Member States, and such markets may not provide the same protections available in the United States and the EU Member States. With respect to certain countries there may be the possibility of political, economic or social instability, the imposition of trading controls, import duties or other protectionist measures, various laws enacted for the protection of creditors, greater risks of nationalisation or diplomatic developments which could materially adversely affect the Fund's investments in those countries. The Fund's investment in non-U.S. and non-EU Member States countries may also be subject to withholding or other taxes, which may be significant and may reduce the Fund's returns.

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

3.6 Key Information for Buying and Selling Shares

3.6.1 Share Classes

Class A Shares may be offered to the retail sector and may be purchased by any individual or institutional investor or distributor, Paying Agent, broker or other financial intermediary.

Class B Shares may be offered to the retail sector and may be purchased by any individual or institutional investor or distributor, Paying Agent, broker or other financial intermediary.

Class C Shares may be offered to the retail sector and may be purchased by any individual or institutional investor or distributor, Paying Agent, broker or other financial intermediary.

Class I Shares may be offered to large institutional investors such as sovereign wealth funds and pension funds only who are acting for themselves or in a fiduciary, custodial or other similar capacity.

Class P Shares may be offered to clients of certain financial intermediaries or distribution entities approved by the Fund ("**Approved Intermediaries**").

Class R Shares may be offered to the retail sector and may be purchased by any individual institutional investor or distributor, Paying Agent, broker or other financial intermediary.

Class BRL Shares may be offered to large institutional investors such as sovereign wealth funds and pension funds only who are acting for themselves or in a fiduciary, custodial or other similar capacity.

Class PN Shares may be offered to clients of Approved Intermediaries that have separate fee arrangements with the Approved Intermediary for independent advisory or discretionary asset management services (e.g. the client receives investment advice from the Approved Intermediary and directly pays for this advice under a separate fee arrangement with the Approved Intermediary).

Class JA Shares may be offered to clients of certain financial intermediaries or distribution entities approved by the Fund ("**Approved Intermediaries**").

Class JD Shares may be offered to clients of certain financial intermediaries or distribution entities approved by the Fund ("**Approved Intermediaries**").

Class JR Shares may be offered to clients of certain financial intermediaries or distribution entities approved by the Fund ("**Approved Intermediaries**").

No retrocessions or rebates may be paid by the Fund or Investment Manager in respect of Class C, Class I, Class BRL, Class PN Shares, Class JA Shares or Class JD Shares.

Class	Initial Offer Period	Initial Issue Price	Minimum Shareholding**	Minimum Initial Investment Amount**	Maximum Combined Class Size****
A (EUR)	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	€250,000	€250,000	N/A
A (USD HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	\$250,000	\$250,000	N/A
A (GBP HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	£250,000	£250,000	N/A
A (CHF HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	CHF 250,000	CHF 250,000	N/A
A (SEK HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	SEK 2,500,000	SEK 2,500,000	N/A
A (JPY HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	JPY 25,000,000	JPY 25,000,000	N/A
A (CAD HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	CAD 375,000	CAD 375,000	N/A
A (AUD HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	AUD 375,000	AUD 375,000	N/A
B (EUR)	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	EUR€100,000	EUR€100,000	EUR€100,000,000
B (USD HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	USD 100,000	USD 100,000	EUR€100,000,000

B (GBP HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	GBP 100,000	GBP 100,000	GBP 100,000,000
B (CHF HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	CHF 100,000	CHF 100,000	CHF 100,000,000
B (SEK HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	SEK 1,000,000	SEK 1,000,000	SEK 100,000,000
B (JPY HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	JPY 10,000,000	JPY 10,000,000	JPY 100,000,000
B (CAD HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	CAD 150,000	CAD 150,000	CAD 100,000,000
B (AUD HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	AUD 150,000	AUD 150,000	AUD 100,000,000
C (EUR)	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	€2,000,000	€2,000,000	N/A
C (USD HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	N/A
C (GBP HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	£2,000,000	£2,000,000	N/A
C (CHF HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	CHF 2,000,000	CHF 2,000,000	N/A
C (SEK HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	SEK 20,000,000	SEK 20,000,000	N/A
C (JPY HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	JPY 200,000,000	JPY 200,000,000	N/A
C (CAD HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	CAD 3,000,000	CAD 3,000,000	N/A

C (AUD HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	AUD 3,000,000	AUD 3,000,000	N/A
R (EUR)	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	EUR€10,000	EUR€10,000	N/A
R (USD)	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	USD \$10,000	USD \$10,000	N/A
R (GBP HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	GBP 10,000	GBP 10,000	N/A
R (CHF HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	CHF 10,000	CHF 10,000	N/A
R (SEK HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	SEK 100,000	SEK 100,000	N/A
R (JPY HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	JPY 1,000,000	JPY 1,000,000	N/A
R (CAD HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	CAD 15,000	CAD 15,000	N/A
R (AUD HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	AUD 15,000	AUD 15,000	N/A
I (EUR)	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	EUR€100,000,000	EUR€100,000,000	N/A
I (USD HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	USD 100,000,000	USD 100,000,000	N/A
I (GBP HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	GBP 100,000,000	GBP 100,000,000	N/A
I (CHF HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	CHF 100,000,000	CHF 100,000,000	N/A

I (SEK HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	SEK 1,000,000,000	SEK 1,000,000,000	N/A
I (JPY HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	JPY 10,000,000,000	JPY 10,000,000,000	N/A
I (CAD HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	CAD 150,000,000	CAD 150,000,000	N/A
I (AUD HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	AUD 150,000,000	AUD 150,000,000	N/A
P (EUR)	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	EUR 100,000	EUR 100,000	N/A
P (USD HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	USD 100,000	USD 100,000	N/A
P (GBP HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	GBP 100,000	GBP 100,000	N/A
P (CHF HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	CHF 100,000	CHF 100,000	N/A
P (SEK HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	SEK 1,000,000	SEK 1,000,000	N/A
P (JPY HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	JPY 10,000,000	JPY 10,000,000	N/A
P (CAD HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	CAD 150,000	CAD 150,000	N/A
P (AUD HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	AUD 150,000	AUD 150,000	N/A
BRL (EUR)(BRL HEDGED)*****	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	EUR 1,000,000	EUR 1,000,000	N/A

PN (EUR)	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	EUR 100,000	EUR 100,000	N/A
PN (USD HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	USD 100,000	USD 100,000	N/A
PN (GBP HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	GBP 100,000	GBP 100,000	N/A
PN (CHF HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	CHF 100,000	CHF 100,000	N/A
PN (SEK HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	SEK 1,000,000	SEK 1,000,000	N/A
PN (JPY HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	JPY 10,000,000	JPY 10,000,000	N/A
PN (CAD HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	CAD 150,000	CAD 150,000	N/A
PN (AUD HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	N/A	AUD 150,000	AUD 150,000	N/A
JA (USD HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	USD 1,000	USD 100,000,000	USD 100,000,000	N/A
JA (EUR)	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	EUR 1,000	EUR 100,000,000	EUR 100,000,000	N/A
JD (GBP HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	GBP 1,000	GBP 100,000,000	GBP 100,000,000	N/A
JR (USD HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	USD 1,000	USD 100,000,000	USD 100,000,000	N/A
JR (EUR)	The Initial Offer Period has now closed.	EUR 1,000	EUR 100,000,000	EUR 100,000,000	N/A

*The Initial Offer Period may be shortened or extended by the Directors. The Central Bank will be notified in advance of any such shortening or extension if subscriptions for Shares have been received and otherwise shall be notified subsequently, on an annual basis.

**Subject to the discretion of the Directors (or their delegate) in each case to allow lesser amounts. The Minimum Shareholding and Minimum Initial Investment Amounts shall apply to the end investor, rather than the investor of record, in circumstances where an institutional investor holds the relevant Shares as a nominee.

***The Company shall enter into certain currency related transactions (through the use of FDI as disclosed above in Section 3.2 entitled “**Use of Derivatives and Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques**” in order to hedge the currency exposure of the Classes denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency, as described under the heading “**Hedged Classes**” in the Prospectus.

**** The Company shall enter into certain currency related transactions in respect of Class BRL (EUR)(BRL Hedged) (through the use of FDI as disclosed above in Section 3.2 entitled “**Use of Derivatives and Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques**”) in order that the return on this EUR denominated Class would seek to replicate that of a BRL denominated hedged Class.

****The Company retains the right to reject any application as detailed in the Prospectus under the heading 'Restrictions on Distribution and Sale of Shares'. Subject to the discretion of the Directors (or their delegate) Class B Shares shall be closed to new investors once the Net Asset Value of the Fund exceeds €100,000,000, and shall be closed to existing investors in the Class one year after the Net Asset Value of the Fund exceeds €100,000,000.

Following the close of the Initial Offer Period, launched Classes are available for subscription on each Dealing Day at the prevailing Net Asset Value per Share. The Initial Offer Period for unlaunched Share Classes may be re-opened at the discretion of the Directors and notified in advance to the Central Bank.

3.6.2 How to Buy/Sell Shares

This section should be read in conjunction with the section of the Prospectus entitled “**Share Dealings**”. Applications received after the Dealing Deadline for the relevant Dealing Day shall be deemed to have been received by the next Dealing Deadline, save in exceptional circumstances where the Manager, following receipt of instruction from the Directors, may (reasons to be documented) determine and provided the Applications are received before the Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day. Repurchase requests received after the Dealing Deadline shall be treated as having been received by the following Dealing Deadline, save in exceptional circumstances where the Manager, following receipt of instruction from the Directors, may (reasons to be documented) determine and provided they are received before the Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day.

Subscription Settlement Date: Subscription monies should be paid to the account specified in the Application Form (or such other account specified by the Administrator) so as to be received in cleared funds by no later than three Business Days following the relevant Dealing Day. If payment in full and/or a properly completed Application Form have not been received by the relevant times stipulated above, the application may be refused.

Redemption Settlement Date: Payment of Repurchase Proceeds will normally be made by electronic transfer to the account of the redeeming Shareholder at the risk and expense of the Shareholder within three Business Days of the relevant Dealing Day and, in all cases, will be paid within ten (10) Business Days of the Dealing Deadline for the relevant Dealing Day, provided that all the required documentation has been furnished to and received by the Administrator.

3.7 Dividend Policy

3.7.1. Distributing Share Classes

For the Class JD Shares (the "**Distributing Share Classes**"), the Directors intend to declare dividends out of the net income attributable to the Distributing Share Classes as of the Distribution Date. Such dividends will be paid on or before the 14th Business Day following the Distribution Date to all Shareholders of the Distributing Share Classes entered on the register of Shareholders at the close of business on the Business Day immediately preceding the Distribution Date. Therefore applicants for Shares to be dealt on or after the Distribution Date will not be entitled to the distribution paid in respect of such Distribution Date but Shareholders seeking to repurchase their Shares on or after the Distribution Date will receive the distribution paid in respect of such Distribution Date. Any dividend unclaimed after a period of six (6) years from the date of declaration of such dividend shall be forfeited and shall revert to the Fund.

The Directors reserve the right to increase or decrease the frequency of dividend payments, if any, at their discretion for the Distributing Share Classes. In the event of a change of policy, full details will be disclosed in an updated Supplement and Shareholders will be notified in advance.

Dividends will be paid to Shareholders by electronic transfer to the relevant Shareholder's bank account of record on the initial Application Form in the currency of denomination of the Distributing Share Classes at the expense of the payee and within the timeframe outlined above. The net income available for distribution in respect of the Distributing Share Classes will be determined in accordance with the relevant law and generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied.

3.7.2. Accumulating Share Classes

For the Class A Shares, Class B Shares, Class C Shares, Class R Shares, Class I Shares, Class P Shares, Class BRL Shares, Class PN Shares, Class JA Shares and the Class JR Shares (the "**Accumulating Share Classes**") the income and earnings and gains of each will be accumulated and reinvested on behalf of Shareholders.

3.8 Fees and Expenses

This section should be read in conjunction with the section entitled "**Fees and Expenses**" in the Prospectus. The following fees and expenses will be incurred by the Company on behalf of the Fund and will affect the Net Asset Value of the relevant Share Class of the Fund.

Fees in respect of the Manager, the Administrator and the Depositary are set out in the Prospectus.

Class	A	B	C	R	I	P	BRL	PN	JA	JD	JR
Investment Management Fee	2.00%	1.00%	1.50%	2.25%	1.00%	1.6%	1%	0.8%	Up to 2.00%	Up to 2.00%	Up to 2.00%
Performance Fee	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	Up to 20%	Up to 20%	Up to 20%
Preliminary Charge	0%	0%	0%	Up to 5.00%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Repurchase Charge	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

*Fees listed in the table above are expressed as a percentage of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class.

Investment Management Fee

The Investment Manager shall be entitled to a maximum annual Investment Management Fee equal to a percentage of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class, as described in the table above. Such fee shall be calculated and accrued at each Valuation Point and payable monthly in arrears.

Performance Fee

The Investment Manager will also be entitled to receive a performance-based fee out of the assets of the Fund (the “**Performance Fee**”), in respect of each Class, being a percentage, for such Class, of the excess of the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class, as set out in the table above (after the deduction of the Management Fee and all other payments and expenses but before the deduction of any accrued Performance Fee), over the High Water Mark multiplied by the number of Shares in issue in the relevant Class, at the end of each calendar year (the “**Performance Period**”).

This means that no Performance Fee is accrued or paid until the Net Asset Value per Share exceeds the High Water Mark and the Performance Fee is only payable on the increase over the High Water Mark.

The first Performance Period will be the period commencing on the Business Day which immediately follows the closing of the Initial Offer Period in respect of the relevant Class of Shares and ending on the next following calendar year and the Initial Issue Price will be taken as the starting price for the calculation of the Performance Fee (i.e. the Performance Fee will only be paid on the subsequent outperformance by the Net Asset Value per Share of the Initial Issue Price).

“**High Water Mark**” means the higher of: (i) the highest Net Asset Value per Share of the respective Class at the end of any previous Performance Period on which the Performance Fee was paid; or (ii) the Initial Issue Price per Share of the relevant Class.

The Performance Fee (if any) will accrue daily. The amount accrued on each Business Day will be determined by calculating the Performance Fee that would be payable if that Business Day was the last Business Day of the current Performance Period. The Performance Fee will be payable by the Fund to the Investment Manager in arrears normally within 30 calendar days of the end of each Performance Period.

The Performance Fee, if any, is calculated on Net Asset Value per Share (after the deduction of the Management Fee and all other payments and expenses but before the deduction of any accrued Performance Fee) including in each case, for the avoidance of doubt the net realised and unrealised gains and losses. As a result, a Performance Fee may be paid on unrealised gains which may subsequently never be realised. There is no repayment of any Performance Fee already paid if the Net Asset Value per Share subsequently falls back below the High Water Mark, even if a Shareholder redeems its holding.

The calculation of the Performance Fee shall be verified by the Depositary.

Deemed End of Performance Period

Shares of a Class redeemed other than at the end of a Performance Period will be treated as if the date of redemption was the end of the Performance Period and the above provisions shall apply. For the avoidance of doubt, this will not create a new High Water Mark.

If the Investment Management Agreement is terminated other than at the end of a Performance Period, the date of termination will be deemed to be the end of the Performance Period and the

above provisions shall apply. Any Performance Fee payable to the Investment Manager shall be paid as soon as reasonably practicable after the date of termination.

Performance Fee – No Equalisation

The methodology used in calculating the Performance Fees in respect of each Class may result in inequalities between Shareholders in relation to the payment of Performance Fees (with some Shareholders paying disproportionately higher Performance Fees in certain circumstances) (as no equalisation methodology is employed in respect of the Performance Fee calculation methodology).

3.8.2 Establishment Expenses

All fees and expenses relating to the establishment and initial organisation of the Fund as detailed in the section of the Prospectus entitled “**Establishment Expenses**” were borne by the Investment Manager.

3.9 Key Man

The Investment Manager shall promptly notify the Shareholders: (1) in the event that either Sanjiv Kumar or Yves Balcer (each, a “**Key Man**”) (a) no longer exercises significant influence over the management of the Investment Manager; (b) has given notice to resign from the Investment Manager; (2) in the event the Investment Manager or a Key Man files for bankruptcy; (3) in the event any claim is brought against the Fund or the Investment Manager that is likely to have a material impact on the Fund or the Investment Manager; or (4) any investigation/proceedings as to whether the Investment Manager has acted in a manner which breaches its standard of care and which is likely to have a material impact on the Fund. Any redemption will be subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the Prospectus and this Supplement.

Appendix I

Equity Indices

Dow Jones (Chicago Board of Trade)

The Dow Jones Industrial Average is a price-weighted average of 30 actively traded stocks, primarily industrials traded on the New York Stock Exchange and the Nasdaq. The Dow Jones is a barometer of how shares of the largest US companies are performing. Further details of the composition of the Index and its calculation methodology can be found at www.djindexes.com.

S&P 500 (Chicago Mercantile Exchange)

The S&P 500, is a market-value weighted index (shares outstanding multiplied by stock price) of 500 stocks traded on the New York Stock Exchange, American Stock Exchange, and the Nasdaq National Market System. The weightings make each company's influence on the respective index's performance directly proportional to that company's market value. Further details of the composition of the Index and its calculation methodology can be found at www.spindices.com.

NASDAQ100 (Chicago Mercantile Exchange)

The NASDAQ-100 Index includes 100 of the largest domestic and international non-financial securities listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market based on market capitalisation. The Index reflects companies across major industry groups including computer hardware and software, telecommunications, retail/wholesale trade and biotechnology. It does not contain securities of financial companies including investment companies. Further details of the composition of the Index and its calculation methodology can be found at www.nasdaq.com.

Russell 2000 CME

The Russell 2000® Index is the recognised benchmark measuring the performance of the small-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe. The Russell 2000® Index is a subset of the Russell 3000® Index representing approximately 10% of the total market capitalisation of that index. It includes 2000 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. Further details of the composition of the Index and its calculation methodology can be found at www.cmegroup.com.

S&P MidCap (Chicago Mercantile Exchange)

S&P MidCap 400 Index tracks a diverse basket of medium-sized U.S. firms. A mid-cap stock is broadly defined as a company with a market capitalisation ranging from about \$2 billion to \$10 billion. This index contains solid firms with good track records that are simply not large enough to be included in the much larger S&P 500 index. Further details of the composition of the Index and its calculation methodology can be found at www.spindices.com.

DAX EUREX

DAX® is Deutsche Börse's blue chip index for the German stock market. It comprises the 30 largest and most actively traded German companies. DAX® Futures are highly liquid instruments that are suited to directional trading and for arbitrage, as well as for hedging and performance enhancement. Further details of the composition of the Index and its calculation methodology can be found at www.eurexchange.com.

FTSE 100 LIFFE

This index comprises the 100 most highly capitalised blue chip companies listed on London Stock Exchange. Further details of the composition of the Index and its calculation methodology can be found at www.ftse.com.

CAC40 NYSE – LIFFE

The CAC 40 is a benchmark French stock market index. The index represents a capitalisation-weighted measure of the 40 most significant values among the 100 highest market caps on the Paris Bourse (now Euronext Paris). Further details of the composition of the Index and its calculation methodology can be found at www.nyse.com.

EURO STOXX 50 Eurex

The EURO STOXX 50 Index, provides a Blue-chip representation of supersector leaders in the Eurozone. The index covers 50 stocks from 12 Eurozone countries: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. Further details of the composition of the Index and its calculation methodology can be found at www.eurexchange.com.

Hang Seng Index HKFE

Hang Seng Index (HSI), the benchmark of the Hong Kong stock market, is one of the best known indices in Asia and widely used by fund managers as their performance benchmark. The HSI is a market capitalisation-weighted index (shares outstanding multiplied by stock price) of the constituent stocks. The influence of each stock on the index's performance is directly proportional to its relative market value. Constituent stocks with higher market capitalisation will have greater impact on the index's performance than those with lower market capitalisation. The constituent stocks are grouped under Commerce and Industry, Finance, Properties and Utilities sub-indices. Further details of the composition of the Index and its calculation methodology can be found at www.hsi.com.hk.

Nikkei 225 (Osaka Securities Exchange)

The Nikkei 225 is an index of Japanese stocks. It is a price-weighted index comprised of Japan's top 225 blue-chip companies on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. Further details of the composition of the Index and its calculation methodology can be found at www.ose.or.jp.

TOPIX (Tokyo Stock Exchange)

TOPIX is a free-float adjusted market capitalisation-weighted index that is calculated based on all the domestic common stocks listed on the TSE First Section. TOPIX shows the measure of current market capitalisation assuming that market capitalisation as of the base date (January 4 1968) is 100 point. Further details of the composition of the Index and its calculation methodology can be found at www.tse.or.jp.

Australia SP200 (Sydney Futures Exchange)

The S&P/ASX 200 is recognised as the institutional investable benchmark in Australia. The index covers approximately 80% of Australian equity market capitalisation. Index constituents are drawn from eligible companies listed on the Australian Stock Exchange. The S&P/ASX 200 is a highly liquid and investable index, designed to address investment managers' needs to benchmark against a portfolio characterised by sufficient size and liquidity. Further details of the composition of the Index and its calculation methodology can be found at www.spindices.com.

MSCI Taiwan

The MSCI Taiwan Index is a free-float adjusted market capitalisation weighted index that is designed to track the equity market performance of Taiwanese securities listed on Taiwan Stock Exchange and GreTai Securities Market. Further details of the composition of the Index and its calculation methodology can be found at www.msci.com.

S&P/TSX 60

The S&P/TSX 60 is a stock market index of 60 large companies listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Maintained by the Canadian S&P Index Committee, a unit of Standard & Poor's, it currently exposes the investor to ten industry sectors. Further details of the composition of the Index and its calculation methodology can be found at www.spindices.com.

Mini MSCI Emerging Markets

The ICE Mini MSCI Emerging Markets Index has 837 constituents from approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country. EM countries include: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Qatar, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and United Arab Emirates. Further details of the composition of the Index and its calculation methodology can be found at www.theice.com

Mini MSCI EAFE

The underlying index of the ICE Mini MSCI EAFE Index Future is the ICE MSCI EAFE Index. The MSCI EAFE Index is designed to represent the performance of large and mid-cap securities across 21 developed markets, including countries in Europe, Australasia and the Far East, excluding the U.S. and Canada. The Index is available for a number of regions, market segments/sizes and covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each of the 21 countries. Further details of the composition of the Index and its calculation methodology can be found at www.theice.com

H-Shares Index FUT

The underlying index of H-shares Index Futures is Hang Seng China Enterprises Index (HSCEI). The HSCEI is a market capitalisation-weighted stock index which is compiled and computed by Hang Seng Indexes Company Limited. The HSCEI tracks the performance of major H-shares. H-shares are Renminbi-denominated shares issued by People's Republic of China (PRC) issuers under PRC law and listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong, the par values of which are denominated in Renminbi, and which are subscribed for and traded in Hong Kong dollars. Further details of the composition of the Index and its calculation methodology can be found at <http://www.sywg.com>

FTSE China A50

The FTSE China A50 Index is a free-float adjusted, liquidity-screened index. It is reviewed quarterly in March, June, September and December to ensure the index remains representative of the underlying China market. The index offers the optimal balance between representativeness and tradability for China's A Share market. It can be used as the basis for on-exchange and OTC derivative products, mutual funds and ETFs. Further details of the composition of the Index and its calculation methodology can be found at <http://www.ftse.com>

SGX Nifty 50

The Nifty 50 is a well diversified 50 stock index accounting for 13 sectors of the economy. Nifty 50 is owned and managed by India Index Services and Products Ltd. (IISL). IISL is India's first

specialised company focused upon the index as a core product. Further details of the composition of the Index and its calculation methodology can be found at <http://www.sgx.com>

FTSE/MIB IDX FUT

The FTSE MIB is the benchmark stock market index for the Borsa Italiana, the Italian national stock exchange. The index consists of the 40 most-traded stock classes on the exchange. Further details of the composition of the Index and its calculation methodology can be found at <http://www.ftse.com>

IBEX 35 INDX FUTR

The IBEX 35 Index is a capitalization-weighted index comprising the 35 most liquid Spanish stocks traded in the Continuous Market. Further details of the composition of the Index and its calculation methodology can be found at <http://www.meff.com>

FTSE Taiwan Index FUT

The FTSE Taiwan RIC Capped Index represents the performance of Taiwan large and mid capitalization stocks. Further details of the composition of the Index and its calculation methodology can be found at <https://www.ftserussell.com/products/indices/taiwan-ric-capped>