

CQS Funds (Ireland) p.l.c.

An umbrella fund with segregated liability between funds

A company incorporated with limited liability as an open-ended umbrella investment company with variable capital under the laws of Ireland with registered number 484553

CONSOLIDATED PROSPECTUS FOR GERMANY

This Prospectus is dated 30 June 2025

The Directors of CQS Funds (Ireland) p.l.c. whose names appear in the **Directors of the Company** section 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 such is the case), the information contained in this document is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

This Prospectus is a consolidation of the Prospectus dated 1 April 2025, the Supplement for CQS Global Convertible Fund dated 1 April 2025, the Supplement for Salar Fund dated 1 April 2025, the Supplement for CQS Dynamic Credit Multi Asset Fund 1 April 2025 and the Country Supplement dated 30 June 2025. It is solely intended for the offer and the distribution of the Shares in the Company's Sub-Funds in or from Germany. It does not constitute a prospectus for the purposes of applicable Irish law.

A&L Goodbody LLP

INTRODUCTION

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

CQS Funds (Ireland) p.l.c.
(the **Company**)

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

CQS Funds (Ireland) p.l.c. is an investment company with variable capital incorporated on 18 May 2010 under the Companies Act 2014. The Company is authorised by the Central Bank pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for the Collective Investment in Transferrable Securities) Regulations 2011 as amended, supplemented or consolidated from time to time (the Regulations). 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 the Company. The authorisation of the Company is not an endorsement or guarantee of the Company by the Central Bank and the Central Bank is not responsible for the contents of this Prospectus.

No person has been authorised by the Company to give any information or make any representations in connection with the offering of Shares other than those contained in this Prospectus or in any Supplement, and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied on as having been made by the Company.

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of Shares in certain jurisdictions may be restricted. Persons into whose possession this Prospectus comes are required by the Company to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such an offer or solicitation is not authorised or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

This Prospectus may only be issued with one or more Supplements, each containing information relating to a separate Fund (each a “**Supplement**”). The creation of new Funds requires the prior approval of the Central Bank. If there are different Classes of Shares representing a Fund, details relating to the separate Classes may be dealt with in the same Supplement or in a separate Supplement for each Class. The creation of further Classes of Shares will be effected in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. This Prospectus and the relevant Supplement should be read and construed as one document. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between this Prospectus and the relevant Supplement, the relevant Supplement shall prevail.

Applications for Shares will only be considered on the basis of this Prospectus (and any relevant Supplement). The latest audited annual report and accounts of the Company and the latest unaudited semi-annual report may be obtained from the offices of the Administrator. The delivery of this Prospectus (whether or not accompanied by any reports) or the issue of Shares shall not, under any circumstances, create any implication that the affairs of the Company have not changed since the date hereof.

Potential investors should not treat the contents of this Prospectus as advice relating to legal, taxation, investment or any matters and are recommended to consult their own professional advisers concerning the acquisition, holding or disposal of Shares.

The provisions of the Constitution are binding on each of its Shareholders (who are taken to have notice of them).

This Prospectus is based on information, law and practice currently in force in Ireland (which may be subject to change) at the date hereof. The Company cannot be bound by an out of date Prospectus when it has issued a new Prospectus, and Shareholders should check with the Investment Manager that this is the most recently published Prospectus.

The value of investments and the income derived therefrom may fall as well as rise and Shareholders may not recoup the original amount invested in a Fund.

As the Funds of the Company may be subject to subscription, redemption and exchange charges (which, in the case of redemption charges shall not exceed 3 per cent. of the Net Asset Value per Share), the difference at any one time between the sale and redemption price of Shares in any Fund means that an investment in any Fund should be viewed as a medium to long-term investment.

As distributions may be made out of the capital of a Fund, there is a greater risk that capital will be eroded and 'income' will be achieved by foregoing the potential for future capital growth of your investment and the value of future returns may also be diminished. This cycle may continue until all capital is depleted. Please note that distributions out of capital may have different tax implications to distributions of income and you are recommended to seek advice in this regard. Where dividends are paid out of the capital of a Fund, investors may not receive back the full amount invested. Distributions made during the life of a Fund must be understood as a type of capital reimbursement.

The Manager may make application to register and distribute its Shares in jurisdictions outside Ireland. In the event that such registrations take place, the Manager may appoint or be required to appoint paying agents, representatives, distributors or other agents in the relevant jurisdictions.

United Kingdom

Further to an application made to the **FCA** for the Company to be recognised pursuant to Section 264 of the UK Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 ("**FSMA**"), the Company is a recognised collective investment scheme for the purposes of Section 264 FSMA and accordingly may be marketed to the public in the United Kingdom. Shares may be promoted in the United Kingdom by persons authorised for the purposes of FSMA (as set out in Section 31(1) of FSMA) ("**authorised persons**") and such authorised persons are not subject to restrictions contained in Section 238 of FSMA. The Company will provide the facilities required under the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook published by the FCA governing such schemes at the offices of CQS (UK) LLP in the United Kingdom as specified in the 'Directory' section of this Prospectus. The Company will provide facilities in the UK for the following purposes:

- (i) obtaining and inspecting the Prospectus, KIID and KID free of charge;
- (ii) inspecting (free of charge) and obtaining the Constitution;

(iii) once published inspecting (free of charge) and obtaining the latest annual and half-yearly accounts of the Company;

(iv) enabling Shareholders to obtain redemption information; and

(v) enabling Shareholders to have complaints transmitted to the Company.

Any advice or recommendation which may be given or offered by this Prospectus does not relate to products and services of CQS (UK) LLP, but to those of the Company.

The Company does not carry on investment business in the UK so as to require the conduct of its business to be regulated under the FSMA. Shareholders therefore may not benefit from the protections provided by the UK regulatory system as against the Company, and any overseas agent thereof who is not an authorised person in the United Kingdom. In particular potential investors in the United Kingdom should note that the rules made under FSMA for the protection of private customers may not apply, and the Financial Services Compensation Scheme established under Section 213 of FSMA may not be available, in relation to an investment in the Shares.

The acceptance by the Company of each application for Shares does not confer on investors a right to acquire Shares in respect of any future or subsequent application.

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 do so. It is the responsibility of any person in possession of this Prospectus and of any person wishing to apply for Shares to inform himself of and to observe all applicable laws and regulations of the countries of his nationality, residence, ordinary residence, or domicile.

The Directors may restrict the ownership of Shares by any person, firm or corporation where such ownership would be in breach of any regulatory or legal requirement or may affect the tax status of the Company. Any person who is holding Shares in contravention of the restrictions set out herein or, by virtue of his holding, is in breach of the laws and regulations of any competent jurisdiction or whose holding could, in the opinion of the Directors, cause the Company, the Manager, or any Shareholder to incur any liability to taxation or to suffer any pecuniary disadvantage which 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 Distributor, the Depositary, the Administrator and Shareholders for any loss suffered by it or them as a result of such person or persons acquiring or holding Shares in the Company.

The Directors have the power under the Constitution to compulsorily redeem and/or cancel any Shares held or beneficially owned in contravention of the restrictions imposed by them as described herein.

United States of America

None of the Shares have been, nor will be, registered under the Securities Act and, except in a transaction which does not violate the Securities Act or any other applicable United States securities laws (including without limitation any applicable law of any of the States of the United States), none of the Shares may be directly or indirectly offered or sold in the United States of America, or any of its

territories or possessions or areas subject to its jurisdiction, or to or for the benefit of a U.S. Person. The Company will not be registered under the United States Investment Fund Act of 1940. Notwithstanding the foregoing prohibition on offers and sales in the United States or to or for the benefit of U.S. Persons, the Company may make a private placement of its Shares to a limited number or category of U.S. Persons.

Australia

This Prospectus is not a prospectus or product disclosure statement under the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) (“**Corporations Act**”) and does not constitute a recommendation to acquire, an invitation to apply for, an offer to apply for or buy, an offer to arrange the issue or sale of, or an offer for issue or sale of, any securities in Australia, except as set out below. The Company has not authorised nor taken any action to prepare or lodge with the Australian Securities & Investments Commission an Australian law compliant prospectus or product disclosure statement.

Accordingly, this Prospectus may not be issued or distributed in Australia and the Shares in the Company may not be offered, issued, sold or distributed in Australia by the Manager, or any other person, under this Prospectus other than by way of or pursuant to an offer or invitation that does not need disclosure to investors under Part 6D.2 or Part 7.9 of the Corporations Act, whether by reason of the investor being a 'wholesale client' (as defined in section 761G of the Corporations Act and applicable regulations) or otherwise.

This Prospectus does not constitute or involve a recommendation to acquire, an offer or invitation for issue or sale, an offer or invitation to arrange the issue or sale, or an issue or sale, of shares to a 'retail client' (as defined in section 761G of the Corporations Act and applicable regulations) in Australia.

Canada

This confidential Prospectus pertains to the offering of the securities described in this Prospectus only in those jurisdictions and to those persons where and to whom they may be lawfully offered for sale, and only by persons permitted to sell such securities. This Prospectus is not, and under no circumstances is to be construed as, an advertisement or a public offering of the securities described in this Prospectus in Canada. No securities commission or similar authority in Canada has reviewed or in any way passed upon this document or the merits of the securities described in this Prospectus, and any representation to the contrary is an offence.

Hong Kong

Funds in corporate form

This Prospectus has not been registered by the Registrar of Companies in Hong Kong. The Company is a collective investment scheme as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance of Hong Kong (the “**Ordinance**”) but has not been authorised by the Securities and Futures Commission pursuant to the Ordinance. Accordingly, the Shares may only be offered or sold in Hong Kong to persons who are “professional investors” as defined in the Ordinance and any rules made under the Ordinance or in circumstances which are permitted under the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance of Hong Kong and the Ordinance. In addition, this Prospectus may not be issued or possessed for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, and the Shares may not be disposed of to any person unless such person is outside Hong Kong, such person is a “professional investor” as defined in the Ordinance and any rules made under the Ordinance or as otherwise may be permitted by the Ordinance.

Funds in partnership or unit trust form

The Company is a collective investment scheme but is not authorised under Section 104 of the Securities and Futures Ordinance of Hong Kong by the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong. Accordingly, the distribution of this Prospectus, and the placement of Shares in Hong Kong, is restricted. This Prospectus may only be distributed, circulated or issued to persons who are professional investors under the Securities and Futures Ordinance and any rules made under that Ordinance or as otherwise permitted by the Securities and Futures Ordinance.

Japan

The Shares have not been and will not be registered pursuant to Article 4, Paragraph 1 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan (Law no. 25 of 1948, as amended) and, accordingly, none of the Shares nor any interest therein may be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit, of any Japanese person or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to any Japanese person except under circumstances which will result in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations and guidelines promulgated by the relevant Japanese governmental and regulatory authorities and in effect at the relevant time. For this purpose, a “Japanese person” means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organised under the laws of Japan.

Singapore

This Prospectus has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this Prospectus and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of Shares may not be circulated or distributed, nor may Shares be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor pursuant to Section 304 of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 of Singapore (the “SFA”)) or (ii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Reliance on this Prospectus

Statements made in this Prospectus and any Supplement are based on the law and practice in force in the Republic of Ireland at the date of the 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 the Company shall under any circumstances constitute a representation that the affairs of the Company have not changed since the date hereof. This Prospectus will be updated by the Company to take into account any material changes from time to time and any such amendments will be made in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Any information or representation not contained herein or given or made by any broker, salesperson or other person should be regarded as unauthorised and should accordingly not be relied upon.

Investors should not treat the contents of this Prospectus as advice relating to legal, taxation, investment or other matters. You should consult your stockbroker, accountant, solicitor, independent financial adviser or other professional adviser.

Risk Factors

Investors should read and consider the section entitled "RISK FACTORS" before investing in the Company.

Financial Derivative Instruments

The Company may engage in transactions in Financial Derivative Instruments on behalf of a Fund either for investment purposes or for the purposes of efficient portfolio management as more particularly disclosed in this Prospectus and the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

The Company will employ a risk management process which will enable it to accurately measure, monitor and manage the risks attached to financial derivative positions and details of this process have been provided to the Central Bank. The Company will not use financial derivatives which have not been included in the risk management process until such time as a revised risk management process has been submitted to and cleared by the Central Bank. The Company will provide on request to Shareholders supplementary information relating to the risk management methods employed by the Company including the quantitative limits that are applied and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investments.

Translations

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

This Prospectus and the relevant Supplements shall be governed and construed in accordance with Irish law.

Defined terms used in this Prospectus shall have the meanings attributed to them in the “DEFINITIONS” section below.

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DEFINITIONS

Administrator means BNP Paribas Fund Administration Services (Ireland) Limited or any successor thereto duly appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Administration Agreement means the administration agreement dated 27 January 2022, between the Company, the Manager and the Administrator which was novated pursuant to a novation agreement dated 31 March 2025, as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

AIF means an alternative investment fund as defined in Regulation 5(1) of AIFM Regulations.

AIFM Regulations means the European Union (Alternative Investment Fund Managers) Regulation 2013 (S.I. No. 257/2013).

Base Currency means in relation to any Fund such currency as is specified as the base currency in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

Business Day means in relation to any Fund such day or days as is or are specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

CHF means the Swiss Franc, the lawful currency of Switzerland.

CIS means an open-ended collective investment scheme.

Central Bank means Central Bank of Ireland or any successor regulatory authority with responsibility for authorising and supervising the Company.

Class means a separate class of Shares which may be issued from time to time in respect of a Fund as described in the relevant Supplement.

Company means CQS Funds (Ireland) p.l.c.

Companies Act means the Irish Companies Act 2014 (as amended, consolidated or supplemented from time to time) including any regulations issued pursuant thereto, insofar as they apply to open-ended investment companies with variable capital.

Constitution means the constitution of the Company as amended from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

CQS means CQS (UK) LLP, CQS (US), LLC and/or any affiliated entity, and **CQS Entity** shall mean any one of them.

CQS Fund(s) means any fund(s) and/or investment vehicle(s) managed by the Investment Manager and/or an affiliate of the Investment Manager.

Dealing Day means in respect of each Fund such Business Day or Business Days as is or are specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund provided that there shall be at least one Dealing Day for each

Fund in a fortnight.

Dealing Deadline means in relation to applications for subscription, redemption or exchange of Shares in a Fund, the day and time specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

Depository means BNP Paribas S.A. Dublin Branch or any successor thereto duly appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Depository Agreement means the agreement dated 27 January 2022 between the Company, the Manager, and the Depository which was novated pursuant to a novation agreement dated 31 March 2025 as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Directive means Directive of 2009/65/EC of the European of the Council of 13 July 2009 as amended by Directive 2014/91/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) as may be further amended, supplemented, consolidated or replaced from time to time.

Directors means the members of the board of directors of the Company from time to time as the context requires and any duly constituted committee thereof, each a **Director**.

Distributing Shares means Shares of a Fund or Class carrying a right to a distribution of the profits of the relevant Fund at the discretion of the Directors as more fully described under the heading “Dividend Policy” in the section entitled “FUNDS” below.

Distributor means CQS (UK) LLP or any successor thereto duly appointed.

EEA means the European Economic Area.

EEA Member State means a member state of the EEA.

EU means the European Union.

EU Member State means a member state of the EU.

Euro, € or EUR means the lawful currency of the Eurozone.

Eurozone means the region formed by the member states of the European Union that adopt or have adopted (and continue to adopt) the Euro as their lawful currency under the legislation of the European Community for Economic Monetary Union.

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

FATCA means Sections 1471 to 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and the regulations promulgated thereunder including any applicable intergovernmental agreement implemented pursuant thereto.

FCA means the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority or any successor body which takes over its regulatory functions.

Foreign Person means (i) a person who is neither resident nor ordinarily resident in Ireland for tax purposes who has provided the Company with the appropriate declaration under Schedule 2B TCA and in respect of whom the Company is not in possession of any information that would reasonably suggest that the declaration is incorrect or has at any time been incorrect or (ii) the Company is in possession of a written notice of approval from the Revenue Commissioners to the effect that the requirement to have been provided with such declaration is deemed to have been complied with in respect of that person or class of Shareholder to which that person belongs, and that the approval has not withdrawn and any conditions to which that approval is subject has been satisfied.

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

GBP means the Pound sterling, the lawful currency of the United Kingdom.

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

Initial Offer 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.

Investment Manager means CQS (UK) LLP or any successor thereto duly appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Investment Management and Distribution Agreement the agreement dated 27 January 2022, between the Company, the Manager and the Investment Manager, which was novated pursuant to a novation and amendment agreement dated 31 March 2025, as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Irish Taxable Person means any person, other than:

- (i) a Foreign Person;
- (ii) an intermediary, including a nominee, for a Foreign Person;
- (iii) a qualifying management company within the meaning of Section 739B TCA;
- (iv) a specified company within the meaning of Section 734 TCA;
- (v) an investment undertaking within the meaning of Section 739B TCA;
- (vi) an investment limited partnership within the meaning of Section 739J of the TCA;
- (vii) an exempt approved scheme or a retirement annuity contract or trust scheme within the provisions of Sections 774, 784 or 785 TCA;

- (viii) a company carrying on life business within the meaning of Section 706 TCA;
- (ix) a special investment scheme within the meaning of Section 737 TCA;
- (x) a unit trust to which Section 731(5)(a) TCA applies;
- (xi) a charity entitled to an exemption from income tax or corporation tax under Section 207(1)(b) TCA;
- (xii) a person entitled to exemption from income tax and capital gains tax under Section 784A(2) TCA, Section 787I TCA or Section 848E TCA and the units held are assets of an approved retirement fund, an approved minimum retirement fund, a special savings incentive account or a personal retirement savings account (as defined in Section 787A TCA);
- (xiii) the Courts Service;
- (xiv) a Credit Union;
- (xv) a company within the charge to corporation tax under Section 739G(2) TCA, but only where the Fund is a money market fund;
- (xvi) a company within the charge to corporation tax under Section 110(2) TCA;
- (xvii) the National Asset Management Agency;
- (xviii) the National Treasury Management Agency or a fund investment vehicle within the meaning given by Section 739D(6)(kb) TCA;
- (xix) a person who is entitled to exemption from income tax or capital gains tax by virtue of section 787AC of the TCA and the units held are assets of a PEPP (within the meaning of Chapter 2D of Part 30 of the TCA);
- (xx) the Motor Insurers' Bureau of Ireland in respect of an investment made by it of moneys paid to the motor insurers insolvency compensation fund under the Insurance Act 1964 (as amended by the insurance (amendment) act 2018);
- (xxi) a participant within the meaning of the Automatic Enrolment Retirement Savings System Act 2024, and the units are held by the Authority within in meaning of that Act on behalf of the participant; and
- (xxii) 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 of the TCA;

in respect of each of which the appropriate declaration set out in Schedule 2B TCA or otherwise and such other information evidencing such status is in the possession of the Company on the appropriate date and the company is not in possession of any information that would reasonably suggest that such declaration is incorrect or has at any time been incorrect.

JPY means the Japanese yen, the lawful currency of Japan.

KIID or KID means the Key Investor Information Document or the key information document issued for each Fund or relevant Class, as applicable.

Management Agreement means the management agreement dated 27 January 2022, between the Company and the Manager, which was novated pursuant to a novation and amendment agreement dated 31 March 2025, as may be amended, supplemented or modified from time to time.

Management Fee means the fee payable by the Company to the Manager pursuant to the Management Agreement, the details of which, in respect of each Fund, shall be set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

Manager means Manulife Investment Management (Ireland) Limited or any successor thereto duly appointed with the prior approval of the Central Bank.

Manulife Investment Management or MIM means the global wealth and asset management segment of Manulife Financial Corporation which operates under the brand Manulife Investment Management (or any successor brand thereto).

Markets means the stock exchanges and regulated markets set out in Appendix I and **Market** means any one of them.

Minimum Additional Investment Amount means such amount (if any) as the Directors may from time to time prescribe as the minimum additional investment amount required by each Shareholder for Shares of each Class in a Fund as is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

Minimum Fund Size means such amount (if any) as the Directors may consider for each Fund as set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

Minimum Initial Investment Amount means such amount or number of Shares (if any) as the Directors may from time to time prescribe as the minimum initial subscription required by each Shareholder for Shares of each Class in a Fund as is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

Minimum Shareholding means such amount or number of Shares (if any) as the Directors may from time to time prescribe as the minimum holding required by a Shareholder as may be specified in the Supplement for the relevant Class within a Fund.

money market instruments shall have the meaning prescribed in the UCITS Regulations, as may be amended from time.

month means calendar month.

Net Asset Value or Net Asset Value per Share means in respect of the assets of a Fund or the Shares in a Fund, the amount determined in accordance with the principles set out in the section entitled "VALUATION" below as the Net Asset Value of a Fund or the Net Asset Value per Share.

NOK means the Norwegian Krone, the lawful currency of Norway.

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

OECD Member State means a member state of the OECD.

OTC derivative means a bilateral financial derivative instrument dealt over the counter.

Person closely associated means in relation to a Director:

- (i) the spouse of the Director;
- (ii) dependent children of the Director;
- (iii) other relatives of the Director, who have shared the same household as that person for at least one year on the date of the transaction concerned;
- (iv) any person:
 - (a) the managerial responsibilities of which are discharged by a person discharging managerial responsibilities within the issuer;
 - (b) referred to in paragraph (i), (ii) or (iii) of this definition;
 - (c) that is directly or indirectly controlled by a person referred to in subparagraph (a) of paragraph (iv) of this definition;
 - (d) that is set up for the benefit of a person referred to in subparagraph (a) of paragraph (iv) of this definition; or
 - (e) the economic interests of which are substantially equivalent to those of a person referred to in subparagraph (a) of paragraph (iv) of this definition.

Preliminary Charge means, in respect of a Fund, the charge payable (if any) on the subscription for Shares as is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

Prospectus means this prospectus as amended from time to time and includes any relevant Supplement.

Related Companies has the meaning assigned thereto in Section 2 of the Companies Act. In general this provision states that companies are related where 50 per cent. of the paid up share capital of, or 50 per cent. of the voting rights in, one company are owned directly or indirectly by another company.

redemption and **redeem** refers to the repurchase of Shares by the Company at the request of a Shareholder.

Redemption Charge means, in respect of a Fund the charge payable, if any, on a redemption of Shares as is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

Regulation or **Regulations** means the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No. 352 of 2011) as amended by the European Union (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) (Amendment) Regulations 2016, as same may be further amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time.

Revenue Commissioners means the Irish Government agency responsible for customs, excise, taxation and related matters.

Securities Act means the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

SEK means the Swedish Krona, the lawful currency of Sweden.

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

Shares means 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 created, from time to time, on prior notification to the Central Bank.

Shareholders means holders of Shares, and each a **Shareholder**.

State means the Republic of Ireland.

Sterling and £ means the lawful currency of the United Kingdom or any successor currency.

Subscription Form means such form as may be issued by the Company from time to time for the purpose of subscribing for Shares and which is available from the Administrator.

Supplement means any supplement to the Prospectus issued on behalf of the Company in respect of a Fund from time to time (as may be amended, modified, supplemented or restated).

TCA means the Irish Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997, as amended.

transferable securities shall have the meaning prescribed in the UCITS Regulations, as may be amended from time to time.

UCITS means an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities authorised pursuant to the Directive.

UCITS Regulations means the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) (Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulation 2019 and related guidance issued by the Central Bank as amended, supplemented, consolidated or otherwise modified from time to time.

United Kingdom and UK means the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

United States and U.S. means the United States of America, (including each of 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 USD means the lawful currency of the United States or any successor currency.

U.S. Person means (i) a citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation or partnership created or organized in the United States or under the law of the United States or any state, (iii) a trust where (a) a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and (b) one or more U.S. Persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (iv) an estate which is subject to U.S. tax on its worldwide income from all sources. In addition, the term U.S. Person

includes any individual or entity that would be a U.S. Person under Regulation S of the Securities Act as amended from time to time. The Regulation S definition is set out in full in each Subscription Form.

Valuation Point the point, at which the Administrator carries out a valuation of the assets of the Company or a Fund (as the case may be) for the purpose of determining the price at which shares of a Class may be issued, cancelled or redeemed, as specified in the relevant Supplement for that Fund.

FUNDS

The Company is an umbrella investment company and 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. The Company has appointed the Manager to supervise the day to day management of the business affairs of the Company.

Investment Objective and Policies

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

Any change in the investment objective of a Fund or a material change to the investment policies of a Fund may only be made with the approval of an ordinary resolution of the Shareholders of the Fund or the prior written approval of all of the Shareholders of the Fund. In the event of a change of investment objective and/or a material change to the investment policies of a Fund, a reasonable notification period must be given to each Shareholder of the relevant Fund to enable a Shareholder to have its Shares redeemed prior to the implementation of such change. The Manager will also be consulted prior to any change in the investment objective or investment policy of any Fund.

Investment Restrictions

The investment restrictions for each Fund will be formulated by the Directors, in consultation with the Manager, at the time of the creation of a Fund. The Constitution provides that investments may only be made as permitted by the Constitution and the Regulations and any regulations made thereunder by the Central Bank.

1. Permitted Investments

Investments of a Fund/each 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. Financial derivative instruments.

2. **Investment Restrictions**

2.1. A Fund may invest no more than 10 per cent. of net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments other than those referred to in paragraph 1 above.

2.2. A Fund may invest no more than 10 per cent. of net assets in recently issued transferable securities of the type to which Regulation 68(1)(d) of the Regulations apply. This restriction does not apply to an investment by a responsible person in U.S. securities known as “Rule 144A securities” provided that:

2.2.1. the relevant 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 UCITS within seven days at the price, or approximately at the price, at which they are valued by the UCITS.

2.3. A Fund may invest no more than 10 per cent. of net assets in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same body provided that the total value of transferable securities and money market instruments held in the issuing bodies in each of which it invests more than 5 per cent. is less than 40 per cent. of its net assets.

2.4. The limit of 10 per cent. (in paragraph 2.3 above) is raised to 25 per cent. 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 per cent. of its net assets in these bonds issued by one issuer, the total value of these investments may not exceed 80 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of a Fund.

2.5. The limit of 10 per cent. (in paragraph 2.3 above) is raised to 35 per cent. 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 and money market instruments referred to in paragraph 2.4. and 2.5 above shall not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40 per cent. referred to in paragraph 2.3 above.

2.7. A Fund shall not invest more than 20 per cent. of its assets in deposits with the same body.

2.8. The risk exposure of a Fund to a counterparty to an OTC derivative may not exceed 5 per cent. of net assets.

This limit is raised to 10 per cent. in the case of a credit institution authorised in the EEA; a credit institution authorised within a signatory state (other than an EEA Member State) to the Basel Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988; or a credit institution authorised in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia or New Zealand.

2.9. Notwithstanding paragraphs 2.3, 2.7 and 2.8 above, a combination of two or more of the following issued by, or made or undertaken with, the same body may not exceed 20 per cent. of net assets:

- investments in transferable securities or money market instruments;
 - deposits, and/or
 - counterparty risk exposures arising from OTC derivatives transactions.
- 2.10. The limits referred to in paragraphs 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 per cent. of net assets.
- 2.11. Group companies are regarded as a single issuer for the purposes of paragraphs 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9 above. However, a limit of 20 per cent. of net assets 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 per cent. of net assets in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any EU Member State, its local authorities, non-EU Member States or public international body of which one or more EU Member States are members. The following are permitted issuers for the purposes of this investment restriction:

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

The UCITS must hold securities from at least six different issues, with securities from any one issue not exceeding 30 per cent. of net assets.

3. Investment in Collective Investment Schemes

- 3.1. A Fund may not invest more than 20 per cent. of net assets in any one CIS.

- 3.2. Investment in AIFs may not, in aggregate, exceed 30 per cent. of net assets.
- 3.3. The CIS are prohibited from investing more than 10 per cent. of net assets in other open-ended CIS.
- 3.4. When a Fund invests in the units of other CIS that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the Investment Manager or by any other company with which the Investment Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, that Investment Manager or other company may not charge subscription, conversion or redemption fees on account of the UCITS' investment in the units of such other CIS.
- 3.5. Where a commission (including a rebated commission) is received by the Investment Manager by virtue of an investment in the units of another CIS, this commission must be paid into the property of the UCITS.

4. Index Tracking UCITS

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

5. General Provisions

- 5.1. A Fund may not acquire any shares carrying voting rights which would enable it to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuing body.
- 5.2. A Fund may acquire no more than:
 - 5.2.1. 10 per cent. of the non-voting shares of any single issuing body;
 - 5.2.2. 10 per cent. of the debt securities of any single issuing body;
 - 5.2.3. 25 per cent. of the units of any single CIS;
 - 5.2.4. 10 per cent. of the money market instruments of any single issuing body.

The limits laid down in paragraphs 5.2.2, 5.2.3 and 5.2.4 above may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of the debt securities or of the money market instruments, or the net amount of the securities in issue cannot be calculated.

- 5.3. Paragraphs 5.1 and 5.2 above shall not be applicable to:
 - 5.3.1. transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State or its local authorities;
 - 5.3.2. transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-EU Member State;

- 5.3.3. transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more EU Member States are members;
 - 5.3.4. 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 a 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 paragraphs 2.3 to 2.11, 3.1, 3.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6 and provided that where these limits are exceeded, paragraphs 5.5 and 5.6 below are observed;
 - 5.3.5. 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 redemption of units at shareholders' request exclusively on their behalf.
- 5.4. 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.
- 5.5. The Central Bank may allow a recently authorised Fund to derogate from the provisions of 2.3 to 2.12, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1 and 4.2 above for six months following the date of their authorisation, provided they observe the principle of risk spreading.
- 5.6. If the limits laid down herein are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of a Fund, or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, a 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.
- 5.7. A Fund may not carry out uncovered sales of:
- 5.7.1. transferable securities;
 - 5.7.2. money market instruments (any short selling of money market instruments by UCITS is prohibited);
 - 5.7.3. units of CIS; or
 - 5.7.4. financial derivative instruments.
- 5.8. The Company may hold ancillary liquid assets.
- 6. Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDIs")**
- 6.1. The Company's global exposure relating to FDIs must not exceed its total Net Asset Value.
- 6.2. Position exposure to the underlying assets of FDIs, including embedded FDIs in transferable securities or money market instruments, when combined where relevant with positions resulting from direct investments, may not exceed the investment limits set out in the UCITS Regulations or Central Bank Guidance. (This provision does not apply in the case of index based FDI provided

the underlying index is one which meets with the criteria set out in the UCITS Regulations).

6.3. Each Fund may invest in FDIs dealt over-the-counter (OTC) provided that the counterparties to OTC transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to categories approved by the Central Bank.

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

It is intended that each Fund should have the power (subject to the approval of the Central Bank and as disclosed in an updated Prospectus) to avail of any change in the law, Regulations or guidelines which would permit investment in assets and securities on a wider basis in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Efficient Portfolio Management

The Company, on behalf of a Fund, may employ techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and/or other financial instruments for efficient portfolio management purposes. The use of techniques and instruments for efficient portfolio management purposes is subject to the conditions and the limits laid down by the UCITS Regulations. The term “efficient portfolio management” refers to transactions that are entered into with the aim of reducing risk, reducing cost or generating additional capital for the relevant Fund with an appropriate level of risk, taking into account the risk profile of the Fund as described in this Prospectus, the relevant Supplement and the risk diversification rules set out in the UCITS Regulations. Such techniques may involve the lending of portfolio securities by a Fund, but such stocklending must be secured by adequate collateral as described under “Collateral Policy” below and will be subject to the conditions and limits set out in the UCITS Regulations. Such techniques may also include repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements which are permitted subject to the conditions and within the limits set out in the UCITS Regulations for efficient portfolio management purposes only. Any revenues arising from repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements will, after deduction of any expenses and fees, be returned to the relevant Fund. These direct and indirect operational costs will not contain any hidden revenue. Please see under “RISK FACTORS” below for details of the risks involved in entering into repurchase agreements and stocklending agreements.

Borrowing and Lending Powers

The Company may borrow up to 10 per cent. of a Fund’s net assets at any time for the account of the Fund and the Depositary may charge the assets of such Fund as security for any such borrowing, provided that such borrowing is only for temporary purposes. Credit balances (e.g. cash) may not be offset against borrowings when determining the percentage of borrowings outstanding. Any particular borrowing restrictions for a Fund will appear in the Supplement for the relevant Fund. Without prejudice to the powers of the Company to invest in transferable securities, money market instruments and other financial instruments referred to in paragraph 1 under “Investment Restrictions” above, the Company may not lend to, or act as guarantor on behalf of third parties. A Fund may acquire transferable securities, money market instruments and other financial instruments referred to in paragraph 1 above which are not fully paid.

The Company may acquire foreign currency by means of a back to back loan agreement(s). Foreign currency obtained in this manner is not classified as borrowing for the above mentioned 10 per cent. limit provided that the offsetting deposit (a) is denominated in the Base Currency of the relevant Fund and/or (b) equals or exceeds the value of the foreign currency loan outstanding.

Share Class Hedging

A Class of Shares may be hedged against exchange rate fluctuation risks between the denominated currency of that Class and the Base Currency of the Fund in which that Class is issued. Alternatively, the currency exposure of the currency(ies) of a Fund's underlying assets may be hedged in order to mitigate the effect of fluctuations in the exchange rate between the currency(ies) of the Fund's underlying assets and the currency of the Share Class. Any financial instruments used to implement such strategies with respect to one or more hedged Share Classes shall not be assets/liabilities of a Fund as a whole but will be attributable to the relevant hedged Share Class(es) and the gains/losses on and the costs of the relevant financial instruments will accrue solely to the relevant hedged Share Class. Where a Class is to be hedged this will be disclosed in the Supplement for the Fund in which such Class is issued. Any currency exposure of a hedged Class may not be combined with or offset against that of any other Class of a Fund. The currency exposure of the assets attributable to a hedged Class may not be allocated to other Classes. Where the Investment Manager seeks to hedge against currency fluctuations, while not intended, this could result in over-hedged or under-hedged positions due to external factors outside the control of the Investment Manager. Under-hedged position shall not fall short of 95 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of the relevant hedged Class and will be kept under review to ensure it is not carried forward from month to month and over-hedged positions will not exceed 105 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of the relevant hedged Class. Hedged positions will be kept under review to ensure that over-hedged positions do not exceed the level permitted above and the Investment Manager must take steps to ensure that positions materially in excess of 100 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class are not carried forward from month to month. To the extent that hedging is successful for a particular currency hedged Class the performance of the hedged Class is likely to move in line with the performance of the Base Currency or the underlying assets with the result that Shareholders in that hedged Class will not gain if the hedged Class currency falls against the Base Currency and/or the currency(ies) in which the assets of the particular Fund are denominated.

Dividend Policy

The Directors decide the dividend policy and arrangements relating to each Fund and details are set out where applicable in the relevant Supplement. The Directors may from time to time designate a Class of Shares of a Fund as Distributing Shares and such shares will carry a right to a distribution of the profits of the relevant Fund at the discretion of the Directors and in accordance with any relevant dividend policy adopted by the Directors. Under the Constitution, the Directors are entitled to declare dividends out of the profits of the relevant Fund, being: (i) the accumulated revenue (consisting of all revenue accrued including interest and dividends) less expenses and/or (ii) realised and unrealised gains on the disposal/valuation of investments and other funds less realised and unrealised accumulated capital losses of the relevant Fund. The Directors may satisfy any dividend due to Shareholders in whole or in part by distributing to them in specie any of the assets of the relevant Fund, and in particular any investments to which the relevant Fund is entitled. A Shareholder may require the Company instead of transferring any assets in specie to it, to arrange for a sale of the assets and for payment to the Shareholder of the net proceeds of same. The Company will be obliged and entitled to deduct an amount in respect of Irish taxation from any dividend payable to a Shareholder in any Fund who is, or is deemed to be, acting on behalf of an Irish Taxable Person and pay such sum to the Irish tax authorities.

It is possible that the Directors will seek "reporting fund" status from HM Revenue & Customs in respect of the Fund or relevant Class(es) of Shares. Such information will be contained in the relevant Supplement. There is no guarantee that "reporting fund" status will be applied for in respect of any Class or, if applied for, that any application to HM Revenue & Customs will be successful or that such status will be maintained. The Directors will consider whether it is necessary or appropriate to pay any amounts by way of dividend in connection with any such application.

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

Dividends payable to Shareholders will be paid by electronic transfer to the bank account designated by the Shareholder in which case the dividend will be paid at the expense of the payee and will be paid within four months of the date the Directors declared the dividend. Dates of dividend distributions are as set out, if applicable, in the relevant Supplement.

The dividend policy for each Fund is set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

Collateral Policy

1. Permitted Types of Collateral

1.1 Non-Cash Collateral

Non-cash collateral received by a Fund must at all times meet with the following requirements:

- (i) Liquidity: Non-cash collateral 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 must be capable of being 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;
- (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 per cent of the Net Asset Value. When a Fund is exposed to different counterparties, the different baskets of collateral should be aggregated to calculate the 20 per cent limit of exposure to a single issuer;
- (vi) Immediately available: Collateral received should be capable of being fully enforced on behalf of the relevant Fund at any time without reference to or approval from the relevant counterparty; and
- (vii) Non-cash collateral received cannot be sold, pledged or reinvested by the Fund.

1.2 Cash collateral

Reinvestment of cash collateral must at all times, meet with the following requirements:

- (i) Cash received as collateral may only be invested in the following:
 - (a) deposits with an EU credit institution, a bank authorised in an EEA Member State, a

bank authorised by a signatory state, other than an EU Member State or an EEA Member State, to the Basel Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988 (i.e. Switzerland, Canada, Japan, United States, United Kingdom) or a credit institution authorised in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia or New Zealand;

- (b) high quality government bonds;
 - (c) reverse repurchase agreements provided the transactions are with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and the Company is able to recall at any time the full amount of cash on an accrued basis;
 - (d) "short term money market funds as defined in Article 2(14) of the Money Market Funds Regulation 2017/1131;
 - (e) "short-term money market funds" as defined in Regulation 89 of the UCITS Regulation where such investment is made prior to 21 January 2019;
- (ii) meet the requirements in Section 1.1.1(v) above, where applicable;
 - (iii) invested cash collateral may not be placed on deposit with the counterparty or a related entity.

2. Level of collateral required

The levels of collateral required are as follows:

Repurchase agreements	at least 100 per cent of the exposure to the counterparty
Reverse repurchase agreements	at least 100 per cent of the exposure to the counterparty
Lending of portfolio securities	at least 100 per cent of the exposure to the counterparty
OTC derivatives	at least 90 per cent of the exposure to the counterparty

3. Haircut policy

While non-cash collateral which exhibits high price volatility will not be accepted, non-cash collateral received will typically be subject to a valuation percentage of between 90 per cent. and 100 per cent. The valuation percentage will depend on factors such as liquidity, price volatility, issuer credit quality and remaining maturity as well as any stress tests which may be carried out in accordance with Central Bank requirements.

4. Operational costs/fees

Any revenues arising from repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements will, after deduction of any expenses and fees be returned to the relevant Fund.

RISK FACTORS

The risks described herein should not be considered to be an exhaustive list of the risks which potential investors should consider before investing in a Fund. Different risks may apply to different Funds. Details of specific risks arising in relation to a particular Fund which are additional to those described in this section will be disclosed in the relevant Supplement. Prospective investors should review this Prospectus and the relevant Supplement carefully and in its entirety and consult with their professional and financial advisers before making an application for Shares.

Prospective investors should consider, among others, the following factors before subscribing for Shares:

GENERAL RISKS

Investors should be aware that there are risks inherent in the holding of securities:

- There is no assurance that any appreciation in the value of investments will occur, or that the investment objectives of any Fund will be achieved. Past performance is no guide to the future. The value of Shares, and any income from them, can go down as well as up, particularly in the short term, meaning that an investment may not be returned in full.
- The tax treatment of the Funds may change and such changes cannot be foreseen.
- Where regular investments are made with the intention of achieving a specific capital sum in the future, this will normally be subject to maintaining a specified level of investment.

The difference at any one time between subscription and redemption prices for Shares means that any investment in a Fund should be viewed as medium to long term. An investment should only be made by those persons who are able to sustain a loss on their investment.

Regulatory Risks

The regulatory environment for collective investment schemes, securities, derivatives and related instruments is continually evolving and changes therein may adversely affect the Company and/or the value of the investments held by the Company. The effect of any future regulatory change on the Company is impossible to predict.

Changes in Applicable Law, Regulation and Policy

Changes in applicable law, regulation, tax or accounting rules or government policy (whether national or international and which may be prospective and/or retrospective in nature) could have an adverse effect on the performance of the Company and on any individual investment in a Fund. Failure of designated national or international authorities to enforce compliance with laws, regulations, rules and policies or to carry out the duties prescribed to them; revisions of those laws, regulations and policies which dilute their effectiveness; or any conflicting interpretation of provisions of those laws, regulations and policies may adversely affect the Company.

The UK's membership of the European Union – Brexit

The impact of the long-term economic, legal, political and social implications of the UK's withdrawal from the EU remain unclear. Brexit led to ongoing political and economic uncertainty and periods of increased volatility in both UK and in wider European markets. Brexit could lead to calls for similar referendums in other European jurisdictions, which could cause increased economic volatility in the European and global markets. Such volatility could have adverse effects on the economies of various jurisdictions and, in turn, a Fund's ability to earn attractive returns.

Cyber Security Risk

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

Epidemics and Pandemics

Many countries have been susceptible to epidemics and/or pandemics, such as severe acute respiratory syndrome, avian flu, H1N1/09 flu and COVID-19 (commonly known as the "Coronavirus"). The epidemic or pandemic outbreak of an infectious disease in a country or region of the world or globally, together with any resulting restrictions on travel, transportation or production of goods or quarantines imposed, could have a negative impact on the national, regional or global economy and business activity in any of the countries in which a Fund may invest and thereby adversely affect the performance of a Fund. While the economic impact of the global outbreak of the Coronavirus is presently uncertain, such outbreak and any future outbreak of an infectious disease or any other serious public health concern in a country, region or globally could materially harm a Fund's investments and/or restrict the ability of a Fund to acquire, sell, or liquidate investments at favourable times and/or prices, restrict a Fund's investment and trading activities, and generally impede a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

In addition, a serious outbreak of infectious disease may also be a force majeure event under contracts that the Company has entered into with counterparties thereby relieving a counterparty of the timely performance of the services such counterparties have contracted to provide to a Fund (the nature of the services will vary depending on the agreement in question). In a worst case scenario, this may result in

the Company being delayed in calculating a Fund's Net Asset Value, processing dealing in Shares, undertaking independent valuations of a Fund or processing trades in respect of a Fund.

Sustainability Risks

Sustainability risks may arise in respect of an issuer itself, its affiliates or in its supply chain and/or apply to a particular economic sector, geographical or political region. Environmental sustainability risks, and in particular physical risks arising from climate change, are associated with events or conditions affecting the natural environment including increasing erratic and potentially catastrophic weather events such as droughts, wildfires, flooding and heavy precipitations, heat/coldwaves, landslides, storms, flooding, erosion and water stress. Environmental risks can also include Carbon emissions risks with many economic sectors, regions and/or jurisdictions currently or in the future subject to transition risks relating to a greener, lower carbon and less polluting economic model. Sectors, regions, businesses and technologies which are carbon-intensive, higher polluting or are otherwise not environmentally sustainable may suffer from a significant fall in demand and/or obsolescence, resulting in stranded assets the value of which is significantly reduced or entirely lost. Social risks may be internal or external to an issuer and are associated with employees, local communities, customers or populations of companies or countries and regions. Governance risks are associated with the quality, effectiveness and process for the oversight of day to day management of companies and issuers.

Loss of investment value following a sustainability risk may occur in numerous ways. For investments in a corporate issuer, losses may result from damage to its reputation with a consequential fall in demand for its products or services, loss of key personnel, exclusion from potential business opportunities, increased costs of doing business and/or increased cost of capital. Laws, regulations and industry norms play a significant role in controlling the impact of sustainability factors on many industries, particularly in respect of environmental and social factors. Any changes in such measures, such as increasingly stringent environmental or health and safety laws, can have a material impact on the operations, costs and profitability of businesses. A corporate may also suffer the impact of fines and other regulatory sanctions. The time and resources of the corporate's management team may be diverted from furthering its business and be absorbed seeking to deal with the sustainability risk, including changes to business practices and dealing with investigations and litigation. Sustainability risks may also give rise to loss of assets and/or physical loss including damage to real estate and infrastructure. The utility and value of assets held by businesses to which a Fund is exposed may also be adversely impacted by a sustainability risk. Further, certain industries face considerable scrutiny from regulatory authorities, non-governmental organisations and special interest groups in respect of their impact on sustainability, which may cause affected industries to make material changes to their business practices which can increase costs and result in a material negative impact on the profitability of businesses. Such scrutiny may also materially impact the consumer demand for a business's products and services which may result in a material loss in value of an investment linked to such businesses.

Sustainability risks are relevant as both standalone risks and as cross-cutting risks which manifest through many other risk types which are relevant to the assets of a Fund. For example, the occurrence of a sustainability risk can give rise to financial and business risk, including through a negative impact on the creditworthiness of other businesses.

Counterparty Risk

The Company will be subject to the risk of the inability of any counterparty (including, but not limited to, the Depositary, sub-custodians, trading counterparties, derivative counterparties and prime brokers) to perform with respect to transactions, whether due to insolvency, bankruptcy or other causes. Default by a counterparty may cause the Company potentially unlimited losses. The Company may be treated as

a general creditor of such counterparty or further subordinated in respect of any losses it claims from the counterparty.

Repurchase Agreements

A Fund may enter into repurchase agreements. The value of the security purchased may be more or less than the price at which the counterparty has agreed to purchase the security. If the other party to a repurchase agreement should default, the Fund might suffer a delay or loss to the extent that the proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities and other collateral held by the Fund in connection with the repurchase agreement are less than the repurchase price. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy or similar proceedings of the other party to the repurchase agreement or its failure to repurchase the securities as agreed, the Fund could suffer losses, including loss of interest on or principal of the security and costs associated with delay and enforcement of the repurchase agreement. The Investment Manager will ensure that it is able at any time to recall any securities subject to a repurchase agreement or to terminate the agreement.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

A Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements. Such transactions may increase fluctuations in the market value of Fund assets and a Fund's yield and may be viewed as a form of leverage. The Investment Manager will 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.

Securities Lending

If the borrower defaults on its obligation to return the securities loaned because of insolvency or other reasons, a Fund could experience delays and costs in recovering the securities loaned or in gaining access to the collateral. These delays and costs could be greater for foreign securities. If a Fund is not able to recover the securities loaned, a Fund may sell the collateral and purchase a replacement investment in the market. The value of the collateral could decrease below the value of the replacement investment by the time the replacement investment is purchased. Cash received as collateral through loan transactions may be invested in other eligible securities, including shares of a money market fund in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Investing this cash subjects that investment, as well as the securities loaned, to market appreciation or depreciation.

Depository

A substantial part of the Company's assets as well as the assets provided to the Company as collateral are held in custody by the Depository or, as the case may be, third party depositaries and sub-custodians. This exposes the Company to custody risk. This means that the Company is exposed to the risk of loss of these assets as a result of insolvency, administration, liquidation or other formal protection from creditors ("**Insolvency**"), negligence or fraudulent trading by the Depository and these third parties. The Company is also exposed to the risk of loss of these assets as a result of fire and other natural disasters.

Insolvency risk of the Depository includes without limitation: the loss of all cash held with the Depository which is not being treated as client money or protected by the rules of a regulatory authority ("**client money**"); the loss of all cash which the Depository has failed to treat as client money in accordance with procedures (if any) agreed with the Company; the loss of any securities held on trust ("**trust assets**") or client money held by or with the Depository in connection with an application to pay for administrative costs of the Insolvency and/or the process of identifying and transferring the relevant trust assets and/or

client money or for other reasons according to the particular circumstances of the Insolvency; losses of some or all assets due to the incorrect operation of the accounts by the Depositary; and losses caused by prolonged delays in receiving transfers of balances and regaining control over the relevant assets. Insolvency could cause severe disruption to the trading of a Fund.

Where the Company's assets as well as the assets provided to the Company as collateral are held by the Depositary or third party depositaries and sub-custodians in emerging market jurisdictions, the Company is exposed to greater custody risk due to the fact that emerging markets are by definition "in transformation" and are therefore exposed to the risk of swift political change and economic downturn. In recent years, many emerging market countries have undergone significant political, economic and social change. In many cases, political concerns have resulted in significant economic and social tensions and in some cases both political and economic instability has occurred. Political or economic instability may adversely affect the safe custody of the Company's assets.

Deferred Redemptions

In the event that redemption requests are received where the requested redemptions exceed 10 per cent. of a Fund's Net Asset Value (or such higher percentage as set out in the relevant Supplement), redemption requests may be reduced rateably and pro rata and the redemption of Shares may be carried forward to the next following Dealing Day. In the event of a large number of redemptions, this power to defer redemptions could be exercised on a number of successive Dealing Days and materially restrict a Shareholder's ability to redeem its Shares.

Disclosure of the Portfolio

The composition of each Fund's investment portfolio is subject to confidentiality provisions. The Company may, subject to the requirements of the Central Bank, limit the amount and frequency of information disclosed and may disclose certain types of information on a delayed basis. However, any CQS Fund which holds Shares may have access to certain information (including more detailed information with respect to a Fund's investment portfolio) which is not available to other Shareholders and/or have access to certain information on a more frequent and timely basis.

Disclosure of Shareholder Information

The Company may be required to disclose certain information in relation to Shareholders, including information required in relation to anti-money laundering and know-your-customer laws, regulations or procedures, to service providers, counterparties and regulatory, taxation, governmental or other authorities. The Company will endeavour to keep information in relation to the Shareholders confidential unless such disclosure is required by law and/or regulation or it is in the best interests of the Company to disclose such information.

Each Shareholder agrees that the Manager, the Investment Manager and/or any relevant service providers may be required by anti-money laundering laws to make disclosures regarding a Shareholder or its affiliates and that none of the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Company, or any relevant service providers will have any obligation to inform a Shareholder that such disclosure has taken place.

Effect of Preliminary Charge

Where a Preliminary Charge is imposed, a Shareholder that redeems its Shares after a short period may not (even in the absence of a rise in the value of the relevant investments) realise the amount originally invested.

The Shares therefore should be viewed as medium to long-term investments.

Investment Manager

The success of the Company depends upon the ability of the Investment Manager to achieve each Fund's investment objective. If the Investment Manager ceases to participate in the management of the Company, it may lead to the premature termination of the Company and/or also have a materially adverse effect on the Company's operations and the Net Asset Value. The Company's success depends to an extent on the experience and skills of the Investment Manager's personnel, whose continued service is not guaranteed. In the event that the Investment Manager ceases to act as investment manager of the Company, no assurance can be given that the Company will be able to find and recruit a replacement manager of similar experience and credibility or as to the length of time the search for a replacement may take.

In addition, there are no restrictions on the Investment Manager's ability to establish funds or other publicly traded entities that may compete with the Company. The Investment Manager currently serves as an investment manager to several other funds and may have conflicts of interest, including in allocating investments among, and in effecting transactions between, the Company and other clients.

Service Providers

The Company does not have any employees and the Directors have been appointed on a non-executive basis. The Company is therefore reliant upon the performance of third party service providers for their executive functions. In particular, the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Depositary and the Administrator are integral to the operation of the Company. Failure by any service provider to carry out its obligations to the Company could have a materially detrimental impact upon the operations of the Company. The rights of the Company to recover in the event of the default of any service provider (including the Investment Manager) may be limited under the terms of its agreement with that service provider and that limitation may result in no recovery against them or recovery which is less than the loss suffered.

Operational Risk

Operational risk encompasses the risks of operating the Company that are not classified as market, counterparty credit or liquidity risks. Operational risks are typically either endogenous or exogenous. Endogenous operational risks include the risk that inadequacies or failures in information systems, processes or internal controls, human errors or management failures may result in losses. Exogenous operational risks include the risk that changes in regulatory, fiscal, political and legal environments may result in losses.

Net Asset Value Considerations

The Net Asset Value per Share is expected to fluctuate over time with the performance of the Fund's investments. A Shareholder may not fully recover its initial investment when it chooses to redeem its Shares or upon compulsory redemption, if the Net Asset Value per Share at the time of such redemption is less than the Subscription Price paid by such Shareholder or if there remains any unamortised costs and expenses of establishing the Company. In addition, where there is any conflict between International Financial Reporting Standards and the valuation principles set out in the Constitution and this document in relation to the calculation of Net Asset Value, the latter principles shall take precedence.

In calculating a Fund's Net Asset Value, 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, the Investment Manager will endeavour to resolve any such conflict of interest fairly and in the interest of investors.

Segregation of Liabilities between Funds

The assets of each Fund are ring-fenced. As a matter of Irish law, the assets of one Fund will not be available to meet the liabilities of another. However, the Company is a single legal entity which may operate or have assets held on its behalf or be subject to claims in other jurisdictions (such as the United Kingdom) which may not necessarily recognise such ring-fencing and, in such circumstances, the assets of one Fund may be exposed to the liabilities of another.

Cash Subscription and Redemption Account

Subscription monies received in respect of a Fund in advance of the issue of Shares will be held in the umbrella cash subscriptions and redemptions account ("**Umbrella Cash Subscriptions and Redemptions Account**") in the name of the Company and will be treated as an asset of the relevant Fund. Investors will be unsecured creditors of the relevant Fund with respect to the amount subscribed and held by the Company until Shares are issued on the Dealing Day. As such, investors will not benefit from any appreciation in the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund or any other Shareholder rights (including dividend entitlement) until such time as Shares are issued on the relevant Dealing Day. In the event of an insolvency of the Fund or the Company, there is no guarantee that the Fund or Company will have sufficient funds to pay unsecured creditors in full.

Payment of redemption proceeds and dividends in respect of a particular Fund is subject to receipt by the Administrator of original subscription documents and compliance with all anti-money laundering procedures. Notwithstanding this, redeeming Shareholders will cease to be Shareholders, with regard to the redeemed Shares, and will be unsecured creditors of the particular Fund, from the relevant Dealing Day. Pending redemptions and distributions, including blocked redemptions or distributions, will, pending payment to the relevant Shareholder, be held in the Umbrella Cash Subscriptions and Redemptions Account in the name of the Company. Redeeming Shareholders and Shareholders entitled to such distributions will be unsecured creditors of the particular Fund, and will not benefit from any appreciation in the Net Asset Value of the Fund or any other Shareholder rights (including further dividend entitlement), with respect to the redemption or distribution amount held in the Umbrella Cash Subscriptions and Redemptions Account. In the event of an insolvency of the relevant Fund or the Company, there is no guarantee that the Fund or the Company will have sufficient funds to pay unsecured creditors in full. Redeeming Shareholders and Shareholders entitled to distributions should ensure that any outstanding documentation and information is provided to the Administrator promptly. Failure to do so is at such Shareholder's own risk.

In the event of the insolvency of another Fund of the Company (the "**Insolvent Fund**"), recovery of any amounts held in the Umbrella Cash Subscriptions and Redemptions Account to which another Fund is entitled (the "**Entitled Fund**"), but which may have transferred to the Insolvent Fund as a result of the operation of the Umbrella Cash Subscriptions and Redemptions Account, will be subject to the principles of Irish insolvency law and the terms of the operational procedures for the Umbrella Cash Subscriptions and Redemptions Account. There may be delays in effecting and / or disputes as to the recovery of such amounts, and the Insolvent Fund may have insufficient funds to repay amounts due to the Entitled Fund.

Price Fluctuations

The value of Shares and the income (if any) derived from them can go down as well as up.

Illiquidity of Shares in the Company

There is no active secondary market for any Class of Shares and it is not expected that such a market will develop.

Substantial Redemptions and Market Movements

Substantial redemptions of Shares as a result of redemptions/withdrawals being made from a Fund and/or substantial market movements within a limited period of time could require the Company to liquidate positions of a relevant Fund more rapidly than would otherwise be desirable, which could disrupt the Investment Manager's investment strategy and adversely affect the value of both the Shares being redeemed, the outstanding Shares in the Fund and assets of the Fund. In addition, regardless of the period of time in which redemptions or market movements occur, the resulting reduction of the Fund's Net Asset Value could make it more difficult for the Fund to generate profits or recover losses due to, among other things, reductions in a Fund's ability to take advantage of particular investment opportunities or decreases in the ratio of its income to its expenses.

Dilution Risk

Shareholders should note that in certain circumstances a dilution levy or a swing pricing methodology may be applied on the subscription for and/or redemption of Shares (see under "Dilution" in the section "FEES AND EXPENSES" below for further details). Where a dilution levy or a swing pricing methodology is not applied, the Fund in question may incur dilution which may constrain capital growth.

Subsequent Subscriptions

The Company may seek additional subscriptions on any Dealing Day, which may dilute the existing Shareholders' interests in the Company. In addition, investment returns may be lower following subscriptions if it is not possible for the Investment Manager immediately to invest the proceeds of such subsequent subscriptions.

In Specie Redemptions

Whilst the Directors have the discretion to settle redemption requests by means of an in specie transfer of assets, due to the nature of a Fund's assets, it may not be possible for certain assets to be transferred to a Fund and then to a Shareholder.

INVESTMENT RISKS

The identification of investment opportunities is a difficult task and subject to a variety of factors beyond the control of the Funds, the Company, and/ or the Investment Manager, and there can be no assurance that such opportunities will be successfully recognised.

Borrowings and Leverage

The Company may use borrowings (of cash and/or securities) for the purpose of financing investments

which may significantly increase the Company's investment risk. The Company may be required to immediately repay borrowings in whole or in part in various circumstances which may force the Company to sell some/all of its assets if it has insufficient cash deposits available and does not have alternative credit facilities available to make these repayments. Furthermore, it may not be possible for the Company to obtain replacement finance. The Company may incur losses in liquidating such assets if, for example, the markets within which such assets are traded are stressed or illiquid.

The Company may also use leverage sourced through derivative transactions to help achieve its investment objectives. Leverage creates an opportunity for greater yield and total return but, at the same time, will increase the Company's exposure to capital risk and interest costs which may cause the Net Asset Value of the Shares to decrease more rapidly than would otherwise be the case. The effect of the use of leverage is to increase the investment exposure, the result of which is that, in a market that moves adversely, the possible resulting loss to investors' capital would be greater than if leverage was not used.

Financial instruments may also be used to provide leverage. Such instruments inherently contain much greater leverage than a non-margined purchase of the underlying security, commodity or instrument. In addition, the Company may be subject to contractual margin requirements and/or other contractual provisions or triggers which are not in the control of the Company, or the Investment Manager and which may force premature liquidation of investment positions.

The withdrawal or reduction of the leverage available to the Company from its Depositary, financing counterparties and/or derivative counterparties, or the liquidation by other market participants of the same or similar positions, may adversely impact the Company's returns.

Broad Investment Strategy

The investment strategy is broad and not limited to any specific strategy. While the Directors will periodically review the Company's investment strategy and performance, the Directors will not review each proposed or held investment. The investment strategy described under the "Investment Objective and Policies" in the section entitled "FUNDS" above may be modified and altered from time to time as set out in such section. No assurance can be given that the investment strategy used or to be used will be successful.

Concentration of Investments

The Company may, at certain times hold a small number of investments, which may lead to significant losses where it holds a large position in a particular investment that declines in value.

Corporate Actions

The Company may be entitled to take part in corporate actions such as shareholder votes in respect of certain investments of a Fund. In circumstances where the Depositary would be required to take such actions on behalf of the Company, the Company may not be able to require the Depositary to act upon its instructions.

Where the Company is exposed to a security through a derivative transaction, the Company will have no ability to influence any corporate action in respect of that security.

Derivatives

The Company may use both exchange-traded and OTC derivatives, which can be highly volatile and

expose investors to a potentially unlimited loss.

OTC derivatives are bespoke, bilateral arrangements and, as traded by the Company, are not subject to direct government regulation.

Derivative instruments traded on an exchange are backed by that exchange, but that does not mean that they will be guaranteed in the event of failure of the exchange. Exchange traded and OTC derivatives may be illiquid. The settlement of derivative transactions may be subject to a delay and administrative uncertainties.

Derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, as described above.

Due to movement in market prices, the value of any derivative held by a Fund may not correlate with the value of the underlying investments.

Developing Markets

When trading in developing markets (including, for example, emerging markets and new products), the Company may be subject to risks, such as inadequate investor protection, contradictory legislation, incomplete, unclear and changing laws, ignorance or breaches of regulations on the part of other market participants, lack of established or effective avenues for legal redress, lack of standard practices (including accounting standards or otherwise) and confidentiality customs characteristic of developed markets and lack of enforcement of existing laws and regulations, which may have an adverse effect on the Company.

Hedging Activities and Currency Exposure

The Investment Manager may seek to identify market, idiosyncratic and/or other risks and seek to establish hedging strategies using securities, derivatives and other financial instruments to mitigate these risks. There is no guarantee that the Investment Manager's hedging strategy for the Company will be successful. Hedging transactions entered into by the Company to seek to reduce risk, may result in a poorer overall performance than if it had not engaged in any such hedging transactions.

For a variety of reasons, the Investment Manager may not seek to hedge certain (or any) portfolio holdings, or may not seek to establish a perfect correlation between such hedging instruments and the portfolio holdings being hedged which may prevent the Company from achieving the intended hedge or expose the Company to risk of loss. The portfolio will always be exposed to certain risks that cannot be hedged or fully hedged.

Certain of the assets of the Company may be invested in securities and other investments which are denominated in currencies other than the Base Currency. Whilst the Investment Manager may seek to hedge the exposure of the relevant Class of Shares to currencies other than the Base Currency, the value of such assets may be affected favourably or unfavourably by fluctuations in currency rates. For each Share Class denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency which is designated in the relevant Supplement as a currency-hedged Share Class, each Fund will normally seek to periodically hedge the foreign currency exposure of such hedged Share Class against the currency of denomination of such hedged Share Class. Any such hedging may not be effective and the performance of Share Classes denominated in different currencies may have inconsistent returns. Shareholders whose assets and liabilities are predominantly in currencies other than the currencies of the Shares should take into account the potential risk arising from fluctuations in value between the currency of the relevant Shares

held and such other currencies, particularly where such Class of Shares is not designated as a currency-hedged Share Class.

Investment Opportunities

The Company may be constrained in its ability to achieve its investment objective by the Investment Manager's ability to identify or source appropriate investments. A reduction in the Company's ability to source suitable investments may result in the Company not being fully invested and holding significant cash on deposit which will have a consequential impact upon returns.

Legal Risk

Transactions in which the Company may invest will be executed using standardised or bespoke documentation. Disagreements may occur between the Company and the counterparty (whether under standardised or bespoke documentation) which may result in an inability of the Company to enforce such contracts or in a financial outcome which is disadvantageous to the Company.

The Company may dispose of investments and may be required to give representations and warranties about those investments and to pay damages to the extent that such representations and warranties turn out to be inaccurate. The Company may become involved in disputes or litigation and may be required to make payments to third parties as a result of such disputes or litigation. Service providers and their delegates may have a right to be indemnified for liabilities from the assets of each Fund or the Company. Such indemnification may not apply where it is agreed such service providers or their delegates do not have such a right where they are culpable of causing the liability.

Liquidity and Market Characteristics

Each Fund may hold investments in securities and financial instruments that are not publicly traded or where no liquid market exists and, in some circumstances, it may be difficult to obtain price quotes for these instruments. Even where there is an established market, the price and/or liquidity of instruments in that market may be materially affected by a variety of factors. Trading in particular securities or other instruments may be suspended or restricted by the relevant exchange or by a governmental or supervisory authority and each Fund may incur a loss as a result. The sale of restricted and illiquid securities often requires more time and results in higher brokerage charges or dealer discounts and other selling expenses than does the sale of securities eligible for trading on national securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter markets. Restricted securities may sell at a price lower than similar securities that are not subject to restrictions on resale. Settlement of transactions may be subject to delay and administrative uncertainties. The risk of loss and delay in liquidating these securities will be borne by each Fund.

Market Risk

Market risk is a collection of risks including, but not limited to, changes in market prices or rates, collateral servicing and external credit enhancement, concentration, correlation risk, credit spreads, credit spread volatility, default risk, incomplete analysis, index reconstitution, interest rate risk, prepayment risk and recovery risk.

There are certain general market conditions in which any investment strategy is unlikely to be profitable. The Investment Manager has no ability to control or predict such market conditions. Although, with respect to market risk, the Investment Manager's investment approach is designed to achieve broad diversification across financial markets in an attempt to reduce a Fund's exposure to any single market,

from time to time, multiple markets could move together against a Fund's underlying investments and a Fund could suffer losses. The performance of a Fund's investments depends to a great extent on the accuracy of the Investment Manager's assessments of the future course of market risks. There can be no assurance that the Investment Manager will be able to predict accurately these risks. All markets may, at certain times, be characterised by adverse volatility conditions and great unpredictability and the investment strategies implemented by the Investment Manager always have some, or in certain cases a significant degree of, market risk and can be negatively affected by movements in such market(s).

Qualified Institutional Buyers

Due to restrictions under the U.S. securities laws, certain securities may only be sold to investors that are "Qualified Institutional Buyers" (commonly referred to and hereinafter defined as "**QIBs**" or a "**QIB**") within the meaning of Rule 144A under the Securities Act. Under current law, a Fund will not qualify as a QIB unless, *inter alia*, such Fund owns and invests on a discretionary basis at least USD100 million in qualifying securities or where all Shareholders in the Fund are QIBs. There can be no assurance that a Fund will be able to attain QIB status resulting in the Fund's potential investment universe being narrowed which may affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Neither is there any assurance that a Fund will, if attained, be able to maintain QIB status which may have a negative effect on such Fund's performance as it may be required to dispose of certain securities. If a Fund does not attain or maintain QIB status it may not be able to purchase certain securities that it would otherwise find attractive which may affect such Fund's investment portfolio.

Risk Models

The Investment Manager may rely on models created by it or provided by third parties which may prove inaccurate or inadequate and may result in substantial losses for the Company.

Some of the investments to be made by the Company may be illiquid and may be valued by trade counterparties using quantitative models. There is no recognised standard model for some of these investments. As the market matures, new models may be developed and implemented by market participants that result in significantly different valuations for certain of these transactions. The introduction of these new models may lead to significant losses for the Company.

Securities and Investment Instruments

Securities and investment instruments may be rated or unrated by credit rating agencies. Evaluating credit risk for rated securities and investment instruments is inherently uncertain, particularly in relation to unrated investment instruments. Even in respect of rated instruments, there are difficulties in evaluating credit risk because different credit rating agencies have different standards, making comparison difficult. The Company may invest in debt securities and investment instruments that are secured by collateral where the Company has no control of the timing and the manner of disposal of such collateral upon a default. The proceeds of any sale of collateral may not be adequate to repay the Company's investments. The Company's investments and any collateral that secures those investments (where applicable) may be subject to various laws for the protection of creditors in the jurisdictions of the underlying issuers in the portfolio which may adversely affect an issuer's ability to make payment in full or on a timely basis. These insolvency considerations will differ depending on the country in which an issuer is located and may differ depending on the legal status of the issuer. With respect to synthetic securities (or instruments), the Company will not usually have a direct contractual relationship with the underlying issuer of the underlying investments to which such securities are referenced and accordingly will not directly benefit from the collateral supporting the underlying investment or have the rights or remedies that would normally be available to a direct holder of such

underlying investment. Unlike other financial instruments, which may benefit from financial covenants or limitations on additional indebtedness, debt securities may not have such protections, meaning that the Company will be subject to additional market risks. Additionally, other participants in debt issues in which the Company participates may have access to information on the issuer or other relevant matters that the Investment Manager does not have access to. Certain instruments involve a high degree of financial risk and can result in substantial and possibly unlimited losses. Returns generated from the Company's investments may not adequately compensate for the business and financial risks assumed. In addition, the Company may be required to maintain positions in certain securities for a substantial period of time before realising their anticipated value which may incur costs and prevent the Company from investing in other opportunities by committing a portion of the Company's capital. Debt securities and investment instruments may be subject to credit, liquidity, interest rate and counterparty risks as well as market conditions, changes in economic or commercial conditions, changes in law and/or operation of existing law and taxation, systemic risk in the financial system and/or settlements systems and/or natural disasters, terrorism, social unrest and civil disturbances, settlement delays and the performance and actions of certain third parties. The issuers of debt securities and investment instruments themselves will be subject to similar risks which may adversely affect the value of the Company's investments. Such risks may be increased to the extent that the Company's portfolio is concentrated in any one industry, region or country.

Transaction Costs

The Company's investment approach may involve a high level of trading and turnover of the Company's investments which may generate substantial transaction costs which will be borne by the Company.

TAX RISKS RELATED TO THE COMPANY AND THE FUNDS

OECD BEPS

In 2013 the OECD published its report on addressing base erosion and profit shifting ("**BEPS**") and its action plan on BEPS. The aim of the report and action plan was to address and reduce aggressive international tax planning. BEPS remains an ongoing project, on 5 October 2015, the OECD published its final reports, analyses and sets of recommendations (deliverables) with a view to implementing internationally agreed and binding rules which could result in material changes to relevant tax legislation of participating OECD countries. The final package of deliverables was subsequently approved by the G20 finance ministers on 8 October 2015. On 24 November 2016, more than 100 jurisdictions concluded negotiations on a multilateral instrument aimed at amending their respective tax treaties (more than 2,000 tax treaties worldwide) in order to implement the tax treaty-related BEPS recommendations. The multilateral instrument was signed on 7 June 2017 and entered into force on 1 July 2018. The multilateral instrument enters into effect for a specific tax treaty at certain times after all parties to that treaty have ratified the multilateral instrument. The ability of the Company to rely on many of Ireland's double tax treaties with other jurisdictions may now be subject to a principal purpose test (PPT). The PPT denies treaty benefits where it is reasonable to conclude, having regard to all the relevant facts and circumstances for this purpose, that obtaining that benefit was one of the principal purposes of any arrangement or transaction that resulted directly or indirectly in that benefit, unless it was established that granting that benefit in those circumstances would be in accordance with the object and purpose of the relevant provisions of the treaty.

The Intermediaries Directive – DAC6

On 25 May 2018, the EU council formally adopted directive 2018/822 amending directive 2011/16/EU with respect to mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation in relation to

reportable cross-border arrangements (the "Intermediaries Directive"), also known as DAC6 which is implemented into Irish law by chapter 3A, Part 33 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 and the European Union (Administrative Cooperation in the field of Taxation)(Amendment) Regulations 2019. The Intermediaries Directive, which took effect on 25 June 2018, requires 'intermediaries' such as tax advisors, accountants and lawyers that design and/or promote tax planning arrangements or otherwise aid, assist or advise with respect to such design and/or promotion of tax planning arrangements to report certain information in relation to cross-border transactions and arrangements that are considered by the EU to be potentially aggressive and that contain one or more certain 'hallmarks'. Alternatively where there are intermediaries involved in the arrangements, or any intermediary claims legal professional privilege, the obligation to report shifts to the relevant taxpayer.

Historic reportable cross-border arrangements were reportable (where the first step of implementation was made between the date of entry into force of the intermediaries directive (25 June 2018) and the date of application of the Intermediaries Directive (1 July 2020)) by 28 February 2021 and were to be exchanged by 30 April 2021.

Any reportable transactions that occur from 1 January 2021 are required to be reported within 30 days.

OECD Model GloBE Rules and the implementation of the European Commission's Directive on GloBE Rules in Ireland

In December 2021, as part of the BEPS project, the OECD published model rules for a global minimum effective tax rate of 15 per cent (Pillar 2). In December 2022 the EU Commission adopted a directive setting out how Pillar 2 should be applied within the EU. Implementing Irish legislation was contained in the Finance (No.2) Act 2023 and applies for accounting periods commencing on or after 31 December 2023. To the extent that the Company is not consolidated by another entity on a line-by-line basis and does not itself consolidate with another entity on a line by line basis the Company should be outside the scope of the Pillar 2 legislation. In addition, pursuant to Finance Act 2024, whether or not the Company has revenues of at least €750 million a year on a standalone basis, it will not come within the scope of the Pillar 2 legislation provided it is not otherwise consolidated.

Withholding Tax on the Shares

In general, no Irish withholding tax is currently imposed in respect of distributions or other payments on the Shares. There can be no assurance, however, that no Irish withholding tax will be imposed on such payments in the future as a result of any change in any applicable law, treaty or regulation, or the official application or interpretation thereof by the relevant tax authorities, or other causes. The imposition of any such unanticipated withholding tax could materially reduce the value of the Shares.

Withholding Tax on Investments

Where the Company on behalf of a Fund invests in securities 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. If the Company is not able to recover such withheld tax any such change would have an adverse effect on the Net Asset Value of a Fund and, therefore, on the Net Asset Value per Share of any Class. Where the Company sells securities short that are subject to withholding tax at the time of sale, the price obtained will reflect the withholding tax liability of the purchaser. In the event that in the future such securities cease to be subject to withholding tax, the benefit thereof will accrue to the purchaser and not to the Company.

Income Taxation of the Company

The Company intends to conduct its affairs so that it will not be treated as resident for taxation purposes, or for tax purposes, as having a permanent establishment or otherwise being engaged in a trade or business, in any country other than Ireland. There can be no assurance, however, that the net income of the Company will not become subject to income tax in one or more countries as a result of unanticipated activities performed by the Company, the Investment Manager or other CQS Entities, or as a result of adverse developments or changes in law, contrary conclusions by the relevant tax authorities or other causes. The imposition of any such unanticipated net income taxes could materially reduce a Fund's post-tax returns and consequently the value of, the Shares.

U.S. Tax-Exempt Investors

While the Company believes each Fund's investment objective and strategy is generally appropriate for U.S. tax-exempt investors, each type of such investor may be subject to different laws, rules and regulations and should consult with their own advisors as to the advisability and tax consequences of an investment in a Fund.

General Tax Considerations for Investors

Investors should consult their professional advisers on the possible tax and other implications of subscribing for, acquiring, holding, exchanging, redeeming or disposing of Shares under the laws of their country (or countries) of incorporation, establishment, citizenship, residence or domicile. Prospective investors should also seek their own professional advice as to any relevant exchange control or other laws and regulations.

FUND SPECIFIC RISKS

Please review the particular Fund Supplement for specific risks associated with each particular Fund.

MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY

Directors of the Company

The Directors are responsible for the overall management and control of the Company in accordance with the Constitution. The Directors review the operations of the Company at regular meetings and it is the current intention of the Directors to meet at least quarterly. As set out above and in the section below headed 'The Manager', the Directors have appointed the Manager to supervise the day to day management of the Company's business affairs. For this purpose, the Directors will receive periodic reports from the Manager detailing its review of the performance of the Company and the Funds and providing an analysis of the investment portfolios. The Manager provides such other information as may from time to time be reasonably required by the Directors for the purpose of such meetings.

The Directors of the Company are described below:

David McGeough has over thirty years' experience in leadership positions in the asset management industry in multiple jurisdictions and currently serves as a non-executive director of a number of investment funds, hedge funds and EU regulated Mifid firms.

From 2002 to 2007, Mr. McGeough served as a Partner, General Counsel and Member of the international Management Committee of one of the world's largest independent hedge fund firms, Vega Asset Management, which had approximately \$14 billion under management. At Vega Mr. Mc Geough's responsibilities included central management and operational oversight roles in respect of the various Vega asset management businesses in London, Madrid, New York and Dublin where Vega managed a range of strategies including global macro, fixed income, credit, long / short equity, commodities and emerging market debt and equities. Mr Mc Geough set up the trading operations in London and Dublin and was responsible for building out the firm's hedge fund platform. Mr Mc Geough played an instrumental role in structuring and negotiating the sale of the Vega hedge fund platform business to BBVA in 2007.

Prior to joining Vega in 2002, Mr. Mc Geough was the Chief Operating Officer, and subsequently Chief Executive Officer, of an international technology company, Mobileaware, which was backed by Intel, Bank of America, Cross Atlantic Capital Partners and other private equity firms.

Prior to joining Mobileaware in January 2001, Mr. McGeough was a Partner and Head of the Capital Markets and Asset Management and Investment Funds Advisory teams at Matheson, the international law firm headquartered in Ireland (1994-2001). At Matheson, Mr. Mc Geough's clients included many of the world's largest asset management firms, hedge fund firms, private equity firms, prime brokers, global custodians, fund administrators and institutional investors. Prior to heading up the Investment Funds Group at Matheson Mr. Mc Geough was a senior associate in Matheson's Corporate Finance group specialising in mergers, acquisitions and private equity transactions.

Mr McGeough qualified as a solicitor in Ireland in 1990. Mr. McGeough holds a Bachelor of Civil Law Degree (magna cum laude) from the UCD law school and has tutored law at UCD and spoken at numerous international conferences on financial services and asset management matters.

Mr. McGeough has also served as a member of the Department of An Taoiseach's International Banking and Treasury Group (1997-2000), a special advisory group advising the Irish Prime Minister's

Department on securitisation and other structured finance initiatives for the Financial Services Centre in Dublin.

Barry Harrington is an employee at Waystone Management Company (IE) Limited ("**Waystone**"), a firm which provides a range of advisory and project management services to the promoters of offshore funds. He provides assistance to asset managers in addressing the operational issues associated with the establishment and continuing oversight of offshore funds and fund management firms. Prior to joining Waystone, from 1998 to 2008, Mr Harrington worked for BISYS Hedge Fund Services (subsequently Citi Fund Services (Ireland), Limited) in a variety of management roles supporting a number of leading hedge fund managers. His final role was as Vice President of fund accounting operations. Previously, Mr. Harrington worked for Chase Manhattan Bank (Ireland) Limited in fund accounting operations. Mr Harrington holds an M.A. in Economics and Finance from the National University of Ireland, Maynooth and is a CFA charterholder.

All Directors of the Company act in a non-executive capacity. For the purposes of this Prospectus, the address of all the Directors is the registered office of the Company.

Jessica Kirby is an employee at Waystone where she advises clients on the establishment and ongoing operation of a wide variety of fund types. Mrs Kirby has extensive experience working with both UCITS and alternative investment funds. She also has considerable expertise in the audit of financial statements for investment funds, with particular focus on the disclosure requirements of UCITS, AIFMD, IFRS, US GAAP and FRS 102 as applicable to the investment management industry. Mrs Kirby also acts as Non-Executive Director for UCITS and alternative investment funds.

Prior to joining Waystone, Mrs Kirby was a Director in KPMG's financial services audit practice, where she specialised in the audit of UCITS and alternative investment funds, and banking clients.

Mrs Kirby holds a Bachelor of Business Studies and Economics degree (Hons) from Trinity College Dublin. She is a fellow of Chartered Accountants Ireland, and has completed a Professional Diploma in Applied Alternative Investments with the Institute of Bankers in Ireland.

The Manager

The Company has appointed Manulife Investment Management (Ireland) Limited as its management company pursuant to the Management Agreement.

The Manager is a limited company incorporated under Irish law on 14 October 2018 as a private company limited by shares, registered under Part 2 of the Irish Companies Act 2014, under registration number 635225, having its registered office at 2/F, 5 Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2 D02 CK 83, Ireland and its business office at The Exchange, George's Dock, International Financial Services Centre, Dublin, D01 P2V6, Ireland. The Manager is authorised by the Central Bank to act as a UCITS management company. As at 31 March 2025, the Manager has an issued and paid-up share capital of EUR 60,000,000.

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

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

Management Agreement as the Manager and any delegate may from time to time agree. Any such appointment will be in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

The Manager has delegated the administration of the Company's affairs, including responsibility for the preparation and maintenance of the Company's records and accounts and related fund accounting matters, the calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share and the provision of registration services in respect of the Funds to the Administrator.

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

The 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.

The Remuneration Policy of the Manager can be found at <https://www.manulifeim.com/content/dam/mim-institutional/ucits/Documents/Collateral/ucits-ireland-remuneration-policy.pdf>. A copy can be requested free of charge from the Manager.

The Manager's main business is the provision of fund management services to collective investment schemes such as the Company. The Manager is legally and operationally independent of the Administrator, the Depositary. The Manager and the Investment Manager are affiliated entities within Manulife Investment Management, although they are operationally independent from one another.

As at the date of this Prospectus, the Directors of the Manager are:

Tom Murray (Chair)
Andrew Arnott
Eimear Cowhey
Margaret Madden
Yves Wagner

Investment Manager and Promoter

The Manager has appointed CQS (UK) LLP as investment manager and promoter for all of the Funds pursuant to an Investment Management Agreement (further details of which are set out under the heading "Material Contracts" in the section "GENERAL INFORMATION" below).

The Manager has delegated the performance of discretionary investment management of each Fund to CQS (UK) LLP. CQS (UK) LLP was incorporated as a limited liability partnership on 27 March 2004 under the laws of England and Wales and is authorised and regulated by the FCA and is part of Manulife

Investment Management.

CQS (UK) LLP provides discretionary investment management services to various collective investment schemes and investment vehicles.

CQS (UK) LLP may choose to delegate the discretionary investment management of the Funds or a portion of the Funds to an affiliated CQS Entity by way of a sub-investment management arrangement. In such instance, the affiliated CQS Entity will be paid out of the fee payable to CQS (UK) LLP in respect of the relevant Fund and information in respect of the relevant affiliates will be provided to the Shareholders on request and will be disclosed in the periodic reports of the Company. In all cases CQS (UK) LLP remains responsible for all investment management services under its agreement with the Manager.

Administrator

The Manager has appointed the Administrator to act as its administrator pursuant to the terms of the Administration Agreement. The Administrator is a private limited liability company incorporated in Ireland on 6 August 2010 under registration number 487406, and has its registered office at Termini, 3 Arkle Road, Sandyford, Dublin D18, Ireland.

The Administrator is authorised by the Central Bank to provide fund administration services to collective investment schemes. Its services include the calculation of the net asset value, calculation of management and performance fees, establishing and maintaining a register of Investors, carrying out the issue and redemption of Shares and, if applicable: preparation of the Company's financial statements, and acting as registrar of the Company.

The Administrator is not involved directly or indirectly with the business affairs, organisation, sponsorship or management of the Company and is responsible and liable only for the administration services that it provides to the Company pursuant to the Administration Agreement. The Administrator will not participate in any Company's investment decision-making process.

The Administrator is a service provider to the Company and is not responsible for the preparation of this document or the activities of the Company and therefore accepts no responsibility for any information contained in this document other than the description.

Depositary

The Company appointed BNP Paribas S.A. Dublin Branch as Depositary of all of its assets pursuant to a Depositary Agreement (summarised under the heading "Material Contracts" below).

The Depositary is a branch of BNP Paribas S.A., a company incorporated in France subject to prudential supervision on a consolidated basis by the European Central Bank, in cooperation with Autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution. As a public listed company and as an investment service provider, BNP Paribas S.A., is also operating in France under the supervision of the Autorité des marchés financiers. BNP Paribas S.A.'s head office is at 16 boulevard des Italiens, 75009 Paris, France. BNP Paribas S.A., Dublin Branch is authorised by the Central Bank to act as a depositary of collective investment schemes. The Depositary acts, inter alia, as depositary of a number of collective investment schemes. The Depositary's main business activity consists of providing custody and related services to collective investment schemes and other portfolios.

Depositary's Duties

The Depositary has been entrusted with following main duties:

- (i) oversight of the Company including the valuation policies and procedures;
- (ii) oversight of the subscriptions and redemptions procedures;
- (iii) monitoring of each Fund's cash;
- (iv) safe-keeping of each Fund's assets; and
- (v) oversight of certain transactions and operations relating to each of the Funds.

The main duties referred to in the foregoing paragraph as well as any additional duties which the Depositary has been entrusted with, are more fully described in the Depositary Agreement, a copy of which is available at the registered office of the Company.

The Depositary may not retire or be removed from office until a new depositary approved by the Central Bank is appointed as a replacement. If no depositary has been appointed within a period of three months from the date on which the Depositary notifies the Company of its intention to retire or from the date on which the Company notifies the Depositary of its desire to terminate its appointment, then (i) a general meeting will be convened at which an ordinary resolution, or such a resolution passed by such majority as specified in the Constitutive Documents, to wind up or otherwise dissolve the Company is proposed; and (ii) the appointment of the Depositary may be terminated only upon the revocation of the Company's authorisation by the Central Bank.

The Depositary is liable for any loss suffered by the Company in respect of its Funds or the Shareholders as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations under the Regulations. In the event of the loss of a financial instrument held in custody, the Depositary must return a financial instrument of identical type or the corresponding amount to the Company. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the case of such a loss, the Depositary will not be liable if it can prove that such loss has arisen as result of an external event beyond the reasonable control of the Depositary, the consequences of which are unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary.

Delegation

Subject to certain conditions, the Depositary may delegate its duty to safe-keep financial instruments and its duty to verify the ownership of, and the maintenance of a record of, other assets to third parties in accordance with the Regulations. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Depositary will not delegate its oversight and cash monitoring duties to any third party. The Depositary's liability for the loss of a financial instrument shall not be affected by any delegation of its safekeeping duties. The Depositary will exercise all due skill, care and diligence in the selection and the appointment of its delegates and will continue to exercise all due skill, care and diligence in the periodic review and ongoing monitoring of any delegate and of the arrangements of the delegate in respect of the matters delegated. Conflicts of interest may arise in the Depositary's performance of its duties in circumstances where, including without limitation, the Management Company or the Company maintains other business relationships with the Depositary or any of the Depositary's affiliates, where the Company's assets may include an investment or property held by the Depositary or managed by an affiliate of the Depositary, where the Depositary or an affiliate may have a holding in financial instruments purchased or sold by the Depositary on behalf of the Company or where the Depositary may have a relationship with another party that may conflict with the Depositary's duties to the Company and Company's interests.

To enable the Company to meet their investment objectives, the Depositary may appoint certain entities as its delegates for the purposes of providing sub-custodial functions in countries where the Depositary does not have a direct local presence. Conflicts of interest may arise in circumstances where, including without limitation, the Management Company or the Company maintains other business relationships with any of the Depositary's delegates or the delegate's sub-delegates, where the Company's assets may include an investment or property held by the delegate or sub-delegate or managed by the delegate or sub-delegate, where the delegate or its sub-delegate has a holding in financial instruments purchased or sold by the delegate or sub-delegate on behalf of the Company, where a delegate or sub-delegate may have a relationship with another party that may conflict with the delegate's or sub-delegate's duties to the Company and the Company's interests. The list of delegates appointed by the Depositary and sub-delegates appointed by the delegate, as of the date of the Prospectus, are set forth in the Prospectus. Up-to-date information regarding the delegates that have been appointed by the Depositary and any sub-delegates that have been appointed by the Depositary's delegate will be made available to investors on request.

The Depositary is not involved directly or indirectly with the business affairs, organisation, sponsorship or management of the Company and is responsible and liable only for the trustee and custodial services that it provides to the Company pursuant to the Depositary Agreement.

The Depositary is a service provider to the Company and is not responsible for the preparation of this document or the activities of the Company and therefore accepts no responsibility for any information contained in this document other than the relevant descriptions. The Depositary will not participate in any Company's investment decision-making process.

The Company reserves the right to change the Depositary arrangements described above by agreement with the relevant Depositary. Such agreement shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Distributor

The Manager has appointed CQS (UK) LLP as distributor of each Fund pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement further details of which are set out under the heading "Material Contracts" in the section "GENERAL INFORMATION" below. Under the Investment Management Agreement, the Distributor assists in the sale and distribution of each Fund's Shares on a continuous basis. The Distributor may enter into agreements with sub-distributors.

Conflicts of Interest

Both CQS and the Manager are part of Manulife Investment Management, the global wealth and asset management segment of Manulife Financial Corporation. CQS offers investors a multi-sector alternative credit platform focused on global credit. MIM provides public and private investment solutions across equities, fixed income, multi-asset, alternative, and sustainability-linked strategies.

Various potential and actual conflicts of interest may arise from the overall investment activities of MIM, the Manager, and CQS. MIM, the Manager, and CQS, operate a global alternative asset management business and, as such, may have multiple advisory, management, transactional, financial and other interests that may conflict with those of the Company, the Funds and their Shareholders. MIM, the Manager, and CQS may in the future engage in further activities that may result in additional conflicts of interest not addressed below. Instances may arise where the interests of the Company and/or the Funds

conflict with interests of MIM, the Manager, CQS and/or their respective affiliates (the “**Interest Parties**”). The following discussion highlights certain potential conflicts of interest which should be carefully evaluated before making an investment in a Fund.

The Directors, the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Depositary and the Administrator and/or their respective affiliates or any person connected with them may from time to time act as directors, investment manager, manager, distributor, trustee, custodian, registrar, broker, administrator, investment adviser or dealer in relation to, or be otherwise involved in, other investment funds which have similar or different objectives to those of the Funds or which may invest in the Funds. It is, therefore, possible that any of them may, in the course of business, have potential conflicts of interest with the Funds. MIM provides services as the investment manager and/or investment adviser to other funds or other clients (both now and in the future) (and together with those clients of CQS, including any clients that are proprietary capital accounts of the Manulife Financial Corporation and its affiliates, the “**MIM CQS Other Clients**”). The Directors and each of the other foregoing entities will, at all times, have regard in such event to their obligations to the Funds and will endeavour to ensure that such conflicts are resolved fairly. In addition, subject to applicable law, any of the foregoing may deal, as principal or agent, with the Funds, provided that such dealings are carried out as if effected on normal commercial terms negotiated on an arm’s length basis and are consistent with the best interests of relevant Shareholders. Any of the Directors, the Manager, the Investment Manager, MIM, the Depositary and the Administrator and/or their respective members, directors or employees may deal with the Company as principal or as agent, provided that:

- (i) there is obtained a certified valuation of the transaction by a person approved by the Depositary (or the Manager in the case of a transaction with the Depositary) as independent and competent;
- (ii) or the transaction is executed on best terms reasonably available on an organised investment exchange in accordance with the rules of such exchange; or
- (iii) where (i) and (ii) are not practical, execution is on terms which the Depositary (or the Manager in the case of a transaction with the Depositary) is satisfied conforms with the principle that the transaction is in the best interest of the Shareholders and is carried out as if effected on normal commercial terms negotiated at arm’s length.

Conflicts of interest may arise for the Depositary or its delegates where the Depositary or its delegates:

- (i) is likely to make a financial gain, or avoid a financial loss at the expense of the Fund or its investors;
- (ii) has an interest in the outcome of a service or an activity provided to the Fund or of a transaction carried out on behalf of the Fund which is distinct from the Fund’s interest;
- (iii) has a financial or other incentive to favour the interest of another client or group of clients over the interests of the Fund;
- (iv) carries on the same activities for the Fund and for other clients that adversely affect the Fund: or
- (v) is in receipt of inducement in the form of monies, good or services other than the standard commission or fee for that service.

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

The Investment Manager or any of its affiliates or any person connected with Investment Manager may invest in, directly or indirectly, or manage or advise other investment funds or accounts which invest in assets which may also be purchased or sold by the Funds. Neither the Investment Manager nor any of its affiliates nor any person connected with the Investment Manager is under any obligation to offer investment opportunities of which any of them becomes aware to the Funds or to account to the Funds in respect of (or share with the Funds or inform the Funds of) any such transaction or any benefit received by any of them from any such transaction, but will allocate such opportunities on an equitable basis between the Funds and other clients.

In calculating a Fund's Net Asset Value, the Administrator may consult with the Investment Manager with respect to the valuation of certain investments. There is an inherent conflict of interest between the involvement of the Investment Manager in determining the Net Asset Value of a Fund and the entitlement of the Investment Manager to a management fee and/or performance fee which is calculated on the basis of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.

MIM (and the Manager and CQS as part of MIM) may expand the range of services that it provides over time. Except as provided herein, MIM will not be restricted in the scope of its business or in the performance of any such services (whether now offered or undertaken in the future) even if such activities could give rise to conflicts of interest, and whether or not such conflicts are described herein. MIM has and will continue to develop relationships with a significant number of other parties, including relationships with MIM CQS Other Clients who may hold or may have held investments similar to those intended to be made by a Fund. These MIM CQS Other Clients may themselves represent appropriate investment opportunities for a Fund or may compete with the a Fund for investment opportunities.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Initial Offer

Shares in each Fund may be subscribed for during the Initial Offer Period at the Initial Offer Price and will be issued for the first time on the first Dealing Day after expiry of the Initial Offer Period. The Directors may extend or shorten the Initial Offer Period at their discretion. Any such extension or shortening of the Initial Offer Period will be notified to the Central Bank in accordance with its requirements.

Cleared funds must be received prior to the end of the Initial Offer Period.

Subsequent Subscriptions

Following the close of the Initial Offer Period, Shares will be available for subscription at the subscription price on each Dealing Day on a forward pricing basis (the “**Subscription Price**”)(see below under “Procedure”). The Subscription Price will be based on the Net Asset Value per Share as at the relevant Valuation Point. The Directors may also charge a Preliminary Charge on such a subscription for Shares as set out in “Fees and Expenses” below or apply a dilution levy or a swing pricing methodology in certain circumstances as set out in “Dilution” below and where set out in the relevant Supplement.

The Directors are authorised from time to time to resolve to close a Fund or any Class of Shares to new subscriptions on such basis and on such terms as the Directors may in their absolute discretion determine.

Under the Constitution, the Directors are given authority to effect the issue of Shares and to create new Classes of Shares (in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank).

Procedure

Applicants for Shares during the Initial Offer Period should complete and sign a Subscription Form and send it to the Administrator by mail (with a copy by facsimile) so as to be received by the Administrator no later than 5:00 p.m. on the last day of the Initial Offer Period. Cleared funds in the relevant currency in respect of the subscription monies must be received by the Administrator by the same time. If the relevant Subscription Form and/or subscription monies is/are not received by these times, the application will be held over until the first Dealing Day after the close of the Initial Offer Period and Shares will then be issued at the relevant Subscription Price on that Dealing Day.

Thereafter, applicants for Shares, must send their completed and signed Subscription Form by mail (with a copy by facsimile or electronic means) to the Administrator. Applications accepted prior to the Dealing Deadline for any particular Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day. Cleared funds in the relevant currency in respect of the subscription monies must be received by the Administrator by 5.00 p.m. on the relevant Dealing Day unless provided otherwise in the relevant Supplement. Any applications received after the Dealing Deadline for a particular Dealing Day will be processed on the following Dealing Day unless, in the case of exceptional circumstances, the Directors in their absolute discretion 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 that particular Dealing Day. If subscription monies are not received by the Administrator within the relevant settlement period, or in the event of non-clearance of funds, all or part

of any allotment of Shares made in respect of such application may, at the discretion of the Directors or the Administrator, be cancelled. In such cases the Company may charge the applicant for any resulting loss incurred by the Fund. The Company or the Administrator shall not be responsible for such loss.

Initial applications may be made by facsimile or electronic means subject to the prompt receipt by the Administrator of the original signed Subscription Form and such other supporting documents (such as documentation in relation to money laundering prevention checks) as may be required. Thereafter, Shareholders wishing to apply for additional Shares may apply for Shares by facsimile or electronic means and these applications may be processed without a requirement to submit original documentation. Amendments to a Shareholder's registration details and payment instructions will only be effected on receipt of original documentation.

Fractions of Shares to two (or such other number as is set out in the relevant Supplement) decimal places will be issued if necessary. Interest on subscription monies will accrue to the relevant Fund.

The Company reserves the right to reject any application in whole or part at its absolute discretion, in which event the amount paid on application or the balance thereof (as the case may be) will be returned (without interest) as soon as practicable in the relevant currency at the risk and cost of the applicant.

Minimum Investment

The Minimum Shareholding, the Minimum Initial Investment Amount and the Minimum Additional Investment Amount for each Class in respect of each Fund are set out in the relevant Supplement.

Preliminary Charge

A Preliminary Charge of such amount (not to exceed 5 per cent. of the issue price) as is set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund may be charged by the Company for payment to the Investment Manager on the issue of Shares, out of which the Investment Manager may, for example, pay commission to financial intermediaries.

The Company may waive such Preliminary Charge in its sole discretion.

In Specie Issues

The Directors may in their absolute discretion, provided that they are satisfied that no material prejudice would result to any existing Shareholder, allot Shares in any Fund against the vesting in the Depositary on behalf of the relevant Fund of investments which would form part of the assets of the relevant Fund. The assets to be transferred into the relevant Fund should qualify as investments of the relevant Fund in accordance with the investment objectives, policies and restrictions of the Fund. The number of Shares to be issued in this way shall be the number which would, on the relevant Dealing Day, have been issued for cash (together with the relevant Preliminary Charge) against the payment of a sum equal to the value of the investments. The value of the investments to be vested shall be calculated by applying the valuation methods described under "VALUATION" below.

Ineligible Applicants

The Subscription Form requires each prospective applicant for Shares to represent and warrant to the Company that, among other things, it is not an ineligible applicant.

In particular, the Shares may not be offered, issued or transferred to any person in circumstances which,

in the opinion of the Directors, might result in the Company incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any other pecuniary, regulatory, legal or material administrative disadvantage or being in breach of any law or regulation which the Company might not otherwise incur or suffer including without limitation where such person fails to provide the Company with information required to satisfy obligations under FATCA or the Common Reporting Standard ("**CRS**"), or would result in the Company being required to register under any applicable U.S. securities laws.

Shares may generally not be issued or transferred to any U.S. Person, except that the Directors may authorise the issue or transfer of Shares to or for the account of a U.S. Person provided that:

- (i) such U.S. Person is a U.S. tax-exempt investor which certifies that it is an "accredited investor" and a "qualified purchaser", in each case as defined under applicable U.S. federal securities laws;
- (ii) such issue or transfer does not result in a violation of the Securities Act or the securities laws of any of the states of the United States;
- (iii) such issue or transfer will not require the Fund or the Company to register under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940 or to file a prospectus with the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission or the U.S. National Futures Association pursuant to regulations under the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act ("**CEA**");
- (iv) such issue or transfer will not cause any assets of the Fund to be "plan assets" for the purposes of Part 4 of Title 1 of the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("**ERISA**"); and
- (v) such issue or transfer will not result in any adverse regulatory or tax consequences to the Fund or its Shareholders as a whole.

Each applicant for, and transferee of, Shares who is a U.S. Person will be required to provide such representations, warranties or documentation as may be required by the Directors to ensure that these requirements are met prior to the issue or the registration of any transfer of Shares. If the transferee is not already a Shareholder, it will be required to complete the appropriate Subscription Form.

Form of Shares

All the Shares will be registered Shares and will only be issued in registered form, meaning that a Shareholder's entitlement will be evidenced by an entry in the Company's register of Shareholders, as maintained by the Administrator, and not by a share certificate.

Suspension

The Directors, in consultation with the Manager, may declare a suspension of the issue of Shares in certain circumstances as described under "Suspension of Calculation of Net Asset Value" in the section "VALUATION" below. No Shares will be issued during any such period of suspension.

Anti-Money Laundering

Measures aimed at the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing require a detailed verification of the identity of an applicant for Shares and where applicable the beneficial owner, on a risk sensitive basis, as well as the monitoring of the relationship on an ongoing basis. Amendments to a Shareholder's details and payment instructions will only be effected on receipt of original documentation. Depending on the circumstances of each application, verification may not be required where the

application is made through a recognised intermediary. This exception will only apply if the intermediary in question is regulated by the relevant regulatory body within a country recognised by Ireland as having equivalent anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing regulations or satisfies other applicable conditions and the investor produces a letter of undertaking from the recognised intermediary. Neither the Company, the Manager nor the Administrator can rely on third parties to meet the obligation to monitor the ongoing business relationship with an investor which remains their ultimate responsibility.

By way of example an individual may be required to produce a copy of a passport or identification card duly certified by a public authority such as a notary public, the police or the ambassador in their country of residence, together with two items evidencing their address such as a utility bill or bank statement. In the case of corporate applicants this may require production of a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation (and any change of name) and of the memorandum and articles of association (or equivalent), and of the names and residential and business addresses of all directors (or equivalent) and beneficial owners.

The details given above are by way of example only and the Administrator will request such information and documentation as it considers is necessary to verify the identity and source of funds of an applicant. In the event of delay or failure by the applicant to produce any information required for verification purposes, the Administrator may refuse to accept the application and the subscription monies relating thereto or may refuse to settle a redemption request until proper information has been provided. Investors should note specifically that where redemption proceeds are requested to be remitted to an account which is not in the name of the investor, the Administrator shall settle such redemption requests in exceptional circumstances only and reserves the right to request such information as may be reasonably necessary in order to verify the identity of the investor and the owner of the account to which the redemption proceeds have been requested to be paid. The redemption proceeds will not be paid to a third party account unless exceptional circumstances exist and/or if the investor and/or owner of the account fails to provide such information.

Each applicant for Shares acknowledges that the Administrator shall be held harmless against any loss arising as a result of a failure to process his application for Shares if such information and documentation as has been requested by the Administrator has not been provided by the applicant.

Each applicant for Shares will be required to make such representations as may be required by the Directors in connection with anti-money laundering programmes, including, without limitation, representations that such applicant is not a prohibited country, territory, individual or entity listed on the United States Department of Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("**OFAC**") website and that it is not directly or indirectly affiliated with any country, territory, individual or entity named on an OFAC list or prohibited by any OFAC sanctions programmes. Each applicant will also be required to represent that subscription monies are not directly or indirectly derived from activities that may contravene United States federal or state, or international, laws and regulations, including anti-money laundering laws and regulations.

REDEMPTION OF SHARES

Shares will be redeemable at the option of the Shareholder on each Dealing Day. Shareholders should send a completed redemption request in the form available from the Administrator to be received by the Administrator no later than the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day.

Redemption requests may be submitted to the Administrator by fax or electronic means, provided that no redemption payment may be made until the original Subscription Form has been received and all the documentation required by the Company (including any documents in connection with anti-money laundering procedures) and the anti-money-laundering procedures have been completed.

Any redemption requests received after the Dealing Deadline for a Dealing Day will be processed on the next Dealing Day unless, in the case of exceptional circumstances, the Directors in their absolute discretion (and provided the request was received before the relevant Valuation Point) determine otherwise.

A request for a partial redemption of Shares will be refused, or the holding redeemed in its entirety, if, as a result of such partial redemption, the Net Asset Value of the Shares retained by the Shareholder would be less than the Minimum Shareholding.

A redemption request, once given, is irrevocable save with the consent of the Directors (which may be withheld in their discretion).

Redemption Price

The redemption price per Share will be based on the Net Asset Value per Share as at the relevant Valuation Point less any Redemption Charge.

A Redemption Charge of such amount (not to exceed 3 per cent. of the redemption price of the Shares and which may be subject to a holding period) as set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund may be charged by the Company for payment to the Company or its nominee on behalf of the relevant Fund.

The Directors may apply a dilution levy or a swing pricing methodology in certain circumstances as set out in "Dilution" in the section "FEES AND EXPENSES" below and where set out in the relevant Supplement.

Settlement

Payment of redemption proceeds will be made as soon as practicable after the relevant Dealing Day and, subject to the terms of the relevant Supplement, normally within 10 Business Days of the relevant Dealing Deadline. Payment will be made in the currency of denomination of the Shares being redeemed by direct transfer in accordance with instructions given by the redeeming Shareholder to the Administrator and at the Shareholder's risk and expense. Payments made on receipt of faxed instructions will only be processed where payment is made to the account of record of the Shareholder.

Suspension

The Directors, in consultation with the Manager, may declare a suspension of the redemption of Shares

in certain circumstances as described under “Suspension of Net Asset Value” in the section “VALUATION”. No Shares will be redeemed during any such period of suspension.

Compulsory Redemptions

The Directors, in consultation with the Manager, have the right to require the compulsory redemption of all or part of the Shares held by or for the benefit of a Shareholder if the Directors determine that the Shares are held by or for the benefit of any Shareholder who is or becomes an ineligible applicant as described under “SUBSCRIPTIONS”. The Company also reserves the right to require compulsory redemption of all Shares held by a Shareholder if the Net Asset Value of the Shares held by the Shareholder is less than the Minimum Shareholding. Where the Net Asset Value of the Shares held by a Shareholder is less than the Minimum Shareholding and the Company decides to exercise its right to compulsorily redeem, the Company will notify the Shareholder in writing and allow such Shareholder 30 calendar days to purchase additional Shares to meet the minimum requirement.

Deferred Redemptions

The Directors, in consultation with the Manager, may defer redemptions at a particular Dealing Day to the next Dealing Day where the requested redemptions exceed 10 per cent. of a Fund’s Net Asset Value (or such higher percentage as set out in the relevant Supplement (the “**Redemption Limit**”)). The Directors will seek to ensure the consistent treatment of all Shareholders who have sought to redeem Shares at any Dealing Day at which redemptions are deferred. The Directors will pro-rate all such redemption requests to the Redemption Limit and will defer the remainder until the next Dealing Day. Any deferred redemption requests shall be carried forward to subsequent Dealing Days until each request has been dealt with in full. The balance of any deferred redemptions are not treated in priority to any redemption requests received on subsequent Dealing Days.

The Directors currently expect not to exercise such power to defer redemptions except to the extent that they consider that existing Shareholders would otherwise be materially prejudiced or that such exercise is necessary to comply with applicable law or regulation.

In-Specie Redemptions

The Directors, in consultation with the Manager, may, at the discretion of the Company and with the consent of the individual Shareholders, satisfy any request for redemption of Shares by the transfer in specie to those Shareholders of assets of the relevant Fund having a value equal to the redemption price for the Shares redeemed as if the redemption proceeds were paid in cash less any redemption charge and other expenses of the transfer. The Directors shall determine the nature and type of assets to be transferred to the Shareholders (subject to the approval of the Depositary as to the asset allocation) on such basis as they, in their absolute discretion shall deem equitable and not prejudicial to the interests of the remaining Shareholders in the relevant Fund or Class. A determination to provide redemption in specie in whole or in part may be solely at the discretion of the Directors where the redeeming Shareholder requests redemption of a number of Shares that represent 5 per cent. or more of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund. In this event the Directors will, if requested, arrange for the relevant assets to be sold on behalf of the Shareholder. The cost of such sale shall be borne by the relevant Shareholder.

Anti-Money Laundering

Investors should note that the Directors may refuse to settle a redemption request if it is not accompanied

by such additional information as they, or the Administrator on their behalf, may reasonably require. This power may, without limitation to the generality of the foregoing, be exercised where proper information has not been provided for anti-money laundering verification purposes as described under "SUBSCRIPTIONS".

EXCHANGES

Shareholders will be able to apply to exchange on any Dealing Day all or part of their holding of Shares of any Class in any Fund (the “**Original Class**”) for Shares of another class which are being offered at that time (the “**New Class**”) (such class being in the same Fund or in a separate Fund) provided that all the criteria for applying for Shares in the New Class have been met and by giving notice to the Administrator on or prior to the Dealing Deadline for the relevant Dealing Day. In exceptional circumstances, the Administrator may however at its discretion agree to accept requests for exchange received after the relevant Dealing Deadline provided they are received prior to the relevant Valuation Point. The general provisions and procedures relating to the issue and redemption 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 redemption 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 is 1. In any other case, it is the currency conversion factor determined by the Directors 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 issue 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 such amount (if any) as is specified in the relevant Supplement being a percentage of the redemption price of the Shares being exchanged may be charged by the Company for payment to the Company or its nominee on behalf of the relevant Fund on the exchange of Shares. In any event, a maximum of 5 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of the Shares in the original Fund will apply.

Suspensions

Shares may not be exchanged 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” in the section “VALUATION” 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.

VALUATION

Calculation of Net Asset Value/Valuation of Assets

The Net Asset Value of each Fund shall be calculated by the Administrator as at the relevant Valuation Point for that Fund on each Dealing Day by valuing the assets of the Fund and deducting therefrom the liabilities of the Fund. Where there is more than one Class of Shares in a Fund, the Net Asset Value per Share of any Class is calculated by the Administrator by ascertaining the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund as at the Valuation Point for that Fund on the relevant Dealing Day and determining the amount of the Net Asset Value which is attributable to the relevant Class of Shares. The Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class is calculated by determining that proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Fund which is attributable to the relevant Class at the Valuation Point and by dividing this sum by the total number of Shares of the relevant Class in issue at the relevant Valuation Point. The Valuation Point for each Fund is set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund. The Net Asset Value per Share is the resulting sum rounded to the nearest three decimal places.

The Constitution provides for the method of valuation of the assets and liabilities of each Fund and of the Net Asset Value of each Fund.

The Constitution provides that the value of any investments quoted, listed or dealt in on a Market shall be the last traded price as at the relevant Valuation Point. Where such investment is quoted, listed or traded on or under the rules of more than one Market, the Directors shall, in their absolute discretion, select the Market, which in their opinion, constitutes the main Market for such investment for the foregoing purposes. The value of any investment which is not quoted listed or traded in on a Market, or of any investment which is normally quoted, listed or traded in on a Market but in respect of which no price is currently available or the current price of which does not in the opinion of the Directors represent fair market value, shall be the probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by the Directors, the Manager or its delegate, and in each case approved, for such purpose, by the Depositary. In determining the probable realisation value of any such investment, the Directors may accept a certified valuation thereof provided by a competent independent person or, in the absence of any independent person, the Investment Manager (notwithstanding that a conflict of interests arises because the Investment Manager has an interest in the valuation), who in each case shall have been approved by the Depositary to value the relevant securities.

The Constitution provides that cash and other liquid assets will be valued at their face value with interest accrued. Certificates of deposit, treasury bills, bank acceptances, trade bills and other negotiable instruments shall each be valued at each Valuation Point at the last traded price on the Market on which these assets are traded or admitted for trading (being the Market which is the sole Market or in the opinion of the Directors the principal Market on which the assets in question are quoted or dealt in) plus any interest accrued thereon from the date on which same were acquired.

Forward foreign exchange contracts which are dealt in on a Market shall be valued at freely available Market quotes. If such price is not available, the value of any such forward foreign exchange contracts shall be the settlement price provided by the counterparty to such contracts at the Valuation Point and shall be valued daily. The valuation will be verified by a party independent of the counterparty, who has been approved for such purpose by the Depositary provided that such verification is carried out at least weekly.

The value of any OTC derivative contracts shall be the quotation from the counterparty to such contracts at the Valuation Point and shall be valued daily. The valuation will be approved or verified at the relevant Valuation Point by a party independent of the counterparty who has been approved, for such purpose, by the Depositary provided that such verification is carried out at least weekly. Alternatively, the value of any OTC derivative contract may be the quotation from an independent pricing vendor or that calculated by or on behalf of the Directors and shall be valued daily. Where an alternative valuation is used by the Fund, the Fund will follow international best practice and adhere to specific principles on such valuation by bodies such as IOSCO and AIMA. Any such alternative valuation must be provided by a competent person appointed by the Directors and approved for the purpose by the Depositary, or a valuation by any means provided that such valuation is approved by the Depositary. Any such alternative valuation must be reconciled to the counterparty valuation at each Valuation Point. Where significant differences arise they must be promptly investigated and explained.

The value of any exchange traded futures contracts, share price index futures contracts and options and other derivative contracts shall be the settlement price, as determined by the Market in question, as at the relevant Valuation Point, provided that where such settlement price is not available for any reason as at the relevant Valuation Point, such value shall be the probable realisation value thereof estimated with care and in good faith by the Directors or another competent person appointed by the Directors, provided that the Directors or such other competent person have been approved for the purpose by the Depositary.

The value of units or shares or other similar participation in any collective investment scheme, which provides for the units or shares or other similar participations therein to be redeemed at the option of the holder out of the assets of that undertaking, shall be the last available net asset value per unit or share or other similar participation as published by the collective investment scheme as at the relevant Valuation Point or, if bid and offer prices are published, the latest bid price.

In the case of a Fund which is a money market fund, the Directors or their delegates may value any investment through the use of amortised cost.

The amortised cost valuation method may be used by Funds which comply with the Central Bank's requirements for money market funds and where a review of the amortised cost valuation vis-à-vis market valuation will be carried out in accordance with the Central Bank's requirements and for investments:

- (i) with a maturity at issuance of up to and including 397 days;
- (ii) with a residual maturity of up to and including 397 days or less;
- (iii) which undergo regular yield adjustments in line with money market conditions at least every 397 days; and
- (iv) the risk profile of which, including credit and interest rate risks, correspondence to that of financial instruments which have a maturity of up to and including 397 days or are subject to a yield adjustment at least every 397 days.

The use of the amortised method of valuation for investments of a money market fund will be monitored continuously. The Administrator shall at each Valuation Point determine the extent to which the Net Asset Value using this method of valuation deviates from the Net Asset Value which would be obtained using available market quotations. If this deviation exceeds 0.1 per cent. of the Net Asset Value such

deviation must be brought to the attention of the Investment Manager, if the deviation exceeds 0.2 per cent. of the Net Asset Value such deviation must be brought to the attention of the Directors and the Depositary. If the deviation exceeds 0.3 per cent., a daily review must take place and the Directors must notify the Central Bank with an indication of the action, if any, which will be taken to reduce such dilution.

Where a Fund which is not a money market fund invests in money market instruments, those instruments may be valued on an amortised basis provided that the money market instruments have a residual maturity of less than three months and have no specific sensitivity to market parameters, including credit risk.

If in any case a particular value is not ascertainable as provided above or if the Directors shall consider that some other method of valuation better reflects the fair value of the relevant investment, then in such case the method of valuation of the relevant investment shall be such as the Directors in their absolute discretion shall determine, such method of valuation to be approved by the Depositary. The valuation policies of the Manager will be applied on a consistent basis throughout the life of the Company. There will also be consistency in the policies adopted throughout the various categories of assets.

Notwithstanding the generality of the foregoing, the Directors may with the approval of the Depositary adjust the value of any asset if, having regard to currency, applicable rate of interest, anticipated rate of dividend, maturity, marketability, liquidity and/or such other considerations as they may deem relevant, they consider that such adjustment is required to reflect the fair value thereof as at the relevant Valuation Point.

Any value expressed otherwise than in the Base Currency of the relevant Fund (whether of any investment or cash) and any non-Base Currency borrowing shall be converted into the Base Currency at the rate (whether official or otherwise) which the Depositary shall determine to be appropriate in the circumstances.

Suspension of Calculation of Net Asset Value

The Directors may, in consultation with the Manager, at any time temporarily suspend the calculation of the Net Asset Value of any Fund and/or the issue, redemption and exchange of Shares and the payment of redemption proceeds during:

- (i) the whole or part of any period (other than for ordinary holidays or customary weekends) when any of the Markets on which the Fund's investments are quoted, listed, traded or dealt are closed or during which dealings therein are restricted or suspended or trading is suspended or restricted;
- (ii) the whole or part of any period when circumstances outside the control of the Directors exist as a result of which any disposal or valuation by the Company of investments of the Fund is not reasonably practicable or would be detrimental to the interests of Shareholders or it is not possible to transfer monies involved in the acquisition or disposition of investments to or from the relevant account of the Company;
- (iii) the whole or part of any period when any breakdown occurs in the means of communication normally employed in determining the value of any of the Company's investments of the relevant Fund;
- (iv) the whole or any part of any period when for any reason the value of any of the Fund's investments cannot be reasonably, promptly or accurately ascertained;

- (v) the whole or any part of any period when subscription proceeds cannot be transmitted to or from the account of the Company or the Fund being unable to repatriate funds required for making redemption payments or when such payments cannot, in the opinion of the Directors, be carried out at normal rates of exchange;
- (vi) the winding up of the Company or during the termination of any Fund;
- (vii) if any other reason makes it impossible or impracticable to determine the value of a portion of the investments of the Fund; or
- (viii) if, in the absolute discretion of the Directors, suspension of the determination of Net Asset Value is in the interest of Shareholders in that Fund.

Any suspension of valuation of the Net Asset Value of the Company or a Fund and the issue, exchange and redemption of Shares (including the payment of redemption proceeds) in any Fund shall be notified immediately to the Central Bank and the Depositary without delay and, in any event, within the same Business Day. Where possible, all reasonable steps will be taken to bring any period of suspension to an end as soon as possible.

The Central Bank may also require that the Company temporarily suspend the determination of the Net Asset Value and the issue and redemption of Shares if it decides that it is in the best interests of the general public and the Shareholders to do so.

Notification of Prices

Details of the up-to-date issue price, redemption price and Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares in each Fund will be available in the Financial Times (or on its website) and will be published on www.cqs.com following calculation on each Dealing Day. Dealing prices will also be available from the Company or the Administrator.

FEES AND EXPENSES

Particulars of the fees and expenses payable to the Investment Manager, the Distributor, the Manager, the Administrator and the Depositary out of the assets of each Fund are set out in the relevant Supplement.

The Company, in respect of each Fund, will pay, or will pay the Investment Manager where the Investment Manager has paid on behalf of the Company, all or part of each Fund's respective operating and administrative expenses, including, but not limited to, the following: the fees and expenses of the Manager, (see relevant Supplement), the Administrator (see relevant Supplement), Depositary (see relevant Supplement) and fees of sub-custodians outside the Depositary's regular sub-custody network (which will be at normal commercial rates); (subject to applicable law and the section titled "Research Charge" below) research costs and market data services (for example Bloomberg, and/or Reuters), legal, regulatory, tax, accounting and auditing fees and expenses; other operational and administrative services including dedicated personnel, exchange and broker fees relating to the listing, if applicable, of the Shares on any stock exchange; the fees and expenses of any paying agent or representative appointed in compliance with the requirements of another jurisdiction; (payable at normal commercial rates); marketing and distribution costs; registering the Company for sale in other jurisdictions; any necessary translation fees; costs of maintaining the Company's registered office and company secretarial fees; Directors' fees (see below); all sums payable in respect of directors' and officers' liability insurance cover; printing and mailing costs; costs of preparing offering materials and reports to Shareholders; communication expenses with respect to investor services including the costs of publishing prices; all expenses of meetings of Shareholders; computer software expenses; costs incurred in respect of the distribution of income to Shareholders; any amount payable under indemnity provisions contained in the Constitution or any agreement with any appointee of the Company; any costs incurred as a result of periodic updates of the Prospectus, or of a change in law or the introduction of any new law.

Such fees, duties and charges will be charged to the Fund in respect of which they were incurred or, where an expense is not considered by the Directors to be attributable to any one Fund, the expense will be allocated by the Directors with the approval of the Depositary, in such manner and on such basis as the Directors in their discretion deem fair and equitable. In the case of any fees or expenses of a regular or recurring nature, such as audit fees, the Directors may calculate such fees and expenses on an estimated figure for yearly or other periods in advance and accrue the same in equal proportions over any period.

The Constitution provides that the remuneration of the Directors who are independent of the Investment Manager shall be determined by a resolution of the Directors. As at the date hereof, the Directors are entitled in total to fees of EUR 84,000 per annum. The Directors may also be paid all travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by them in attending and returning from meetings of the Directors or any committee of the Directors or general meetings of the Company or in connection with the business of the Company.

The cost of establishing each Fund will be charged to the relevant Funds as described in the relevant Supplement.

A fixed fee may be specified in a Supplement in respect of a Fund to cover the operating expenses described above and therefore any operating expenses in excess of such "Operating Expense Fee" will

be borne by the Investment Manager. Conversely, the Investment Manager will be entitled to retain any amount by which the Operating Expense Fee exceeds the actual operating expenses of a Fund.

In addition, the Supplement may specify that the operating expenses or such other fees and/or expenses described herein are subject to a cap as may be described in the relevant Supplement.

Use of Dealing Commissions

Where the Investment Manager (or its delegate) considers it appropriate or necessary and subject to applicable law, the Investment Manager (or its delegate) may effect transactions or arrange for the effecting of transactions through brokers with whom it has arrangements whereby the broker agrees to use a proportion of the commission earned on such transactions to discharge the broker's own costs or the costs of third parties in providing certain services to the Investment Manager (or its delegate). The services concerned will normally relate to the provision of investment research to the Investment Manager (or its delegate). The benefits provided under such arrangements will assist the Investment Manager (or its delegate) in the provision of investment management services to each Fund and to other third parties. Specifically, the Investment Manager (or its delegate) may agree that a broker shall be paid a commission in excess of the amount another broker would have charged for effecting such transaction so long as, in the good faith judgement of the Investment Manager (or its delegate), the amount of the commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and other services provided or paid for by such broker and the broker agrees to provide best execution with respect to such transaction. Such services may be used by the Investment Manager (or its delegate) in connection with transactions in which the Company will not participate.

Dilution

The Company may apply either a dilution levy or a swing pricing methodology on the subscription for and/or redemption of Shares in a Fund in order to reduce the risk of dilution on the existing or remaining Shareholders in the relevant Fund. The anti-dilution methodology chosen for each Fund, if any, will be determined by the appropriateness to the investment strategy or anticipated investor profile of that Fund and will be described in the relevant Supplement.

Dilution Levy

A Fund may suffer dilution (reduction) in the value of its property as a result of the costs incurred in dealing in its underlying investments and of any spread between the buying and selling prices of these investments.

As dilution is directly related to the inflows and outflows in respect of the relevant Fund, it is not possible to predict accurately whether dilution will occur at any point in time and consequently it is also not possible to predict accurately how frequently the Company will need to make a dilution levy to mitigate the effects of dilution.

In calculating the Subscription/Redemption Price for a Fund the Directors may on any Dealing Day when there are net subscriptions/redemptions make adjustments so that the Subscription/Redemption Price reflects the addition/deduction of a dilution levy to cover dealing costs and to preserve the value of the underlying assets of the Fund. The dilution levy will either be paid into the relevant Fund, in the case of an issue of Shares by the Company or retained in the Fund in the case of a redemption of Shares by the Company.

The need to charge a dilution levy will depend on the volume of net subscriptions or redemptions. The

Company may charge a discretionary dilution levy on any purchase or redemption of Shares if, in its opinion, the existing Shareholders (for purchases) or continuing Shareholders (for redemptions) might otherwise suffer dilution in the value of their shareholdings. A dilution levy must be imposed only in a manner that, so far as practicable, is fair to all Shareholders or potential Shareholders.

Further details of any dilution levy will be set out in the relevant Supplement.

Swing Pricing

The Company may adopt a swing pricing mechanism for a Fund to reflect the overall effect on that Fund of transaction costs associated with expected subscriptions, exchanges of Shares of one Fund for Shares of that Fund (an “**Inter-Fund Exchange**”), and redemptions and mitigate the effects of dilution. This will mean that in certain circumstances adjustments will be made in the calculation of the Net Asset Value to counter the impact of dealing and other costs or charges.

Whether a dilution adjustment will need to be made will depend upon the net value of subscriptions, Inter-Fund Exchanges and redemptions received by a Fund for each Dealing Day.

The process will be triggered in respect of a Fund, and the Net Asset Value per Share will be adjusted, only when net subscriptions, Inter-Fund Exchanges and redemptions of Shares exceed a predefined threshold, expressed as a percentage of Net Asset Value (the “**Swing Threshold**”), which will be determined by the Investment Manager in respect of each Fund and which will be reviewed by the Investment Manager quarterly. Further information will be available to Shareholders and potential Shareholders on request from the Investment Manager.

Further details of any swing pricing methodology used will be set out in the relevant Supplement (if applicable).

TAXATION

General

The following statements are by way of a general guide to potential investors and Shareholders only and do not constitute tax advice. Shareholders and potential investors are therefore advised to consult their professional advisers concerning possible taxation or other consequences of purchasing, holding, selling or otherwise disposing of the Shares under the laws of their country of incorporation, establishment, citizenship, residence or domicile.

Shareholders and potential investors should note that the following statements on taxation are based on advice received by the Directors regarding the law and practice in force in the relevant jurisdiction at the date of this Document and proposed regulations and legislation in draft form. As is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax position or proposed tax position prevailing at the time an investment is made in the Company will endure indefinitely.

The following statements have been drafted on the basis that the Company is not, and does not intend to be, an Irish Real Estate Fund ("IREF") (as defined in Section 739K of the TCA). An investment undertaking or sub-fund of an investment undertaking in which 25% or more of the value of the assets at the end of the immediately preceding accounting period is derived from Irish real estate (or related assets), or an investment undertaking or sub-fund of an investment undertaking the main purpose of which, or one of the main purposes of which, is to acquire such assets will constitute an IREF and will be subject to specific tax rules. If the Company (including any of its sub-funds) was considered to be an IREF, there may be additional withholding tax arising on certain events, including distributions to Shareholders. In addition, purchasers of Shares may be obliged to withhold tax on the transfer of Shares and the Company will have additional certification and tax reporting obligations.

Irish Taxation

Tax on income and capital gains

The Company

The Company will only be subject to tax on chargeable events in respect of Shareholders who are Irish Taxable Persons (generally persons who are resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland for tax purposes: see the section "Irish Tax Definitions" below)

A chargeable event occurs, for example, on:

- (i) a payment of any kind to a Shareholder by the Company in respect of their Shares;
- (ii) a transfer, cancellation, redemption, or repurchase of Shares; and
- (iii) on the eighth anniversary of a Shareholder acquiring Shares and every subsequent eighth anniversary;

but does not include, for example, any transaction in relation to Shares held in a clearing system recognised by the Irish Revenue Commissioners, certain transfers arising as a result of an amalgamation or reconstruction of fund vehicles and certain transfers between spouses or former spouses.

If a Shareholder is not an Irish Taxable Person at the time a chargeable event arises no Irish tax will be payable on that chargeable event in respect of that Shareholder.

Where tax is payable on a chargeable event, subject to the comments below, it is a liability of the Company which is recoverable by deduction or, in the case of a transfer and on the eight year rolling chargeable event by cancellation or appropriation of Shares from the relevant Shareholders. In certain circumstances, and only after notification by the Company to a Shareholder, the tax payable on the eight year rolling chargeable event can at the election of the Company become a liability of the Shareholder rather than the Company. In such circumstances the Shareholder must file an Irish tax return and pay the appropriate tax (at the rate set out below) to the Irish Revenue Commissioners. Certain Irish resident and ordinarily resident Shareholders will be exempt from Irish tax on distributions and gains on redemptions by the Company provided the appropriate declaration is in place.

In the absence of the appropriate declaration being received by the Company that a Shareholder is not an Irish Person or if the Company has information that would reasonably suggest that a declaration is incorrect, and in the absence of written notice of approval from the Revenue Commissioners to the effect that the requirement to have been provided with such declaration is deemed to have been complied with (or following the withdrawal of, or failure to meet any conditions attaching to such approval), the Company will be obliged to pay tax on the occasion of a chargeable event (even if, in fact, the Shareholder is neither resident nor ordinarily resident in Ireland). Where the chargeable event is an income distribution tax will be deducted at the rate of 41 per cent., or at the rate of 25 per cent. where the Shareholder is a company and the appropriate declaration has been made, on the amount of the distribution. Where the chargeable event occurs on any other payment to a Shareholder, not being a company which has made the appropriate declaration, on a transfer of Shares and on the eight year rolling chargeable event, tax will be deducted at the rate of 41 per cent. on the increase in value of the Shares since their acquisition. Tax will be deducted at the rate of 25 per cent. on such transfers where the Shareholder is a company and the appropriate declaration has been made. In respect of the eight year rolling chargeable event, there is a mechanism for obtaining a refund of tax where the Shares are subsequently disposed of for a lesser value.

An anti-avoidance provision increases the 41 per cent. rate of tax to 60 per cent. (80 per cent. where details of the payment/disposal are not correctly included in the individual's tax return) if, under the terms of an investment in a fund, the investor or certain persons associated with the investor have an ability to influence the selection of the assets of the fund.

Other than in the instances described above the Company will have no liability to Irish taxation on income or chargeable gains.

Shareholders

Shareholders who are neither resident nor ordinarily resident in Ireland in respect of whom the appropriate declarations have been made (or in respect of whom written notice of approval from the Revenue Commissioners has been obtained by the Company to the effect that the requirement to have been provided with such declaration from that Shareholder or class of shareholders to which the Shareholder belongs is deemed to have been complied with) will not be subject to tax on any distributions from the Company or any gain arising on redemption, repurchase or transfer of their shares provided

the Shares are not held through a branch or agency in Ireland. No tax will be deducted from any payments made by the Company to those Shareholders who are not Irish Taxable Persons.

Shareholders who are Irish resident or ordinarily resident or who hold their Shares through a branch or agency in Ireland may have a liability under the self-assessment system to pay tax, or further tax, on any distribution or gain arising from their holdings of Shares. In particular where the Company has elected to not deduct tax at the occasion of the eight year rolling chargeable event a Shareholder will have an obligation to file a self-assessment tax return and pay the appropriate amount of tax to the Irish Revenue Commissioners.

Refunds of tax where a relevant declaration could be made but was not in place at the time of a chargeable event are generally not available except in the case of certain corporate Shareholders within the charge to Irish corporation tax.

Stamp duty

No Irish stamp duty will be payable on the subscription, transfer or redemption of Shares provided that no application for Shares or re-purchase or redemption of Shares is satisfied by an in specie transfer of any Irish situated property.

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 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 disposition at the date of the gift or inheritance and the valuation date.

Other tax matters

The income and/or gains of a Company from its securities and assets may suffer withholding tax in the countries where such income and/or gains arise. The Company may not be able to benefit from reduced rates of withholding tax in double taxation agreements between Ireland and such countries. If this position changes in the future and the application of a lower rate results in repayment to that Company, the Net Asset Value of the Company will not be restated and the benefit will be allocated to the existing Shareholders rateably at the time of repayment.

Irish Tax Definitions

(i) Residence - Company

Prior to the Finance Act 2014, company residence was determined with regard to the long-established common law rules based on central management and control. These rules were significantly revised in the Finance Act 2014 to provide that a company incorporated in the State will be regarded as resident for tax purposes in the State, unless it is treated as resident in a treaty partner country by virtue of a double taxation treaty. While the common law rule based on central management and control remains in place, it is subject to the statutory rule for determining company residence based on incorporation in

the State set out in the revised Section 23A TCA.

The new incorporation rule for determining the tax residence of a company incorporated in the State applies to companies incorporated on or after 1 January 2015. For companies incorporated in the State before this date, a transition period applied until 31 December 2020.

We would recommend that any Irish incorporated company that considers it is not Irish tax resident seeks professional advice before asserting this in any tax declaration given to the Company.

(ii) Residence - Individual

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

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

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

(iii) 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 the State 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 the State ceases to be ordinarily resident at the end of the third consecutive tax year in which s/he is not resident. Thus an individual who is resident and ordinarily resident in the State in 2025 and departs from the State in that tax year will remain ordinarily resident up to the end of the tax year in 2028.

(iv) Intermediary

This means a person who:

- (a) carries on a business which consists of, or includes, the receipt of payments from an investment undertaking resident in Ireland on behalf of other persons; or
- (b) holds units in an investment undertaking on behalf of other persons.

United Kingdom Taxation

The Company

The Directors intend that the affairs of the Company should be managed and conducted so that it does not become resident in the United Kingdom for United Kingdom taxation purposes. Accordingly, and provided that the Company is not trading in the United Kingdom through a fixed place of business or

agent situated in the United Kingdom that constitutes a “permanent establishment” for United Kingdom taxation purposes and that all of its trading transactions in the United Kingdom are carried out through a broker or investment manager acting as an agent of independent status in the ordinary course of business, the Company will not be subject to United Kingdom corporation tax or income tax on their profits. The Directors of the Company, the Manager and the Investment Manager each intend that the respective affairs of the Company, the Manager and the Investment Manager are conducted so that these requirements are met insofar as this is within their respective control. However, it cannot be guaranteed that the necessary conditions will at all times be satisfied.

Certain interest and other income received by the Company which have a United Kingdom source may be subject to withholding or other taxes in the United Kingdom.

Shareholders

Dividends

Subject to their personal circumstances (and provided that the market value of the Company’s qualifying investments is not at any time in a relevant period more than 60 per cent. of the market value of all the assets of the Company (excluding cash awaiting investment)), Shareholders who are resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes will be liable to United Kingdom income tax or corporation tax, if the criteria for exemption set out in Part 9 A of Corporation Act 2009 are not met, in respect of dividends or other distributions of an income nature made by the Company, whether or not such dividends or distributions are reinvested. A Shareholder which is a company which directly or indirectly controls not less than 10 per cent. of the voting power of the Company may obtain a credit against its United Kingdom taxation liability in respect of income distributions by the Company for any taxes suffered or paid by the Company on its own income.

If the market value of the Company’s qualifying investments exceeds 60 per cent. of the market value of all the assets of the Company (excluding cash awaiting investment) at any time in a relevant period, dividends received by non-corporate Shareholders will be taxed as if they were payments of interest. In such a case no dividend tax credit will be available and the tax rates applying will be those applying to interest.

Offshore funds rules

The Offshore Funds (Tax) Regulations 2009 (the “**Offshore Funds Regulations**”) introduced a regime for the taxation of investments in offshore funds (as defined in the Taxation (International and Other Provisions) Act 2010 (“**TIOPA 2010**”)) which operates by reference to whether a fund opts into a reporting regime (“**reporting funds**”) or not (“**non-reporting funds**”). If an investor who is resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes holds an interest in an offshore fund that does not have reporting fund status throughout the period during which the investor holds that interest, any gain accruing to the investor upon the sale, redemption or other disposal of that interest (including a deemed disposal on death) will be taxed at the time of such sale, redemption or other disposal as income (“**offshore income gains**”) and not as a capital gain. Investors in reporting funds are subject to tax on the share of the reporting fund’s income attributable to their holding in the fund, whether or not distributed, and any gains on disposal of their holding would be subject to capital gains tax. Investors in non-reporting funds would not be subject to tax on income retained by the non-reporting fund.

The Shares will constitute interests in an offshore fund. Accordingly, any gains arising to Shareholders resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom on a sale, redemption or other disposal of Shares where reporting fund status has not been obtained (including a deemed disposal on death) will be taxed

as offshore income gains rather than capital gains.

Shares that have been certified as reporting funds will be listed in the relevant Supplement. There can be no guarantee that reporting fund status will be maintained. Where a Share Class has been certified as a reporting fund, any gain arising to Shareholders resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom on a sale, redemption or other disposal of the relevant Shares would be taxed as capital gains and not offshore income gains.

The exchange of Shares of one class for Shares of another class may amount to a disposal of the original Shares for tax purposes.

Loan Relationships

Persons within the charge to United Kingdom corporation tax should note that the regime for the taxation of most corporate debt contained in the United Kingdom Corporation Tax Act 2009 (the “**loan relationships regime**”) provides that, if at any time in an accounting period of such a person, that person holds an interest in an offshore fund within the meaning of the relevant provisions of the Offshore Fund Regulations and TIOPA 2010, and there is a time in that period when that fund fails to satisfy the “qualifying investments” test, the interest held by such a person will be treated for that accounting period as if it were rights under a creditor relationship for the purposes of the loan relationships regime. An offshore fund fails to satisfy the qualifying investments test at any time when more than 60 per cent. of its assets by market value (excluding cash awaiting investment) comprise “qualifying investments”. Qualifying investments include government and corporate debt securities, cash on deposit, certain derivative contracts and holdings in other collective investment schemes which at any time in the accounting period of the person holding the interest in the offshore fund do not themselves satisfy the qualifying investments test. The Shares will constitute such interests in an offshore fund and on the basis of the investment policies of the Company the Company could fail to satisfy the qualifying investments test. In that eventuality, the Shares will be treated for corporation tax purposes as within the loan relationships regime with the result that all returns on the Shares in respect of such a person’s accounting period (including gains, profits and losses) will be taxed or relieved as an income receipt or expense on a “fair value accounting” basis. Accordingly, such a person who acquires Shares in the Company may, depending on its own circumstances, incur a charge to corporation tax on an unrealised increase in the value of its holding of Shares (and, likewise, obtain relief against corporation tax for an unrealised reduction in the value of its holding of Shares).

Prevention of Avoidance of Income tax

Individuals ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes should note that Chapter 2 of Part 13 of the United Kingdom Income Tax Act 2007 contains anti-avoidance provisions dealing with the transfer of assets to overseas persons (including companies) that may in certain circumstances render such persons liable to taxation in respect of undistributed income profits of the Company.

Controlled Foreign Companies

Companies resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes should note that the “controlled foreign companies” legislation contained in Part 9A of TIOPA 2010 could apply to any United Kingdom resident company which is, either alone or together with persons connected or associated with it for taxation purposes, deemed to be interested in 25 per cent or more of any chargeable profits of the Company arising in an accounting period, if at the same time the Company is controlled (as control is defined in Sections 371RB and 371 RE of TIOPA 2010) by persons (whether companies, individuals or others) who are resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes or is controlled by two persons taken

together, one of whom is resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes and has at least 40 per cent of the interests, rights and powers by which those persons control the Company, and the other of whom has at least 40 per cent and not more than 55 per cent of such interests, rights and powers. The “chargeable profits” of the Company do not include any of its capital gains. The effect of these provisions could be to render such companies liable to United Kingdom corporation tax in respect of the undistributed income of the Company.

Attribution of Gains to Persons Resident or Ordinarily Resident in the United Kingdom

The attention of persons resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes is drawn to the provisions of Section 13 of the United Kingdom Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 (“**Section 13**”). Section 13 could be material to any such person who has an interest in the Fund as a “participator” for United Kingdom taxation purposes (which term includes a Shareholder) at a time when any gain accrues to the Company (such as on a disposal of any of its investments) which constitutes a chargeable gain or an offshore income gain if, at the same time, the Company is itself controlled in such a manner and by a sufficiently small number of persons as to render the Company a body corporate that would, were it to have been resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes, be a “close” company for those purposes. The provisions of Section 13 would result in any such person who is a Shareholder being treated for the purposes of United Kingdom taxation as if a part of any chargeable gain or offshore income gain accruing to the Company had accrued to that person directly, that part being equal to the proportion of the gain that corresponds to that person’s proportionate interest in the Company. No liability under Section 13 could be incurred by such a person, however, in respect of a chargeable gain or offshore income gain accruing to the Company if the aggregate proportion of that gain that could be attributed under Section 13 both to that person and to any persons connected with him for United Kingdom taxation purposes does not exceed one-quarter of the gain. In the case of Shareholders who are individuals domiciled outside the United Kingdom, Section 13 applies subject to the remittance basis in particular circumstances.

Stamp Duty and Stamp Duty Reserve Tax

Transfers of Shares will not be liable to United Kingdom stamp duty unless the instrument of transfer is executed within the United Kingdom when the transfer will be liable to United Kingdom ad valorem stamp duty at the rate of 0.5 per cent of the consideration paid rounded up to the nearest £5. No United Kingdom stamp duty reserve tax is payable on transfers of Shares, or agreements to transfer Shares

Automatic Exchange of Information

Irish reporting financial institutions, which may include the Fund, may have reporting obligations in respect of certain investors under both FATCA and CRS (see below).

Information exchange and the implementation of FATCA in Ireland.

With effect from 1 July 2014 the Company is obliged to report certain information in respect of U.S. investors in the Company to the Revenue Commissioners who will then share that information with the U.S. tax authorities. The Foreign Account Tax Compliance provisions of FATCA, imposes a 30 per cent. U.S. withholding tax on certain “withholdable payments” made on or after 1 July 2014 unless the payee enters into and complies with an agreement with the IRS to collect and provide to the IRS substantial information regarding direct and indirect owners and account holders. On 21 December 2012 Ireland signed an IGA with the United States to Improve International Tax Compliance and to Implement FATCA. Under this agreement Ireland agreed to implement legislation to collect certain information in connection with FATCA and the Irish and U.S. tax authorities have agreed to automatically exchange

this information. The IGA provides for the annual automatic exchange of information in relation to accounts and investments held by certain U.S. persons in a broad category of Irish financial institutions and vice versa.

Under the IGA and Financial Accounts Reporting (United States of America) Regulations 2014 (as amended) (the "**Irish Regulations**") implementing the information disclosure obligations Irish financial institutions such as the Company are required to report certain information with respect to U.S. account holders to the Revenue Commissioners. The Revenue Commissioners automatically provide that information annually to the IRS. The Company (and/or the Administrator or Investment Manager on behalf of the Company) must obtain the necessary information from investors required to satisfy the reporting requirements whether under the IGA, the Irish Regulations or any other applicable legislation published in connection with FATCA and such information is being sought as part of the application process for Shares in the Company. It should be noted that the Irish Regulations require the collection of information and filing of returns with the Revenue Commissioners regardless as to whether the Company holds any U.S. assets or has any U.S. investors.

Shareholders, and intermediaries acting for Shareholders, should note that it is the existing policy of the Company that Shares may generally not be issued or transferred to ineligible applicants. The Directors may resolve, that it is in the interests of the Company to widen the type of investors prohibited from further investing in the Company and to make proposals regarding existing investor holdings in connection therewith.

While the IGA and Irish Regulations should serve to reduce the burden of compliance with FATCA, and accordingly the risk of a FATCA withholding on payments to the Company in respect of its assets, no assurance can be given in this regard. As such Shareholders should obtain independent tax advice in relation to the potential impact of FATCA before investing.

Common Reporting Standard

The goal of the CRS is to provide for the annual automatic exchange between governments of financial account information reported to them by local Financial Institutions ("**FIs**") relating to account holders tax resident in other participating countries to assist in the efficient collection of tax. The OECD, in developing the CAA and CRS, has used FATCA concepts and as such the CRS is broadly similar to the FATCA requirements, albeit with numerous alterations. It will result in a significantly higher number of reportable persons due to the increased instances of potentially in-scope accounts and the inclusion of multiple jurisdictions to which accounts must be reported.

Ireland is a signatory jurisdiction to a Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement on the automatic exchange of financial account information in respect of CRS while Section 891F and 891G of the TCA contain measures necessary to implement the CRS internationally and across the European Union, respectively. Regulations, the Returns of Certain Information by Reporting Financial Institutions Regulations 2015 (the "**CRS Regulations**"), gave effect to the CRS from 1 January 2016.

Directive 2014/107/EU on Administrative Cooperation in the Field of Taxation ("**DAC II**") implements CRS in a European context and creates a mandatory obligation for all EU Member States to exchange financial account information in respect of residents in other EU Member States on an annual basis. Section 891G of the TCA contained measures necessary to implement the DAC II. Regulations, the Mandatory Automatic Exchange of Information in the Field of Taxation Regulations 2015 (together with the CRS Regulations, the "**Regulations**"), gave effect to DAC II from 1 January 2016.

Under the Regulations reporting FIs, are required to collect certain information on accountholders and

on certain Controlling Persons in the case of the accountholder(s) being an Entity, as defined for CRS purposes, (e.g. name, address, jurisdiction of residence, TIN, date and place of birth (as appropriate), the account number and the account balance or value at the end of each calendar year) to identify accounts which are reportable to the Irish tax authorities. The Irish tax authorities shall in turn exchange such information with their counterparts in participating jurisdictions. Further information in relation to CRS and DAC II can be found on the Automatic Exchange of Information webpage on www.revenue.ie

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

Reports and Accounts

The Company's year-end is 30 June in each year. The annual report and audited accounts of the Company will be sent to Shareholders within four months after the conclusion of each accounting year and at least 21 days before the general meeting of the Company at which they are to be submitted for approval. In any event, the annual report and audited accounts of the Company will be sent to Shareholders or prospective investors on request. The Company will also send a semi-annual report and unaudited accounts to Shareholders within two months after 31 December in each year. Such reports and accounts will contain a statement of the Net Asset Value of each Fund and of the investments comprised therein as at the year-end or the end of such semi-annual period.

Electronic Distribution

The annual report and audited accounts and the semi-annual report and unaudited accounts will be made available by the Company to the Shareholders either at the following website address www.cgs.com or may be sent to Shareholders by electronic mail to an address previously identified to the Fund or other electronic means of communication, within four and two months respectively after the end of the period to which they relate. Shareholders and prospective investors may also, on request, receive hard copy reports from the Administrator.

Incorporation and Share Capital

The Company was incorporated and registered in Ireland under the Companies Act as an open-ended umbrella investment company with variable capital and with segregated liability between funds on 18 May 2010 with registered number 484553.

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

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

Constitution

All Shareholders are entitled to the benefit of, are bound by and are deemed to have notice of the provisions of the Constitution, copies of which are available as mentioned herein.

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 Constitution contains provisions to the following effect:

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

Variation of rights. The rights attached to any Class may, be varied or abrogated with the consent in writing of the Shareholders 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 Shareholders 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. 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;

Voting Rights. Subject to any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any Class or Classes of Shares, on a show of hands every Shareholder who is present in person or by proxy shall have one vote and the Shareholder(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 Shareholder present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every Share of which he is the Shareholder and every Shareholder of a subscriber share present in person or by proxy shall have one vote in respect of his holding of subscriber shares. Shareholders 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;

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.

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 another 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.

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) and uncalled capital or any part thereof whether outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company provided that all such borrowings shall be within the limits and conditions laid down by the Central Bank;

Delegation to Committee. The Directors may delegate any of their powers to any committee whether or not consisting of Directors. Any such delegation may be made subject to any conditions the Directors may impose, and either collaterally with or to the exclusion of their own powers and may be revoked. Subject to any such conditions, the proceedings of a committee with two or more members shall be governed by the provisions of the Constitution regulating the proceedings of Directors so far as they are capable of applying;

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

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 Shareholders of any Class of Shares of the Company or otherwise in connection with the discharge of their duties;

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

The Directors may decline to recognise any instrument of transfer unless it 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;

Right of Redemption. Shareholders have the right to request the Company to redeem their Shares in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution;

Dividends. The Constitution permits 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 Shareholders in whole or in part by distributing to them in specie any of the assets of the relevant Fund and, in particular, any investments to which the relevant Fund is entitled. A Shareholder may require the 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;

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 in 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 Constitution;
- (ii) any asset derived from any other asset(s) (whether cash or otherwise) comprised in any Fund, shall be applied in the books and records of the Company to the same Fund as the asset from which it was derived and any increase or diminution in the value of such an asset shall be applied to the relevant Fund;
- (iii) in the event that there are any assets of the Company which the Directors do not consider are attributable to a particular Fund or Funds, the Directors shall, with the approval of the Depositary, allocate such assets to and among any one or more of the Funds in such manner and on such basis as they, in their discretion, deems fair and equitable; and the Directors shall have the power to and may at any time and from time to time, with the approval of the Depositary, vary the basis in relation to assets previously allocated;
- (iv) 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 any such liabilities, expenses, costs, charges, or reserves of the Company not attributable to any particular Fund or Funds shall be allocated and charged by the Directors, with the approval of the Depositary, in such manner and on such basis as the Directors, in their sole and absolute discretion deem fair and equitable, and the Directors shall have the power to and may at any time and from time to time, with the approval of the Depositary, vary such basis including, where circumstances so permit, the re-allocation of such liabilities, expenses, costs, charges and reserves;
- (v) in the event that any Asset attributable to a Fund is taken in execution of a liability not attributable to that Fund, the provisions of Section 1407 of the Companies Act shall apply;

Fund Exchanges. Subject to the provisions of the Constitution, a Shareholder holding Shares in any Class in a Fund on any Dealing Day shall have the right from time to time to exchange all or any of such Shares for Shares of another Class (such Class being either an existing Class or a Class agreed by the Directors to be brought into existence with effect from that Dealing Day);

Winding up. The Constitution contains provisions to the following effect:

- (i) If the Company shall be wound up the liquidator shall, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, apply the assets of each Fund in such manner and order as he thinks fit in satisfaction of creditors' claims relating to that Fund;
- (ii) The assets available for distribution amongst the Shareholders shall be applied as follows: first the proportion of the assets in a Fund attributable to each Class of Share shall be distributed to the Shareholders in the relevant Class in the proportion that the number of Shares held by each Shareholder 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 Shareholder(s) of the subscriber shares of sums up to the notional amount

paid thereon out of the assets of the Company not attributable to any Class of Share. In the event that there are insufficient assets to enable such payment in full to be made, no recourse shall be had to the assets of the Company attributable to other Classes of Shares; and thirdly, any balance then remaining and not attributable to any of the Classes of Shares shall be apportioned pro-rata as between the Classes of Shares based on the Net Asset Value attributable to each Class of Shares as at the date of commencement to wind up and the amount so apportioned to a Class shall be distributed to Shareholders pro-rata to the number of Shares in that Class of Shares held by them;

- (iii) A Fund may be wound up pursuant to Section 1407 of the Companies Act and in such event the provisions reflected in this paragraph 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 of Ireland, divide among the Shareholders of any Class or Classes in specie the whole or any part of the assets of the Company and whether or not the assets shall consist of property of a single kind, and may for such purposes set such value as it 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 Shareholders of different Classes of Shares. The liquidator may, with the like authority, vest any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of Shareholders 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 Shareholder 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 Shareholder of the net proceeds of same.

Share Qualification. The Constitution does not contain a share qualification for Directors.

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

Directors' Interests

- (i) There are no service contracts (other than Director's services agreements) in existence between the Company and any of its Directors, nor are any such contracts proposed;
- (ii) At the date of this Prospectus, no Director has any interest, direct or indirect, in any assets which have been or are proposed to be acquired or disposed of by, or issued to, the Company and no Director is materially interested in any contract or arrangement subsisting at the date hereof which is unusual in its nature and conditions or significant in relation to the business of the Company; and
- (iii) At the date of this Prospectus neither the Directors nor any Person Closely Associated have any beneficial interest in the share capital of the Company or any options in respect of such capital.

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:

Management Agreement

The Management Agreement dated 27 January 2022, which was novated pursuant to a novation and amendment agreement dated 31 March 2025, between the Company and the Manager pursuant to which the Manager is appointed to act as Manager 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 90 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.

Administration Agreement

The Administration Agreement dated 27 January 2022, which was novated pursuant to a novation and amendment agreement] dated 31 March 2025, between the Company, the Manager and the Administrator, whereby the Administrator has been appointed to provide certain administration, accounting, registration, transfer agency, secretarial and related services to the Company. The Administration Agreement will continue in force until terminated by either party on 90 days' prior written notice to the other party and may be terminated by either party forthwith by notice in writing to the other party if that other party goes into liquidation or receivership or is unable to pay its debts as they fall due; or if the other party commits any material breach of the Administration Agreement and fails to remedy such breach within 30 days of receipt of written notice requesting it to do so. The Administration Agreement provides that in the absence of negligence, fraud, bad faith, wilful default, or recklessness by the Administrator, the Administrator will not be liable for any loss incurred by the Company as a result of the performance of its duties and obligations under the Administration Agreement and the Administrator shall not be liable for special, indirect or consequential loss arising out of or in connection with the Administration Agreement. The Company agrees to indemnify the Administrator or its permitted delegates against any loss suffered by the Administrator or its permitted delegates in the performance of their duties under the Administration Agreement, save where such loss arises as a result of negligence, fraud, bad faith, wilful default or recklessness by the Administrator. Subject and without prejudice to the preceding sentence, the Administrator shall not be liable for any indirect, special or consequential loss or damage howsoever arising..

Depositary Agreement

The Depositary Agreement dated 27 January 2022, which was novated pursuant to a novation and amendment agreement dated 31 March 2025 between (1) the Company (2) the Manager and (3) the Depositary; this Agreement provides that the appointment of the Depositary will continue unless and until terminated by either party giving to the other not less than 3 months written notice (provided that the Depositary shall continue to act as Depositary until a successor is appointed by the Company as Depositary in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank) although in certain circumstances the Agreement may be terminated forthwith by notice in writing by the Company to the Depositary. This Agreement contains certain indemnities in favour of the Depositary which are restricted to exclude matters arising where the Depositary is or would be liable pursuant to its negligent or intentional failure.

The Depositary is liable for any loss suffered by the Company or the Shareholders as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations under the Regulations In the event of the loss of a financial instrument held in custody, the Depositary must immediately return a

financial instrument of identical type or the corresponding amount to the Company.

Investment Management Agreement

The Investment Management Agreement dated 27 January 2022, which was novated pursuant to a novation and amendment agreement dated 31 March 2025, between the Company, the Manager and the Investment Manager; the Investment Management Agreement provides that the appointment of the Investment Manager will continue in force unless and until terminated by the Company or the Investment Manager given to the other not less than 90 days' written notice although in certain circumstances the Investment Management Agreement may be terminated forthwith by notice in writing by either party to the other; the Investment Management Agreement contains certain indemnities in favour of the Investment Manager which are restricted to exclude matters arising by reasons of the fraud, bad faith, negligence or wilful default of the Investment Manager in the performance or non-performance of its duties.

Please refer to each Supplement for details of any additional material contracts which are relevant to any particular Fund.

Miscellaneous

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

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

Save as disclosed under the section "Conflicts of Interest" in "MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY" 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.

Documents for Inspection

Copies of the following documents may be obtained free of charge from the Administrator and may be inspected free of charge during usual business hours during a Business Day at the registered office of the Company:

- (i) the Constitution;
- (ii) the Prospectus and the Supplements;
- (iii) the KIID or KID for each Fund or relevant Class, as applicable;
- (iv) the most recent annual and semi-annual reports of the Company prepared by the Administrator;

- (v) the material contracts referred to above;
- (vi) the Regulations; and
- (vii) the UCITS Regulations.

APPENDIX I

MARKETS

The Markets set out below may be amended from time to time. The Markets are listed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank which does not issue a list of approved Markets.

With the exception of permitted investment in unlisted securities or in units of open-ended collective investment schemes, investment will be limited to the following stock exchanges and regulated markets:

1 (a) any stock exchange which is:

- located in any EU Member State (other than Malta); or
- located in a EEA Member State (Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein); or
- located in any of the following countries:-
 - 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 and Mercado Abierto Electronico S.A. ; |
| Bahrain | - | Bahrain Bourse; |
| Bangladesh | - | Chittagong Stock Exchange LTD and Dhaka Stock Exchange; |
| Botswana | - | Botswana Stock Exchange; |
| Brazil | - | BM&F BOVESPA S.A.; |
| Chile | - | Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago, Bolsa de Valparaiso and Bolsa Electronica de Chile; |
| China | - | Shanghai Stock Exchange and Shenzhen Stock Exchange; |
| Colombia | - | Bolsa de Valores de Colombia; |
| Costa Rica | - | Bolsa Nacional de Valores; |
| Croatia | - | Zagreb Stock Exchange; |
| Ecuador | - | Bolsa de Valores de Guayaquil and Bolsa de Valores de Quito; |
| Egypt | - | Egyptian Exchange; |
| Georgia | - | Georgian Stock Exchange; |
| Ghana | - | Ghana Stock Exchange; |
| India | - | National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock |

	Exchange, Ltd.;
Indonesia	- Indonesia Stock Exchange;
Israel	- Tel Aviv Stock Exchange;
Jordan	- Amman Stock Exchange;
Kazakhstan	- Kazakhstan Stock Exchange;
Kenya	- Nairobi Securities Exchange;
Korea	- Korea Exchange;
Kuwait	- Kuwait Stock Exchange;
Malawi	- Malawi Stock Exchange;
Malaysia	- Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad and Bursa Malaysia Derivatives Berhad;
Mauritius	- Stock Exchange of Mauritius;
Mexico	- Bolsa Mexicana de Valores and Mercado Mexicano de Derivados;
Morocco	- Bourse de Casablanca;
Namibia	- Namibian Stock Exchange;
Nigeria	- Nigeria Stock Exchange;
Oman	- Muscat Securities Market;
Pakistan	- Islamabad Stock Exchange, Karachi Stock Exchange and Lahore Stock Exchange;
Panama	- Bolsa de Valores de Panama S.A. (BVP);
Peru	- Bolsa de Valores de Lima;
Philippines	- Philippine Stock Exchange;
Qatar	- Qatar Exchange;
Russia	- Open Joint Stock Company Moscow Exchange MICEX-RTS (MICEX-RTS);
Saudi Arabia	- Tadawul Stock Exchange and Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency;
Singapore	- Singapore Exchange Limited and CATALIST;
South Africa	- JSE Limited and South African Futures Exchange;
Sri Lanka	- Colombo Stock Exchange;
Swaziland	- Swaziland Stock Exchange;
Taiwan	- Taiwan Stock Exchange, GreTai Securities Market and Taiwan Futures Exchange;
Tanzania	- Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange;
Thailand	- Stock Exchange of Thailand, Market for Alternative Investments, Bond Electronic Exchange and Thailand Futures Exchange;
Tunisia	- Bourse des Valeurs Mobilières de Tunis;
Turkey	- Istanbul Stock Exchange and Turkish Derivatives Exchange;
Uganda	- Uganda Securities Exchange;
Ukraine	- Persha Fondova Torgovelnna Systema and Ukrainian Interbank Currency Exchange;
United Arab Emirates	- Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange and NASDAQ Dubai Limited;
Uruguay	- Bolsa de Valores de Montevideo and Bolsa Electrónica de Valores del Uruguay SA;
Venezuela	- Bolsa de Valores de Caracas;
Vietnam	- Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange, Hanoi Stock Exchange and Unlisted Public Companies Market (UPCOM);

Zambia - Lusaka Stock Exchange;

(c) any of the following over the counter markets:

The market organised by the International Capital Market Association;

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

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

The over-the-counter market in the United States conducted by primary and secondary dealers regulated by the Securities and Exchanges Commission and by the Financial Industry Regulatory Agency ("**FINRA**") (and by banking institutions regulated by the U.S. Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve System or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation);

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

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

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

(d) any of the following electronic exchanges:

NASDAQ;

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, United Kingdom, United States (iii) the Channel Islands Stock Exchange (iv) listed at (d) above or (v) any of the following:

The Chicago Board of Trade;

The Mercantile Exchange;

The Chicago Board Options Exchange;

EDX London;

New York Mercantile Exchange;

New York Board of Trade;

New Zealand Futures and Options Exchange;
Hong Kong Futures Exchange;
Singapore Commodity Exchange; and
Tokyo International Financial Futures Exchange.

APPENDIX II – THIRD PARTIES APPOINTED BY THE DEPOSITARY

Country	Agent Name
Argentina	Citibank Na, Buenos Aires
Bahrain	HSBC Bank Middle East Ltd
Bangladesh	Hong Kong And Shanghai Banking Corp Ltd
Benin	Standard Chartered Bank Côte D'ivoire SA
Botswana	Standard Chartered Bank Botswana Ltd
Brazil	Banco BNP Paribas Brasil SA
Bulgaria	Unicredit Bulbank A.D.
Burkina Faso	Standard Chartered Bank Côte D'ivoire SA
Canada	RBC Investor Services Trust
Chile	BNP Paribas Securities Services Sociedad Fiduciaria SA
China	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited
Colombia	BNP Paribas Securities Services Sociedad Fiduciaria Sa
Costa Rica	Banco Nacional De Costa Rica
Croatia	Unicredit Bank Austria Ag Vienna

Country	Agent Name
Czech Republic	Raiffeisen Bank International Ag
Denmark	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken Ab (Publ)'S In Denmark
Egypt	HSBC Bank Egypt Sae
Estonia	As Seb Pank
Finland	Nordea Bank Ab (Publ), Finnish Branch
France	Allfunds Bank S.A.U Sub-Custodian For Funds Units Only (Securities Settled With AFB France)
Ghana	Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Ltd
Guinea - Bissau	Standard Chartered Bank Côte D'ivoire SA
India	BNP Paribas, India Branch
Indonesia	Hong Kong And Shanghai Banking Corp Limited, Jakarta
International CSD	Clearstream Banking SA
International CSD + Ireland	Euroclear Bank SA
Israel	Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M.
Ivory Coast	Standard Chartered Bank Côte D'ivoire SA
Japan	Hong Kong And Shanghai Banking Corp Limited, Tokyo
Kazakhstan	JSC Citibank Kazakhstan

Country	Agent Name
Kenya	Standard Chartered Bank Kenya Limited
Korea, Republic Of	Hong Kong And Shanghai Banking Corp Limited
Kuwait	HSBC Bank Middle East Ltd
Latvia	As Seb Banka
Lithuania	Ab Seb Bankas
Malaysia	Hsbc Bank Malaysia Berhad
Mali	Standard Chartered Bank Côte D'ivoire SA
Malta	Clearstream Banking SA
Mauritius	Hong Kong And Shanghai Banking Corp Limited
Mexico	Banco Nacional De Mexico S.A (Citibanamex)
Morocco	Banque Marocaine Pour Le Commerce Et L'industrie
Niger	Standard Chartered Bank Côte D'ivoire SA
Nigeria	Stanbic Ibtc Bank Plc
Norway	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken Ab (Publ)'S Branch In Norway
Oman	Hsbc Bank Oman Saog
Pakistan	Citibank N.A.

Country	Agent Name
Peru	BNP Paribas Securities Services Sociedad Fiduciaria Sa
Philippines	Standard Chartered Bank, Philippines Branch
Qatar	HSBC Bank Middle East Ltd
Romania	Citibank Europe Plc Dublin, Romania Branch
Russia	Pjsc Rosbank
Saudi Arabia	HSCB Saudi Arabia
Senegal	Standard Chartered Bank Côte D'ivoire SA
Serbia	Unicredit Bank Austria Ag Vienna
Singapore	BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A (All Instruments Except Government Bonds)
	Standard Chartered Bank, (Singapore) Limited (For Government Bonds Only)
Slovak Republic	Raiffeisen Bank International Ag Vienna
Slovenia	Unicredit Banka Slovenija D.D. Ljubljana
South Africa	The Standard Bank Of South Africa Limited
Sri Lanka	Hong Kong And Shanghai Banking Corp Limited, Colombo
Sweden	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken Ab (Publ)
Taiwan, China	HSBC Bank (Taiwan) Limited

Country	Agent Name
Tanzania	Stanbic Bank Tanzania Limited
Thailand	Hong Kong And Shanghai Banking Corp Limited, Bangkok
Togo	Standard Chartered Bank Côte D'ivoire SA
Tunisia	Union Internationale Des Banques (Sgss)
Turkey	Turk Ekonomi Bankasi A.S
Uganda	Standard Chartered Bank Uganda Limited
UAE (Dubai)	Hsbc Bank Middle East Ltd
UAE (Abu Dhabi)	Hsbc Bank Middle East Ltd
Uruguay	Banco Itau Uruguay S.A.
USA	BNP Paribas New York Branch
Vietnam	Hsbc Bank (Vietnam) Ltd

The following countries are covered directly by the Depositary's branches;

- (a) Australia
- (b) Austria
- (c) Belgium
- (d) Cyprus
- (e) France
- (f) Germany
- (g) Greece
- (h) Hong Kong SAR
- (i) Hungary
- (j) Ireland
- (k) Italy
- (l) Netherlands
- (m) New Zealand

- (n) Poland
- (o) Portugal
- (p) Singapore
- (q) Spain
- (r) Switzerland
- (s) United Kingdom

DIRECTORY
CQS FUNDS (IRELAND) PLC

REGISTERED OFFICE

35 Shelbourne Road
4th Floor
Ballsbridge
Dublin 4 D04 A4E0
Ireland

DIRECTORS

David Mc Geough
Barry Harrington
Jessica Kirby

INVESTMENT MANAGER & SUB-DISTRIBUTOR

CQS (UK) LLP
4th Floor
One Strand
London WC2N 5HR
England

DEPOSITARY

BNP Paribas S.A., Dublin Branch
Termini
3 Arkle Road
Sandyford
Dublin D18 Ireland

AUDITORS

Ernst & Young
Chartered Accountants
Ernst & Young Building
Harcourt Centre
Harcourt Street
Dublin 2
Ireland

UCITS MANAGEMENT COMPANY

Manulife Investment Management (Ireland)
Limited
Registered Office
2/F, 5 Earlsfort Terrace
Dublin 2 D02 CK83

Business Office
The Exchange, George's Dock
International Financial Services Centre
Dublin D01 P2V6
Ireland

ADMINISTRATOR

BNP Paribas Fund Administration Services
(Ireland) Limited
Termini
3 Arkle Road
Sandyford
Dublin D18 Ireland

IRISH LEGAL ADVISERS TO THE COMPANY

A&L Goodbody LLP
North Wall Quay
IFSC
Dublin 1
Ireland

COMPANY SECRETARY

Clifton Fund Consulting Limited (trading as
Waystone)
35 Shelbourne Road
4th Floor
Ballsbridge
Dublin 4 D04 A4E0
Ireland

CQS Global Convertible Fund

Supplement to the Prospectus

for CQS Funds (Ireland) p.l.c.

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to CQS Global Convertible Fund (the “**Fund**”), a sub-fund of CQS Funds (Ireland) p.l.c. (the “**Company**”), an umbrella type open-ended investment company with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds governed by the laws of Ireland and authorised by the Central Bank as a UCITS pursuant to the Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of the Company dated 1 April 2025 (the Prospectus).

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

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

Words and expressions defined in the Prospectus shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the same meaning when used in this Supplement.

Dated: 1 April 2025

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICY

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to achieve attractive risk-adjusted returns over the medium to long term (typically, between six months and one year) primarily through purchasing and holding convertible securities across global markets.

There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective or that it will not incur a loss. The investment objective has been established based on market conditions and available investment opportunities existing at the date of this Supplement.

Investment Policy

The Fund will seek to achieve its investment objective by sourcing, constructing and investing in a portfolio primarily comprising convertible bonds across global markets. The Investment Manager will construct the portfolio with a medium- to long-term outlook and, consequently, it is expected that investments will typically be held over the medium- to long- term.

When constructing the Fund's portfolio of convertible bonds, the Investment Manager will take into account, amongst other factors, the historic returns, expected returns and risk-adjusted returns; the historic and expected volatility; the liquidity terms; the correlations of such securities; and, in relation to the asset classes and each issuer and/or position, environmental, social, and governance ("**ESG**") factors, as set out under the heading **Sustainable Finance Disclosures**. The Fund may not always be fully invested.

The Fund may use financial derivative instruments ("**FDIs**"), such as swaps, options, warrants, and forward foreign exchange contracts, for investment purposes and efficient portfolio management purposes, as described in the section entitled **Financial Derivative Instruments and Techniques** in this Supplement. To the extent that the Fund uses FDIs, it will be leveraged through its use of those FDIs but such leverage will not exceed 100 per cent. of the Fund's Net Asset Value. The Fund will employ the commitment approach to measure global exposure and to ensure that the Fund's use of FDIs is within the Central Bank's limits. The Fund will not use direct financial leverage to increase exposure in excess of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

The Fund may also hold ancillary liquid assets, such as short term deposits.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The general investment restrictions set out under the heading **Investment Restrictions** in the Prospectus shall apply to the Fund. The Fund will not invest more than 35 per cent. of its Net Asset Value in securities issued and cleared by entities domiciled in countries considered to be emerging market countries.

The Fund will not invest its assets in units or shares of other UCITS or other collective investment schemes.

The Directors may from time to time, impose such further investment restrictions as shall be compatible with or in the interests of Shareholders in order to comply with the laws and regulation of the countries where Shareholders are located.

FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND TECHNIQUES

Subject to the Regulations and to the conditions and limits stipulated by the Central Bank from time to time, the Fund may invest in FDIs dealt on a Market listed in Appendix I of the Prospectus and/or over-the-counter derivatives, which will be used for investment and efficient portfolio management purposes. The Company uses a risk management process that enables it to accurately measure, monitor and manage the various risks associated with the FDIs used by it. The Company will provide to Shareholders on request supplementary information relating to the risk management methods employed by the Company, including the quantitative limits that are applied and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investments.

The FDIs in which the Fund may invest are described below.

Share Class Hedging

The Investment Manager may conduct currency hedging transactions, using forward foreign exchange contracts or currency swaps, in respect of a Class that is not denominated in the Base Currency of the Fund. The benefit and cost of such transactions shall accrue solely to the investors in that Class and the Net Asset Value per Share of that Class shall be increased/reduced as the case may be by the benefit/cost of any such hedging transactions.

Convertible Securities

Convertible securities (including convertible bonds, convertible preferred stock etc.) combine aspects of income paying securities and an option on the stock of the issuer. The convertible security will typically pay a regular coupon or dividend and allow the holder of the convertible security the right to convert the security into equity of the issuer of the convertible security. The conversion option may be exercised on a single day only, on a number of specified dates, or over a continuous period of time. Usually a convertible security, such as a bond, will have a specified maturity date on which the issuer will repay the principal amount of the bond if the holder of the bond has not elected to convert. Convertible securities may have additional features such as the ability of the issuer to call back the convertible security at a specific price, or the right of the holder to put the convertible security back to the issuer at a specific price. Certain convertible securities may also be linked to sustainable outcomes, such as the financing of specific green or social projects, or key performance indicators associated with the sustainability of a company.

The Fund will use convertible securities as a principal part of the investment policy.

Warrants

An equity warrant (including subscription shares etc.) is a security that entitles the holder to buy the stock of the company that issued the warrant at a specified price at a future date or series of dates. Warrants have similar characteristics to call options, and are typically issued together with preferred stocks or bonds or in connection with corporate actions, although they will often have longer maturities than are typical in the listed options market.

The Fund may use warrants to allow it to participate in the potential price appreciation of the underlying stock at a known cost.

Options

There are two forms of options, put and call options. Put options are contracts sold for a premium that gives one party (the buyer) the right, but not the obligation, to sell to the other party (the seller) of the contract, a specific quantity of a particular product or financial instrument at a specified price. Call options are similar contracts sold for a premium that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy from the seller of the option at a specified price. Options may also be cash settled.

The Fund may use equity and equity index options to assist in hedging strategies and to facilitate efficient portfolio management.

Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts and Currency Swaps

A forward contract locks-in the price at which an asset may be purchased or sold on a future date. In currency forward contracts, the contract holders are obligated to buy or sell the currency at a specified price, at a specified quantity and on a specified future date. A currency swap is similar to a currency forward, but has the additional aspect of a linked spot foreign exchange transaction.

The Fund may use forward foreign exchange contracts and currency swaps may be used for the most part for hedging purposes to seek to reduce foreign exchange risk where the assets of the Fund are denominated in currencies other than the Base Currency but may also be used to take views on the direction of currency movements.

Portfolio/Equity Swaps

Swaps are individually negotiated and structured to include exposure to a variety of different types of investments or market factors and can vary in term like other fixed-income/equity investments. Swap agreements are traded over-the-counter. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realised on particular predetermined investments or instruments (such as fixed-income securities or equities). The gross returns to be exchanged or swapped between the parties are calculated with respect to a

notional amount, which is the predetermined principal of the trade representing the hypothetical underlying quantity upon which payment obligations are computed. Under a swap one party agrees to make a series of payments to another party based on the change in the market value of the assets underlying such contract (which can include a security, index or basket thereof) during the specified period. In exchange, the other party to the contract agrees to make a series of payments calculated by reference to an interest rate and/or some other agreed-upon amount (including the change in market value of other underlying assets).

The Fund may use swaps to gain exposure to an asset without owning it or taking physical custody of it. For example, if the Fund invests in a swap on an underlying security, it will receive the price appreciation of the underlying security in exchange for payment of an agreed-upon fee. The Fund may use swaps to more efficiently express a view in a given position or to gain/reduce exposure in a more cost effective manner. Additionally, swaps can be used to hedge existing exposures.

This section is to be read in conjunction with the provisions set out in the Prospectus under the headings **Financial Derivative Instruments**, **Efficient Portfolio Management**, and **Collateral Policy**.

SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

The Fund does not invest in securities financing transactions or total return swaps. As such the provisions of Regulation (EU) No 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and Council (known as the Securities Financing Transactions Regulation) do not apply to the Fund.

SUSTAINABLE FINANCE DISCLOSURES

Pursuant to EU Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector, which is also known as the “Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation” (the “**SFDR**”), the Fund is required to disclose information on how it promotes environmental and social characteristics and ensures these commitments are met, the manner in which sustainability risks are integrated into the investment decision making process, and the results of the assessment of the likely impacts of sustainability risks on the returns of the Fund. The investment strategy of the Fund takes into account the promotion of certain environmental and social characteristics as further described in the Annex below. Accordingly, the Investment Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the requirements set out in Article 8(1) of the SFDR for products which promote environmental and social characteristics. Shareholders should refer to the Annex to this Supplement for further sustainable finance disclosures.

BENCHMARKS

The Fund is not formally managed to a benchmark. From time to time, the Investment Manager may use an appropriate (as determined in the reasonable discretion of the Investment Manager) benchmark(s) for comparison purposes. Such benchmark(s) may be published or reported alongside the Fund’s Net Asset Value and Net Asset Value per Share or otherwise used by the Investment Manager in marketing materials for the Fund, including for historic performance comparison purposes.

RISK FACTORS

The general risk factors as set out in the Prospectus shall apply. In addition to the risk factors described in the Prospectus, prospective investors should consider the following risks:

Currency Exposure

The Base Currency of the Fund is Euros. Certain of the Fund’s assets may be denominated in currencies other than the Base Currency of the Fund. The Investment Manager does not currently intend to hedge the currency exposure of the assets of the Fund to currencies other than its Base Currency, although it may in future.

Share Class Hedging Risk

In order to mitigate against the risk of movements in the currency of a Share Class not denominated in the Base Currency (a “**Non-Base Currency Share Class**”) against the currency of the portfolio constituents (where they are different to that of the relevant Non-Base Currency Share Class), the Investment Manager may conduct currency hedging transactions. No assurance can be given that such hedging activities will be entirely effective in achieving the purpose for which they have been entered into. While currency hedging reduces risks and losses in adverse market circumstances, it can also reduce and may completely offset gains in market circumstances that would

otherwise have been beneficial had the position not been hedged. Consequently, the performance of a Non-Base Currency Share Class may differ from that of the Fund as a result of the foreign exchange hedging transactions.

Swaps

Depending on their structure, swap agreements may increase or decrease the overall volatility of the Fund's investments and its Net Asset Value and yield because, and to the extent, these agreements affect the Fund's exposure to long term or short term interest rates, corporate borrowing rates or other factors such as security prices or inflation rates. Swap agreements will tend to shift the Fund's investment exposure from one type of investment to another. The swap market has grown substantially in recent years with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and as agents using standardised swap documentation. As a result, the swap market has become liquid but there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist at any specified time for any particular swap.

Convertible Securities

Convertible securities have characteristics of both debt and equity securities and carry credit, default, equity, interest rate, liquidity, and market risks. A convertible security acts as a debt security and generally entitles the holder to receive interest paid or accrued until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted, or exchanged. The value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates rise and, due to their convertible nature, tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying securities. Convertible securities are usually subordinated to comparable non-convertible securities and generally do not participate directly in any dividend increases or decreases of the underlying securities, although dividend increases or decreases or other changes in the underlying securities may affect the market prices of convertible securities.

Emerging Markets Risk

The Fund will invest in emerging markets securities. Investment in emerging markets may increase the volatility of the Fund's Net Asset Value, and accordingly, an investment in the Fund's Shares may be worth more or less on redemption than their original purchase value. Investing in emerging markets may involve additional risks and special considerations not typically associated with investing in other more established economies or securities markets. Such risks may include restrictions on foreign investment and on repatriation of capital invested in emerging markets, currency fluctuations, potential price volatility and lesser liquidity of securities traded in emerging markets, economic and political risks, including the risk of nationalisation or expropriation of assets or confiscatory taxation, accounting, auditing, financial and other reporting standards in emerging markets are not equivalent to those in more developed markets. The concept of fiduciary duty may not be well established and rules regulating corporate governance and investor protection may not be equivalent to that provided in other jurisdictions and therefore may offer less protection to Shareholders as might be expected in respect of investments made in a more developed market. The Fund's investments in emerging markets in certain regions, for example Asia, the Middle East, Central and South America, Africa, and Southern and Eastern Europe may entail additional risks related to custodial arrangements, delays or other factors in the settlement of securities transactions.

Sustainability Risks

Sustainability risks may arise in respect of an issuer itself, its affiliates or in its supply chain and/or apply to a particular economic sector, geographical or political region. Environmental sustainability risks, and in particular physical risks arising from climate change, are associated with events or conditions affecting the natural environment including increasing erratic and potentially catastrophic weather events such as droughts, wildfires, flooding and heavy precipitations, heat/coldwaves, landslides, storms, flooding, erosion and water stress. Environmental risks can also include Carbon emissions risks with many economic sectors, regions and/or jurisdictions currently or in the future subject to transition risks relating to a greener, lower carbon and less polluting economic model. Sectors, regions, businesses and technologies which are carbon-intensive, higher polluting or are otherwise not environmentally sustainable may suffer from a significant fall in demand and/or obsolescence, resulting in stranded assets the value of which is significantly reduced or entirely lost. Social risks may be internal or external to an issuer and are associated with employees, local communities, customers or populations of companies or countries and regions. Governance risks are associated with the quality, effectiveness and process for the oversight of day to day management of companies and issuers.

Loss of investment value following a sustainability risk may occur in numerous ways. For investments in a corporate issuer, losses may result from damage to its reputation with a consequential fall in demand for its products or services, loss of key personnel, exclusion from potential business opportunities, increased costs of doing business

and/or increased cost of capital. Laws, regulations and industry norms play a significant role in controlling the impact of sustainability factors on many industries, particularly in respect of environmental and social factors. Any changes in such measures, such as increasingly stringent environmental or health and safety laws, can have a material impact on the operations, costs and profitability of businesses. A corporate may also suffer the impact of fines and other regulatory sanctions. The time and resources of the corporate's management team may be diverted from furthering its business and be absorbed seeking to deal with the sustainability risk, including changes to business practices and dealing with investigations and litigation. Sustainability risks may also give rise to loss of assets and/or physical loss including damage to real estate and infrastructure. The utility and value of assets held by businesses to which the Fund is exposed may also be adversely impacted by a sustainability risk. Further, certain industries face considerable scrutiny from regulatory authorities, non-governmental organisations and special interest groups in respect of their impact on sustainability, which may cause affected industries to make material changes to their business practices which can increase costs and result in a material negative impact on the profitability of businesses. Such scrutiny may also materially impact the consumer demand for a business's products and services which may result in a material loss in value of an investment linked to such businesses.

Sustainability risks are relevant as both standalone risks and as cross-cutting risks which manifest through many other risk types which are relevant to the assets of the Fund. For example, the occurrence of a sustainability risk can give rise to financial and business risk, including through a negative impact on the creditworthiness of other businesses.

DIVIDEND POLICY

All Share Classes are accumulation Shares and therefore carry no right to any dividend. The net income attributed to the Shares shall be retained within the Fund and the value of the Shares will rise accordingly.

(This section should be read in conjunction with the provisions set out in the Prospectus under the headings **Dividend Policy** and **Taxation**.)

KEY INFORMATION FOR BUYING AND SELLING

Classes of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for issue in the Fund:

Share Class	Sub-Classes	Eligibility Criteria
Class A Shares	Class A AUD Shares* Class A CHF Shares* Class A EUR Shares Class A GBP Shares Class A USD Shares Class A JPY Shares*	Class A Shares will only be available to those applicants qualified to invest in the Fund that the Directors, in their discretion, determine to be distributors, sub-distributors, or their respective clients requesting a subscription of EUR 35,000 (or the foreign currency equivalent) or more.
Class I Shares	Class I AUD Shares* Class I CHF Shares Class I EUR Shares Class I GBP Shares Class I USD Shares Class I JPY Shares*	Class I Shares will only be available to those applicants qualified to invest in the Fund requesting a subscription of EUR 1,000,000 (or the foreign currency equivalent) or more.
Class C Shares	Class C AUD Shares* Class C CHF Shares* Class C EUR Shares Class C GBP Shares Class C USD Shares Class C JPY Shares*	Class C Shares will only be available to those applicants qualified to invest in the Fund requesting a subscription of EUR 10,000,000 (or the foreign currency equivalent) or more.
Class S Shares	Class S AUD Shares* Class S CHF Shares Class S EUR Shares Class S GBP Shares Class S USD Shares Class S JPY Shares*	Class S Shares will only be available to those applicants qualified to invest in the Fund requesting a subscription of USD 50,000,000 (or the foreign currency equivalent) or more.
Class M Shares	Class M AUD Shares* Class M CHF Shares* Class M EUR Shares* Class M GBP Shares Class M USD Shares Class M JPY Shares*	Class M Shares will only be available to (or directly or indirectly for the beneficial entitlement of) the directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Investment Manager and/or its connected persons and clients.
Class MF Shares	Class MF AUD Shares* Class MF CHF Shares* Class MF EUR Shares* Class MF GBP Shares Class MF USD Shares* Class MF JPY Shares*	Class MF Shares will only be available to (or directly or indirectly for the beneficial entitlement of) funds and investment vehicles managed by the Investment Manager and/or its connected persons and clients.
Class T Shares	Class T AUD Shares* Class T CHF Shares* Class T EUR Shares	Class T Shares will only be available to those applicants qualified to invest in the Fund requesting a subscription of USD 250,000,000 (or the foreign currency equivalent) or more.

	Class T GBP Shares* Class T USD Shares Class T JPY Shares	
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Initial Offer Period

The Initial Offer Period for those sub-classes that are marked with an asterisk (*) in the table above shall open at 9:00 a.m. (Dublin time) on the date following the date hereof and will close at 5:00p.m. (Dublin time) on 1 April 2025 unless extended or shortened by the Directors.

The Initial Offer Period for all other Classes and/or sub-classes of Shares of the Fund has closed.

Initial Offer Price

During the relevant Initial Offer Period, Shares may be subscribed for at an Initial Offer Price of 100 units of the currency of the relevant Share Class.

The Fund may also charge a Preliminary Charge on such subscriptions as described under the heading **Fees and Expenses** in this Supplement.

Subsequent Subscriptions

Following the close of the relevant Initial Offer Period, Shares will be available for subscription at the Subscription Price on each Dealing Day as set out under the heading **Subsequent Subscriptions** in the Prospectus.

Availability of Shares

Shares will be available for subscription until the Directors resolve to close any Class of Shares to new subscriptions.

Minimum Investments and Shareholding

Share Classes	Minimum Initial Investment Amount (or its currency equivalent)	Minimum Additional Investment Amount (or its currency equivalent)	Minimum Shareholding (or its currency equivalent)
Class A Shares	EUR 35,000	EUR 0	EUR 35,000
Class I Shares	EUR 1,000,000	EUR 100,000	EUR 1,000,000
Class C Shares	EUR 10,000,000	EUR 100,000	EUR 10,000,000
Class S Shares	USD 50,000,000	USD 100,000	USD 50,000,000
Class M Shares	EUR 100,000	EUR 50,000	EUR 100,000
Class MF Shares	EUR 100,000	EUR 50,000	EUR 100,000
Class T Shares	USD 250,000,000	USD 100,000	USD 250,000,000

The Directors, in their absolute discretion, may for each relevant Class of Share waive such Minimum Initial Investment Amount, Minimum Additional Investment Amount, and/or Minimum Shareholding.

Base Currency

The Base Currency of the Fund is Euros.

Minimum Fund Size

There is no Minimum Fund Size applicable to this Fund.

Business Day

Any day, other than a Saturday or a Sunday, on which banks are generally open for business in Dublin and London and/or such other place or such other day(s) as the Directors may determine and notify to Shareholders in advance.

Dealing Day

Unless otherwise determined by the Directors and notified in advance to Shareholders and provided that there is one Dealing Day per fortnight, every Business Day shall be a Dealing Day, except where the determination of the Net Asset Value has been temporarily suspended in the circumstances set out in the Prospectus.

Dealing Deadline

For subscriptions: 1:00 p.m. (Dublin time) on the relevant Dealing Day or such other time, provided it is on or before the relevant Valuation Point as the Directors may, in exceptional circumstances, with the approval of the Depositary, determine and notify to Shareholders in advance.

For redemptions: 1:00 p.m. (Dublin time) on the relevant Dealing Day or such other time, provided it is on or before the relevant Valuation Point as the Directors may, with the approval of the Depositary, determine and notify to Shareholders in advance.

Valuation Point

10:00 p.m. (Dublin time) on the relevant Dealing Day or such other time as the Directors may, with the approval of the Depositary determine, and notify to Shareholders in advance.

Settlement Date

In the case of applications, subscription proceeds must be received in cleared funds by close of business on the third Business Day following the relevant Dealing Day.

In the case of redemptions, redemption proceeds will usually be paid by close of business on the third Business Day following the relevant Dealing Day.

Deferred Redemptions

The Directors may defer redemptions at a particular Dealing Day to the next Dealing Day as set out under the heading **Deferred Redemptions** in the Prospectus.

FEES AND EXPENSES

Class	Annual Investment Management Fee (basis points)	Distribution Fee	Fixed Expenses (basis points)
Class A Shares	150	N/A	25
Class I Shares	65	N/A	25
Class C Shares	50	N/A	25
Class S Shares	40	N/A	20
Class M Shares	N/A	N/A	25
Class MF Shares	N/A	N/A	0
Class T Shares	30	N/A	20

Investment Management Fee

The Investment Manager will receive from the Company a monthly Investment Management Fee equal to the applicable fee per annum of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class of Shares as set out in the table above. The Investment Management Fee is calculated (on an actual day count basis) and will accrue as at each Valuation Point

and is payable monthly in arrears. There will be no allocation or charge of the Investment Management Fee against the Class M Shares or Class MF Shares.

The Investment Manager may agree at its discretion to waive or rebate a portion of the Investment Management Fee with respect to certain Shareholders' investment in the Fund. Any such waiver, reduction, or rebate will not entitle other Shareholders to a similar waiver, reduction, or rebate.

Fixed Fees and Expenses

The aggregate amount per annum charged for Fees and Expenses including the management fee, and administration and custody Fees and Expenses (as set out in the 'FEES AND EXPENSES' section of Prospectus), incurred in relation to each Class of Shares shall be fixed at the applicable rate per annum of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class of Shares as set out in the table above. Such Fees and Expenses are payable monthly in arrears and are calculated as at each Valuation Point. Any Fees and Expenses that exceed such fixed rate shall be borne by the Investment Manager. There will be no allocation or charge in respect of the fixed expenses against the Class MF Shares.

Swing Pricing

The Investment Manager will adopt a swing pricing mechanism in respect of the Fund when net subscriptions, Inter-Fund Exchanges and redemptions of Shares ("**Dealings**") exceed the Swing Threshold determined by the Investment Manager in respect of the Fund. The maximum impact of the swing pricing mechanism on an investor will not exceed 2 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (before deduction of the transaction costs incurred by the Fund as a result of Dealings).

This section should be read in conjunction with the provisions set out in the Prospectus in the sub-section "Swing Pricing" in the section "Dilution" under the heading **Fees and Expenses**.

Distributor Fee

No distributor fees will be payable by the Company in respect of the Fund.

Preliminary Charge

A Preliminary Charge of up to 5 per cent. of the subscription amount may be applied, or may be waived (in whole or in part) at the discretion of the Directors of the Company. The Preliminary Charge (if any) will be paid to the Investment Manager for payment to, and to be retained by, intermediaries acting in relation to the distribution of Shares.

Redemption Charge

The Fund will not apply a Redemption Charge.

Exchange Charge

The Fund will not apply an exchange charge.

Further details of the Fees and Expenses to be borne by the Fund are set out in the Prospectus.

BORROWING

In accordance with the general provisions set out in the Prospectus under the heading **Borrowing Powers**, the Fund may borrow on a temporary basis (including through an overdraft facility) up to 10 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.

TAXATION

A number of Share Classes have been certified as UK reporting funds. Share Classes that have been certified as UK reporting funds will be listed in HM Revenue and Custom's published list of reporting funds which can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/offshore-funds-list-of-reporting-funds>.

This section should be read in conjunction with the provisions set out in the Prospectus under the sub-section "United

Kingdom Taxation” under heading **Taxation**.

PROFILE OF A TYPICAL INVESTOR

The Fund is considered to be suitable for investors seeking capital growth over the medium to long term investment and who understand and are prepared to accept that the value of the Fund may rise and fall more frequently and to a greater extent than other types of investment.

MISCELLANEOUS

There are two other sub-funds of the Company in existence as at the date of this Supplement: CQS Dynamic Credit Multi Asset Fund and Salar Fund.

INFORMATION REQUIRED, TO THE EXTENT APPLICABLE, FOR DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES TO QUALIFIED INVESTORS IN SWITZERLAND:

THE REPRESENTATIVE IN SWITZERLAND IS ACOLIN FUND SERVICES AG (THE “**REPRESENTATIVE**”) MAINTOWER, THURGAUERSTRASSE 36/38, CH-8050, ZURICH, SWITZERLAND. THE PAYING AGENT IN SWITZERLAND IS BANQUE CANTONALE DE GENÈVE, 17, QUAI DE L'ILE, 1204 GENEVA, SWITZERLAND. THIS SUPPLEMENT, THE COMPANY'S PROSPECTUS, THE ARTICLES AND ALL OTHER DOCUMENTS USED FOR MARKETING PURPOSES, INCLUDING THE ANNUAL AND SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT, IF ANY, CAN BE OBTAINED FREE OF CHARGE FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE IN SWITZERLAND. THE PLACE OF PERFORMANCE AND JURISDICTION IS THE REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE IN SWITZERLAND WITH REGARDS TO THE SHARES DISTRIBUTED IN AND FROM SWITZERLAND. THE INVESTMENT MANAGER (AS THE DISTRIBUTOR IN SWITZERLAND) AND ITS AGENTS DO NOT PAY ANY RETROCESSIONS TO THIRD PARTIES IN RELATION TO THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SHARES OF THE FUND IN OR FROM SWITZERLAND. THE INVESTMENT MANAGER (AS THE DISTRIBUTOR IN SWITZERLAND) AND ITS AGENTS DO NOT PAY ANY REBATES AIMING AT REDUCING FEES AND EXPENSES PAID BY THE FUND AND INCURRED BY THE INVESTORS.

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product name: CQS Global Convertible Fund
Legal entity identifier: 549300PUROWIOXAOWF32

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



No



It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ____%



in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy



in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy



It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ____%



It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ____% of sustainable investments



with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy



with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy



with a social objective



It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

Whilst the “**Investment Objective**” section of the Supplement sets out the principal objectives of the Fund, the Fund also seeks to promote certain environmental and social characteristics. The characteristics promoted by the Fund consist of environmental good practice and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, pro-social and ethical practices and industries, and limiting the use of controversial weapons. This is achieved through:

- (i) excluding investments in certain industries perceived as harmful to environmental and/or social objectives;
- (ii) investing in issuers which demonstrate positive environmental, social, and/or governance (“**ESG**”) characteristics and/or deliver sustainable outcomes by achieving positive ESG ratings. Sustainable outcomes may include, for example, investments in convertible bonds where the proceeds of the

debt is hypothecated for a specific use by the company to achieve positive environmental outcomes, such as investment in clean energy infrastructure;

(iii) maintaining a low carbon intensity rating; and

(iv) managing the Fund to achieve a portfolio with net zero CO2 emissions by 2050 or sooner (net zero is defined as the total emissions of CO2 being equal to or less than the volume of CO2 either offset or re-absorbed).

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The sustainability indicators used by the Fund include:

- violations of any of the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact;
- operational business involvement in the fields of involved in the production of controversial weapons, including cluster munitions, landmines, incendiary weapons (including white phosphorus), blinding laser weapons, non-detectable fragments, depleted uranium weapons, and/or nuclear and biological/chemical weapons;
- operational business that derives greater than 10 per cent. of revenue from direct involvement in the following activities:
 - a. tobacco sales;
 - b. adult entertainment;
 - c. gambling; and/or
 - d. payday lending;
- operational business that derives any revenue from direct involvement in thermal coal and/or oil sands;
- ESG ratings;
- issuer Weighted Average Carbon Intensity metrics; and
- issuer net zero alignment.

Further detail on these sustainability indicators is set out below.

● ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

Not applicable – the Fund will not make sustainable investments.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee

● ***How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

Not applicable – the Fund will not make sustainable investments.

matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

--- *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

Not applicable - the Fund currently does not consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors.

--- *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

Not applicable – the Fund will not make sustainable investments.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

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

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?



Yes



No. Consideration of Principal Adverse Impact ("PAI") indicators, as defined in Annex I of EU Commission Delegated Regulation 2022/1288, is not part of the strategy of this Fund.



The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy of the Fund is set out under the heading “**Investment Objective and Policy**” in the Fund’s Supplement, above. The Investment Manager applies binding restrictions and investment criteria, which may not be disappplied or overridden by the Investment Manager, in order to ensure the Fund complies with its commitment to promote the relevant environmental and social characteristics. These restrictions and criteria are set out in further detail below.

Integration of sustainability risks in investment decision making

A sustainability risk in the context of the Fund is an environmental, social, or governance event or

condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or potential material negative impact on the value of an investment. The particular sustainability risks which apply to the Fund are included in the “**Risk Factors**” section of the Prospectus.

The extent to which sustainability risks represent potential or actual risks to the Fund is considered by the Investment Manager in its investment decision making and risk monitoring. Along with any other material risks, the Investment Manager will consider sustainability risks in order to seek to maximise returns for the Fund over the long-term and lead ultimately to better investment outcomes.

The Investment Manager recognises that environmental, social, and governance factors, including exposure to sustainability risk, are integral to the analysis of individual issuers. The factors considered by the Investment Manager will vary depending on the security in question, but typically include the themes addressed by the sustainability risks as set out in the “**Risk Factors**” section of the Prospectus. The Investment Manager conducts periodic monitoring of existing investments and may determine that certain investments are no longer appropriate for the Fund and accordingly may disinvest or decide not to invest in such assets.

In the event that a sustainability risk arises, the Investment Manager may determine that certain assets are no longer appropriate for the Fund and accordingly may disinvest or decide not to invest in such assets. The Investment Manager may determine specific parameters for which it expects to invest relating to sustainability factors, including but not limited to, the breakdown of ESG ratings and carbon intensity statistics relating to the portfolio.

As an active investor, the Investment Manager may also engage, if deemed appropriate, on behalf of the Fund with issuers (either directly or collaboratively) to encourage them to recognise, and potentially change their sustainability actions to engender long-term industry improvement.

Sustainability Impact Assessments

As part of the analysis of ESG factors and any consequent sustainability considerations, the Investment Manager may consider in particular the sustainability risks detailed in the “**Risk Factors**” section of the Prospectus on the performance of the Fund and the outcomes expected of the Fund’s Shareholders.

Assessment of sustainability risks is complex and relies on subjective judgements, which may be based on data that is limited, estimated, or outdated. As this is an evolving process, even when identified, it cannot be guaranteed that the Investment Manager’s assessment of the impact of sustainability risks on the performance of the Fund is accurate or complete.

The impacts following the occurrence of a sustainability risk may be numerous and will vary depending on the specific risk, region, and asset class. Generally, where a sustainability risk occurs in respect of an asset, there could be a negative impact on, or entire loss of, the value of such asset. Any sustainability risk can either represent a risk on its own or have an impact on other risks and contribute significantly to other risks, such as market risks, operational risks, liquidity risks, or counterparty risks.

Please see sections headed “**Investment Objective**” and “**Investment Policy**” for further detail on the Fund’s investment strategy.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

In order to meet the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund as set out above, the Investment Manager will exclude direct investment in issuers which:

- (ii) are involved in the production of controversial weapons, including cluster munitions, landmines, incendiary weapons (including white phosphorus), blinding laser weapons, non-detectable fragments, depleted uranium weapons, and/or nuclear and biological/chemical weapons;
- (iii) derive greater than 10 per cent. of their revenue from direct involvement in the following activities:

- a. tobacco sales;
 - b. adult entertainment;
 - c. gambling; and/or
 - d. payday lending; or
- (iv) derive any of their revenue from direct involvement in thermal coal and/or oil sands.

The Investment Manager will not invest in companies that, to the best of its knowledge, are linked to and/or engage in activities that involve forced labour, child labour, modern slavery, human trafficking, or other labour practices, in each case as prohibited under US, UK, and EU laws or deemed to be breaches of the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact.

The Investment Manager will use third party data screens to apply the exclusions set out above. Any issuers not covered by such third party data will be assessed as part of the Investment Manager's integrated responsible investment approach.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Fund may invest in issuers which would otherwise be prohibited under the above exclusions via sustainability-linked bonds, social bonds, green bonds, blue bonds, and/or brown (or 'transition') bonds, provided such bonds adhere to either the International Capital Market Association Green Bond Principles and/or any similar framework or guidelines published by a recognised industry body. Such bonds are issued by companies where corporate targets and/or the use of proceeds is directly linked to, or used for, sustainable activity by the company.

The Investment Manager will focus investment by the Fund in issuers which demonstrate positive ESG characteristics based on their ESG rating, as well as adaptability and resilience in the transition to a low carbon economy. In particular, the Investment Manager will:

- (i) commit that the ESG rating of the Fund's investments should at all times be better compared to the Refinitiv Global Focus Index. ESG ratings are attributed to issuers using a combination of third party ratings and/or internal ESG ratings assessed by the Investment Manager. The ratings range from AAA-CCC and are based on factors such as climate change, toxic emissions and waste, labour management, health and safety, privacy and data security, corporate governance and behaviour, and remuneration;
- (ii) achieve a Weighted Average Carbon Intensity in respect of the Fund's portfolio which is at all times lower than the Refinitiv Global Focus Index. The Weighted Average Carbon Intensity rating is generated following the Investment Manager's review of greenhouse gas emissions disclosures from each issuer or, in the case of an issuer that does not make such disclosure, applying the industry average and assessing these disclosures using third party calculation methodology; and
- (iii) commit to achieving a portfolio for the Fund with net zero CO2 emissions by no later than 31 December 2049 or such earlier date as may be determined by the Directors by:
 - a. reviewing portfolio companies to capture current net-zero alignment,
 - b. setting portfolio targets to establish a trajectory towards a net zero portfolio;
 - c. directly engaging with issuers where necessary to encourage net-zero alignment; and
 - d. taking prompt action to reduce or remove exposure to issuers that fail to adapt or manage climate risk;
- (iv) commit to a 50 per cent. reduction in the Fund portfolio's scope 1 and 2 Weighted Average Carbon Intensity by 2030 as measured against the portfolio's scope 1 and 2 Weighted Average Carbon Intensity as at 31 December 2019; and
- (v) commit to 70 per cent. of financed emissions in the Fund's portfolio to be either net-zero, net-zero aligned or subject to direct or collective engagement and stewardship actions by 2025.

In addition to the above, the Investment Manager seeks to engage on an ongoing basis with relevant issuers to drive long-term ESG improvement.

- **What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?**

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy.

- **What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?**

The companies in which investments are made follow good governance practices.

In accordance with the requirements set out in the SFDR, the Investment Manager will assess the good governance practices of any issuer prior to investing (and on a periodic basis thereafter), considering in particular, but without limitation, the implementation of sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff, tax compliance, shareholder structure, board composition, independence of the board, and diversity.

The Investment Manager is a signatory to the UN Principles for Responsible Investment and, as such, is committed to each of the six principles, including the incorporation of ESG issues into investment analysis and decision-making processes. A copy of the Investment Manager's Responsible Investment Policy can be found at on the Investment Manager's website (as detailed below).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

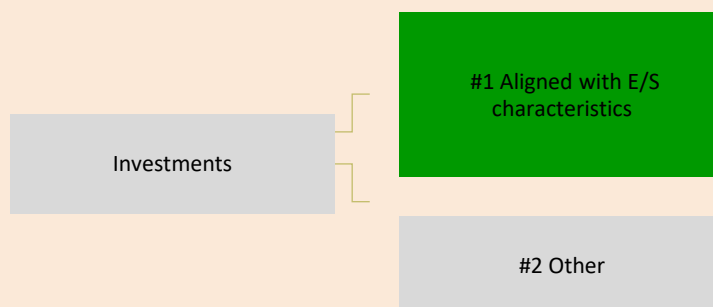


Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

It is typically expected that at least 90 per cent. of the Fund's assets are aligned with the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund (#Aligned with E/S characteristics), which do not qualify as sustainable investments. It is typically expected that up to 10 per cent. of the investments of the Fund are not aligned with these Funds.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
operational expenditure (OpEx)



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

● **How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

The Fund may use derivatives for investment purposes, efficient portfolio management and for hedging. Derivatives will not be used for attaining the environmental or social characteristics.



To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0 per cent. The Fund has no minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy¹?

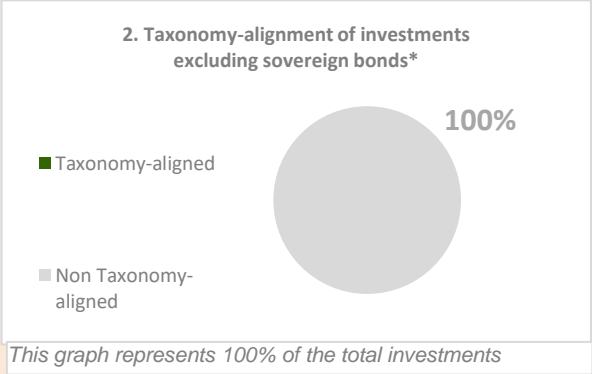
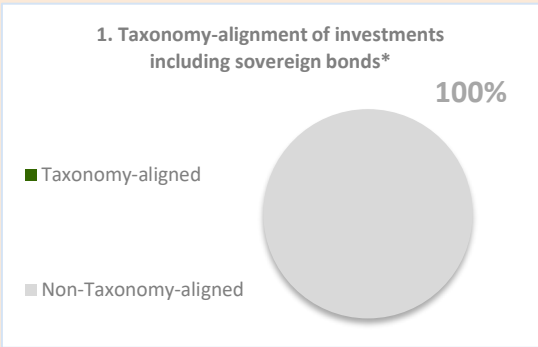
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas

☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.
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- **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?**

0 per cent. There is no minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable - there is no minimum share of sustainable investments.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable - there is no minimum share of socially sustainable investments.



What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Those investments included under “#2 Other”, may include derivatives, cash and cash equivalents and ancillary liquid assets such as short term deposits. There are no minimum environmental or social safeguards.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

The Fund has not designated a reference benchmark for the purposes of attaining the environmental characteristics which the Fund seeks to promote.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

Not applicable.

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information (as well as other information relating to the Investment Manager's approach to responsible investing) can be found at the following website pages:

<https://www.cqs.com/ucits-funds#global-convertibles>

<https://www.cqs.com/responsible-investing>

<https://www.cqs.com/site-services/regulatory-disclosures>

CQS Dynamic Credit Multi Asset Fund

Supplement to the Prospectus

for CQS Funds (Ireland) p.l.c.

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to CQS Dynamic Credit Multi Asset Fund (the “**Fund**”), a sub-fund of CQS Funds (Ireland) p.l.c. (the “**Company**”), an umbrella type open-ended investment company with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds governed by the laws of Ireland and authorised by the Central Bank as a UCITS pursuant to the Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of the Company dated 1 April 2025 (the “Prospectus”).

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

At times the Fund may invest in below investment grade securities, an investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors. As distributions may be made out of the capital of the Fund, there is a greater risk that capital will be eroded and income will be achieved by foregoing the potential for future capital growth of your investment and the value of future returns may also be diminished. This cycle may continue until all capital is depleted. Please note that distributions out of capital may have different tax implications to distributions of income and you are recommended to seek advice in this regard. Where dividends are paid out of the capital of the Fund, investors may not receive back the full amount invested. Distributions made during the life of the Fund must be understood as a type of capital reimbursement.

Words and expressions defined in the Prospectus shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the same meaning when used in this Supplement.

Dated: 1 April 2025

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICY

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to maximise long-term total returns for Shareholders of the Fund, comprising both income and capital growth ("**total return**").

There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective or that it will not incur a loss. The investment objective has been established based on market conditions and available investment opportunities existing at the date of this Supplement.

Investment Policy

The Investment Manager will seek to achieve the investment objective on behalf of the Fund by sourcing, constructing, and investing in a portfolio of credit and debt instruments. When constructing the Fund's portfolio, the Investment Manager will also take into account, in relation to the asset classes and each issuer and/or position, environmental, social, and governance ("**ESG**") factors, as set out under the heading **Sustainable Finance Disclosures**.

The Fund will make investments in higher yielding debt securities. These debt securities may be fixed or floating rate notes or bonds that are non-investment grade, have varying maturities and may be issued by corporate or financial issuers. The Fund may also invest in fixed or floating rate government debt securities, issued by governments, government agencies, supranational bodies or local authorities, and corporate debt securities, issued by corporate or financial issuers. These debt securities will include deposits, bills, notes, and bonds. The Fund may also invest up to 20 per cent. of the Fund's Net Asset Value in convertible bonds (excluding contingent convertible instruments ("**Contingent Convertibles**"), which are subject to a separate and distinct limit as further described below) and up to 40 per cent. of its Net Asset Value in asset backed securities, including whole business securitisations, commercial mortgage backed securities, residential mortgage backed securities, collateral loan obligations ("**CLOs**"), and consumer asset backed securities.

Further, the Fund may invest in Contingent Convertibles. Contingent Convertibles are a form of hybrid debt instrument intended to either convert into equity or have their principal partially or completely written off with the option of revaluation under certain circumstances. Such instruments may be senior and/or subordinated. Investment in, or exposure to, Contingent Convertibles will be limited to 20 per cent. of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

Each of the debt securities listed above may be listed or traded in, or substantially derive their revenues from, either developed or emerging markets (although investments in emerging market securities will be limited to 25 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of the Fund). Such investments may be denominated in any currency. These investment instruments may be fixed or variable in nature, may pay payment-in-kind interest, and may be of any duration. The Fund is permitted to invest in investment grade, as well as non-investment grade securities (as classified by any of Standard & Poor's, Moody's or Fitch rating agencies, or an internal rating determined by the Investment Manager).

The Fund may also invest in financial indices using total return swaps ("**TRS**") or via exchange traded funds ("**ETFs**") (each as detailed further below) in line with the Fund investment policy. Such indices will be benchmarks for debt securities and credit markets.

The Fund is actively managed by the Investment Manager, using a multi-asset credit investing approach in order to maximise the total return for investors throughout all stages of economic and credit cycles. It does this through:

- *Top down allocation.* Seeking to identify and invest according to the relative value between the credit instruments and debt securities described above in order to profit from opportunities and mitigate risk. In assessing relative value, the Investment Manager takes into consideration how various sectors of the credit markets react differently to changes in fundamentals, supply and demand dynamics, and regulation. As such, relative allocations to each credit asset class may vary during each interest rate or credit cycle.
- *Bottom up security selection.* Investments are selected through fundamental research and assessment of borrowers, taking into consideration factors such as credit quality, environmental, social and governance factors, investment maturity, issuer type, liquidity, and geographical and sectoral exposure. The Investment Manager will select debt securities exhibiting characteristics, which indicate a strong likelihood that the relevant issuer will repay their borrowings over the term of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may use FDIs for hedging, efficient portfolio management, and investment purposes. The Fund may use currency swaps, foreign exchange forwards, currency options, currency futures and non-deliverable forwards for currency hedging purposes, and interest rate swaps and bond futures for interest rate hedging purposes. The Fund may hedge market risk and credit risk using credit default swaps (“**CDS**”) and swaptions. The Fund may also take synthetic exposure to the credit asset classes described above using CDS and TRS. The use of these FDIs is described in greater detail in **Financial Derivative Instruments and Techniques** below.

The Fund may also enter into repurchase agreements for efficient portfolio management purposes only (subject to the conditions and limits set out in the UCITS Regulations).

The Fund may only hold up to 20 per cent. of its Net Asset Value in equity securities which have been received as a result of debt securities being restructured or converted. The Fund will not invest in other equity securities, including preference shares or depositary receipts.

The Fund may also gain exposure to the aforementioned instruments by investing, in aggregate, not more than 10 per cent. of the Fund’s Net Asset Value in other collective investment schemes and/or ETFs. Such collective investment schemes or ETFs will be UCITS domiciled and authorised in an EU Member State.

Any investments in transferable securities, money market instruments, and ETFs will be those which are listed or traded on a Market listed in Appendix I of the Prospectus, subject to the general 10 per cent. limit on transferable securities and money market instruments not listed, traded or dealt on a regulated market. Money market instruments may be used for ancillary liquidity purposes and will include commercial paper, floating rate notes or certificates of deposit.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The general investment restrictions set out under the heading **Investment Restrictions** in the Prospectus shall apply to the Fund. Further investment restrictions are set out in the section entitled **Investment Policy** above and Annex III of this Supplement (**Securities Financing Transactions Regulation**).

The Directors may from time to time, impose such further investment restrictions as shall be compatible with or in the interests of Shareholders in order to comply with the laws and regulation of the countries where Shareholders are located.

FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND TECHNIQUES

Subject to the Regulations and to the conditions and limits stipulated by the Central Bank from time to time, the Fund may invest in certain FDIs dealt on a Market listed in Appendix I of the Prospectus and/or over-the-counter for efficient portfolio management, hedging, and investment purposes. The Company uses a risk management process that enables it to accurately measure, monitor and manage the various risks associated with the FDIs used by it. The Company will provide to Shareholders on request supplementary information relating to the risk management methods employed by the Company, including the quantitative limits that are applied and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investments.

To the extent that the Fund uses FDIs, it may be leveraged through its use of those FDIs but such leverage will not exceed 100 per cent. of the Fund’s Net Asset Value. The Fund will employ the commitment approach to measure global exposure and to ensure that the Fund’s use of FDIs is within the Central Bank’s limits.

The types of FDI in which the Fund may invest are described below:

Credit Default Swaps

CDS provide a measure of protection against defaults of debt issuers. The Fund’s use of CDS does not assure their use will be effective or will have the desired result. The Fund may at the discretion of the Investment Manager be the buyer and/or seller in CDS transactions. Credit default swaps are transactions under which the parties’ obligations depend on whether credit events have occurred in relation to a reference entity (or certain reference entities making up an index). The categories of credit event are specified in the contract and are intended to identify the occurrence of a significant deterioration in the creditworthiness of the reference asset (or constituents of the relevant index).

The buyer in a CDS contract is obligated to pay the seller a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract so long as no credit event on an underlying reference entity has occurred. If the Fund is a buyer and

no credit event occurs the Fund's losses will be limited to the periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract. As a seller, the Fund will receive a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no credit event. In the event of credit event relating to a CDS reference entity the seller will typically make a cash settlement payment to the buyer.

The Fund will enter into CDS transactions to hedge against market or credit risk, or to gain synthetic exposure to the underlying reference asset.

Total Return Swaps

A TRS is an agreement between two counterparties to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realised on particular pre-determined investments or instruments, which may be adjusted for an interest factor. The gross returns to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties are generally calculated with respect to a "notional amount". A TRS is an over-the-counter derivative and is a bilateral financial contract between a total return payer and a total return receiver; the Fund may be either a total return payer or total return receiver. The total return payer pays the total return of a reference obligation and receives a form of payment from the receiver of the total rate of return. Often payment is a floating rate payment, for example, a spread to a particular interest rate benchmark. While bilateral arrangements of this type allow the Fund greater flexibility to tailor the swap to its needs, OTC swaps generally involve greater risk than exchange-traded derivatives, which are guaranteed by clearing organisations of the exchanges where they are traded.

The Fund may use TRS for efficient portfolio management purposes in order to achieve efficient financing on underlying securities. The Fund may also use TRS to access markets and products which are otherwise unavailable and manage leverage to assist in achieving the Fund's investment objective.

Interest Rate Swaps

An interest rate swap is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange recognised interest rate cash flows, calculated on a notional amount, at specified dates during the life of the swap. The notional amount is used only to determine the payments under the swap and is not exchanged. The payment obligation of each party is calculated using a different interest rate, typically with one party paying a floating interest rate in return for receiving a fixed interest rate, either at regular intervals during the life of the swap or at the maturity of the swap.

The Fund will use interest rate swaps to hedge interest rate risk.

Futures and Options

Futures are contracts to buy or sell a standard quantity of a specific asset (or, in some cases, receive or pay cash based on the performance of an underlying asset, instrument or index) at a pre-determined future date and at a price agreed through a transaction undertaken on an exchange. Since these contracts are marked-to-market daily, investors can, by closing out their position, exit from their obligation to buy or sell the underlying assets prior to the contract's delivery date.

The Fund will use futures contracts to hedge against market risk; as an example, the Fund may use bond futures to hedge interest rate risk.

There are two forms of options, put and call options. Put options are contracts sold for a premium that gives one party (the buyer) the right, but not the obligation, to sell to the other party (the seller) of the contract, a specific quantity of a particular product or financial instrument at a specified price. Call options are similar contracts sold for a premium that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy from the seller of the option at a specified price. Options may also be cash settled.

The Fund may use currency options for currency hedging purposes, the value of which depends largely upon the price and volatility in the underlying currency in relation to the exercise (or strike) price during the life of the option. Options will also be used to hedge against market risk and volatility.

Swaptions

Swaptions are contracts whereby one party receives a fee in return for agreeing to enter into a forward swap at a pre-determined fixed rate if some contingency event occurs.

The Fund will enter into swaptions on CDS for credit risk hedging purposes.

Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts, Currency Swaps and Non-Deliverable Forwards

A forward contract locks-in the price at which an asset may be purchased or sold on a future date. In currency forward contracts, the contract holders are obligated to buy or sell the currency at a specified price, at a specified quantity and on a specified future date. A currency swap is similar to a currency forward, but has the additional aspect of a linked spot foreign exchange transaction.

A non-deliverable forward is a cash-settled contract on a thinly traded or non-convertible currency. The latter currency is specified against a freely convertible, major currency, and the contract is for a fixed amount of the non-convertible currency, on a specified due date, and at an agreed forward rate. At maturity, the daily reference rate is compared with the agreed forward rate, and the difference must be paid in the convertible currency on the value date.

The Fund may use forward foreign exchange contracts, currency swaps, and non-deliverable forwards for currency hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management.

Foreign Exchange Forwards for Share Class Hedging

The Investment Manager will conduct currency hedging transactions in respect of the Hedged Share Classes (as defined below) using currency swaps (which include a forward foreign exchange contract) in respect of a Hedged Share Class that is not denominated in the Base Currency of the Fund. Any profit or loss attributable to such transactions shall accrue solely to the investors in that Hedged Share Class and the Net Asset Value per Share of that Share Class shall be increased or reduced (as the case may be) by the benefit/cost of any such hedging transactions.

This section is to be read in conjunction with the provisions set out in the Prospectus under the heading **Share Class Hedging**.

Convertible Bonds

Convertible bonds combine aspects of income paying securities and an option on the stock of the issuer. The convertible bond will typically pay a regular coupon or dividend and allow the holder of the convertible bond the right to convert the security into equity of the issuer of the convertible bond. The conversion option may be exercised on a single day only, on a number of specified dates, or over a continuous period of time. Usually a convertible bond will have a specified maturity date on which the issuer will repay the principal amount of the bond if the holder of the bond has not elected to convert. Convertible bonds may have additional features such as the ability of the issuer to call back the convertible bond at a specific price, or the right of the holder to put the convertible bond back to the issuer at a specific price.

Contingent Convertible Securities

Contingent Convertibles are a form of hybrid debt security that are intended to either convert into equity or have their principal partially or completely written off or written off with the option of revaluation under certain circumstances. Contingent Convertibles, like subordinated bonds, serve to absorb the issuer's capital losses before other higher ranking liabilities.

This section is to be read in conjunction with the provisions set out in the Prospectus under the headings **Financial Derivative Instruments**, **Efficient Portfolio Management**, and **Collateral Policy**.

SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

Shareholders should refer to Annex III of this Supplement (**Securities Financing Transactions Regulation**) for information relating to the Fund's use of securities financing transactions (such as repurchase transactions) ("**SFTs**") and TRSs.

SUSTAINABLE FINANCE DISCLOSURES

Pursuant to EU Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector, which is also known as the "Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation" (the "**SFDR**"), the Fund is required to disclose information on how it promotes environmental and social characteristics and ensures these commitments are met, the manner in which sustainability risks are integrated into the investment decision making process, and the results of the assessment of the likely impacts of sustainability risks on the returns of the Fund. The investment strategy of the Fund takes into account the promotion of certain environmental and social characteristics as further described in the Annex below. Accordingly, the Investment Manager has

categorised the Fund as meeting the requirements set out in Article 8(1) of the SFDR for products which promote environmental and social characteristics. Shareholders should refer to the Annex to this Supplement for further sustainable finance disclosures.

BENCHMARKS

The Fund is not formally managed to a benchmark. From time to time, the Investment Manager may use an appropriate (as determined in the reasonable discretion of the Investment Manager) benchmark(s) for comparison purposes. Such benchmark(s) may be published or reported alongside the Fund's Net Asset Value and Net Asset Value per Share, or otherwise used by the Investment Manager in marketing materials for the Fund, including for historic performance comparison purposes.

RISK FACTORS

The general risk factors as set out in the Prospectus shall apply. In addition to the risk factors described in the Prospectus, prospective investors should consider the risk factors set out at Annex I of this Supplement (**Additional Risk Factors**).

KEY INFORMATION FOR BUYING AND SELLING

The following Classes of Shares are available for issue in the Fund. Each of the Share Classes not denominated in the Base Currency will be hedged share classes (the "**Hedged Share Classes**");

Share Class	Classes		Eligibility Criteria
	Non-Distributing Shares	Distributing Shares (together, the "Fund Distributing Classes")	
Class F Shares	Class F AUD Shares Class F CAD Shares Class F EUR Shares* Class F GBP Shares* Class F JPY Shares Class F USD Shares*	Class FD AUD Shares Class FD CAD Shares Class FD EUR Shares Class FD GBP Shares* Class FD JPY Shares Class FD USD Shares	Class F Shares are available to those applicants qualified to invest in the Fund requesting a subscription of GBP 10,000,000 (or the foreign currency equivalent) or more. The Directors will close the Class F Shares to further subscription when the value of aggregate subscriptions into the Class F Shares, measured from 27 February 2023, equals at least GBP 500,000,000 or at such other time as they determine in their discretion.
Class A Shares	Class A AUD Shares Class A CAD Shares Class A EUR Shares* Class A GBP Shares* Class A JPY Shares Class A USD Shares	Class AD AUD Shares Class AD CAD Shares Class AD EUR Shares Class AD GBP Shares Class AD JPY Shares Class AD USD Shares	Class A Shares are available to those applicants qualified to invest in the Fund requesting a subscription of GBP 35,000 (or the foreign currency equivalent) or more.
Class I Shares	Class I AUD Shares Class I CAD Shares Class I EUR Shares* Class I GBP Shares* Class I JPY Shares Class I USD Shares*	Class ID AUD Shares Class ID CAD Shares Class ID EUR Shares Class ID GBP Shares Class ID JPY Shares Class ID USD Shares	Class I Shares are available to those applicants qualified to invest in the Fund requesting a subscription of GBP 1,000,000 (or the foreign currency equivalent) or more.
Class C Shares	Class C AUD Shares Class C CAD Shares Class C EUR Shares Class C GBP Shares Class C JPY Shares Class C USD Shares	Class CD AUD Shares Class CD CAD Shares Class CD EUR Shares Class CD GBP Shares Class CD JPY Shares Class CD USD Shares	Class C Shares are available to those applicants qualified to invest in the Fund requesting a subscription of GBP 10,000,000 (or the foreign currency equivalent) or more.
Class D1 Shares	Class D1 AUD Shares Class D1 CAD Shares Class D1 EUR Shares Class D1 GBP Shares Class D1 JPY Shares Class D1 USD Shares	Class D1D AUD Shares Class D1D CAD Shares Class D1D EUR Shares Class D1D GBP Shares Class D1D JPY Shares Class D1D USD Shares	Class D1 Shares will only be available to such consultant entity as the Directors, in their discretion, determine can invest in Class D1 Shares (the " D1 Consultant ") and those applicants that the Directors, in their discretion, determine to be clients of the D1 Consultant and are otherwise qualified to invest in the Fund, in each case requesting a subscription of GBP 10,000,000 (or the foreign currency equivalent) or more.
Class D2 Shares	Class D2 AUD Shares Class D2 CAD Shares Class D2 EUR Shares	Class D2D AUD Shares Class D2D CAD Shares Class D2D EUR Shares	Class D2 Shares will only be available to such consultant entity as the Directors, in their discretion, determine can invest in Class D2 Shares (the " D2 Consultant ") and those applicants that

	Class D2 GBP Shares Class D2 JPY Shares Class D2 USD Shares	Class D2D GBP Shares Class D2D JPY Shares Class D2D USD Shares	the Directors, in their discretion, determine to be clients of the D2 Consultant and are otherwise qualified to invest in the Fund, in each case requesting a subscription of GBP 10,000,000 (or the foreign currency equivalent) or more.
Class D3 Shares	Class D3 AUD Shares Class D3 CAD Shares Class D3 EUR Shares Class D3 GBP Shares Class D3 JPY Shares Class D3 USD Shares	Class D3D AUD Shares Class D3D CAD Shares Class D3D EUR Shares Class D3D GBP Shares Class D3D JPY Shares Class D3D USD Shares	Class D3 Shares will only be available to such consultant entity as the Directors, in their discretion, determine can invest in Class D3 Shares (the “ D3 Consultant ”) and those applicants that the Directors, in their discretion, determine to be clients of the D3 Consultant and are otherwise qualified to invest in the Fund, in each case requesting a subscription of GBP 10,000,000 (or the foreign currency equivalent) or more.
Class D4 Shares	Class D4 AUD Shares Class D4 CAD Shares Class D4 EUR Shares Class D4 GBP Shares Class D4 JPY Shares Class D4 USD Shares	Class D4D AUD Shares Class D4D CAD Shares Class D4D EUR Shares Class D4D GBP Shares Class D4D JPY Shares Class D4D USD Shares	Class D4 Shares will only be available to such consultant entity as the Directors, in their discretion, determine can invest in Class D4 Shares (the “ D4 Consultant ”) and those applicants that the Directors, in their discretion, determine to be clients of the D4 Consultant and are otherwise qualified to invest in the Fund, in each case requesting a subscription of GBP 10,000,000 (or the foreign currency equivalent) or more.
Class D5 Shares	Class D5 AUD Shares Class D5 CAD Shares Class D5 EUR Shares Class D5 GBP Shares Class D5 JPY Shares Class D5 USD Shares	Class D5D AUD Shares Class D5D CAD Shares Class D5D EUR Shares Class D5D GBP Shares Class D5D JPY Shares Class D5D USD Shares	Class D5 Shares will only be available to such consultant entity as the Directors, in their discretion, determine can invest in Class D5 Shares (the “ D5 Consultant ”) and those applicants that the Directors, in their discretion, determine to be clients of the D5 Consultant and are otherwise qualified to invest in the Fund, in each case requesting a subscription of GBP 10,000,000 (or the foreign currency equivalent) or more.
Class D6 Shares	Class D6 AUD Shares Class D6 CAD Shares Class D6 EUR Shares Class D6 GBP Shares Class D6 JPY Shares Class D6 USD Shares	Class D6D AUD Shares Class D6D CAD Shares Class D6D EUR Shares Class D6D GBP Shares Class D6D JPY Shares Class D6D USD Shares	Class D6 Shares will only be available to such consultant entity as the Directors, in their discretion, determine can invest in Class D6 Shares (the “ D6 Consultant ”) and those applicants that the Directors, in their discretion, determine to be clients of the D6 Consultant and are otherwise qualified to invest in the Fund, in each case requesting a subscription of GBP 10,000,000 (or the foreign currency equivalent) or more.
Class D7 Shares	Class D7 AUD Shares Class D7 CAD Shares Class D7 EUR Shares Class D7 GBP Shares Class D7 JPY Shares	Class D7D AUD Shares Class D7D CAD Shares Class D7D EUR Shares Class D7D GBP Shares Class D7D JPY Shares	Class D7 Shares will only be available to such consultant entity as the Directors, in their discretion, determine can invest in Class D7 Shares (the “ D7 Consultant ”) and those applicants that the Directors, in their discretion, determine to be clients of the D7

	Class D7 USD Shares	Class D7D USD Shares	Consultant and are otherwise qualified to invest in the Fund, in each case requesting a subscription of GBP 10,000,000 (or the foreign currency equivalent) or more.
Class D8 Shares	Class D8 AUD Shares Class D8 CAD Shares Class D8 EUR Shares Class D8 GBP Shares Class D8 JPY Shares Class D8 USD Shares	Class D8D AUD Shares Class D8D CAD Shares Class D8D EUR Shares Class D8D GBP Shares Class D8D JPY Shares Class D8D USD Shares	Class D8 Shares will only be available to such consultant entity as the Directors, in their discretion, determine can invest in Class D8 Shares (the “ D8 Consultant ”) and those applicants that the Directors, in their discretion, determine to be clients of the D8 Consultant and are otherwise qualified to invest in the Fund, in each case requesting a subscription of GBP 10,000,000 (or the foreign currency equivalent) or more.
Class D9 Shares	Class D9 AUD Shares Class D9 CAD Shares Class D9 EUR Shares Class D9 GBP Shares Class D9 JPY Shares Class D9 USD Shares	Class D9D AUD Shares Class D9D CAD Shares Class D9D EUR Shares Class D9D GBP Shares Class D9D JPY Shares Class D9D USD Shares	Class D9 Shares will only be available to such consultant entity as the Directors, in their discretion, determine can invest in Class D9 Shares (the “ D9 Consultant ”) and those applicants that the Directors, in their discretion, determine to be clients of the D9 Consultant and are otherwise qualified to invest in the Fund, in each case requesting a subscription of GBP 10,000,000 (or the foreign currency equivalent) or more.
Class D10 Shares	Class D10 AUD Shares Class D10 CAD Shares Class D10 EUR Shares Class D10 GBP Shares Class D10 JPY Shares Class D10 USD Shares	Class D10D AUD Shares Class D10D CAD Shares Class D10D EUR Shares Class D10D GBP Shares Class D10D JPY Shares Class D10D USD Shares	Class D10 Shares will only be available to such consultant entity as the Directors, in their discretion, determine can invest in Class D10 Shares (the “ D10 Consultant ”) and those applicants that the Directors, in their discretion, determine to be clients of the D10 Consultant and are otherwise qualified to invest in the Fund, in each case requesting a subscription of GBP 10,000,000 (or the foreign currency equivalent) or more.
Class M Shares	Class M AUD Shares Class M CAD Shares Class M EUR Shares Class M GBP Shares* Class M JPY Shares Class M USD Shares*	Class MD AUD Shares Class MD CAD Shares Class MD EUR Shares Class MD GBP Shares Class MD JPY Shares Class MD USD Shares	Class M Shares are available to (or for the beneficial entitlement of) the Directors and members, directors or officers, employees and consultants of the Investment Manager and their connected persons.

For the purposes hereof Class D1 Shares, Class D2 Shares, Class D3 Shares, Class D4 Shares, Class D5 Shares, Class D6 Shares, Class D7 Shares, Class D8 Shares, Class D9 Shares, and Class D10 Shares are collectively defined as the “**Class D Shares**”.

Initial Offer Period

The Initial Offer Period for those Classes of Share not marked with an asterisk (*) in the table above shall open at 9:00 a.m. (Dublin time) on the Business Day following the date of this Supplement and will close at 5:00 p.m. (Dublin time) on 1 October 2025 unless extended or shortened by the Directors. Any such extensions will be notified to the Central Bank.

Initial Offer Price

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares may be subscribed for at an Initial Offer Price of 100 units of the currency of the relevant Share Class, except for any JPY denominated Shares which may be subscribed for at an Initial Offer Price of JPY 10,000 per Share.

Subsequent Subscriptions

Following the close of the relevant Initial Offer Period, Shares will be available for subscription at the Subscription Price on each Dealing Day as set out under the heading **Subsequent Subscriptions** in the Prospectus and subject to the relevant terms of this Supplement.

Availability of Shares

Shares will be available for subscription until the Directors resolve to close any Class of Shares to new subscriptions.

Minimum Investments and Shareholding

Share Classes	Minimum Initial Investment Amount (or its currency equivalent)	Minimum Additional Investment Amount (or its currency equivalent)	Minimum Shareholding (or its currency equivalent)
Class F Shares	GBP 10,000,000	GBP 10,000	GBP 10,000,000
Class A Shares	GBP 35,000	GBP 10,000	GBP 35,000
Class I Shares	GBP 1,000,000	GBP 10,000	GBP 1,000,000
Class C Shares	GBP 10,000,000	GBP 10,000	GBP 10,000,000
Class D Shares	GBP 10,000,000	GBP 10,000	GBP 10,000,000
Class M Shares	GBP 0	GBP 0	GBP 0

The Directors, in their absolute discretion, may for each relevant Class of Share waive such Minimum Initial Investment Amount, Minimum Additional Investment Amount, and/or Minimum Shareholding.

Dividend Policy

This section should be read in conjunction with the provisions set out in the Prospectus under the headings **Dividend Policy** and **Taxation**.

The Directors have designated the Fund Distributing Classes as Distributing Shares. Dividends in respect of each Class of Shares will be declared and distributed quarterly each January, April, July, and October at the Directors' discretion. Dividends in respect of each such Class of Shares from time to time will be paid in accordance with the dividend policy adopted by the Directors (and may be paid out of the capital of the Fund where there is insufficient net income or revenue available), broad details of which are set out in the Prospectus. Full details of the Fund's dividend policy in respect of such Distributing Shares are available from the Investment Manager on request. No dividends are currently payable in respect of any other Class of Shares of the Fund.

Base Currency

The Base Currency of the Fund is GBP.

Minimum Fund Size

There is no Minimum Fund Size applicable to this Fund.

Business Day

Any day, other than a Saturday or a Sunday, on which banks are generally open for business in Dublin, New York, and London and/or such other place or such other day(s) as the Directors may determine and notify to Shareholders in advance.

Dealing Day

Unless otherwise determined by the Directors and notified in advance to Shareholders and provided that there is one Dealing Day per fortnight, every Business Day shall be a Dealing Day, except where the determination of the Net Asset Value has been temporarily suspended in the circumstances set out in the Prospectus.

Dealing Deadline

For subscriptions: 1:00 p.m. (Dublin time) on the relevant Dealing Day or such other time, provided it is on or before the relevant Valuation Point as the Directors may, in exceptional circumstances, with the approval of the Depositary, determine and notify to Shareholders in advance.

For redemptions: 1:00 p.m. (Dublin time) on the relevant Dealing Day or such other time, provided it is on or before the relevant Valuation Point as the Directors may, with the approval of the Depositary, determine and notify to Shareholders in advance.

Valuation Point

10:00 p.m. (Dublin time) on the relevant Dealing Day or such other time as the Directors may, with the approval of the Depositary determine, and notify to Shareholders in advance.

Settlement Date

In the case of applications, subscription proceeds must be received in cleared funds by close of business on the third Business Day following the relevant Dealing Day.

In the case of redemptions, redemption proceeds will usually be paid by close of business on the third Business Day following the relevant Dealing Day.

Deferred Redemptions

The Directors may defer redemptions at a particular Dealing Day to the next Dealing Day as set out under the heading **Deferred Redemptions** in the Prospectus.

FEES AND EXPENSES

Class	Annual Investment Management Fee	Performance Fee Rate	Distribution Fee	Capped Fees and Expenses
Class F Shares	0.30 per cent.	N/A	N/A	0.25 per cent.
Class A Shares	1.50 per cent.	N/A	N/A	0.25 per cent.
Class I Shares	0.80 per cent.	N/A	N/A	0.25 per cent.
Class C Shares	0.65 per cent.	N/A	N/A	0.25 per cent.
Class D Shares	See <i>Class D Shares Management Fee</i> below	N/A	N/A	0.25 per cent.
Class M Shares	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.25 per cent.

Investment Management Fee

The Investment Manager will receive from the Company a monthly Investment Management Fee equal to 1/12th of the applicable fee per annum of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class of Shares as determined by the Directors and notified to the Shareholders of the relevant Class, subject to the Maximum Annual Investment Management Fee set out in the table above (or, in the case of the Class D Shares, as set out below). The Investment Management Fee is calculated (on an actual day count basis) and will accrue as at each Valuation Point and is payable monthly in arrears. There will be no allocation or charge of the Investment Management Fee against the Class M Shares. The Investment Manager may, at its discretion, rebate all or a portion of its Investment Management Fee.

Class D Shares Management Fee

In respect of each class of Class D Shares, the Fund will pay the Investment Manager a monthly Investment Management Fee equal to:

- (a) 1/12th of 0.45 per cent. of that portion of the Net Asset Value of such Class which is equal to or less than GBP 300,000,000; and
- (b) 1/12th of 0.35 per cent. of that portion of the Net Asset Value of such Class in excess of GBP 300,000,000.

Performance Fee

The Fund will not apply a Performance Fee.

Capped Fees and Expenses

The aggregate amount per annum charged as operating, management and administrative fees and expenses, which includes the fees and expenses payable to the Manager, Administrator, Depositary and any sub-custodian as described in more detail in the **Fees and Expenses** section of the Prospectus, in relation to each Class of Shares shall be capped at the applicable rate per annum of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class of Shares as set out in the table above ("**Capped Fees and Expenses**").

Such Capped Fees and Expenses are calculated and will accrue at each Valuation Point and are payable monthly in arrears. Any such Fees and Expenses that exceed the applicable capped rate set out in the table above shall be borne by the Investment Manager.

Establishment Costs

The cost of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from the Central Bank, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first three years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors at their discretion) on such terms and in such manner as the Directors may at their discretion determine.

Swing Pricing

The Investment Manager will adopt a swing pricing mechanism in respect of the Fund when net subscriptions, Inter-Fund Exchanges and redemptions of Shares ("**Dealings**") exceed the Swing Threshold determined by the Investment Manager in respect of the Fund. The maximum impact of the swing pricing mechanism on an investor will not exceed 2 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (before deduction of the transaction costs incurred by the Fund as a result of Dealings).

This section should be read in conjunction with the provisions set out in the Prospectus in the sub-section **Swing Pricing** in the section **Dilution** under the heading **Fees and Expenses**.

Distributor Fee

No distributor fees will be payable by the Company in respect of the Fund.

Preliminary Charge

The Fund will not apply a Preliminary Charge.

Redemption Charge

The Fund will not apply a Redemption Charge.

Exchange Charge

The Fund will not apply an Exchange Charge.

Further details of the Fees and Expenses to be borne by the Fund are set out in the Prospectus.

BORROWING

In accordance with the general provisions set out in the Prospectus under the heading **Borrowing Powers**, the Fund may borrow on a temporary basis (including through an overdraft facility) up to 10 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.

TAXATION

Share Classes of the Fund may be certified as UK reporting funds. Share Classes that have been certified as UK reporting funds will be listed in HM Revenue and Custom's published list of reporting funds which can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/offshore-funds-list-of-reporting-funds>.

This section should be read in conjunction with the provisions set out in the Prospectus under the sub-section **United Kingdom Taxation** under heading **Taxation**.

PROFILE OF A TYPICAL INVESTOR

The Fund is considered suitable for investors looking to maximise their total return through a portfolio of assets which generate both income and capital growth. Such investors may wish to have exposure to a portfolio of assets which provide diversification across fixed income and credit markets, while maintaining the ability to follow a high conviction investment approach, which may at times lead to periods of volatility. As such, the typical investor will understand and will be able to accept that the value of the Fund may rise and fall more frequently, and to a greater extent, than other investment types. Such investor will typically have an investment horizon over the long term.

MISCELLANEOUS

There are two other sub-funds of the Company in existence as at the date of this Supplement: CQS Global Convertible Fund and Salar Fund.

INFORMATION REQUIRED, TO THE EXTENT APPLICABLE, FOR DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES TO QUALIFIED INVESTORS IN SWITZERLAND:

THE REPRESENTATIVE IN SWITZERLAND IS ACOLIN FUND SERVICES AG (THE "**REPRESENTATIVE**") MAINTOWER, THURGAUERSTRASSE 36/38, CH-8050, ZURICH, SWITZERLAND. THE PAYING AGENT IN SWITZERLAND IS BANQUE CANTONALE DE GENÈVE, 17, QUAI DE L'ILE, 1204 GENEVA, SWITZERLAND. THIS SUPPLEMENT, THE COMPANY'S PROSPECTUS, THE ARTICLES AND ALL OTHER DOCUMENTS USED FOR MARKETING PURPOSES, INCLUDING THE ANNUAL AND SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT, IF ANY, CAN BE OBTAINED FREE OF CHARGE FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE IN SWITZERLAND. THE PLACE OF PERFORMANCE AND JURISDICTION IS THE REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE IN SWITZERLAND WITH REGARDS TO THE SHARES DISTRIBUTED IN AND FROM SWITZERLAND. THE INVESTMENT MANAGER (AS THE DISTRIBUTOR IN SWITZERLAND) AND ITS AGENTS DO NOT PAY ANY RETROCESSIONS TO THIRD PARTIES IN RELATION TO THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SHARES OF THE FUND IN OR FROM SWITZERLAND. THE INVESTMENT MANAGER (AS THE DISTRIBUTOR IN SWITZERLAND) AND ITS AGENTS DO NOT PAY ANY REBATES AIMING AT REDUCING FEES AND EXPENSES PAID BY THE FUND AND INCURRED BY THE INVESTORS.

Annex I

Additional Risk Factors

The general risk factors as set out in the Prospectus shall apply. In addition to the risk factors described in the Prospectus, prospective investors should consider the risk factors set out at this Annex I.

General Risk Factors

High Yield and Sub-Investment Grade Debt Securities Risk

High yield debt securities are debt securities with a lower credit rating than investment grade debt securities (and may be unrated). High yield debt securities are subject to greater risk of loss of income and principal due to default by the issuer than are investment grade debt securities. High yield debt securities might also be more illiquid in nature and/or harder to value than investment grade debt securities.

CLOs

The CLO securities which the Fund may invest in may constitute a subordinated tranche of a CLO and payments of principal and interest on such CLO securities may be subordinated to more senior tranches. Interest and principal payments are not fixed but are based on residual amounts available to make such payments. As a result, payments on CLO securities will be made by the CLO to the extent of available funds. CLO securities are a limited recourse obligation and amounts payable on CLO securities are payable solely from amounts received in respect of the collateral of the CLO. If distributions are insufficient to make payments of principal and interest on the CLO, no other assets of the CLO will be available for payment of the deficiency and following realisation of the collateral and the application of the proceeds thereof, the obligations of the CLO to pay such deficiency shall be extinguished. The secondary market for CLO securities may be less liquid and, as a result, the Fund may have to hold such CLO securities for a longer period of time or until their early redemption date or maturity date.

Credit Risk

The ability, or perceived ability, of an issuer of a debt security to make timely payments of interest and principal on the security will affect the value of the security. It is possible that the ability of the issuer to meet its obligations will decline substantially during the period when the Fund owns securities of that issuer (or holds FDIs referencing such securities), or that the issuer will default on its obligations. An actual or perceived deterioration in the ability of an issuer to meet its obligations will likely have an adverse effect on the value of the issuer's securities or any associated FDI. If a security has been rated by more than one nationally recognised ratings agency, the Investment Manager may consider the highest rating for the purposes of determining whether the security is investment grade. The Fund may continue to hold a security, or FDI referencing a relevant security, despite the rating of the relevant security falling below investment grade. The Fund may invest in securities which have not been rated by a nationally recognised statistical rating organisation. Credit rating agencies base their ratings largely on the issuer's historical financial condition and the rating agencies' investment analysis at the time of rating. The rating assigned to any particular investment does not necessarily reflect the issuer's current financial condition, and does not reflect an assessment of an investment's volatility and liquidity. Although investment grade investments generally have lower credit risk than sub-investment grade securities, they may share some of the risks of lower-rated investments, including the possibility that the issuers may be unable to make timely payments of interest and principal and thus default.

Contingent Convertible Risk

The Fund will invest in Contingent Convertibles, and other subordinated debt securities. Contingent Convertibles are a form of hybrid debt security that are intended to either convert into equity or have their principal written down upon the occurrence of certain triggers. These triggers include but are not limited to: (i) an issuer failing to meet a specified minimum capital level; (ii) an issuer's regulator questioning the continued validity of the issuer as a going concern; (iii) an issuer's regulator stating that the security should be converted or written down, partially or wholly; (iv) an issuer receiving specified levels of extraordinary public support. Contingent Convertibles may also have unique equity conversion, principal write-down or coupon cancellation features which are tailored to the issuing banking institution and its regulatory requirements. In the case such triggers or features are invoked, the Fund may lose some or all of its original investment. Investors in Contingent Convertibles may experience a reduced income rate, and the Fund may lose some or all of its original investment. Any future regulatory change impacting European banking institutions or Contingent Convertibles could have substantial and adverse effects on the financial institutions issuing the Contingent Convertibles, or

the ability of the Fund or other investors to invest in Contingent Convertibles. Some specific additional risks associated with Contingent Convertibles are Coupon Cancellation Risk, Loss Absorption Risk, Subordinated Debt Risk, and Trigger Level Risk as set out further below.

Coupon Cancellation Risk. Coupon payments on some Contingent Convertibles are entirely discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time. The discretionary cancellation of payments is not an event of default and there are no possibilities to require re-instatement of coupon payments or payment of any passed missed payments. Coupon payments may also be subject to approval by the issuer's regulator and may be suspended in the event there are insufficient distributable reserves. As a result of uncertainty surrounding coupon payments, Contingent Convertibles may be volatile and their price may decline rapidly in the event that coupon payments are suspended.

Loss Absorption Risk. Contingent Convertibles features have been designed to meet specific regulatory requirements imposed on banking institutions. In particular, Contingent Convertibles can be converted into equity of the issuing banking institution or have their principal written down if their regulatory capital ratio falls below a pre-determined level or when the relevant regulatory authority deems the banking institution being non-viable. In addition, those hybrid debt instruments have no stated maturity and fully discretionary coupons. This means coupons can potentially be cancelled at the banking institution's discretion or at the request of the relevant regulatory authority in order to help the bank absorb losses.

Subordinated Debt Risk. Contingent Convertibles will, in the majority of circumstances, be issued in the form of subordinated debt instruments in order to provide the appropriate regulatory capital treatment prior to a conversion. Accordingly, in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of an issuer prior to a conversion having occurred, the rights and claims of the holders of the Contingent Convertibles, such as the Fund, against the issuer in respect of or arising under the terms of the Contingent Convertibles shall generally rank junior to the claims of all holders of unsubordinated obligations of the issuer. In addition, if the Contingent Convertibles are converted into the issuer's underlying equity securities following a conversion event, each holder will be subordinated due to their conversion from being the holder of a debt instrument to being the holder of an equity instrument. Any loss incurred by the subordinated securities is likely to be proportionately greater than unsubordinated securities, and any recovery of interest or principal may take more time. As a result, even a perceived decline in creditworthiness of the issuer is likely to have a greater impact on these securities.

Trigger Level Risk. Trigger levels differ and determine exposure to conversion risk. It might be difficult where the Fund is invested in Contingent Convertibles to anticipate the trigger events that would require the debt to convert into equity or the write down to zero of principal investment and/or accrued interest. Trigger events may include: (i) a reduction in the issuing bank's Core Tier 1/ Common Equity Tier 1 (CT1/CET1) ratio or other ratios; (ii) a regulatory authority, at any time, making a subjective determination that an institution is "non-viable", i.e. a determination that the issuing bank requires public sector support in order to prevent the issuer from becoming insolvent, bankrupt or otherwise carry on its business and requiring or causing the conversion of the Contingent Convertibles into equity or write down, in circumstances that are beyond the control of the issuer; or (iii) a national authority deciding to inject capital.

Currency Exposure

The Base Currency of the Fund is GBP. Certain of the Fund's assets may be denominated in currencies other than the Base Currency of the Fund. The Investment Manager may not hedge the currency exposure of certain assets of the Fund.

Interest Rate and Call Risk

The values of bonds and other debt securities are usually affected by changes in interest rates. Declining interest rates generally increase the values of such debt securities, and rising interest rates generally decrease the value of such debt securities. Interest rate risk is generally greater for investments with long durations or maturities.

During periods of falling interest rates, issuers of callable debt securities may call (repay) securities with higher coupons or interest rates before their maturity dates. In such circumstances, the Fund would not benefit from any price appreciation above the such debt security's call price and might have to reinvest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income.

Share Class Hedging Risk

In order to mitigate against the risk of movements in the currency of a Share Class not denominated in the Base Currency (a "**Non-Base Currency Share Class**") against the currency of the portfolio constituents (where they

are different to that of the relevant Non-Base Currency Share Class), the Investment Manager may conduct currency hedging transactions. No assurance can be given that such hedging activities will be entirely effective in achieving the purpose for which they have been entered into. While currency hedging reduces risks and losses in adverse market circumstances, it can also reduce and may completely offset gains in market circumstances that would otherwise have been beneficial had the position not been hedged. Consequently, the performance of a Non-Base Currency Share Class may differ from that of the Fund as a result of the foreign exchange hedging transactions.

Emerging Markets

When trading in emerging markets, the Fund may be subject to risks, such as inadequate investor protection, contradictory legislation, incomplete, unclear and changing laws, ignorance or breaches of regulations on the part of other market participants, lack of established or effective avenues for legal redress, lack of standard practices (including accounting standards or otherwise) and confidentiality customs characteristic of developed markets and lack of enforcement of existing laws and regulations, which may have an adverse effect on the Fund.

Epidemics and Pandemics

Many countries have been susceptible to epidemics and/or pandemics, such as severe acute respiratory syndrome, avian flu, H1N1/09 flu and COVID-19 (commonly known as the “**Coronavirus**”). The epidemic or pandemic outbreak of an infectious disease in a country or region of the world or globally, together with any resulting restrictions on travel, transportation or production of goods or quarantines imposed, could have a negative impact on the national, regional or global economy and business activity in any of the countries in which the Fund may invest and thereby adversely affect the performance of the Fund. While the economic impact of the global outbreak of the Coronavirus is presently uncertain, such outbreak and any future outbreak of an infectious disease or any other serious public health concern in a country, region or globally could materially harm the Fund’s investments and/or restrict the ability of the Fund to acquire, sell, or liquidate investments at favourable times and/or prices, restrict the Fund’s investment and trading activities, and generally impede the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective.

In addition, a serious outbreak of infectious disease may also be a force majeure event under contracts that the Company has entered into with counterparties thereby relieving a counterparty of the timely performance of the services such counterparties have contracted to provide to the Fund (the nature of the services will vary depending on the agreement in question). In a worst case scenario, this may result in the Company being delayed in calculating the Fund’s Net Asset Value, processing dealing in Shares, undertaking independent valuations of the Fund or processing trades in respect of the Fund.

Sustainability Risks

Sustainability risks may arise in respect of an issuer itself, its affiliates or in its supply chain and/or apply to a particular economic sector, geographical or political region. Environmental sustainability risks, and in particular physical risks arising from climate change, are associated with events or conditions affecting the natural environment including increasing erratic and potentially catastrophic weather events such as droughts, wildfires, flooding and heavy precipitations, heat/coldwaves, landslides, storms, flooding, erosion and water stress. Environmental risks can also include Carbon emissions risks with many economic sectors, regions and/or jurisdictions currently or in the future subject to transition risks relating to a greener, lower carbon and less polluting economic model. Sectors, regions, businesses and technologies which are carbon-intensive, higher polluting or are otherwise not environmentally sustainable may suffer from a significant fall in demand and/or obsolescence, resulting in stranded assets the value of which is significantly reduced or entirely lost. Social risks may be internal or external to an issuer and are associated with employees, local communities, customers or populations of companies or countries and regions. Governance risks are associated with the quality, effectiveness and process for the oversight of day to day management of companies and issuers.

Loss of investment value following a sustainability risk may occur in numerous ways. For investments in a corporate issuer, losses may result from damage to its reputation with a consequential fall in demand for its products or services, loss of key personnel, exclusion from potential business opportunities, increased costs of doing business and/or increased cost of capital. Laws, regulations and industry norms play a significant role in controlling the impact of sustainability factors on many industries, particularly in respect of environmental and social factors. Any changes in such measures, such as increasingly stringent environmental or health and safety laws, can have a material impact on the operations, costs and profitability of businesses. A corporate may also suffer the impact of fines and other regulatory sanctions. The time and resources of the corporate’s management team may be diverted from furthering its business and be absorbed seeking to deal with the sustainability risk, including changes to business practices and dealing with investigations and litigation. Sustainability risks may

also give rise to loss of assets and/or physical loss including damage to real estate and infrastructure. The utility and value of assets held by businesses to which the Fund is exposed may also be adversely impacted by a sustainability risk. Further, certain industries face considerable scrutiny from regulatory authorities, non-governmental organisations and special interest groups in respect of their impact on sustainability, which may cause affected industries to make material changes to their business practices which can increase costs and result in a material negative impact on the profitability of businesses. Such scrutiny may also materially impact the consumer demand for a business's products and services which may result in a material loss in value of an investment linked to such businesses.

Sustainability risks are relevant as both standalone risks and as cross-cutting risks which manifest through many other risk types which are relevant to the assets of the Fund. For example, the occurrence of a sustainability risk can give rise to financial and business risk, including through a negative impact on the creditworthiness of other businesses.

Risk Factors relating to the use of SFTs and TRS

The Securities Financing Transactions Regulation

The European Parliament and Council have adopted Regulation (EU) No 2015/2365 of 25 November 2015 which was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 23 December 2015 and took effect as of 12 January 2016 known as the Securities Financing Transactions Regulation ("SFTR"). The SFTR introduces certain requirements in respect of SFTs applying to financial counterparties, including UCITS investment companies, and certain non-financial counterparties. Such requirements include, amongst other things, the reporting of each SFT that has been concluded between such financial counterparties and non-financial counterparties, together with any modification or termination of an SFT, to a trade repository. The SFTR also introduces restrictions and disclosure requirements on the reuse of financial instruments received as collateral under a "collateral arrangement". Whilst an SFT may constitute a collateral arrangement, it is important to note that the provisions relating to the reuse of collateral are not restricted to SFTs and in fact relate to the broader collateral markets. In addition, the SFTR introduces new investor disclosure rules in periodical reports and in pre-contractual documents in respect of the use of SFTs and TRSs. The Investment Manager needs to ensure compliance with these requirements.

Prospective investors should be aware that the regulatory changes arising from the SFTR may in due course significantly raise the costs of entering into SFTs and TRSs, and may adversely affect the Fund's ability to engage in such transactions. This could adversely affect the performance of the Fund and the value of Shares of any Class as a result.

Counterparty Risk and SFTs

Where the Fund enters into a repurchase transaction, it is exposed to the risk that its counterparty will default. Where the Fund is acting as buyer under a repurchase transaction, and the Fund has provided collateral that exceeds the value of the relevant securities being purchased, then the Fund is exposed to the risk that its counterparty will default and not return the value of such excess.

Counterparties may also be subject to action by resolution authorities. Any resolution action taken in respect of a counterparty may adversely affect the Fund. For example, amongst other things, the Fund's claims against the counterparty may potentially be mandatorily transferred to a different entity or the Fund's claims may be reduced (in part or in full) or converted into equity.

Upon an insolvency of its counterparty the Fund is also exposed to the legal risk that, depending on the insolvency rules of the relevant jurisdiction, it is not possible to set-off or net the value of the obligations to redeliver or repurchase the relevant securities against the value of the collateral. This would significantly increase the losses of the Fund.

In each case set out above, the use of SFTs may result in the Fund and its Shareholders suffering losses.

Counterparty Risk and TRS

Investing in a TRS gives rise to different risks compared with directly investing in the relevant underlying asset. In particular, the Fund will have no ownership interest in the underlying security or asset and the only recourse will be against the counterparty to the relevant TRS. Accordingly, the Fund is exposed to the credit risk of its counterparties and investors may suffer losses upon the default of a counterparty, particularly where any collateral that is received is realised at a lower value than expected and is not sufficient to cover the exposure

of the Fund to the counterparty. To the extent that a Fund makes a large up-front payment on commencement of the TRS, the counterparty risk taken by that Fund may be significantly increased.

Chains of SFTs

A party to an SFT will typically acquire a contractual right against its counterparty enabling it to require redelivery of equivalent assets at conclusion of the relevant SFT. However, the counterparty is not obliged to retain the relevant assets during the life of the SFT and may enter into further SFTs with other parties in respect of the same assets resulting in it giving up title to the relevant assets. In such circumstances, a default of a party with whom the counterparty is transacting may impact on the ability of the counterparty to perform under the SFT with the Fund. For example, it may not be able to readily source the relevant asset from elsewhere or its own ability to perform may be materially impacted by the defaults of other parties to SFTs. The Fund may also enter into further SFTs and be exposed to such risks.

Alternatively, the counterparty or the Fund may simply sell the relevant assets outright and be unable to readily re-acquire equivalent assets in the market for the purpose of satisfying its redelivery obligations which may result in a default and the Fund incurring losses.

Reuse

Where financial instruments are transferred under a title transfer collateral arrangement or if a right of use is exercised in relation to any financial instruments that the Fund has provided by way of collateral under an agreement containing a right of use, the Fund will be exposed to certain risks. In particular, the Fund's rights, including any proprietary rights that it may have had, in those financial instruments will be replaced by an unsecured contractual claim for delivery of equivalent financial instruments subject to the terms of the relevant agreement. Those financial instruments will not be held by the relevant counterparty in accordance with client asset rules, and, no client asset protection rights will apply (for example, the financial instruments will not be segregated from other counterparty assets and will not be held subject to a trust).

In the event of the counterparty insolvency or default under the relevant agreement the Fund's claim for delivery of equivalent financial instruments will not be secured and will be subject to the terms of the relevant agreement and applicable law and, accordingly, the Fund may not receive such equivalent financial instruments or recover the full value of the financial instruments.

Collateral Management Risk

In seeking to reduce credit risk through the posting or receiving of collateral in OTC derivatives and efficient portfolio management techniques, the management of the collateral posted/received will be subject to liquidity and counterparty risks associated with the relevant collateral instruments. Collateral is also subject to other types of risks as set out below:

- a) Operational risks: including that the valuation of the underlying instrument for which such collateral is posted is inaccurate due to inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems which may cause the Fund to have an incorrect level of margin posted or received.
- b) Legal risks: including risks associated with contracts and change of regulations in the relevant jurisdiction, as well as the risk that collateral provided in cross-border transactions could result in conflicts of law preventing the Fund from recovering collateral posted or from enforcing its rights in relation to collateral received.
- c) Custody risk: collateral received by the Fund on a title transfer basis will be held by the Depositary or by a third party depositary subject to prudential regulation and will be subject to custody risks associated with those entities. Collateral pledged by the Fund will continue to be held by the Depositary.
- d) Reinvestment of Cash Collateral: cash collateral that is reinvested may realise a loss, which would reduce the value of the collateral and result in the Fund being less protected if there is a counterparty default.

While commercially reasonable efforts are used to ensure that collateral management is effective, such risks cannot be eliminated.

Annex II

SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS REGULATION

The SFTR introduces certain requirements in respect of SFTs and TRSs applying to financial counterparties, including UCITS investment companies, and non-financial counterparties. Such requirements include, among other things, pre-investment disclosure of certain information (as set out below) to potential investors in the Fund.

Investment Strategy and Associated risks

The Fund may invest in those securities (and enter into certain financial transactions relating to such securities) described in this Supplement, including (for the purposes of the SFTR), certain SFTs and TRSs. Such transactions expose such Funds to different operational, liquidity, counterparty and legal risks, as described below and at Annex I (**Additional Risk Factors**) above.

Securities Financing Transactions

Repurchase transactions

The Fund may enter into repurchase transactions in respect of the various securities and asset classes described in the section entitled **Investment Policy** above, subject to the conditions and limits set out in the UCITS Regulations, under which one party will sell securities to the other party and agree to repurchase equivalent securities in the future, at a price including a market rate of interest for borrowing (a repurchase transaction seen from the point of view of the party buying the securities is known as a reverse repurchase transaction). Repurchase transactions will be entered into for efficient portfolio management purposes that provide funding for the party selling the relevant assets and generate a return for the other party.

The parties will also exchange margin by reference to the market value of the securities and the relevant repurchase obligations.

The Fund will not enter into reverse repurchase transactions.

SFTs and the impact on the Fund's proprietary rights

Under the SFTs described above, the Fund's proprietary rights in the relevant securities it sells or lends, or when acting as purchaser or borrower, the collateral it transfers to its counterparty(s) is replaced by an unsecured contractual claim for redelivery of equivalent assets. The Fund retains no direct rights in relation to the asset that has been sold or lent (or collateral that it has transferred).

Total Return Swaps

The Fund may enter into TRSs as described more fully in the section entitled **Financial Derivative Instruments and Techniques** in the Supplement above.

Counterparty Selection

The Investment Manager will conduct appropriate due diligence in the selection of counterparties. Such counterparties will be credit institutions authorised in the EEA or a signatory state to the Basel Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988 or a credit institution in a third country deemed equivalent pursuant to Article 107(4) of the Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, an investment firm authorised in accordance with MiFID or a group company of an entity approved as a bank holding company by the Federal Reserve of the United States of America where that group company is subject to bank holding company consolidated supervision by the Federal Reserve. In addition, such counterparties will be subject to a credit rating by an agency registered and supervised by the European Securities and Markets Authority and that rating shall be taken into account in the credit assessment process

and if downgraded to A-2 or below (or comparable rating) by the credit rating agency, will be subject to a new credit assessment.

The Fund will adhere to the UCITS Regulations and any other relevant requirements of the Central Bank (to the extent applicable) in relation to cases where rated counterparties are subject to a ratings downgrade. Due regard will be given to a number of risk and reputational factors including legal status, regulatory supervision and jurisdiction and/or country of origin, management, capital adequacy and solvency ratios, historical financial performance, credit ratings, parent company standing, market-implied probability of default derived by monitoring the counterparty's corporate debt securities, credit default swaps referencing the counterparty and its corporate debt securities, and the stock price of the counterparty.

Acceptable Collateral

Acceptable collateral for the Fund to receive in connection with SFTs and TRS is normally as follows:

- (i) Repurchase transactions: the Fund will only receive cash in exchange for any security subject to a repurchase transaction. Variation margin owed to the Fund will be received in the form of cash.
- (ii) TRS: variation margin owed to the Fund will be received in the form of cash.

In certain exceptional circumstances for repurchase transactions and TRS, acceptable collateral may be in the form of securities, provided those securities are permitted by the Fund's investment strategy and the Company's Collateral Policy (as further detailed in the Prospectus).

Collateral Valuation

The mark-to-market value of the SFTs and/or TRS entered into by the Fund (including any collateral in relation to such arrangements) will be valued daily in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreement and the Fund will require the delivery of variation margin to cover its exposure to its counterparty over certain thresholds.

There can be no guarantee that an investment in the Fund will ultimately be realised at any such future valuation. Because of overall size, concentration in particular markets and/or counterparties and maturities of positions held by the Fund, the value at which its investments can be liquidated may differ, sometimes significantly, from the interim valuations. In addition, the timing of liquidations may also affect the values obtained on liquidation. At times, third party pricing information may not be available for certain positions held by the Fund. Valuations of the Fund's securities and other investments may involve uncertainties and subjective judgmental determinations and if such valuations should prove to be incorrect, the Net Asset Value of the Fund could be adversely affected.

Return, costs and fees relating to SFTs and TRS

The Company shall ensure that all the revenues arising from SFTs and any efficient portfolio management techniques shall be returned to the Fund following the deduction of any direct and indirect operational costs and fees arising. Such direct and indirect operational costs and fees will include fees and expenses payable to SFT and/or TRS counterparties engaged by the Investment Manager on behalf of the Fund from time to time. Such fees and expenses of any counterparties engaged by the Investment Manager on behalf of the Fund, which will be at normal commercial rates together with VAT, if any, thereon, will be borne by the Fund. Details of the Fund's revenues arising and attendant direct and indirect operational costs and fees, the identity of those SFT and/or TRS counterparties most frequently engaged by the Investment Manager on behalf of the Fund and the expected impact of efficient portfolio management techniques on the performance of the Fund shall be included in the Fund's annual report.

Safe-keeping of Fund assets

The Depositary is responsible for the safe-keeping of the Fund's assets, including collateral received by the Fund. Information on the arrangements entered into with the Depositary is set out in this Prospectus under the section entitled **Depositary**.

Purpose of, and Exposure to, SFTs and TRSs

Transaction Type	Purpose of Transaction	Type of assets that can be subject to such Transaction	Expected proportion of NAV subject to such transactions	Max proportion of NAV subject to such transactions
Total return swaps	Typically used for efficient portfolio management purposes in order to achieve efficient financing on underlying securities or used to access markets and products which are otherwise unavailable and manage leverage to assist in achieving the Fund's investment objective	Bonds issued by corporate and financial issuers, government bonds, convertible bonds, bond total return indices, loan total return indices	0 – 30 per cent.	40 per cent.
Repurchase Transactions	Used for efficient portfolio management purposes in order to raise funds for re-investment or to increase cash reserves and manage leverage to assist in achieving the Fund's investment objective	Bonds issued by corporate and financial issuers, convertible bonds, asset-backed securities, and government bonds	0 – 10 per cent.	20 per cent.

The Investment Manager will report to the Shareholders of the Company the amount of assets engaged in each type of TRS, as well as such other information on the use of TRS as is required under the SFTR, as part of its annual report.

ANNEX

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product name: CQS Dynamic Credit Multi Asset Fund

Legal entity identifier: 254900I4NBB1K6OVQG81

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



No



It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ____%



in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy



in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy



It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ____%



It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ____% of sustainable investments



with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy



with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy



with a social objective



It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Fund seeks to promote certain environmental and social characteristics, which consist of environmental good practice and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, pro-social and ethical practices and industries, and limiting the use of controversial weapons. This is achieved through:

- (i) excluding investments in certain industries perceived as harmful to environmental and/or social objectives;
- (ii) investing in issuers which demonstrate positive environmental, social, and/or governance ("**ESG**") characteristics and/or deliver sustainable outcomes by achieving positive ESG ratings. Sustainable outcomes may include, for example, investments in convertible bonds where the proceeds of the debt is hypothecated for



a specific use by the company to achieve positive environmental outcomes, such as investment in clean energy infrastructure;

- (iii) maintaining a low carbon intensity rating; and
- (iv) managing the Fund to achieve a portfolio with net zero CO2 emissions by 2050 or sooner (net zero is defined as the total emissions of CO2 being equal to or less than the volume of CO2 either offset or re-absorbed).

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The sustainability indicators used by the Fund include:

- violations of any of the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact;
- operational business involved in the production of controversial weapons, including cluster munitions, landmines, incendiary weapons (including white phosphorus), blinding laser weapons, non-detectable fragments, depleted uranium weapons, and/or nuclear and biological/chemical weapons;
- operational business that derives greater than 10 per cent. of revenue from direct involvement in the following activities:
 - a. tobacco sales;
 - b. adult entertainment; and/or
 - c. payday lending;
- operational business that derives greater than 5 per cent. of revenue from direct involvement in thermal coal and/or oil sands;
- ESG ratings;
- Weighted Average Carbon Intensity metrics; and
- issuer net zero alignment.

Further detail on these sustainability indicators is set out below.

● ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

Not applicable – the Fund will not make sustainable investments.

● ***How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

Not applicable – the Fund will not make sustainable investments.

--- ***How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?***

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Not applicable - the Fund currently does not consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors.

--- *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

Not applicable – the Fund will not make sustainable investments

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

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

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?



Yes



No. Consideration of Principal Adverse Impact (“PAI”) indicators, as defined in Annex I of EU Commission Delegated Regulation 2022/1288, is not part of the strategy of this Fund.



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy of the Fund is set out under the heading “**Investment Objective and Policy**” in the Fund’s Supplement, above. The Investment Manager applies binding restrictions and investment criteria, which may not be disapplied or overridden by the Investment Manager, in order to ensure the Fund complies with its commitment to promote the relevant environmental and social characteristics. These restrictions and criteria are set out in further detail below.

Integration of sustainability risks in investment decision making

A sustainability risk in the context of the Fund is an environmental, social, or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or potential material negative impact on the value of an investment. The particular sustainability risks which apply to the Fund are included in the “**Risk Factors**” section of the Prospectus.

The extent to which sustainability risks represent potential or actual risks to the Fund is considered by the Investment Manager in its investment decision making and risk monitoring. Along with any

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

other material risks, the Investment Manager will consider sustainability risks in order to seek to maximise returns for the Fund over the long-term and lead ultimately to better investment outcomes.

The Investment Manager recognises that environmental, social, and governance factors, including exposure to sustainability risk, are integral to the analysis of individual issuers. The factors considered by the Investment Manager will vary depending on the security in question, but typically include the themes addressed by the sustainability risks as set out in the “**Risk Factors**” section of the Prospectus. The Investment Manager conducts periodic monitoring of existing investments and may determine that certain investments are no longer appropriate for the Fund and accordingly may disinvest or decide not to invest in such assets.

In the event that a sustainability risk arises, the Investment Manager may determine that certain assets are no longer appropriate for the Fund and accordingly may disinvest or decide not to invest in such assets. The Investment Manager may determine specific parameters for which it expects to invest relating to sustainability factors, including but not limited to, the breakdown of ESG ratings and carbon intensity statistics relating to the portfolio.

As an active investor, the Investment Manager may also engage, if deemed appropriate, on behalf of the Fund with issuers (either directly or collaboratively) to encourage them to recognise, and potentially change their sustainability actions to engender long-term industry improvement.

Sustainability Impact Assessments

As part of the analysis of ESG factors and any consequent sustainability considerations, the Investment Manager may consider in particular the sustainability risks detailed in the “**Risk Factors**” section of the Prospectus on the performance of the Fund and the outcomes expected of the Fund’s Shareholders.

Assessment of sustainability risks is complex and relies on subjective judgements, which may be based on data that is limited, estimated, or outdated. As this is an evolving process, even when identified, it cannot be guaranteed that the Investment Manager’s assessment of the impact of sustainability risks on the performance of the Fund is accurate or complete.

The impacts following the occurrence of a sustainability risk may be numerous and will vary depending on the specific risk, region, and asset class. Generally, where a sustainability risk occurs in respect of an asset, there could be a negative impact on, or entire loss of, the value of such asset. Any sustainability risk can either represent a risk on its own or have an impact on other risks and contribute significantly to other risks, such as market risks, operational risks, liquidity risks, or counterparty risks.

Please see sections headed “**Investment Objective**” and “**Investment Policy**” for further detail on the Fund’s investment strategy.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

In order to meet the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund as set out above, the Investment Manager will exclude direct investment in issuers which:

- (i) are involved in the production of controversial weapons, including cluster munitions, landmines, incendiary weapons (including white phosphorus), blinding laser weapons, non-detectable fragments, depleted uranium weapons, and/or nuclear and biological/chemical weapons;
- (ii) derive greater than 10 per cent. of their revenue from direct involvement in tobacco sales, adult entertainment, or payday lending; or
- (iii) derive greater than 5 per cent. of their revenue from direct involvement in thermal coal and/or oil sands.

The Investment Manager will not invest in companies that, to the best of its knowledge, are linked to and/or engage in activities that involve forced labour, child labour, modern slavery, human

trafficking, or other labour practices, in each case as prohibited under US, UK, and/or EU laws or deemed to be breaches of the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact.

The Investment Manager will use third party data screens to apply the exclusions set out above. Any issuers not covered by such third party data will be assessed as part of the Investment Manager's integrated responsible investment approach.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Fund may invest in issuers which would otherwise be prohibited under the above exclusions via sustainability-linked bonds, 'social' bonds, 'green' bonds, 'blue' bonds, and/or 'brown' (or 'transition') bonds, provided such bonds adhere to either the International Capital Market Association Green Bond Principles and/or any similar framework or guidelines published by a recognised industry body. Such bonds are issued by companies where corporate targets and/or the use of proceeds is directly linked to, or used for, sustainable activity by the company.

For the purposes of monitoring the above exclusions, direct investment shall not include exposure of the Fund to the underlying constituents of an index or underlying exposures in ABS transactions, or other similar investments in which the Investment Manager is unable to exercise discretion over the selection of underlying assets or exposures.

The Investment Manager will focus investment by the Fund in issuers which demonstrate positive ESG characteristics based on their ESG rating, as well as adaptability and resilience in the transition to a low carbon economy. In particular, the Investment Manager will:

- (i) invest no more than 20 per cent. of the Fund's total Net Asset Value in issuers with an ESG rating of B or lower. ESG ratings are attributed to issuers using either third party or internal ESG ratings assessed by the Investment Manager. The ratings range from AAA-CCC and are based on factors such as climate change, toxic emissions and waste, labour management, health and safety, privacy and data security, corporate governance and behaviour, and remuneration;
- (ii) achieve a Weighted Average Carbon Intensity in respect of the Fund's portfolio which is at all times lower than the ICE BoA Developed Markets High Yield Index. The Weighted Average Carbon Intensity rating is generated following the Investment Manager's review of greenhouse gas emissions disclosures from each issuer or, in the case of an issuer that does not make such disclosure, applying the industry average and assessing these disclosures using third party calculation methodology; and
- (iii) commit to achieving a portfolio for the Fund with net zero CO₂ emissions by no later than 31 December 2049 or such earlier date as may be determined by the Directors by:
 - a. reviewing portfolio companies to capture current net-zero alignment;
 - b. reviewing portfolio targets to establish a trajectory towards a net-zero portfolio;
 - c. directly engaging with issuers where necessary to encourage net-zero alignment; and
 - d. taking prompt action to reduce or remove exposure to issuers that fail to adapt or manage climate risk;
- (iv) commit to a 50 per cent. reduction in the Fund portfolio's scope 1 and 2 Weighted Average Carbon Intensity by 2030 as measured against the portfolio's scope 1 and 2 Weighted Average Carbon Intensity as at 28 February 2021; and
- (v) commit to 70 per cent. of financed emissions in the Fund's portfolio to be either net-zero, net-zero aligned or subject to direct or collective engagement and stewardship actions by 2025.

In addition to the above, the Investment Manager seeks to engage on an ongoing basis with relevant issuers to drive long-term ESG improvement.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy.

Good governance
practices include sound management structure, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.



Asset allocation
describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of

● **What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?**

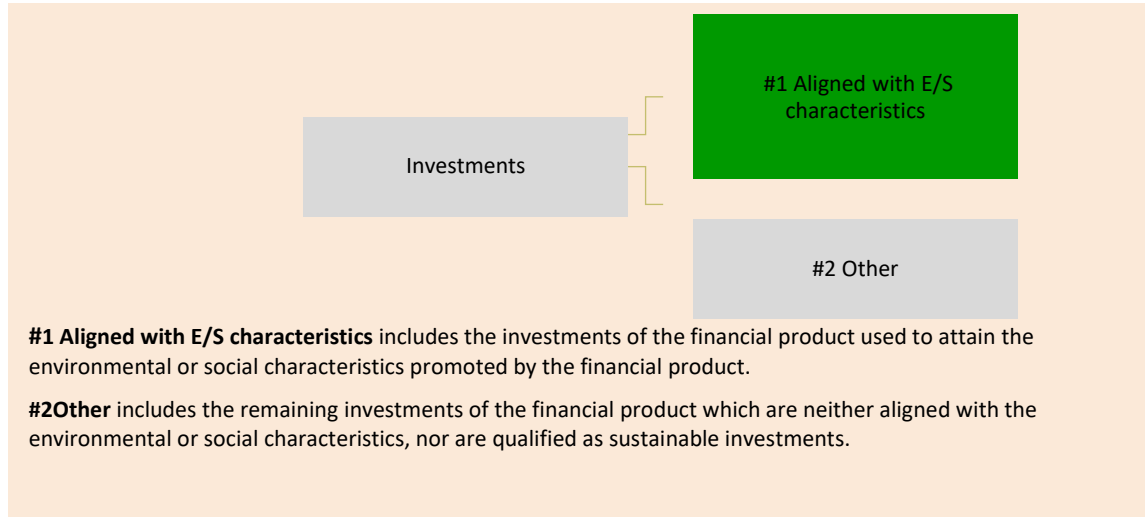
The companies in which investments are made follow good governance practices.

In accordance with the requirements set out in the SFDR, the Investment Manager will assess the good governance practices of any issuer prior to investing (and on a periodic basis thereafter), considering in particular, but without limitation, the implementation of sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff, tax compliance, shareholder structure, board composition, independence of the board, and diversity.

The Investment Manager is a signatory to the UN Principles for Responsible Investment and, as such, is committed to each of the six principles, including the incorporation of ESG issues into investment analysis and decision-making processes. A copy of the Investment Manager’s Responsible Investment Policy can be found on the Investment Manager’s website (as detailed below).

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

It is typically expected that at least 65 per cent. of the Fund’s assets are aligned with the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund (#Aligned with E/S characteristics), which do not qualify as sustainable investments. It is typically expected that up to 35 per cent. of the investments of the Fund are not aligned with these characteristics (#2 Other)



● **How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

The Fund may use derivatives for investment purposes, efficient portfolio management and for hedging. Derivatives will not be used for attaining the environmental or social characteristics.

investee
companies.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waster management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.



To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0%. The Fund has no minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

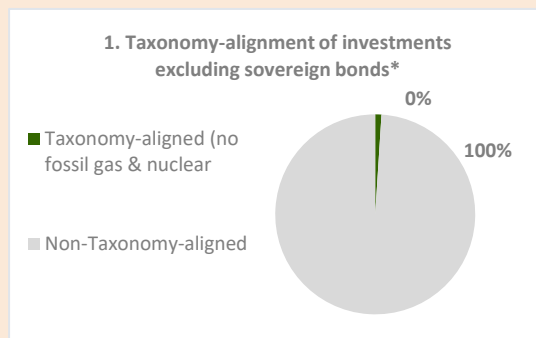
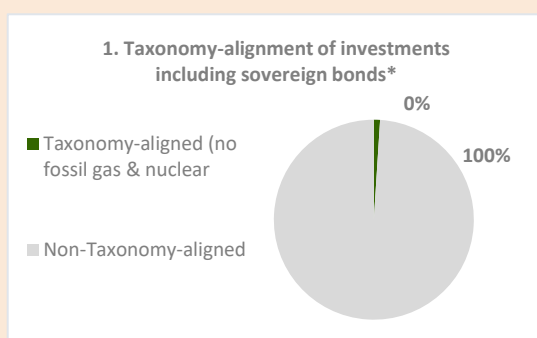
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy¹?

Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

- **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?**

0% - there is no minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable - there is no minimum share of sustainable investments.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable— there is no minimum share of socially sustainable investments.



What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Those investments included under “#2 Other”, may include ABS, derivatives, money market instruments (including commercial paper, floating rate notes or certificates of deposit) for ancillary liquidity purposes. There are no minimum environmental or social safeguards.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

The Fund has not designated a reference benchmark for the purposes of attaining the environmental characteristics which the Fund seeks to promote.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

- *How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?*
Not applicable.
- *How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?*
Not applicable.
- *How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?*
Not applicable.
- *Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?*
Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
More product-specific information (as well as other information relating to the Investment Manager’s approach to responsible investing) can be found at the following website pages:

- <https://www.cqs.com/ucits-funds#total-return-credit>
- <https://www.cqs.com/responsible-investing>
- <https://www.cqs.com/site-services/regulatory-disclosures>

Salar Fund
Supplement to the Prospectus
for CQS Funds (Ireland) p.l.c.

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to Salar Fund (the “**Fund**”), a sub-fund of CQS Funds (Ireland) p.l.c. (the “**Company**”), an umbrella type open-ended investment company with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds governed by the laws of Ireland and authorised by the Central Bank as a UCITS pursuant to the Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of the Company dated 1 April 2025 (the “Prospectus”).

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

At times the Fund may invest in emerging markets and below investment grade securities, and accordingly an investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

As distributions may be made out of the capital of the Fund, there is a greater risk that capital will be eroded and income will be achieved by foregoing the potential for future capital growth of your investment and the value of future returns may also be diminished. This cycle may continue until all capital is depleted. Please note that distributions out of capital may have different tax implications to distributions of income and you are recommended to seek advice in this regard. Where dividends are paid out of the capital of the Fund, investors may not receive back the full amount invested. Distributions made during the life of the Fund must be understood as a type of capital reimbursement.

Dated: 1 April 2025

DEFINITIONS

Words and expressions defined in the Prospectus shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the same meaning when used in this Supplement. Additionally, in this Supplement the following words shall have the meaning indicated below:-

“Adjusted GAV per share”	The Gross Asset Value per Share after the deduction of Management Fees and other expenses described in the Fees and Expenses section below. For the avoidance of doubt, the Adjusted GAV per share includes the Performance Fee.
“Eligible Investor”	Investors who are (i) financial intermediaries which, according to regulatory requirements, are not permitted to accept or retain trail commissions (including financial intermediaries providing discretionary portfolio management or investment advice on an independent basis pursuant to MiFID II); or (ii) financial intermediaries rendering non-independent investment advice that are not otherwise allowed to accept or retain commissions pursuant to separate fee arrangements with their clients; or (iii) institutional investors investing on their own account (which includes, in respect of investors incorporated in the EU, Eligible Counterparties and Professional Investors per se, pursuant to MiFID II).
“High Water Mark”	The greater of (i) the initial offer price per Share of the relevant Share class; or (ii) the previous highest Net Asset Value per Share achieved at the last Valuation Point in the relevant calendar year, for the relevant Class in respect of which Performance Fees were paid.
“Hurdle”	<p>The hurdle rate for each Class shall be;</p> <p>GBP Hurdle Rate: the percentage rate achieved by compounding on a rolling daily basis to the end of the Calculation Period the SONIA GBP rate (ticker code: XSONIAON).</p> <p>EUR Hurdle Rate: the percentage rate achieved by compounding, on a rolling daily basis to the end of the Calculation Period, the Euro Short-Term Rate (ticker code: XESTRON).</p> <p>USD Hurdle Rate: the percentage rate achieved by compounding on a rolling daily basis to the end of the Calculation Period the Secured Overnight Financing USD rate (ticker code: SOFRRATE).</p> <p>CHF Hurdle Rate: the percentage rate achieved by compounding, on a rolling daily basis to the end of the Calculation Period, the Swiss Average Rate Overnight (ticker code: SSARON).</p>
“Gross Asset Value per Share”	The Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Share Class in the relevant Calculation Period plus Management Fees, Performance Fees and other expenses described in the Fees and Expenses section below.

“Valuation Point”	10.45pm (Dublin time) on the Business Day immediately preceding the relevant Dealing Day.
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INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICY

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Fund is to generate capital growth, whilst seeking to preserve capital, through a variety of risk/reward strategies generally in the convertible bond markets.

There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective or that it will not incur a loss. The investment objective has been established based on market conditions and available investment opportunities existing at the date of this Supplement.

Investment Policy

The Investment Manager will seek to achieve the investment objective of the Fund by investing primarily in convertible debt securities (which may be below investment grade and be either fixed or floating and government or corporate bonds or notes), convertible preference shares and equities. Save to the extent permitted by the Regulations, all securities invested in will be listed or traded on the markets and exchanges listed in Appendix I of the Prospectus. Debt securities will be deemed to be below investment grade, if they have a rating BB+ and/or lower by Standard & Poor's, or an equivalent rating by any of the other principal rating agencies or by Moody's. The Fund will not invest directly or indirectly in contingent convertible securities.

There is no geographical focus and there are no limits to the extent that investments in emerging markets or below investment-grade debt exposure might be made, if deemed appropriate by the Investment Manager. The Fund may also invest no more than 10 per cent in aggregate of its Net Asset Value in other collective investment schemes and/or ETFs having similar investment objectives and policies to the Fund. Such collective investment schemes or ETFs will be any collective investment scheme which meets the requirements of the UCITS Regulations for investment by a UCITS, pursuant to the restrictions set out therein and, for the avoidance of doubt, includes other Funds, regulated collective investment schemes and regulated non-UCITS domiciled in the EU, Guernsey, Jersey, the Isle of Man or the EEA.

The Fund may, but is not obliged to, use FDI for hedging, investment or efficient portfolio management purposes based on these securities including, without limitation, equity index and bond options (listed and over the counter) including asset swapped convertible option transactions (“**ASCOTs**”), currency forward exchange contracts and non-deliverable forward contracts, futures contracts (including bond futures and interest rate futures), over the counter (“**OTC**”) credit default swaps (“**CDS**”) and total return swaps (“**TRS**”), and warrants. FDIs may be exchange-traded or OTC. The use of these FDIs is described in greater detail in **Financial Derivative Instruments and Techniques** below.

The Fund may also retain amounts in cash or cash equivalents (which shall include, but shall not be limited to, short-term fixed income securities including commercial paper (i.e. investment grade short-term paper issued by credit institutions) and money market obligations such as short and medium-term treasury bills and treasury notes (both fixed and floating rate), certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances) pending re-investment, or for use as collateral, arising from the Fund's use of FDIs if this is considered appropriate to the investment objective.

The Fund may invest up to 10 per cent of the Net Asset Value in unlisted transferable securities (such as unlisted convertible bonds, unlisted convertible preference shares and unlisted equities and debt securities).

The Investment Manager generally takes long positions that the Investment Manager has identified as undervalued in a portfolio of convertible bonds, convertible preferred shares and convertible bond options. A convertible bond is a bond that gives the holder the right to “convert” or exchange the par amount of the bond for common shares of the issuer at some fixed ratio during a particular period. The Investment Manager may take synthetic short positions that the Investment Manager has identified as overvalued provided that the aggregate value of all such short sales does not exceed 20 per cent of Net Asset Value. It is intended that the Fund will be managed to operate in normal circumstances within a range of net 100 per cent long exposure and net 10 per cent short exposure. Synthetic short positions may only be achieved through the use of FDIs.

Any leverage, including any leverage employed as a result of taking short positions, will be done in conjunction with strict risk/reward criteria to provide returns with quantifiable and tolerable risk, will be compliant with the UCITS Regulations and will not exceed the Net Asset Value of the Fund.

The Investment Manager generally seeks to hedge the foreign currency exposure of the Fund to currencies other than the base currency through the use of spot and forward foreign exchange contracts or other methods of reducing exposure to currency fluctuations. However, the Investment Manager does not currently take speculative positions in currencies. Any hedging employed by the Fund may include, but is not limited to, the use of short equity swaps to offset long exposure on long convertible bond positions. The Fund may also enter into repurchase agreements for efficient portfolio management purposes only (subject to the conditions and limits set out in the UCITS Regulations).

The Fund is actively managed and not managed with reference to a benchmark.

Investment Process

The Investment Manager will seek to achieve the investment objective of the Fund by employing a fundamental analysis of convertible bonds. The bottom up process will comprise the Investment Manager selecting investments which have met certain eligibility criteria (such as issue size, jurisdiction, duration, underlying potential, liquidity and credit quality) and which score well on one or more measures of attractiveness. These measures may include a consideration of downside risk as well as upside potential in particular where convertible issuances demonstrate convexity to equity markets. Convexity is an asymmetric return profile where gains are typically larger than losses.

The Investment Manager takes long positions that, through this investment process, the Investment Manager has identified as undervalued and or paying an attractive or stable yield in a portfolio of convertible bonds, convertible preferred shares and convertible bond options. The Investment Manager may also use hedging positions in order to manage its downside risk.

Investments in options on equities, equity warrants and rights will be made by the Investment Manager where the Investment Manager determines that these securities are a more efficient and less costly means of achieving the Fund's investment objective than investing directly in convertible bonds.

In relation to investment in equities or equity related securities (i.e. equity warrants and convertible preference shares), the Investment Manager will typically only hold a position in such securities where the Fund already has a related position in a convertible security and may use the underlying equity to hedge a risk, or may take delivery of the equity through a conversion process.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The general investment restrictions set out under the heading **Investment Restrictions** in the Prospectus shall apply to the Fund. Further investment restrictions are set out in the section entitled **Investment Policy** above and Annex II of this Supplement (**Securities Financing Transactions Regulation**).

The Directors may from time to time, impose such further investment restrictions as shall be compatible with or in the interests of Shareholders in order to comply with the laws and regulation of the countries where Shareholders are located.

FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND TECHNIQUES

Subject to the Regulations and to the conditions and limits stipulated by the Central Bank from time to time, the Fund may invest in certain FDIs dealt on a Market listed in Appendix I of the Prospectus and/or over-the-counter for efficient portfolio management, hedging, and investment purposes. The Company uses a risk management process that enables it to accurately measure, monitor and manage the various risks associated with the FDIs used by it. The Company will provide to Shareholders on request supplementary information relating to the risk management methods employed by the Company, including the quantitative limits that are applied and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investments.

To the extent that the Fund uses FDIs, it may be leveraged through its use of those FDIs but such leverage will not exceed 100 per cent. of the Fund's Net Asset Value. The Fund will employ the commitment approach to measure global exposure and to ensure that the Fund's use of FDIs is within the Central Bank's limits.

The types of FDI in which the Fund may invest are described below:

ASCOTS

An ASCOT is a call option where the underlying security is typically a convertible bond, and confers upon the owner the right to acquire the convertible bond at a predetermined reference price. The ASCOT structure is generally used to separate a convertible bond into its two main component parts – namely (1) a corporate bond with known cash-flows (the fixed income component) and (2) a call option to acquire the stock (the equity-option component). The bond component is typically purchased by investors seeking fixed-income cash flows. The Fund will typically purchase the equity-option component (the ASCOT) as it seeks to profit from capital appreciation in the underlying stock, for a known risk (the ASCOT premium). The ASCOT premium is the difference between the reference price at purchase and the purchase price, and is the amount of cash the Fund pays for the option-component. Capital appreciation can occur in one of two ways – (1) the underlying share price increases, driving up the equity-option value and as a consequence the convertible bond price, and/or (2) via an improvement in the perceived credit quality of the bond issuer which would also drive up the convertible bond price. If the convertible bond price declines for whatever reason, losses to the Fund as owner of the ASCOT are limited to the premium value of the ASCOT. These investments potentially increase the Fund's return and volatility, but also provide for greater capital efficiency, and limited downside and credit risk, when compared with buying the convertible bond outright. ASCOTs will be used as an ancillary part of the investment policy of the Fund primarily as a credit hedging tool.

Credit Default Swaps

CDS provide a measure of protection against defaults of debt issuers. The Fund's use of CDS does not assure their use will be effective or will have the desired result. The Fund may at the discretion of the Investment Manager be the buyer and/or seller in CDS transactions. CDS are transactions under which the parties' obligations depend on whether credit events have occurred in relation to a reference entity (or certain reference entities making up an index). The categories of credit event are specified in the contract and are intended to identify the occurrence of a significant deterioration in the creditworthiness of the reference asset (or constituents of the relevant index).

The buyer in a CDS contract is obligated to pay the seller a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract so long as no credit event on an underlying reference entity has occurred. If the Fund is a buyer and no credit event occurs the Fund's losses will be limited to the periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract. As a seller, the Fund will receive a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no credit event. In the event of credit event relating to a CDS reference entity the seller will typically make a cash settlement payment to the buyer.

The Fund will enter into CDS transactions to hedge against market or credit risk, or to gain synthetic exposure to the underlying reference asset.

Total Return Swaps

A TRS is an agreement between two counterparties to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realised on particular pre-determined investments or instruments, which may be adjusted for an interest factor. The gross returns to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties are generally calculated with respect to a "notional amount". A TRS is an over-the-counter derivative and is a bilateral financial contract between a total return payer and a total return receiver; the Fund may be either a total return payer or total return receiver. The total return payer pays the total return of a reference obligation and receives a form of payment from the receiver of the total rate of return. Often payment is a floating rate payment, for example, a spread to a particular interest rate benchmark. While bilateral arrangements of this type allow the Fund greater flexibility to tailor the swap to its needs, OTC swaps generally involve greater risk than exchange-traded derivatives, which are guaranteed by clearing organisations of the exchanges where they are traded.

The Fund may use TRS for efficient portfolio management purposes in order to achieve efficient financing on underlying securities. The Fund may also use TRS to access markets and products which are otherwise unavailable and manage leverage to assist in achieving the Fund's investment objective.

Futures and Options

Futures are contracts to buy or sell a standard quantity of a specific asset (or, in some cases, receive or pay cash based on the performance of an underlying asset, instrument or index) at a pre-determined future date and at a price agreed through a transaction undertaken on an exchange. Since these contracts are marked-to-market daily, investors can, by closing out their position, exit from their obligation to buy or sell the underlying

assets prior to the contract's delivery date.

The Fund will use futures contracts to hedge against market risk; as an example, the Fund may use bond futures to hedge interest rate risk.

There are two forms of options, put and call options. Put options are contracts sold for a premium that gives one party (the buyer) the right, but not the obligation, to sell to the other party (the seller) of the contract, a specific quantity of a particular product or financial instrument at a specified price. Call options are similar contracts sold for a premium that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy from the seller of the option at a specified price. Options may also be cash settled.

The Fund may use currency options for currency hedging purposes, the value of which depends largely upon the price and volatility in the underlying currency in relation to the exercise (or strike) price during the life of the option. Options will also be used to hedge against market risk and volatility.

Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts, Currency Swaps and Non-Deliverable Forwards

A forward contract locks-in the price at which an asset may be purchased or sold on a future date. In currency forward contracts, the contract holders are obligated to buy or sell the currency at a specified price, at a specified quantity and on a specified future date. A currency swap is similar to a currency forward, but has the additional aspect of a linked spot foreign exchange transaction.

A non-deliverable forward is a cash-settled contract on a thinly traded or non-convertible currency. The latter currency is specified against a freely convertible, major currency, and the contract is for a fixed amount of the non-convertible currency, on a specified due date, and at an agreed forward rate. At maturity, the daily reference rate is compared with the agreed forward rate, and the difference must be paid in the convertible currency on the value date.

The Fund may use forward foreign exchange contracts, currency swaps and non-deliverable forwards for currency hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management.

Warrants

An equity warrant (including subscription shares etc.) is a security that entitles the holder to buy the stock of the company that issued the warrant at a specified price at a future date or series of dates. Warrants have similar characteristics to call options, and are typically issued together with preferred stocks or bonds or in connection with corporate actions, although they will often have longer maturities than are typical in the listed options market.

The Fund may use warrants to allow it to participate in the potential price appreciation of the underlying stock at a known cost.

Foreign Exchange Forwards for Share Class Hedging

The Investment Manager will conduct currency hedging transactions in respect of the Hedged Share Classes (as defined below) using currency swaps (which include a forward foreign exchange contract) in respect of a Hedged Share Class that is not denominated in the Base Currency of the Fund. Any profit or loss attributable to such transactions shall accrue solely to the investors in that Hedged Share Class and the Net Asset Value per Share of that Share Class shall be increased or reduced (as the case may be) by the benefit/cost of any such hedging transactions.

This section is to be read in conjunction with the provisions set out in the Prospectus under the heading **Share Class Hedging**.

Convertible Bonds

Convertible bonds combine aspects of income paying securities and an option on the stock of the issuer. The convertible bond will typically pay a regular coupon or dividend and allow the holder of the convertible bond the right to convert the security into equity of the issuer of the convertible bond. The conversion option may be exercised on a single day only, on a number of specified dates, or over a continuous period of time. Usually a convertible bond will have a specified maturity date on which the issuer will repay the principal amount of the bond if the holder of the bond has not elected to convert. Convertible bonds may have additional features such as the ability of the issuer to call back the convertible bond at a specific price, or the right of the holder to put the convertible bond back to the issuer at a specific price.

This section is to be read in conjunction with the provisions set out in the Prospectus under the headings **Financial Derivative Instruments**, **Efficient Portfolio Management**, and **Collateral Policy**.

SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

Shareholders should refer to Annex II of this Supplement (**Securities Financing Transactions Regulation**) for information relating to the Fund's use of securities financing transactions (such as repurchase transactions) ("**SFTs**") and TRSs.

SUSTAINABLE FINANCE DISCLOSURES

Pursuant to EU Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector, which is also known as the "Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation" (the "**SFDR**"), the Fund is required to disclose information on how it promotes environmental and social characteristics and ensures these commitments are met, the manner in which sustainability risks are integrated into the investment decision making process, and the results of the assessment of the likely impacts of sustainability risks on the returns of the Fund. The investment strategy of the Fund takes into account the promotion of certain environmental and social characteristics as further described in the Annex below. Accordingly, the Investment Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the requirements set out in Article 8(1) of the SFDR for products which promote environmental and social characteristics. Shareholders should refer to the Annex to this Supplement for further sustainable finance disclosures.

BENCHMARKS

The Fund is not formally managed to a benchmark. The Investment Manager may use an appropriate (as determined in the reasonable discretion of the Investment Manager) benchmark(s) for comparison purposes. Such benchmark(s) may be published or reported alongside the Fund's Net Asset Value and Net Asset Value per Share in reports, statements, or disclosures to Shareholders and/or marketing materials for the Fund, including for historic performance comparison purposes.

RISK FACTORS

The general risk factors as set out in the Prospectus shall apply. In addition to the risk factors described in the Prospectus, prospective investors should consider the risk factors set out at Annex I of this Supplement (**Additional Risk Factors**).

KEY INFORMATION FOR BUYING AND SELLING SHARES

The following Classes of Shares are available for issue in the Fund. Each of the Share Classes not denominated in the Base Currency will be hedged share classes (the "**Hedged Share Classes**"):

Class	Class Currency	Investment Management Fee (as a percentage of the NAV per Share)	Performance Fee	Initial Offer Period Open and Initial Offer Price	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Holding	Capped Fees and Expenses
Class A1 Euro Shares (Acc)	Euro	1%	10%	No	€250,000	€1,000	0.25%
Class A1 \$ Shares (Acc)	US Dollar	1%	10%	No	\$250,000	\$1,000	0.25%
Class A1 GBP Shares (Acc)	GBP	1%	10%	No	£250,000	£1,000	0.25%
Class A1 CHF Shares (Acc)	CHF	1%	10%	Yes	F250,000	F1,000	0.25%

Class	Class Currency	Investment Management Fee (as a percentage of the NAV per Share)	Performance Fee	Initial Offer Period Open and Initial Offer Price	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Holding	Capped Fees and Expenses
Class C1 Euro Shares (income)	Euro	1%	10%	No	€250,000	€1,000	0.25%
Class C1 \$ Shares (Acc)	\$	1%	10%	No	\$250,000	\$1,000	0.25%
Class C1 \$ Shares (income)	\$	1%	10%	No	\$250,000	\$1,000	0.25%
Class C1 GBP Shares (Acc)	GBP	1%	10%	No	£250,000	£1,000	0.25%
Class C1 GBP Shares (income)	GBP	1%	10%	No	£250,000	£1,000	0.25%
Class C1 CHF Shares (Acc)	CHF	1%	10%	No	₣250,000	₣1,000	0.25%
Class C1 CHF Shares (income)	CHF	1%	10%	No	₣250,000	₣1,000	0.25%
Class C2 GBP Shares (Acc)	GBP	1%	10%	No	£250,000	£1,000	0.25%
Class C2 GBP Shares (income)	GBP	1.5%	10%	No	£250,000	£1,000	0.25%
Class C2 CHF Shares (Acc)	CHF	1%	10%	Yes	₣250,000	₣1,000	0.25%
Class C2 CHF Shares (income)	CHF	1.5%	10%	Yes	₣250,000	₣1,000	0.25%
Class E1 Euro Shares (Acc)*	Euro	1%	10%	No	None	None	0.25%
Class E1 \$ Shares (Acc) *	\$	1%	10%	No	None	None	0.25%
Class E1 GBP Shares (Acc)*	GBP	1%	10%	No	None	None	0.25%
Class E1 CHF Shares (Acc)*	CHF	1%	10%	Yes	None	None	0.25%

Class	Class Currency	Investment Management Fee (as a percentage of the NAV per Share)	Performance Fee	Initial Offer Period Open and Initial Offer Price	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Holding	Capped Fees and Expenses
Class E1 Euro Shares (income)*	Euro	1%	10%	No	None	None	0.25%
Class E1 \$ Shares (income)*	\$	1%	10%	No	None	None	0.25%
Class E1 GBP Shares (income)*	GBP	1%	10%	No	None	None	0.25%
Class E1 CHF Shares (income)*	CHF	1%	10%	Yes	None	None	0.25%
Class E2 Euro Shares (Acc)	Euro	1.5%	10%	No	None	None	0.25%
Class E2 \$ Shares (Acc)	\$	1.5%	10%	No	None	None	0.25%
Class E2 GBP Shares (Acc)	GBP	1.5%	10%	No	None	None	0.25%
Class E2 CHF Shares (Acc)	CHF	1.5%	10%	Yes	None	None	0.25%
Class E3 Euro Shares (Acc)	Euro	2%	10%	No	None	None	0.25%
Class E3 \$ Shares (Acc)	\$	2%	10%	No	None	None	0.25%
Class E3 GBP Shares (Acc)	GBP	2%	10%	No	None	None	0.25%
Class E3 CHF Shares (Acc)	CHF	2%	10%	Yes	None	None	0.25%
Euro Management Shares (Acc)	Euro	N/A	N/A	No	Such amount as the Directors	€1,000	0.25%

Class	Class Currency	Investment Management Fee (as a percentage of the NAV per Share)	Performance Fee	Initial Offer Period Open and Initial Offer Price	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Holding	Capped Fees and Expenses
					may determine.		
\$ Management Shares (Acc)	\$	N/A	N/A	No	Such amount as the Directors may determine.	\$1,000	0.25%
Management Shares (Acc)	GBP	N/A	N/A	No	Such amount as the Directors may determine.	£1,000	0.25%
CHF Management Shares (Acc)	CHF	N/A	N/A	Yes	Such amount as the Directors may determine.	₣1,000	0.25%

*Initial investment in Class E1 Shares is only available to Eligible Investors.

Detailed information in respect of the Investment Management Fee and Performance Fee methodology operating in respect of the relevant Class is set out in the section below entitled “Performance Fee”.

Initial Offer Period

The Offer Period opened at 9:00am (Dublin time) on 2 April 2025 and closed at 5:00pm (Dublin time) on 1 October 2025.

Initial Offer Price

During the Initial Offer Period, shares in classes which are not yet in issue may be subscribed for at an initial offer price of 100 units of the currency of the relevant Share Class.

Subscription Price

Shares will be available for subscription at the Subscription Price on each Dealing Day as set out under the heading **Subsequent Subscriptions** in the Prospectus and subject to the relevant terms of this Supplement.

Availability of Shares

Shares will be available for subscription until the Directors resolve to close any Class of Shares to new subscriptions.

The Directors, in their absolute discretion, may for each relevant Class of Share waive such Minimum Initial

Investment Amount, Minimum Additional Investment Amount, and/or Minimum Shareholding.

Dividend Policy

This section should be read in conjunction with the provisions set out in the Prospectus under the headings **Dividend Policy** and **Taxation**.

The Directors have designated the Fund Distributing Classes as Distributing Shares. Dividends in respect of each Class of Shares will be declared biannually each June and December at the Directors' discretion and once declared, will be paid within one month. Dividends in respect of each such Class of Shares from time to time will be paid in accordance with the dividend policy adopted by the Directors (and may be paid out of the capital of the Fund where there is insufficient net income or revenue available), broad details of which are set out in the Prospectus. Full details of the Fund's dividend policy in respect of such Distributing Shares are available from the Investment Manager on request. No dividends are currently payable in respect of any other Class of Shares of the Fund.

Base Currency

The Base Currency of the Fund is USD.

Minimum Fund Size

There is no Minimum Fund Size applicable to this Fund.

Business Day

Any day, other than a Saturday or a Sunday, on which banks are generally open for business in Dublin and London and/or such other place or such other day(s) as the Directors may determine and notify to Shareholders in advance.

Dealing Day

Unless otherwise determined by the Directors and notified in advance to Shareholders and provided that there is one Dealing Day per fortnight, every Business Day shall be a Dealing Day, except where the determination of the Net Asset Value has been temporarily suspended in the circumstances set out in the Prospectus.

Dealing Deadline

For both subscriptions and redemptions: 5.30 pm (Dublin time) two Business Days prior to the relevant Dealing Day or such other time as the Directors may determine and notify to Shareholders in advance, provided always that the Dealing Deadline is no later than the Valuation Point.

Valuation Point

10:45 p.m. (Dublin time) on the Business Day immediately preceding the relevant Dealing Day or such other time as the Directors may, with the approval of the Depositary determine, and notify to Shareholders in advance.

Settlement Date

In the case of applications, subscription proceeds must be received in cleared funds by close of business on the third Business Day following the relevant Dealing Day.

In the case of redemptions, redemption proceeds will usually be paid by close of business on the third Business Day following the relevant Dealing Day.

Deferred Redemptions

The Directors may defer redemptions at a particular Dealing Day to the next Dealing Day as set out under the heading **Deferred Redemptions** in the Prospectus.

FEES AND EXPENSES

Investment Management Fee

The Investment Manager will receive from the Company a monthly Investment Management Fee equal to the applicable fee per annum of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class of Shares as set out in the table above. The Investment Management Fee is calculated (on an actual day count basis) and will accrue as at each Valuation Point and is payable monthly in arrears. The Investment Manager may, at its discretion, rebate all or a portion of its Investment Management Fee and/or Performance Fee. Any such rebates may be applied in paying up additional Class A Shares, Class C Shares, Class D Shares and Class E Shares to be issued to the Shareholder, or may (at the discretion of the Investment Manager) be paid in cash.

Performance Fee

The Investment Manager is also entitled to receive an annual Performance Fee in respect of certain Classes in the Fund as set out in the above table. The Performance Fee will be calculated in respect of each calendar year by reference to the Net Asset Value per Share of the Class concerned as at the last Valuation Point prior to the commencement of that calendar year and the Net Asset Value per Share of that Class as at the last Valuation Point in that calendar year (a “**Calculation Period**”). The first Calculation Period shall be from the close of the relevant initial offer period to the last Valuation Point in the relevant year and the initial offer price of the relevant Class shall be the starting Net Asset Value per Share for the calculation of the Hurdle and the High Water Mark. Any Performance Fee payable will crystallise and be credited to the Investment Manager at the end of the relevant Calculation Period.

The Investment Manager shall be entitled to a Performance Fee equal to the percentage (as set out in the table above) of the increase in the Adjusted GAV per Share of the relevant Class at the end of the Calculation Period above the sum of the relevant High Water Mark and the relevant Hurdle (as set out below) during the Calculation Period. The relevant High Water Mark may be adjusted by the Directors in respect of the shareholders of the Merging Fund who have invested in the Fund by way of the merger so as to preserve the impact of the high water mark of the Merging Fund’s share classes. Shareholders may contact the Administrator of the Fund for information on the High Water Mark applicable to their shareholding.

The Performance Fee shall be calculated and accrue at each Valuation Point and, accordingly, the Net Asset Value will be adjusted to reflect such fee. The Performance Fee will be calculated by the Administrator and verified by the Depositary and not open to the possibility of manipulation.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, any accrued Performance Fee referable to Shares redeemed prior to the end of the Calculation Period shall crystallise and become payable to the Investment Manager following such redemption.

This crystallising Performance Fee is calculated as a pro-rated proportion of the uncrystallised Performance Fee which forms part of the Redemption Price per Share at which the relevant Shareholder redeemed.

The Performance Fee is only payable on an increase in the Adjusted GAV per Share above the High Water Mark plus the Hurdle.

The Performance Fee (save any Performance Fee paid upon a redemption) shall be paid after the end of the Calculation Period in arrears. The Depositary shall verify the calculation of the Performance Fee prior to payment at the end of each Calculation Period.

Investors should note that where a Performance Fee is payable, it will be based on net realised and unrealised gains and losses at the end of each Calculation Period; as a result, a Performance Fee may be paid on unrealised gains that are never subsequently realised.

Hurdle

For each Calculation Period, the Hurdle in respect of:

- i. Class A \$ Shares, Class C \$ Shares, Class D \$ Shares, Class E \$ Shares and Class I \$ Shares shall mean the product of (a) the USD Hurdle Rate applied to (b) the High Water Mark of the relevant Share Class.

- ii. Class A GBP Shares, Class C GBP Shares, Class E GBP Shares and Class I GBP Shares shall mean the product of (a) the GBP Hurdle Rate applied to (b) the High Water Mark of the relevant Share Class.
- iii. Class A Euro Shares, Class C Euro Shares, Class E Euro Shares and Class I Euro Shares shall mean the product of (a) the EUR Hurdle Rate applied to (b) the High Water Mark of the relevant Share Class.
- iv. Class A CHF Shares, Class C CHF Shares, Class E CHF Shares and Class I CHF Shares shall mean the product of (a) the CHF Hurdle Rate applied to (b) the High Water Mark of the relevant Share Class.

The USD Hurdle Rate shall be calculated on the first Business Day of each calendar quarter in the Calculation Period, or in the case of the first Calculation Period, on the first Business Day after the relevant initial offer period;

The GBP Hurdle Rate, the EUR Hurdle Rate and the CHF Hurdle Rate shall be calculated on the first Business Day of each calendar quarter in the Calculation Period, or in the case of the first Calculation Period, on the first Business Day after the relevant initial offer period. The calculation will use the compounded rate from the prior calendar quarter.

In respect of a Share issued otherwise than on the first Dealing Day in a Calculation Period, the Hurdle will be prorated by reference to the number of days from the date of issue of that Share to the end of the Calculation Period.

The Hurdle will be added to the High Water Mark, and, in any Calculation Period, the Adjusted GAV per Share must exceed the Hurdle plus High Water Mark before a Performance Fee can be paid. For periods of less than 1 year, the Hurdle shall be pro-rated over the relevant period by multiplying by the number of actual days invested and dividing by 365. This adjustment to the Hurdle shall apply both to new subscription amounts and to redemption amounts.

Equalisation of Performance Fees – Class A Shares, Class C Shares, Class D Shares and Class I Shares

The Subscription Price at which Shares will be issued on any Dealing Day (other than the first Dealing Day in any Calculation Period) will be the Net Asset Value per Share of such Class before accrual for the Performance Fee (if any). The difference between the Subscription Price of a Share and the Net Asset Value per Share of that Class after accrual for the Performance Fee per Share is referred to as an “Equalisation Credit”. An adjustment will then be made at the end of each Calculation Period to compensate for the difference between the amount of Performance Fee accrued in respect of that Class Share at the time of subscription and the Performance Fee payable in respect of that Class Share at the end of the Calculation Period. This adjustment is described in further detail below.

Adjustments – Class A Shares, Class C Shares, Class D Shares and Class I Shares

At the end of each Calculation Period, the Performance Fee per Share will be calculated in respect of all Shares subscribed for on each Dealing Day during that Calculation Period, as described above.

If the Performance Fee per Share calculated (at the end of the Calculation Period) in respect of any such Share subscribed for on a Dealing Day is less than the Performance Fee per Share accrued in respect of that Share on that Dealing Day, the difference per Share multiplied by the number of Shares of that Class subscribed for by the holder of that Share on that Dealing Day will be applied to subscribe for additional Shares of the relevant Class to be issued to that Shareholder.

If the Performance Fee per Share calculated (at the end of the Calculation Period) in respect of any such Shares of that Class subscribed for on a Dealing Day is greater than the Performance Fee per Share accrued in respect of that Share on that Dealing Day, such number of such Shares of that Class held by the holder of that Share as have an aggregate Net Asset Value equal to the difference per Share multiplied by the number of Shares of that Class subscribed for by the holder of that Share will be redeemed by the Fund at par value (the aggregate par value being retained by the Fund) and an amount equal to the aggregate Net Asset Value of the Shares so redeemed will be paid to the Investment Manager as a Performance Fee (a “**Performance Fee Redemption**”).

Performance Fee Methodology - Class E Shares

The Performance Fee calculation in respect of each Calculation Period will be equal to the aggregate of the Performance Fees determined in respect of each separate subscription of Shares, accrued daily. Since Performance Fees are aggregated and applied to the Share Class as a whole, the actual Performance Fee

incurred for each separate subscription is determined by the change in NAV per Share of the Share Class. There may be occasions where an investor effectively pays for which it has gained no benefit or where some investors are subsidising other investors. If the Investment Management Agreement is terminated other than at the end of a Calculation Period, the Performance Fee will be calculated as if such Calculation Period ended on the date of such termination. The Calculation Period for Shares that are redeemed shall terminate on the effective date of redemption. In the event of a partial redemption, Shares shall be redeemed on a first in, first out basis, for the purposes of calculating the Performance Fee. Investors should note that any depreciation in the Net Asset Value per Share of the Class E Shares over a Calculation Period will not cause a reduction in, or otherwise affect, the calculation of the Performance Fee in respect of the relevant Class in any subsequent Calculation Period.

Examples of Performance Fee calculations

NAV > High Water Mark (HWM), Performance greater than the Hurdle Rate

Net Asset Value at Calculation Date where a Performance Fee was last payable	100	
HWM at Calculation Date where a Performance Fee was last payable	100	
Hurdle = Relevant Hurdle Rate for the relevant Accounting Period	2%	
Performance during the period (net of management fee and expenses)	6%	
Performance Fee Test = HWM + hurdle	102	
Performance Fee = (NAV + Performance – Test) * 10%	(106 - 102) * 10%	0.4
HWM Reset = Max (NAV + Performance – Performance Fee, HWM)	Max (106 – 0.4, 102)	105.6
A Performance Fee will be charged because the NAV is above the High Water Mark, and the Portfolio has outperformed the hurdle rate.		

NAV < High Water Mark (HWM), but Performance > than the Hurdle Rate

Net Asset Value at Calculation Date where a Performance Fee was last payable		100
HWM at Calculation Date where a Performance Fee was last payable		102
Hurdle = Relevant Hurdle Rate for the relevant Accounting Period		2%
Performance during the period (net of management fee and expenses)		3%
Performance Fee Test = HWM + Hurdle	102 x (1 + 2%)	104.04
Performance Fee = Max ((NAV + Performance) – Test, 0) * 10%	Max ((103 – 104.04), 0) * 10%	0
HWM Reset = Max (NAV + Performance – Performance Fee, HWM)	Max (103, 102)	103

Where performance is insufficient to take the new NAV above the old HWM plus the new hurdle rate – there will be no performance fee charged. In this case the HWM would reset above the old HWM – to 103

Performance is less than the hurdle rate.

Net Asset Value at Calculation Date where a Performance Fee was last payable	100	
HWM at Calculation Date where a Performance Fee was last payable	100	
Hurdle = Libor for the relevant Accounting Period	2%	
Performance during the period (net of management fee and expenses)	1%	
Performance Fee Test = Hurdle + HWM	$100 \times (1 + 2\%)$	102
Performance Fee = Max (NAV + Performance – Test, 0) * 10%	$\text{Max} ((101 - 102) * 10\%, 0)$	0
HWM Reset = Max (NAV + Performance – Performance Fee, HWM)	Max (101, 100)	101
The conditions for the accrual of a Performance Fee have not been met at the end of this Accounting Period, and no performance fee will be charged. The HWM will either reset to NAV + performance if this was > than the old HWM; otherwise remain the old HWM.		

These tables provide a demonstration of how performance fees are calculated under example scenarios. They are simplified for ease of understanding and intended for illustrative purposes only.

Capped Fees and Expenses

The aggregate amount per annum charged as operating, management and administrative fees and expenses, which includes the fees and expenses payable to the Manager, Administrator, Depositary and any sub-custodian as described in more detail in the **Fees and Expenses** section of the Prospectus, in relation to each Class of Shares shall be capped at the applicable rate per annum of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class of Shares as set out in the table above (“**Capped Fees and Expenses**”).

Such Capped Fees and Expenses are calculated and will accrue at each Valuation Point and are payable monthly in arrears. Any such Fees and Expenses that exceed the applicable capped rate set out in the table above shall be borne by the Investment Manager.

Establishment Costs

The cost of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from the Central Bank, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first three years of the Fund’s operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors at their discretion) on such terms and in such manner as the Directors may at their discretion determine. Such costs are not expected to exceed EUR 50,000.

Swing Pricing

The Investment Manager will adopt a swing pricing mechanism in respect of the Fund when net subscriptions, Inter-Fund Exchanges and redemptions of Shares (“**Dealings**”) exceed the Swing Threshold determined by the Investment Manager in respect of the Fund. The maximum impact of the swing pricing mechanism on an investor will not exceed 2 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (before deduction of the transaction costs incurred by the Fund as a result of Dealings).

This section should be read in conjunction with the provisions set out in the Prospectus in the sub-section **Swing Pricing** in the section **Dilution** under the heading **Fees and Expenses**.

Distributor Fee

No distributor fees will be payable by the Company in respect of the Fund.

Preliminary Charge

The Fund will not apply a Preliminary Charge.

Redemption Charge

The Fund will not apply a Redemption Charge.

Exchange Charge

The Fund will not apply an Exchange Charge.

Further details of the Fees and Expenses to be borne by the Fund are set out in the Prospectus.

BORROWING

In accordance with the general provisions set out in the Prospectus under the heading **Borrowing Powers**, the Fund may borrow on a temporary basis (including through an overdraft facility) up to 10 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.

TAXATION

A number of Share Classes may be certified as UK reporting funds. Share Classes that have been certified as UK reporting funds will be listed in HM Revenue and Custom's published list of reporting funds which can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/offshore-funds-list-of-reporting-funds>.

This section should be read in conjunction with the provisions set out in the Prospectus under the sub-section **United Kingdom Taxation** under heading **Taxation**.

PROFILE OF A TYPICAL INVESTOR

An investment in the Fund is suitable for investors seeking capital appreciation and that are prepared to accept a moderate level of volatility.

MISCELLANEOUS

There are three other sub-funds of the Company in existence as at the date of this Supplement:

- (i) CQS Global Convertible Fund; and
- (ii) CQS Dynamic Credit Multi Asset Fund.

Additional Risk Factors

The general risk factors as set out in the Prospectus shall apply. In addition to the risk factors described in the Prospectus, prospective investors should consider the risk factors set out at this Annex I.

General Risk Factors

Convertible bond transactions

Should the credit status of an issuer weaken, losses may result from decreases in the market conversion premium or a loss of liquidity with respect to the security. These losses may be limited by a short hedge on the underlying security, but may be substantial in relation to the Net Asset Value of the Fund. The Fund may also suffer losses if an issuer is acquired for cash or debt securities at a price that does not generate profits on the unhedged portion of a position sufficient to recover the premium paid to acquire the convertible security and any unpaid accrued interest that would be lost should conversion become necessary. Losses may result when securities are called for redemption at prices below the current market prices. Frequently, these losses will include interest accrued but not paid upon conversion of the called securities. In addition, losses may occur if the terms of the convertible bond do not allow for an adjustment in the conversion terms, or the Fund is forced to convert a security earlier than anticipated.

High Yield and Sub-Investment Grade Debt Securities Risk

High yield debt securities are debt securities with a lower credit rating than investment grade debt securities (and may be unrated). High yield debt securities are subject to greater risk of loss of income and principal due to default by the issuer than are investment grade debt securities. High yield debt securities might also be more illiquid in nature and/or harder to value than investment grade debt securities.

Credit Risk

The ability, or perceived ability, of an issuer of a debt security to make timely payments of interest and principal on the security will affect the value of the security. It is possible that the ability of the issuer to meet its obligations will decline substantially during the period when the Fund owns securities of that issuer (or holds FDIs referencing such securities), or that the issuer will default on its obligations. An actual or perceived deterioration in the ability of an issuer to meet its obligations will likely have an adverse effect on the value of the issuer's securities or any associated FDI. If a security has been rated by more than one nationally recognised ratings agency, the Investment Manager may consider the highest rating for the purposes of determining whether the security is investment grade. The Fund may continue to hold a security, or FDI referencing a relevant security, despite the rating of the relevant security falling below investment grade. The Fund may invest in securities which have not been rated by a nationally recognised statistical rating organisation. Credit rating agencies base their ratings largely on the issuer's historical financial condition and the rating agencies' investment analysis at the time of rating. The rating assigned to any particular investment does not necessarily reflect the issuer's current financial condition, and does not reflect an assessment of an investment's volatility and liquidity. Although investment grade investments generally have lower credit risk than sub-investment grade securities, they may share some of the risks of lower-rated investments, including the possibility that the issuers may be unable to make timely payments of interest and principal and thus default.

Currency Exposure

The Base Currency of the Fund is USD. Certain of the Fund's assets may be denominated in currencies other than the Base Currency of the Fund. The Investment Manager may not hedge the currency exposure of certain assets of the Fund.

Interest Rate and Call Risk

The values of bonds and other debt securities are usually affected by changes in interest rates. Declining interest rates generally increase the values of such debt securities, and rising interest rates generally decrease the value of such debt securities. Interest rate risk is generally greater for investments with long durations or maturities.

During periods of falling interest rates, issuers of callable debt securities may call (repay) securities with higher coupons or interest rates before their maturity dates. In such circumstances, the Fund would not benefit from any price appreciation above such debt security's call price and might have to reinvest the unanticipated

proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income.

Share Class Hedging Risk

In order to mitigate against the risk of movements in the currency of a Share Class not denominated in the Base Currency (a "**Non-Base Currency Share Class**") against the currency of the portfolio constituents (where they are different to that of the relevant Non-Base Currency Share Class), the Investment Manager may conduct currency hedging transactions. No assurance can be given that such hedging activities will be entirely effective in achieving the purpose for which they have been entered into. While currency hedging reduces risks and losses in adverse market circumstances, it can also reduce and may completely offset gains in market circumstances that would otherwise have been beneficial had the position not been hedged. Consequently, the performance of a Non-Base Currency Share Class may differ from that of the Fund as a result of the foreign exchange hedging transactions.

Emerging Markets

When trading in emerging markets, the Fund may be subject to risks, such as inadequate investor protection, contradictory legislation, incomplete, unclear and changing laws, ignorance or breaches of regulations on the part of other market participants, lack of established or effective avenues for legal redress, lack of standard practices (including accounting standards or otherwise) and confidentiality customs characteristic of developed markets and lack of enforcement of existing laws and regulations, which may have an adverse effect on the Fund.

Short Positions

The Fund may take synthetic-short positions through the use of FDIs as described in greater detail in **Financial Derivative Instruments and Techniques** above. The establishment and maintenance of a synthetic short position can involve greater risks than would be the case with a long position. These include the possibility of unlimited loss due to potentially unlimited price appreciation in the underlying reference obligation and increased transactional costs.

Epidemics and Pandemics

Many countries have been susceptible to epidemics and/or pandemics, such as severe acute respiratory syndrome, avian flu, H1N1/09 flu and COVID-19 (commonly known as the "**Coronavirus**"). The epidemic or pandemic outbreak of an infectious disease in a country or region of the world or globally, together with any resulting restrictions on travel, transportation or production of goods or quarantines imposed, could have a negative impact on the national, regional or global economy and business activity in any of the countries in which the Fund may invest and thereby adversely affect the performance of the Fund. While the economic impact of the global outbreak of the Coronavirus is presently uncertain, such outbreak and any future outbreak of an infectious disease or any other serious public health concern in a country, region or globally could materially harm the Fund's investments and/or restrict the ability of the Fund to acquire, sell, or liquidate investments at favourable times and/or prices, restrict the Fund's investment and trading activities, and generally impede the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

In addition, a serious outbreak of infectious disease may also be a force majeure event under contracts that the Company has entered into with counterparties thereby relieving a counterparty of the timely performance of the services such counterparties have contracted to provide to the Fund (the nature of the services will vary depending on the agreement in question). In a worst case scenario, this may result in the Company being delayed in calculating the Fund's Net Asset Value, processing dealing in Shares, undertaking independent valuations of the Fund or processing trades in respect of the Fund.

Sustainability Risks

Sustainability risks may arise in respect of an issuer itself, its affiliates or in its supply chain and/or apply to a particular economic sector, geographical or political region. Environmental sustainability risks, and in particular physical risks arising from climate change, are associated with events or conditions affecting the natural environment including increasing erratic and potentially catastrophic weather events such as droughts, wildfires, flooding and heavy precipitations, heat/coldwaves, landslides, storms, flooding, erosion and water stress. Environmental risks can also include Carbon emissions risks with many economic sectors, regions and/or jurisdictions currently or in the future subject to transition risks relating to a greener, lower carbon and less polluting economic model. Sectors, regions, businesses and technologies which are carbon-intensive, higher polluting or are otherwise not environmentally sustainable may suffer from a significant fall in demand and/or obsolescence, resulting in stranded assets the value of which is significantly reduced or entirely lost. Social

risks may be internal or external to an issuer and are associated with employees, local communities, customers or populations of companies or countries and regions. Governance risks are associated with the quality, effectiveness and process for the oversight of day to day management of companies and issuers.

Loss of investment value following a sustainability risk may occur in numerous ways. For investments in a corporate issuer, losses may result from damage to its reputation with a consequential fall in demand for its products or services, loss of key personnel, exclusion from potential business opportunities, increased costs of doing business and/or increased cost of capital. Laws, regulations and industry norms play a significant role in controlling the impact of sustainability factors on many industries, particularly in respect of environmental and social factors. Any changes in such measures, such as increasingly stringent environmental or health and safety laws, can have a material impact on the operations, costs and profitability of businesses. A corporate may also suffer the impact of fines and other regulatory sanctions. The time and resources of the corporate's management team may be diverted from furthering its business and be absorbed seeking to deal with the sustainability risk, including changes to business practices and dealing with investigations and litigation. Sustainability risks may also give rise to loss of assets and/or physical loss including damage to real estate and infrastructure. The utility and value of assets held by businesses to which the Fund is exposed may also be adversely impacted by a sustainability risk. Further, certain industries face considerable scrutiny from regulatory authorities, non-governmental organisations and special interest groups in respect of their impact on sustainability, which may cause affected industries to make material changes to their business practices which can increase costs and result in a material negative impact on the profitability of businesses. Such scrutiny may also materially impact the consumer demand for a business's products and services which may result in a material loss in value of an investment linked to such businesses.

Sustainability risks are relevant as both standalone risks and as cross-cutting risks which manifest through many other risk types which are relevant to the assets of the Fund. For example, the occurrence of a sustainability risk can give rise to financial and business risk, including through a negative impact on the creditworthiness of other businesses.

Risk Factors relating to the use of SFTs and TRS

The Securities Financing Transactions Regulation

The European Parliament and Council have adopted Regulation (EU) No 2015/2365 of 25 November 2015 which was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 23 December 2015 and took effect as of 12 January 2016 known as the Securities Financing Transactions Regulation ("**SFTR**"). The SFTR introduces certain requirements in respect of SFTs applying to financial counterparties, including UCITS investment companies, and certain non-financial counterparties. Such requirements include, amongst other things, the reporting of each SFT that has been concluded between such financial counterparties and non-financial counterparties, together with any modification or termination of an SFT, to a trade repository. The SFTR also introduces restrictions and disclosure requirements on the reuse of financial instruments received as collateral under a "collateral arrangement". Whilst an SFT may constitute a collateral arrangement, it is important to note that the provisions relating to the reuse of collateral are not restricted to SFTs and in fact relate to the broader collateral markets. In addition, the SFTR introduces new investor disclosure rules in periodical reports and in pre-contractual documents in respect of the use of SFTs and TRSs. The Investment Manager needs to ensure compliance with these requirements.

Prospective investors should be aware that the regulatory changes arising from the SFTR may in due course significantly raise the costs of entering into SFTs and TRSs, and may adversely affect the Fund's ability to engage in such transactions. This could adversely affect the performance of the Fund and the value of Shares of any Class as a result.

Counterparty Risk and SFTs

Where the Fund enters into a repurchase transaction, it is exposed to the risk that its counterparty will default. Where the Fund is acting as buyer under a repurchase transaction, and the Fund has provided collateral that exceeds the value of the relevant securities being purchased, then the Fund is exposed to the risk that its counterparty will default and not return the value of such excess.

Counterparties may also be subject to action by resolution authorities. Any resolution action taken in respect of a counterparty may adversely affect the Fund. For example, amongst other things, the Fund's claims against the counterparty may potentially be mandatorily transferred to a different entity or the Fund's claims may be reduced (in part or in full) or converted into equity.

Upon an insolvency of its counterparty the Fund is also exposed to the legal risk that, depending on the insolvency rules of the relevant jurisdiction, it is not possible to set-off or net the value of the obligations to redeliver or repurchase the relevant securities against the value of the collateral. This would significantly increase the losses of the Fund.

In each case set out above, the use of SFTs may result in the Fund and its Shareholders suffering losses.

Counterparty Risk and TRS

Investing in a TRS gives rise to different risks compared with directly investing in the relevant underlying asset. In particular, the Fund will have no ownership interest in the underlying security or asset and the only recourse will be against the counterparty to the relevant TRS. Accordingly, the Fund is exposed to the credit risk of its counterparties and investors may suffer losses upon the default of a counterparty, particularly where any collateral that is received is realised at a lower value than expected and is not sufficient to cover the exposure of the Fund to the counterparty. To the extent that a Fund makes a large up-front payment on commencement of the TRS, the counterparty risk taken by that Fund may be significantly increased.

Chains of SFTs

A party to an SFT will typically acquire a contractual right against its counterparty enabling it to require redelivery of equivalent assets at conclusion of the relevant SFT. However, the counterparty is not obliged to retain the relevant assets during the life of the SFT and may enter into further SFTs with other parties in respect of the same assets resulting in it giving up title to the relevant assets. In such circumstances, a default of a party with whom the counterparty is transacting may impact on the ability of the counterparty to perform under the SFT with the Fund. For example, it may not be able to readily source the relevant asset from elsewhere or its own ability to perform may be materially impacted by the defaults of other parties to SFTs. The Fund may also enter into further SFTs and be exposed to such risks.

Alternatively, the counterparty or the Fund may simply sell the relevant assets outright and be unable to readily re-acquire equivalent assets in the market for the purpose of satisfying its redelivery obligations which may result in a default and the Fund incurring losses.

Reuse

Where financial instruments are transferred under a title transfer collateral arrangement or if a right of use is exercised in relation to any financial instruments that the Fund has provided by way of collateral under an agreement containing a right of use, the Fund will be exposed to certain risks. In particular, the Fund's rights, including any proprietary rights that it may have had, in those financial instruments will be replaced by an unsecured contractual claim for delivery of equivalent financial instruments subject to the terms of the relevant agreement. Those financial instruments will not be held by the relevant counterparty in accordance with client asset rules, and, no client asset protection rights will apply (for example, the financial instruments will not be segregated from other counterparty assets and will not be held subject to a trust).

In the event of the counterparty insolvency or default under the relevant agreement the Fund's claim for delivery of equivalent financial instruments will not be secured and will be subject to the terms of the relevant agreement and applicable law and, accordingly, the Fund may not receive such equivalent financial instruments or recover the full value of the financial instruments.

Collateral Management Risk

In seeking to reduce credit risk through the posting or receiving of collateral in OTC derivatives and efficient portfolio management techniques, the management of the collateral posted/received will be subject to liquidity and counterparty risks associated with the relevant collateral instruments. Collateral is also subject to other types of risks as set out below:

- a) Operational risks: including that the valuation of the underlying instrument for which such collateral is posted is inaccurate due to inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems which may cause the Fund to have an incorrect level of margin posted or received.
- b) Legal risks: including risks associated with contracts and change of regulations in the relevant jurisdiction. as well as the risk that collateral provided in cross-border transactions could result in conflicts of law preventing the Fund from recovering collateral posted or from enforcing its rights in relation to collateral received.
- c) Custody risk: collateral received by the Fund on a title transfer basis will be held by the Depositary or by a third party depositary subject to prudential regulation and will be subject to custody risks associated with those entities. Collateral pledged by the Fund will continue to be held by the Depositary.
- d) Reinvestment of Cash Collateral: cash collateral that is reinvested may realise a loss, which would reduce the value of the collateral and result in the Fund being less protected if there is a counterparty default.

While commercially reasonable efforts are used to ensure that collateral management is effective, such risks cannot be eliminated.

Annex II

SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS REGULATION

The SFTR introduces certain requirements in respect of SFTs and TRSs applying to financial counterparties, including UCITS investment companies, and non-financial counterparties. Such requirements include, among other things, pre-investment disclosure of certain information (as set out below) to potential investors in the Fund.

Investment Strategy and Associated risks

The Fund may invest in those securities (and enter into certain financial transactions relating to such securities) described in this Supplement, including (for the purposes of the SFTR), certain SFTs and TRSs. Such transactions expose such Funds to different operational, liquidity, counterparty and legal risks, as described below and at Annex I (**Additional Risk Factors**) above.

Securities Financing Transactions

Repurchase transactions

The Fund may enter into repurchase transactions in respect of the various securities and asset classes described in the section entitled **Investment Policy** above, subject to the conditions and limits set out in the UCITS Regulations, under which one party will sell securities to the other party and agree to repurchase equivalent securities in the future, at a price including a market rate of interest for borrowing (a repurchase transaction seen from the point of view of the party buying the securities is known as a reverse repurchase transaction). Repurchase transactions will be entered into for efficient portfolio management purposes that provide funding for the party selling the relevant assets and generate a return for the other party.

The parties will also exchange margin by reference to the market value of the securities and the relevant repurchase obligations.

The Fund will not enter into reverse repurchase transactions.

SFTs and the impact on the Fund's proprietary rights

Under the SFTs described above, the Fund's proprietary rights in the relevant securities it sells or lends, or when acting as purchaser or borrower, the collateral it transfers to its counterparty(s) is replaced by an unsecured contractual claim for redelivery of equivalent assets. The Fund retains no direct rights in relation to the asset that has been sold or lent (or collateral that it has transferred).

Total Return Swaps

The Fund may enter into TRSs as described more fully in the section entitled **Financial Derivative Instruments and Techniques** in the Supplement above.

Counterparty Selection

The Investment Manager will conduct appropriate due diligence in the selection of counterparties. Such counterparties will be credit institutions authorised in the EEA or a signatory state to the Basel Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988 or a credit institution in a third country deemed equivalent pursuant to Article 107(4) of the Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, an investment firm authorised in accordance with MiFID or a group company of an entity approved as a bank holding company by the Federal Reserve of the United States of America where that group company is subject to bank holding company consolidated supervision by the Federal Reserve. In addition, such counterparties will be subject to a credit rating by an agency registered and supervised by the European Securities and Markets Authority and that rating shall be taken into account in the credit assessment process

and if downgraded to A-2 or below (or comparable rating) by the credit rating agency, will be subject to a new credit assessment.

The Fund will adhere to the UCITS Regulations and any other relevant requirements of the Central Bank (to the extent applicable) in relation to cases where rated counterparties are subject to a ratings downgrade. Due regard will be given to a number of risk and reputational factors including legal status, regulatory supervision and jurisdiction and/or country of origin, management, capital adequacy and solvency ratios, historical financial performance, credit ratings, parent company standing, market-implied probability of default derived by monitoring the counterparty's corporate debt securities, credit default swaps referencing the counterparty and its corporate debt securities, and the stock price of the counterparty.

Acceptable Collateral

Acceptable collateral for the Fund to receive in connection with SFTs and TRS is normally as follows:

- (i) Repurchase transactions: the Fund will only receive cash in exchange for any security subject to a repurchase transaction. Variation margin owed to the Fund will be received in the form of cash.
- (ii) TRS: variation margin owed to the Fund will be received in the form of cash.

In certain exceptional circumstances for repurchase transactions and TRS, acceptable collateral may be in the form of securities, provided those securities are permitted by the Fund's investment strategy and the Company's Collateral Policy (as further detailed in the Prospectus).

Collateral Valuation

The mark-to-market value of the SFTs and/or TRS entered into by the Fund (including any collateral in relation to such arrangements) will be valued daily in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreement and the Fund will require the delivery of variation margin to cover its exposure to its counterparty over certain thresholds.

There can be no guarantee that an investment in the Fund will ultimately be realised at any such future valuation. Because of overall size, concentration in particular markets and/or counterparties and maturities of positions held by the Fund, the value at which its investments can be liquidated may differ, sometimes significantly, from the interim valuations. In addition, the timing of liquidations may also affect the values obtained on liquidation. At times, third party pricing information may not be available for certain positions held by the Fund. Valuations of the Fund's securities and other investments may involve uncertainties and subjective judgmental determinations and if such valuations should prove to be incorrect, the Net Asset Value of the Fund could be adversely affected.

Return, costs and fees relating to SFTs and TRS

The Company shall ensure that all the revenues arising from SFTs and any efficient portfolio management techniques shall be returned to the Fund following the deduction of any direct and indirect operational costs and fees arising. Such direct and indirect operational costs and fees will include fees and expenses payable to SFT and/or TRS counterparties engaged by the Investment Manager on behalf of the Fund from time to time. Such fees and expenses of any counterparties engaged by the Investment Manager on behalf of the Fund, which will be at normal commercial rates together with VAT, if any, thereon, will be borne by the Fund. Details of the Fund's revenues arising and attendant direct and indirect operational costs and fees, the identity of those SFT and/or TRS counterparties most frequently engaged by the Investment Manager on behalf of the Fund and the expected impact of efficient portfolio management techniques on the performance of the Fund shall be included in the Fund's annual report.

Safe-keeping of Fund assets

The Depositary is responsible for the safe-keeping of the Fund's assets, including collateral received by the Fund. Information on the arrangements entered into with the Depositary is set out in this Prospectus under the section entitled **Depositary**.

Purpose of, and Exposure to, SFTs and TRSs

Transaction Type	Purpose of Transaction	Type of assets that can be subject to such Transaction	Expected proportion of NAV subject to such transactions	Max proportion of NAV subject to such transactions
Total return swaps	Typically used for efficient portfolio management purposes in order to achieve efficient financing on underlying securities or used to access markets and products which are otherwise unavailable and manage leverage to assist in achieving the Fund's investment objective	Bonds issued by corporate and financial issuers, government bonds, convertible bonds, bond total return indices	0-20 per cent.	100 per cent
Repurchase Transactions	Used for efficient portfolio management purposes in order to raise funds for re-investment or to increase cash reserves and manage leverage to assist in achieving the Fund's investment objective	Bonds issued by corporate and financial issuers, convertible bonds, and government bonds	0-10 per cent.	10 per cent

The Investment Manager will report to the Shareholders of the Company the amount of assets engaged in each type of TRS, as well as such other information on the use of TRS as is required under the SFTR, as part of its annual report.

ANNEX

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product name: Salar Fund

Legal entity identifier: 254900Z0KODP9VSA1I94

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



No



It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ____%



in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy



in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy



It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ____%



It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ____% of sustainable investments



with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy



with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy



with a social objective



It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

Whilst the “Investment Objective” section of the Supplement sets out the principal objectives of the Fund, the Fund also seeks to promote certain environmental and social characteristics. The characteristics promoted by the Fund consist of environmental good

practice and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, pro-social and ethical practices and industries, and limiting the use of controversial weapons. This is achieved through:

- (i) excluding investments in certain industries perceived as harmful to environmental and/or social objectives;
- (ii) focusing investment on issuers which demonstrate positive environmental, social, or governance (“**ESG**”) characteristics and/or deliver sustainable outcomes by achieving positive ESG ratings. Sustainable outcomes may include, for example, investments in convertible bonds where the use of proceeds of the debt is hypothecated for a specific use by the issuer to achieve positive environmental outcomes, such as investment in clean energy infrastructure; and
- (iii) managing the Fund to achieve a portfolio with net zero CO2 emissions by 2050 or sooner (net zero being defined as the total emissions of CO2 being equal to or less than the volume of CO2 either offset or re-absorbed).

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The sustainability indicators used by the Fund include:

- violations of any of the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact;
- operational business involvement in the production of controversial weapons, including cluster munitions, landmines, incendiary weapons (including white phosphorus), blinding laser weapons, non-detectable fragments, depleted uranium weapons, and/or nuclear and biological/chemical weapons;
- operational business that derives greater than 10 per cent. of revenue from direct involvement in tobacco production, adult entertainment, or predatory lending;
- operational business that derives greater than 5 per cent. of revenue from direct involvement in thermal coal and/or oil sands;
- ESG ratings;
- issuer Weighted Average Carbon Intensity metrics; and
- issuer net zero alignment.

Further detail on these sustainability indicators is set out below.

● ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

Not applicable – the Fund will not make sustainable investments.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Not applicable – the Fund will not make sustainable investments.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

Not applicable - the Fund currently does not consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

Not applicable – the Fund will not make sustainable investments.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

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

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?



Yes



No. Consideration of Principal Adverse Impact ("PAI") indicators, as defined in Annex I of EU Commission Delegated Regulation 2022/1288, is not part of the strategy of this Fund.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.



The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy of the Fund is set out under the heading "**Investment Objective**" and **Policy**" in the Fund's Supplement above. The Investment Manager applies binding restrictions and investment criteria, which may not be disapplied or overridden by the Investment Manager, in order to ensure the Fund complies with its commitment to promote the relevant environmental and social characteristics. These restrictions and criteria are set out in further detail below.

Integration of sustainability risks in investment decision making

A sustainability risk in the context of the Fund is an environmental, social, or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or potential material negative impact on the value of an investment. The particular sustainability risks which apply to the Fund are included in the "**Risk Factors**" section of the Prospectus.

The extent to which sustainability risks represent potential or actual risks to the Fund is considered by the Investment Manager in its investment decision making and risk monitoring. Along with any other material risks, the Investment Manager will consider sustainability risks in order to seek to maximise returns for the Fund over the long-term and lead ultimately to better investment outcomes.

The Investment Manager recognises that environmental, social, and governance factors, including exposure to sustainability risk, are integral to the analysis of individual issuers. The factors considered by the Investment Manager will vary depending on the security in question, but typically include the themes addressed by the sustainability risks as set out in the "**Risk Factors**" section of the Prospectus. The Investment Manager conducts periodic monitoring of existing investments and may determine that certain investments are no longer appropriate for the Fund and accordingly may disinvest or decide not to invest in such assets.

In the event that a sustainability risk arises, the Investment Manager may determine that certain assets are no longer appropriate for the Fund and accordingly may disinvest or decide not to invest in such assets. The Investment Manager may determine specific parameters for which it expects to invest relating to sustainability factors, including but not limited to, the breakdown of ESG ratings and carbon intensity statistics relating to the portfolio.

As an active investor, the Investment Manager may also engage, if deemed appropriate, on behalf of the Fund with issuers (either directly or collaboratively) to encourage them to recognise, and potentially change their sustainability actions to engender long-term industry improvement.

Sustainability Impact Assessments

As part of the analysis of ESG factors and any consequent sustainability considerations, the Investment Manager may consider in particular the sustainability risks detailed in the "**Risk Factors**" section of the Prospectus on the performance of the Fund and the outcomes expected of the Fund's Shareholders.

Assessment of sustainability risks is complex and relies on subjective judgements, which may be based on data that is limited, estimated, or outdated. As this is an evolving process, even when identified, it cannot be guaranteed that the Investment Manager's assessment of the impact of sustainability risks on the performance of the Fund is accurate or complete.

The impacts following the occurrence of a sustainability risk may be numerous and will vary depending on the specific risk, region, and asset class. Generally, where a sustainability risk occurs in respect of an asset, there could be a negative impact on, or entire loss of, the value of such asset. Any sustainability risk can either represent a risk on its own or have an impact on other risks and contribute significantly to other risks, such as market risks, operational risks, liquidity risks, or counterparty risks.

Please see sections headed **"Investment Objective"** and **"Investment Policy"** for further detail on the Fund's investment strategy.

● ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

In order to meet the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund as set out above, the Investment Manager will exclude direct investment in issuers which:

- (i) are involved in the production of controversial weapons, including cluster munitions, landmines, incendiary weapons (including white phosphorus), blinding laser weapons, non-detectable fragments, depleted uranium weapons, and/or nuclear and biological/chemical weapons;
- (ii) derive greater than 10 per cent. of their revenue from direct involvement in tobacco production, adult entertainment, or predatory lending; or
- (iii) derive greater than 5 per cent. of their revenue from direct involvement in thermal coal and/or oil sands.

The Investment Manager will not invest in companies that, to the best of its knowledge, are linked to and/or engage in activities that involve forced labour, child labour, modern slavery, human trafficking, or other labour practices, in each case as prohibited under US, UK, EU law or deemed to be breaches of the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact.

The Investment Manager will use third party data screens to apply the exclusions set out above. Any issuers not covered by such third party data will be assessed as part of the Investment Manager's integrated responsible investment approach. A copy of the Investment Manager's Responsible Investment Policy can be found on the Investment Manager's website (as detailed below).

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Fund may invest in issuers which would otherwise be prohibited under the above exclusions via sustainability-linked bonds, 'social' bonds, 'green' bonds, 'blue' bonds, and/or 'brown' (or 'transition') bonds, provided such bonds adhere to either the International Capital Market Association Green Bond Principles and/or any similar framework or guidelines published by a recognised industry body. Such bonds are issued by companies where corporate targets and/or the use of proceeds is directly linked to, or used for, sustainable activity by the company.

The Investment Manager will focus investment by the Fund in issuers which demonstrate positive ESG characteristics based on their ESG rating, as well as adaptability and resilience in the transition to a low carbon economy. In particular, the Investment Manager will:

- (i) invest no more than 20 per cent. of the Fund's total Net Asset Value in issuers with an ESG rating of B or lower. ESG ratings are attributed to issuers using either third party or internal ESG ratings assessed by the Investment Manager. The ratings range from AAA-CCC and are based on factors such as climate change, toxic emissions and waste, labour management, health and safety, privacy and data security, corporate governance and behaviour, and remuneration. Whilst the Investment Manager will use commercially reasonable endeavours to ensure that all issuers are assigned an ESG rating, there may be instances in which it is not possible or practicable to do so, for example due to a lack of available data. It is anticipated that a minimum of 95% of the Fund's portfolio will be assessed for an ESG rating;
- (ii) commit to achieving a portfolio for the Fund with net zero CO2 emissions by no later than 31 December 2049 or such earlier date as may be determined by the Directors by:
 - a. reviewing portfolio companies to capture current net-zero alignment;
 - b. reviewing portfolio targets to establish a trajectory towards a net-zero portfolio;
 - c. directly engaging with issuers where necessary to encourage net-zero alignment; and
 - d. taking prompt action to reduce or remove exposure to issuers that fail to adapt or manage climate risk;
- (iii) commit to a 50 per cent. reduction in the Fund portfolio's scope 1 and 2 Weighted Average Carbon Intensity by 2030 as measured against the portfolio's scope 1 and 2 Weighted Average Carbon Intensity as at 31 December 2019; and
- (iv) commit to 70 per cent. of financed emissions in the Fund's portfolio to be either net-zero, net-zero aligned or subject to direct or collective engagement and stewardship actions by 2025.

In addition to the above, the Investment Manager seeks to engage on an ongoing basis with relevant issuers to drive long-term ESG improvement. A copy of the Investment Manager's Engagement Policy can be found on the Investment Manager's website (as detailed below).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

● ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy.

● ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

The companies in which investments are made follow good governance practices.

In accordance with the requirements set out in the SFDR, the Investment Manager will assess the good governance practices of any issuer prior to investing (and on a periodic basis

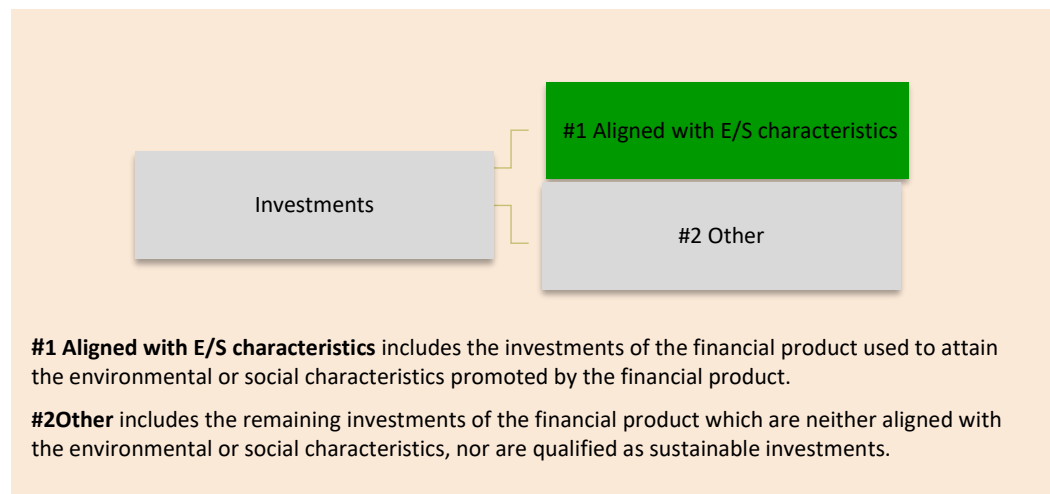
thereafter), considering in particular, but without limitation, the implementation of sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff, tax compliance, shareholder structure, board composition, independence of the board, and diversity.

The Investment Manager is a signatory to the UN Principles for Responsible Investment and, as such, is committed to each of the six principles, including the incorporation of ESG issues into investment analysis and decision-making processes.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

It is typically expected that at least 85 per cent. of the Fund's assets are aligned with the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund (#Aligned with E/S characteristics), which do not qualify as sustainable investments. It is typically expected that up to 15 per cent. of the investments of the Fund are not aligned with these characteristics (#2 Other).



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover**

reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies

- **capitalexpenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Fund may use derivatives for investment purposes, efficient portfolio management and for hedging. Derivatives will not be used for attaining the environmental or social characteristics.



To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0 per cent. The Fund has no minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy¹?

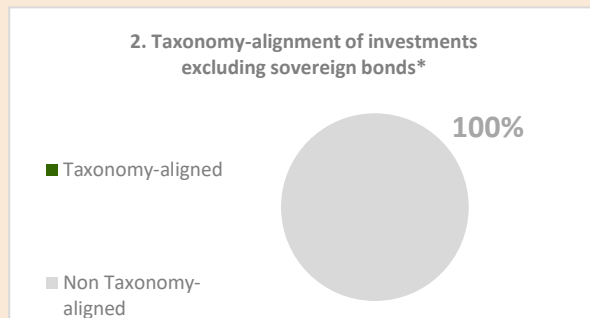
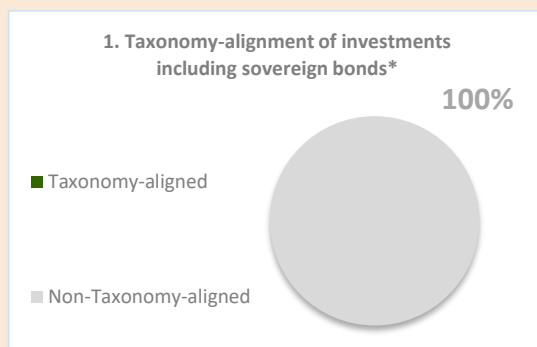
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas

☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



This graph represents 100% of the total investments

* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

● What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

0 per cent. There is no minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable - there is no minimum share of sustainable investments.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable – there is no minimum share of socially sustainable investments.



What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Those investments included under “#2 Other”, may include derivatives, cash, cash equivalents and money market instruments for ancillary liquidity purposes. There are no minimum environmental or social safeguards.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

The Fund has not designated a reference benchmark for the purposes of attaining the

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Not applicable.

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

Not applicable.

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

Not applicable.

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information (as well as other information relating to the Investment Manager’s approach to responsible investing) can be found at the following website pages:

<https://www.cqs.com/ucits-funds#salar-fund>

<https://www.cqs.com/responsible-investing>

<https://www.cqs.com/site-services/regulatory-disclosures>

APPENDIX III

This appendix dated 30 June 2025 forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus dated 1 April 2025.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

According to article 310 of the Capital Investment Code (*Kapitalanlagegesetzbuch – KAGB*) the Company has notified the Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (Federal Financial Supervisory Authority) of the intention to distribute Shares of the Company's sub-funds in the Federal Republic of Germany.

I. Facilities agent and information available

The Company has appointed Waystone Centralised Services (IE) Limited, as facilities agent to the Company. Waystone Centralised Services (IE) Limited has a registered address at 4th Floor, 35 Shelbourne Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4, Ireland

Email: EUFacilities@waystone.com

Telephone: +353 1 6192300

The Company does not sell printed individual investment fund certificates.

The Articles, the Prospectus together with its addendums and supplements (if any), the Key Investor Information Documents and the annual and semi-annual reports of the Company can be obtained free of charge from the Facilities Agent in either physical form or stored on a durable medium.

Furthermore, the Administration Agreement dated 27 January 2022, the Depositary Agreement dated 27 January 2022 and the Investment Management Agreement dated 27 January 2022, as well as information on the issue and redemption prices (also conversion prices if any) may be viewed at and are also available free of charge from the Facilities Agent in either physical form or stored on a durable medium.

Issue and redemption prices will be available in the Financial Times (or on its website) and will be published on www.cqs.com following calculation on each Dealing Day. Dealing prices will also be available from the Company or the Administrator.

The Company has appointed the Facilities Agent relating to the exercise and safeguarding of investors' rights under Article 15 of Directive 2009/65/EC (i.e. investor complaints) and there are no restrictions on investors exercising such rights.

II. Redemption requests from and payments to shareholders in the Federal Republic of Germany

German shareholder should submit redemption requests to the Administrator by fax or electronic means. Payment of redemption proceeds will be made as soon as practicable after the relevant Dealing Day which is normally within 10 Business Days. Payment will be made by direct transfer in accordance with instructions given by the redeeming Shareholder to the Administrator and at the Shareholder's risk and expense. Payments made on receipt of faxed instructions will only be processed where payment is made to the account of record of the Shareholder.

III. Publications

All notifications to the Shareholders, as required under applicable law, will be published on www.cqs.com.

In addition, Shareholders will be informed via shareholder letter about the following changes:

- suspension of redemption of Shares;
- termination of management of a Fund or its settlement;

- amendments to the Articles which are inconsistent with the previous investment objectives, touching fundamental rights of the Shareholders or concerning remuneration or repayment of expenses taken from Fund(s), including back-grounds to the amendments as well as rights of Shareholders in a clear and easily understandable way; it must be provided wherever and however information on this topic can be gained;
- merger of Funds and information on proposed merger according to article 43 of the Directive 2009/65/EC; and
- switching of a Fund into a feeder fund or changes to a master fund according to article 64 of the Directive 2009/65/EC.

Information relating to the fees and expenses payable by investors is set out in the "Fees and Expenses" section of the Prospectus. The attention of prospective investors is drawn to the information relating to fees and expenses set out therein. The fees of the Facilities Agent will be paid in accordance with the Prospectus including the relevant Supplements at normal commercial rates.

IV. Taxation

The following provides a very brief overview of certain German income tax consequences of purchasing, owning and disposing of the Shares in the Funds for investors that are tax resident in Germany ('**German Tax Residents**'). By no means does it purport to be a comprehensive analysis of all German tax considerations relating to an investment in the Shares in the Funds. In particular, it does not consider any specific facts or circumstances that may apply to any particular investor. Therefore, the following does not constitute, and cannot be construed as tax advice to any particular investor.

In 2017 Germany reformed its Investment Tax Act. As a consequence, as from 1 January 2018, the following items of income resulting from an investment in the Shares in the Funds are generally taxable for investors with tax residence in Germany:

- a) current distributions, including distributions of capital (*Substanzausschüttungen*), by the Funds;
- b) advance lump-sums (*Vorabpauschale*); the advance lump-sums correspond to the amount by which the distributions of the Funds in a calendar year fall short of the basic income (*Basisertrag*) for such a calendar year. the basic income is determined by multiplying the redemption price at the beginning of a calendar year with 70% of the base interest rate as determined by German Federal Bank (*Deutsche Bundesbank*) and published by the Federal Ministry for Finance (*Bundesfinanzministerium*). The basic income may not exceed the last redemption price of a calendar year. The advance lump-sum is deemed to be received on the first working day of the following calendar year. For the year during which Shares are acquired the advance lump-sum is reduced by 1/12 for each full month preceding the month during which Shares were acquired; and
- c) capital gains from a disposal, including a redemption, of the Shares in the Funds.

In general, these items of income are fully taxable. The applicable tax rate depends on the personal tax status of the particular investor (natural person subject to the flat tax regime with respect to its investment income (*Abgeltungsteuer*) amounting at a tax rate of 25% plus Solidarity Surcharge and Church Tax, both if any; natural person acting as entrepreneur or entities being a corporation or a partnership). The tax due may be collected by way of German withholding tax (*Kapitalertragsteuer*) at a tax rate of 25% plus Solidarity Surcharge and Church Tax, both if any.

However, certain partial tax-exemptions (*Teilfreistellungen*) may apply to investors of equity funds (*Aktienfonds*) and mixed funds (*Mischfonds*). The amount of the partial tax-exemptions also depends on the personal tax status of the particular German Tax Resident. There is no assurance that the Funds qualify for the aforementioned partial tax-exemptions.

Finally, all Shares in the Funds held by German Tax Residents and acquired by 31 December 2017 are deemed to be disposed of at their redemption price on 31 December 2017 and deemed to be re-acquired at their redemption price on 1 January 2018. This deemed disposal constitutes a realisation event for tax purposes. The capital gain achieved as a result of the deemed disposal will be determined pursuant to the tax provisions

applicable until 31 December 2017, but will be taxed only when the Shares in the Funds are actually disposed of.

Prospective investors are advised to consult their own tax advisers regarding the particular German tax consequences of purchasing, owning and disposing of the Shares in the Funds prior to making the investment, including the effect of any state, local or church taxes, under the tax laws of Germany and any country of which they are resident or whose tax laws apply to them for other reasons.

30 June 2025