Number _________

WELLINGTON MANAGEMENT FUNDS (LUXEMBOURG)

an open-ended unincorporated mutual investment fund (*fonds commun de placement*), is governed by Part I of the Luxembourg law of 17th December, 2010, as amended (***2010 Law***), and thus qualifies as a UCITS.

Prospectus

Dated 19 February 2016

EQUITY FUNDS
Wellington Asian Opportunities Fund
Wellington Emerging Markets Research Equity Fund
Wellington Global Capital Cycles Long-Short Fund
Wellington Global Contrarian Equity Fund
Wellington Global Health Care Long-Short Fund
Wellington Global Opportunities Equity Fund
Wellington Global Quality Growth Fund
Wellington Global Research Equity Fund
Wellington Global Select Capital Appreciation Equity Fund
Wellington Global Value Equity Fund
Wellington Special Equity Fund
Wellington US Equity Long-Short Fund
Wellington US Research Equity Fund

FIXED INCOME FUNDS
Wellington Absolute Return Bond and Currency Fund
Wellington China Renminbi Local Debt Fund
Wellington Global Total Return Fund
Wellington Opportunistic Emerging Market Debt II Fund

No dealer, salesman or any other person is authorized to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this Prospectus and the other documents referred to herein in connection with the offer made hereby, and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Umbrella Fund or representatives of the Umbrella Fund.

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

Prospective purchasers of Units should inform themselves as to the legal requirements, exchange control regulations and applicable taxes in the countries of their respective citizenship, residence or domicile.

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

The Units may not be and will not be offered for sale or sold in the United States of America, its territories or possessions or to "United States Persons" (as hereinafter defined) unless otherwise permitted by the Management Company in its sole discretion. The Management Regulations of the Umbrella Fund contain certain restrictions on the sale and transfer of Units to such persons and to certain other persons (see "Restriction on ownership and transfer of Units" herein). Subscriptions for Units are subject to acceptance by the Management Company (as defined hereafter).

Subscriptions are accepted on the basis of this Prospectus and, where this is legally required, the Key Investor Information Document ("KIID") and of the latest available annual report of the Umbrella Fund containing its audited accounts, and of the latest available semi-annual report (if later than such annual report).

Table of Contents

DIRECTORY

UMBRELLA FUND	WELLINGTON MANAGEMENT FUNDS (LUXEMBOURG); Unincorporated coproprietorship with registered address at: 33 avenue de la Liberté L - 1931 Luxembourg
MANAGEMENT COMPANY	WELLINGTON LUXEMBOURG S.à r.l. with registered address at: 33 avenue de la Liberté L - 1931 Luxembourg
BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY	Alan J. Brody Managing Director WELLINGTON MANAGEMENT FUNDS LLC Boston, MA, USA Henry C. Kelly Managing Director KellyConsult S.à r.l. Luxembourg Neil A. Medugno Senior Managing Director WELLINGTON FUNDS SERVICES LLC Boston, MA, USA Austin J. O'Connor Luxembourg Christophe Y. Orly Investment Strategist WELLINGTON MANAGEMENT INTERNATIONAL Ltd. London, United Kingdom Michael McKenna Director International Tax WELLINGTON MANAGEMENT INTERNATIONAL Ltd. London, United Kingdom

CONDUCTING PERSONS OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY	Paul S. Mullins Conducting Person WELLINGTON LUXEMBOURG S.à r.l. Luxembourg Régis Deymie Risk Manager WELLINGTON LUXEMBOURG S.à r.l. Luxembourg Christophe Y. Orly Investment Strategist WELLINGTON MANAGEMENT INTERNATIONAL Ltd. London, United Kingdom
DEPOSITARY –ADMINISTRATIVE, REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT AND PAYING AGENT	BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN (LUXEMBOURG) S.C.A. 80, route d'Esch L - 1470 Luxembourg
INVESTMENT MANAGER	WELLINGTON MANAGEMENT COMPANY LLP with registered address at 2711 Centerville Road Suite 400, Wilmington, Delaware 19808 with business address at 280, Congress Street Boston, MA 02210 USA Affiliates: WELLINGTON MANAGEMENT INTERNATIONAL Ltd. with registered and business address at Cardinal Place 80 Victoria Street London SW1E 5JL WELLINGTON MANAGEMENT SINGAPORE PTE LTD. with registered address at 1 Marina Boulevard #03-01 Tower 1 Marina Bay Financial Centre Singapore 018981 with business address at 8 Marina Boulevard #03-01 Tower 1 Marina Bay Financial Centre Singapore 018981
DISTRIBUTOR	WELLINGTON GLOBAL ADMINISTRATOR, Ltd. Clarendon House 2 Church Street P.O. Box HM 666 Hamilton HMCX, Bermuda

LEGAL ADVISORS	ARENDT & MEDERNACH S.A. 41A, Avenue J.F. Kennedy L – 2082 Luxembourg
AUDITOR OF THE UMBRELLA FUND AND AUDITOR OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY	PRICEWATERHOUSE COOPERS Société coopérative 2, rue Gerhard Mercator B.P. 1443 L-1014 Luxembourg
FACILITIES AGENT	WELLINGTON MANAGEMENT INTERNATIONAL Ltd. Cardinal Place 80 Victoria Street London, SW1E 5JL United Kingdom

THE UMBRELLA FUND

Wellington Management Funds (Luxembourg) is an open-ended investment fund organized initially under Part I of the Luxembourg 1988 Law as an unincorporated mutual investment fund (*fonds commun de placement*) and is now authorised under Part I of the 2010 Law. The Umbrella Fund is managed by Wellington Luxembourg S.à r.l., an entity which was incorporated under the laws of Luxembourg on 30 August 1991 under the form of a *société en commandite par actions* (**S.C.A**.), which was then converted to a *société anonyme* (**S.A.**) on 31 October 2006, and subsequently converted into a *société à responsabilité limitée* (**S.à r.l**.) on 5 December 2014. Wellington Luxembourg S.à r.l. acts as the Management Company of the Umbrella Fund, pursuant to Management Regulations approved by the Management Company. The Umbrella Fund qualifies as an UCITS under Article 1. paragraph 2) points a) and b) of the Directive, and may therefore be offered for sale in EU Member States (subject to registration in countries other than Luxembourg). In addition, applications to register the Umbrella Fund may be made in other countries.

The Management Company has appointed one of either Wellington Management Company LLP (State of Delaware, U.S.A.), Wellington Management International Ltd (London, UK) or Wellington Management Singapore Pte Ltd (Singapore), to serve as the Investment Manager of a Fund of the Umbrella Fund.

Brown Brothers Harriman (Luxembourg) S.C.A., serves as depositary, administrative agent, registrar and transfer agent and paying agent of the Umbrella Fund.

Wellington Global Administrator, Ltd. serves as the Distributor to the Umbrella Fund.

Wellington Management International Ltd serves as Facilities Agent to the Umbrella Fund.

The independent auditor of the Umbrella Fund (*réviseur d'entreprises*) is PricewaterhouseCoopers, Luxembourg.

This Prospectus constitutes a continuous offer of Units in the Umbrella Fund.

Wellington Management Funds (Luxembourg) is organized as an umbrella fund. The Umbrella Fund's Management Regulations allow the Management Company to open different sub-funds or Funds. The particular characteristics of the Units of each Fund, as well as the investment objectives, policies and techniques of each Fund, are described in this Prospectus.

At present, the Umbrella Fund consists of the following Funds:

Equity Funds:

- Wellington Asian Opportunities Fund
- Wellington Emerging Markets Research Equity Fund
- Wellington Global Capital Cycles Long-Short Fund
- Wellington Global Contrarian Equity Fund
- Wellington Global Health Care Long-Short Fund
- Wellington Global Opportunities Equity Fund
- Wellington Global Quality Growth Fund
- Wellington Global Research Equity Fund
- Wellington Global Select Capital Appreciation Equity Fund
- Wellington Global Value Equity Fund
- Wellington Special Equity Fund
- Wellington US Equity Long-Short Fund
- Wellington US Research Equity Fund

Fixed Income Funds:

- Wellington Absolute Return Bond and Currency Fund
- Wellington China Renminbi Local Debt Fund
- Wellington Global Total Return Fund
- Wellington Opportunistic Emerging Market Debt II Fund

The Management Company is empowered to establish new Funds and dissolve existing ones at any time by informing the Unitholders. Upon the creation of new Funds, the Prospectus shall be amended accordingly and/or an addendum to this Prospectus shall be issued.

The assets of the Umbrella Fund are managed as separate assets by the Management Company, in the interest and for the account of the Unitholders. The Umbrella Fund is unlimited in duration and shall have total net assets which may not be less than € 1,250,000 or its equivalent in a foreign currency. Its financial year starts on 1 January and ends on 31 December.

Units issued with respect to each Fund may be divided into separate classes, with each such class representing an interest in the underlying net assets of the Fund, but with such additional rights, liabilities or other characteristics as are established specifically with respect to such class.

The entire assets of the Umbrella Fund, which are separate from those of the Management Company, are the joint property of all Unitholders, who have equal rights in proportion to the number of Units of each class they hold in the individual Funds. There is no provision in the Management Regulations for a meeting of the Unitholders. The subscription to or acquisition of Units of each class in the Umbrella Fund implies acceptance of the Management Regulations by the Unitholders.

Neither the Umbrella Fund nor any Fund has legal personality under Luxembourg law. Each Fund shall be treated as a separate entity for purposes of segregating income, expenses, assets, and liabilities. The assets of each Fund constitute the joint coproprietorship between the Unitholders in the Fund, because the Unitholders of a Fund beneficially own the assets of the Fund. Each Fund is only liable for its own debts and obligations, and the liability of any Unitholder is limited to the Units it holds in a Fund.

The Management Regulations were stipulated by the Management Company on 15 April 1994. They may be amended by the Management Company in observance of the legal provisions. Any amendment must at least be announced in the Official Gazette of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, the Mémorial. The Management Regulations were published in the Mémorial of 17 May 1994 and were deposited with the Register of the Tribunal d'Arrondissement of Luxembourg on 19 April 1994. The Management Regulations have been amended several times and the last amendment was lodged with the Luxembourg register of commerce and companies, and a notice advising of the deposit thereof with the Register will be published in the Mémorial on 22 February 2016.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Umbrella Fund's objective is to achieve long term returns relative to the particular investment style utilized by investing the assets of each Fund in Transferable Securities which are either admitted to an official stock exchange listing or dealt on an Other Regulated Market which operates regularly and is recognized and open to the public, and other investments as specified hereafter, in each case in accordance with the requirements applicable to UCITS funds under Luxembourg laws and regulations.

Equity Funds

Wellington Asian Opportunities Fund
(denominated in US Dollars)

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek long-term total returns.

The Investment Manager will actively manage the Fund, seeking to achieve the objective by investing primarily in companies listed or operating in the Asia ex Japan region.

The Fund is an unconstrained approach which invests in companies across the capitalization spectrum in developed and emerging markets in the Asia ex Japan region, focusing on the identification of undervalued franchises. The Fund is constructed on a bottom-up, company-specific basis and investment decisions are based on considerations of both upside return and downside risk. Sector and country allocations are an outcome of the stock selection process. This evaluation includes assessments of financial strength and management credibility.

Although the Fund is not constructed relative to a benchmark, the MSCI All Country Asia Ex Japan Index (the "Index") will serve as a reference benchmark and is used to provide market context. The Index is designed to measure large-and mid-cap equity market performance across Asian markets (excluding Japan).

The Fund will invest primarily in equity securities of companies with market caps in excess of US$500 million, including common stocks, depository receipts (such as ADRs, GDRs and European Depository Receipts), shares in REITs constituted as Closed End Funds, similar liquid equity equivalents, and equity derivatives such as futures and options. The Fund will invest primarily in companies domiciled in countries in the Asia ex Japan region, however typically up to 15% of the Fund may be invested in companies domiciled outside of the Asia ex Japan region. Cash holdings are generally limited to 10%. The Fund may invest up to 10% of net asset value in China A Shares traded via Stock Connect (see also "Risks linked with dealing in securities in China via Stock Connect").

A relative VaR approach is applied to monitor and measure the global exposure. The Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the Index.

It is expected that the Fund will generally incur leverage at a rate of between 0% **-** 30% of net asset value through the use of FDI. Leverage is calculated as the sum of the notionals of the FDI and does not include the underlying investments of the Fund which make up 100% of total net assets. The Fund could incur the higher level of leverage because of its use of FDI for investment purposes and because of the potential for adverse movements of both the long and short strategies being adopted by the Fund. Further information on the leverage calculation can be found in the All Funds section entitled Leverage.

Wellington Emerging Markets Research Equity Fund
(denominated in US Dollars)

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek long-term total returns.

The Investment Manager will actively manage the Fund against the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (the "Index"), seeking to achieve the objective by principally investing either directly or indirectly, in equity and equity-related securities issued by companies located in emerging market countries. The Index is designed to measure large- and mid-cap equity market performance across global emerging markets.

The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in equity securities of issuers that, while, not domiciled in emerging market countries, have or will have substantial assets in emerging market countries or derive or expect to derive a substantial portion of their total revenues from either goods or services produced in, or sales made in, emerging market countries.

The Fund may invest in locally-listed common stocks and securities traded in over-the-counter markets, depositary receipts (such as ADRs, EDRs, GDRs, and American Depositary Shares (ADSs)).

The Fund may also invest in other permissible investments, such as real estate securities, convertible bonds, preferred stock, rights, warrants, exchange-traded funds, as well as debt securities, cash and cash equivalents, and derivative instruments, all as deemed by the Investment Manager to be consistent with the investment discipline. No more than 5% of the net asset value of the Fund will be invested in non-listed and non-traded collective investment schemes. The Fund may invest up to 10% of net asset value in China A Shares traded via Stock Connect (see also "Risks linked with dealing in securities in China via Stock Connect").

In addition, in order to gain efficient investment exposure to issuers in certain countries or geographic regions, the Fund may invest in market-access products.

The Fund will be denominated in US Dollars and normally will not be hedged against currency fluctuations, although the Investment Manager may employ currency hedging to protect or enhance the value of the Fund's holdings when it believes it is advisable to do so.

A relative VaR approach is applied to monitor and measure the global exposure. The Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the Index.

It is expected that the Fund will generally incur leverage at a rate of between 0% **-** 30% of net asset value through the use of FDI. Leverage is calculated as the sum of the notionals of the FDI and does not include the underlying investments of the Fund which make up 100% of total net assets. The Fund could incur the higher level of leverage because of its use of FDI for investment purposes and because of the potential for adverse movements of both the long and short strategies being adopted by the Fund. Further information on the leverage calculation can be found in the All Funds section entitled Leverage.

Wellington Global Capital Cycles Long-Short Fund
(denominated in US Dollars)

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek long-term capital appreciation.

The Investment Manager will actively manage the Fund, seeking to achieve the objective by investing via long and short positions primarily in equity and equity related securities of companies globally.

The Fund generally follows a contrarian approach with a focus on capital cycles across geographies and sectors. The Fund may seek to invest in capital-intensive sectors where interest and investment have declined, but where the underlying assets and/or business models are sustainable and not easily replicated. Conversely it may seek short opportunities where capital is overly abundant due to high interest and over-investment, and where the underlying business models are easily replicated. The Investment Manager may also use short positions to hedge market volatility. Whilst the primary focus is on capital cycles, and the enduring nature of the underlying asset or business model, the Fund may also hold significant investments in companies that are non-capital intensive.

Sector, market capitalization and geographic exposures are unconstrained and will fluctuate based on the Investment Manager's views of market opportunities. The Fund may from time to time have significant exposure to emerging markets. The Fund will typically include securities of issuers with market capitalizations in excess of US $ 500 million at the time of investment. At times the Fund may hold concentrated positions in both specific sectors and holdings. The Fund will employ leverage, through FDI, such that its total gross exposure (i.e., long exposure plus absolute value of short exposure) will typically exceed 100% of net assets. At other times, for defensive purposes, the Fund may maintain a low total gross exposure and hold a significant portion of its assets in cash, deposits or money market instruments. The Fund's overall net exposure will fluctuate based on the Investment Manager's views of market opportunities, but it is expected the Fund will typically be net long.

The Fund will primarily invest, directly or indirectly through the use of FDIs within the meaning of article 8 of the Grand Ducal regulation dated 8 February 2008, in equity and other securities with equity characteristics. These may include, but are not limited to, shares, preferred stock, warrants, dividend-right certificates, shares of closed-ended REITS and depositary receipts, qualifying as transferable securities within the meaning of article 41(1) of the 2010 Law, exchange-traded funds and other UCIs. It may also invest in other securities where the Investment Manager perceives there are opportunities to enhance capital appreciation, including, but not limited to, debt, interest rate and credit securities, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities (however for a percentage not exceeding 20% of the Fund's net assets), commodities (in particular through eligible financial indices within the meaning of article 9 of the Grand Ducal regulation dated 8 February 2008 or eligible transferable securities within the meaning of article 41(1) of the 2010 Law not embedding any derivatives), currencies, convertible bonds, indices, cash and cash equivalents, as deemed by the Investment Manager to be consistent with the investment approach. The Investment Manager will not acquire physical commodities directly, nor will it invest directly in any derivative that has physical commodities as an underlying asset. Long and short positions will also be established in exchange traded funds qualifying as UCIs within the meaning of the 2010 Law, for both hedging and investment purposes. No more than 5% of net asset value of the Fund will be invested in non-listed and non-traded collective investment schemes. The Fund may invest up to 10% of net asset value in China A Shares traded via Stock Connect (see also "Risks linked with dealing in securities in China via Stock Connect").

The Fund may buy and sell exchange-traded and over the counter derivative instruments for hedging and investment purposes, including swaps, futures, options, forwards, and other UCITS-eligible derivatives. Where the Fund uses total return swaps, the underlying consists of instruments in which the Fund may invest according to its investment objective and policy. The Fund may also have, on an ancillary basis, significant exposure to commodities from time to time for investment and hedging purposes through eligible financial instruments and derivatives. Long positions may be held through a combination of direct investment and/or derivative instruments, and short positions will be held through derivative positions. The use of derivatives forms an important part of the investment strategy.

A relative VaR approach is applied to monitor and measure the global exposure. The Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of the reference Fund. The reference Fund is the unleveraged version of the Fund, including the financial derivative instruments used to gain short exposures, where the long and short positions are scaled down to create a reference portfolio with the same net market exposure (long positions less short positions) as the Fund, but where the sum of the long positions and the absolute value of the short positions of the reference portfolio does not exceed 100% of the NAV of the Fund. Certain FDI exposures across currency, credit, sovereign, and interest rates are excluded from the reference portfolio.

It is expected that the Fund will generally incur leverage at a rate of between 0% - 300% of net asset value through the use of FDI. Leverage is calculated as the sum of the notionals of the FDI and does not include the underlying investments of the Fund which make up 100% of total net assets. The Fund could incur the higher level of leverage because of its use of FDI for investment purposes and because of the potential for adverse movements of both the long and short strategies being adopted by the Fund. Further information on the leverage calculation can be found in the All Funds section entitled Leverage.

Wellington Global Contrarian Equity Fund

(denominated in US Dollars)

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek long-term total returns.

The Investment Manager will actively manage the Fund, seeking to achieve the objective by principally investing in equity securities issued by companies worldwide.

The Fund's investment approach is based on valuation and behavioural finance principles applied to overlooked and misunderstood companies. The Investment Manager employs a value-oriented, opportunistic and contrarian investment approach. The Fund generally will be fully invested in securities of issuers in countries around the world, and will invest across all market capitalizations. It generally will be diversified across issuers and broad economic sectors.

Although the Fund is not constructed relative to a benchmark, the MSCI All Country World Index (the "Index") will serve as a reference benchmark and is used to provide market context. The Index is market capitalization weighted and is designed to measure equity market performance of developed and emerging markets.

The Fund may invest, either directly or indirectly, in equity and other securities with equity characteristics, including, for example, shares, dividend-right certificates and shares in REITs constituted as Closed End Funds as well as in warrants on such securities issued by companies worldwide.

The Fund may also invest in other securities including up to 15% in high yield fixed-income and/or convertible securities, as well as exchange-traded funds qualifying as UCIs within the meaning of the 2010 Law and debt securities (not exceeding 20% of the net assets of the Fund), cash and cash equivalents, all as deemed by the Investment Manager to be consistent with the investment discipline. The Fund may invest up to 10% of net asset value in China A Shares traded via Stock Connect (see also "Risks linked with dealing in securities in China via Stock Connect").

A relative VaR approach is applied to monitor and measure the global exposure. The Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the Index.

It is expected that the Fund will generally incur leverage at a rate of between 0% **-** 30% of net asset value through the use of FDI. Leverage is calculated as the sum of the notionals of the FDI and does not include the underlying investments of the Fund which make up 100% of total net assets. The Fund could incur the higher level of leverage because of its use of FDI for investment purposes and because of the potential for adverse movements of both the long and short strategies being adopted by the Fund. Further information on the leverage calculation can be found in the All Funds section entitled Leverage.

Wellington Global Health Care Long-Short Fund
(denominated in US Dollars)

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek long-term capital appreciation.

The Investment Manager will actively manage the Fund, seeking to achieve the objective by investing via long and short positions primarily in the equity and equity related securities of companies that derive a major portion of profits or anticipated profits from the health care or related sectors globally.

The Fund's investment approach is based primarily on proprietary, bottom-up fundamental research conducted by the Investment Manager's global health care team and global industry analysts. The Fund is managed using a team-based approach in which specialist Fund managers generate investment ideas within an assigned investment universe corresponding to their specific areas of expertise within health care. The Fund seeks to invest in attractively valued companies with differentiated products and services that materially enhance the current standard of care or offer more efficient ways of delivering health care to consumers. The Fund will establish short positions in companies or sectors deemed unattractive by the portfolio management team. The Investment Manager may also use short positions to hedge market volatility.

Health care sub-sectors, market capitalizations and geographic exposures are unconstrained and will fluctuate based on the Investment Manager's views of market opportunities. The Fund will invest in pharmaceutical, biotechnology, medical technology and health services companies and related sectors globally, which may from time to time include exposure to emerging markets. The Fund will typically include securities of issuers with market capitalizations in excess of US $ 500 million at the time of investment. At times, the Fund's assets may be concentrated in one or more health care sub-sectors. The Fund will employ leverage, through FDI, such that its total gross exposure (i.e., long exposure plus absolute value of short exposure) will typically exceed 100% of net assets. At other times, for defensive purposes, the Fund may maintain a low total gross exposure and hold a significant portion of its assets in cash, deposits or money market instruments. The Fund's overall net exposure will fluctuate based on the Investment Manager's views of market opportunities, but it is expected the Fund will typically be net long.

The Fund will primarily invest, directly or indirectly through the use of FDIs within the meaning of article 8 of the Grand Ducal regulation dated 8 February 2008, in equity and other securities with equity characteristics. These may include, but are not limited to, shares, preferred stock, warrants, dividend-right certificates, shares of closed-ended REITS and depositary receipts qualifying as transferable securities within the meaning of article 41(1) of the 2010 Law, exchange-traded funds and other UCIs. It may also invest in other securities where the Investment Manager perceives there are opportunities to enhance capital appreciation, including but not limited to, debt, interest rate and credit securities, currencies, convertible bonds, indices, cash and cash equivalents, as deemed by the Investment Manager to be consistent with the investment approach. Long and short positions will be established in exchange-traded funds qualifying as UCIs within the meaning of the 2010 Law, for both hedging and investment purposes. No more than 5% of net asset value of the Fund will be invested in non-listed and non-traded collective investment schemes. The Fund may invest up to 10% of net asset value in China A Shares traded via Stock Connect (see also "Risks linked with dealing in securities in China via Stock Connect").

The Fund may buy and sell exchange-traded and over the counter derivative instruments for hedging and investment purposes, including swaps, futures, options, forwards and other UCITS-eligible derivatives. Where the Fund uses total return swaps, the underlying consists of instruments in which the Fund may invest according to its investment objective and policy. Long positions may be held through a combination of direct investment and/or derivative instruments, and short positions will be held through derivative positions. The use of derivatives forms an important part of the investment strategy.

A relative VaR approach is applied to monitor and measure the global exposure. The Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of the reference portfolio. The reference portfolio is the unleveraged version of the Fund, including the financial derivative instruments used to gain short exposures, where the long and short positions are scaled down to create a reference portfolio with the same net market exposure (long positions less short positions) as the Fund, but where the sum of the long positions and the absolute value of the short positions of the reference portfolio does not exceed 100% of the NAV of the Fund. Certain FDI exposures across currency, credit, sovereign, and interest rates are excluded from the reference portfolio.

It is expected that the Fund will generally incur leverage at a rate of between 0% - 300% of net asset value through the use of FDI. Leverage is calculated as the sum of the notionals of the FDI and does not include the underlying investments of the Fund which make up 100% of total net assets. The Fund could incur the higher level of leverage because of its use of FDI for investment purposes and because of the potential for adverse movements of both the long and short strategies being adopted by the Fund. Further information on the leverage calculation can be found in the All Funds section entitled Leverage.

Wellington Global Opportunities Equity Fund
(denominated in US Dollars)

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek long-term total returns.

The Investment Manager will actively manage the Fund against the MSCI All Country World Index (the "Index"), seeking to achieve the objective by principally investing in equity securities issued by companies worldwide. The Index is market capitalization weighted and designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets.

The Fund's investment approach is based on bottom-up, fundamental research. The Investment Manager builds on the extensive research resources of the Investment Manager to develop insights about companies, utilizing a clear understanding of industry and macroeconomic trends. The Fund will be well diversified, and will generally invest in mid to large capitalization companies.

The Fund will invest, either directly or indirectly, in equity and other securities with equity characteristics, including, for example, shares, preferred stock, warrants, dividend-right certificates, shares of REITs constituted as Closed End Funds and depositary receipts issued by companies worldwide.

The Fund may also invest in other securities including, for example, convertible bonds, exchange-traded funds qualifying as UCIs within the meaning of the 2010 Law, and debt securities (not exceeding 20% of the net assets of the Fund), and cash and cash equivalents, all as deemed by the Investment Manager to be consistent with the investment discipline. The Fund may invest up to 10% of net asset value in China A Shares traded via Stock Connect (see also "Risks linked with dealing in securities in China via Stock Connect").

The Fund will be denominated in US Dollars and normally will not be hedged against currency fluctuations although the Investment Manager may employ currency hedging to protect or enhance the US Dollar value of the Fund's holdings when it believes it is advisable to do so.

A relative VaR approach is applied to monitor and measure the global exposure. The Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the Index.

It is expected that the Fund will generally incur leverage at a rate of between 0% **-** 50% of net asset value through the use of FDI. Leverage is calculated as the sum of the notionals of the FDI and does not include the underlying investments of the Fund which make up 100% of total net assets. The Fund could incur the higher level of leverage because of its use of FDI for investment purposes and because of the potential for adverse movements of both the long and short strategies being adopted by the Fund. Further information on the leverage calculation can be found in the All Funds section entitled Leverage.

Wellington Global Quality Growth Fund
(denominated in US Dollars)

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek long-term total returns.

The Investment Manager will actively manage the Fund against the MSCI All Country World Index (the "Index"), seeking to achieve the objective by investing primarily in equity securities issued by companies worldwide. The Index is market capitalization weighted and designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets.

The Fund's investment approach emphasizes a balance of growth, valuation, capital return and quality criteria in selecting stocks. The Investment Manager employs a bottom-up investment approach and security selection is unconstrained by country, sector or industry.

The Fund may invest in common stock and depositary receipts, real estate securities, preferred stock, rights, warrants, exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), as well as debt securities, including convertible bonds, cash and cash equivalents, and derivative instruments issued by companies worldwide.

For the purposes of reducing risk and/or obtaining efficient investment exposure, the Fund may invest in ETFs and derivative instruments, including, but not limited to, forward contracts, futures contracts, options contracts and swaps. In addition, in order to gain efficient investment exposure to issuers in certain countries or geographic regions, the Wellington Global Quality Growth Fund may invest in market-access products. The Fund may invest up to 10% of net asset value in China A Shares traded via Stock Connect (see also "Risks linked with dealing in securities in China via Stock Connect").

The Fund will be denominated in US Dollars and normally will not be hedged against currency fluctuations, although currency hedging may be employed to protect or enhance investments at the discretion of the Investment Manager.

A relative VaR approach is applied to monitor and measure the global exposure. The Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the Index.

It is expected that the Fund will generally incur leverage at a rate of between 0% - 30% of net asset value through the use of FDI. Leverage is calculated as the sum of the notionals of the FDI and does not include the underlying investments of the Fund which make up 100% of total net assets. The Fund could incur the higher level of leverage because of its use of FDI for investment purposes and because of the potential for adverse movements of both the long and short strategies being adopted by the Fund. Further information on the leverage calculation can be found in the All Funds section entitled Leverage.

Wellington Global Research Equity Fund
(denominated in US Dollars)

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek long-term total returns.

The Investment Manager will actively manage the Fund against the MSCI World Index (the "Index"), seeking to achieve the objective by principally investing in equity securities issued by companies worldwide. The Index is market capitalization weighted and is designed to measure equity market performance of developed markets.

The Fund will be actively managed by the global industry analysts in the Research Department of the Investment Manager, under the oversight of a portfolio coordinator. The investment approach is based on individual stock selection, with the timing and selection of countries for investment as well as specific investments at the discretion of the individual industry analysts. The Fund, over time, will not be oriented towards any particular investment style (e.g., growth, value, small companies); its characteristics will reflect the nature of the underlying stock selections. Turnover is expected to be moderate to high.

The diversified approach of the Wellington Global Research Equity Fund will typically produce a level of risk or variability equal to or above that of the Index. Divergence from country weightings of the Index may produce returns significantly different than those experienced in a Fund which replicates the Index.

The Fund will invest in either directly or indirectly, in equity and other securities with equity characteristics including, for example, shares and dividend-right certificates as well as in warrants on such securities issued by companies worldwide.

The Fund normally will be fully invested in equity securities. It generally will be diversified relative to the global equity market by issuer and will be represented in all broad economic sectors. Allocation of assets of the Wellington Global Research Equity Fund to each analyst will normally conform approximately to the Index weighting for that analyst's area of coverage. Allocation of assets by country is a result of the analysts' security selection, and there is no effort to conform to country weightings of the Index. The Fund may invest up to 10% of net asset value in China A Shares traded via Stock Connect (see also "Risks linked with dealing in securities in China via Stock Connect"). The Fund will be denominated in US Dollars and normally will not be hedged against currency fluctuations although the Investment Manager may employ currency hedging to protect or enhance the US Dollar value of the Fund's holdings when it believes it is advisable to do so.

A relative VaR approach is applied to monitor and measure the global exposure. The Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the Index.

It is expected that the Fund will generally incur leverage at a rate of between 0% - 30% of net asset value through the use of FDI. Leverage is calculated as the sum of the notionals of the FDI and does not include the underlying investments of the Fund which make up 100% of total net assets. The Fund could incur the higher level of leverage because of its use of FDI for investment purposes and because of the potential for adverse movements of both the long and short strategies being adopted by the Fund. Further information on the leverage calculation can be found in the All Funds section entitled Leverage.

Wellington Global Select Capital Appreciation Equity Fund
(denominated in US Dollars)

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek long-term capital appreciation.

The Investment Manager will actively manage the Fund, seeking to achieve the objective by principally investing in equity securities issued by companies worldwide that the Investment Manager believes have significant capital appreciation potential.

The Investment Manager's investment approach is based primarily on proprietary, bottom-up fundamental research conducted by the Investment Manager's capital appreciation team and global industry analysts. The Investment Manager's security selection is unconstrained as to style, region, country, sector, industry or market capitalization. The Fund will include securities of small and mid-cap companies, as well as large cap companies. Fund characteristics may vary widely as investment strategies and stock selections change.

The Fund will invest, either directly or indirectly, in equity and other securities with equity characteristics, including, for example, shares, preferred stock, warrants, dividend right certificates, shares of REITs constituted as Closed End Funds and depositary receipts, issued by companies worldwide.

The Fund may also invest in other securities including, for example, convertible bonds, exchange-traded funds qualifying as UCIs within the meaning of the 2010 Law, and debt securities (not exceeding 20% of the net assets of the Wellington Global Select Capital Appreciation Equity Fund), and cash and cash equivalents, all as deemed by the Investment Manager to be consistent with the investment discipline. The Fund may invest up to 10% of net asset value in China A Shares traded via Stock Connect (see also "Risks linked with dealing in securities in China via Stock Connect").

The Fund will be denominated in US Dollars and normally will not be hedged against currency fluctuations although the Investment Manager may employ currency hedging to protect or enhance the US Dollar value of the Fund's holdings when it believes it is advisable to do so.

A relative VaR approach is applied to monitor and measure the global exposure. The Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the Wellington Global Select Capital Appreciation Equity Fund Holdings ex-FDI.

The use of financial derivative instruments will result in the creation of leverage. The level of leverage (calculated as the sum of all the gross notionals of all FDIs but not including the underlying investments of the Fund which make up 100% of total net assets) is not expected to be in excess of 100% of the net asset value under normal circumstances (largely due to the use of forward contracts for currency hedging purposes), but investors should note the possibility of higher levels of leverage in certain circumstances. In order to be consistent with current regulatory guidance on leverage disclosure, these figures are calculated using the sum of the gross notional of each FDI. Where FDIs are used for hedging purposes or are themselves hedged against equal and opposite trades, this calculation may not reflect the true economic risk of the Fund. If the expected level of leverage were calculated on this basis (taking into account any netting of foreign exchange forward contracts) the level of leverage would be expected to be significantly lower and generally between 0 - 100% of the net asset value. Further information on the leverage calculation can be found in the All Funds section entitled Leverage**.**

Wellington Global Value Equity Fund
(denominated in US Dollars)

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek long-term total returns.

The Investment Manager will actively manage the Fund against the MSCI All Country World Index (the "Index"), seeking to achieve the objective by principally investing in equity securities issued by companies worldwide that the Investment Manager believes are financially sound but temporarily out-of-favor, that provide above-average total return potential and generally sell at below-average price/earnings multiples. The Index is market capitalization weighted and designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets.

The Investment Manager employs a bottom up investment approach. The Fund's security selection is diversified by style, region, country, sector or industry and the security selection may include securities of companies domiciled in emerging markets.

The Fund will invest, either directly or indirectly, in equity and other securities with equity characteristics, such as shares, preferred stock, warrants, dividend right certificates, shares of REITs constituted as Closed End Funds and depositary receipts issued by companies worldwide.

The Fund may also invest in other securities such as convertible bonds, exchange-traded funds qualifying as UCIs within the meaning of the 2010 Law, as well as debt securities (not exceeding 20% of the net assets of the Fund), and cash and cash equivalents, all as deemed by the Investment Manager to be consistent with the investment discipline. The Fund may invest up to 10% of net asset value in China A Shares traded via Stock Connect (see also "Risks linked with dealing in securities in China via Stock Connect").

The Fund will be denominated in US Dollars and normally will not be hedged against currency fluctuations although the Investment Manager may employ currency hedging to protect or enhance the US Dollar value of the Fund's holdings when it believes it is advisable to do so.

A relative VaR approach is applied to monitor and measure the global exposure. The Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the Index.

It is expected that the Fund will generally incur leverage at a rate of between 0% **-** 30% of net asset value through the use of FDI. Leverage is calculated as the sum of the notionals of the FDI and does not include the underlying investments of the Fund which make up 100% of total net assets. The Fund could incur the higher level of leverage because of its use of FDI for investment purposes and because of the potential for adverse movements of both the long and short strategies being adopted by the Fund. Further information on the leverage calculation can be found in the All Funds section entitled Leverage.

Wellington Special Equity Fund
(denominated in US Dollars)

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek long-term capital appreciation.

The Investment Manager will actively manage the Fund, seeking to achieve the objective by investing in equity securities issued by companies worldwide.

The Investment Manager's security selection universe is unconstrained as to style, region, country, sector, industry or market capitalization. There may be little or no exposure to sectors or industries with poor characteristics as deemed by the Investment Manager and very high concentrations in a single sector or sectors that are deemed by the Investment Manager to be attractive.

The Fund will invest, directly or indirectly, its assets in (i) equity and other securities with equity characteristics, such as, but not limited to, shares, preferred stock, warrants on such securities, dividend right certificates, shares of REITs constituted as Closed End Funds, convertible bonds, exchange-traded funds qualifying as UCIs within the meaning of the 2010 Law on equity and bond indices, as well as debt securities (not exceeding 20% of the net assets of the Fund), and/or (ii) cash or cash equivalents, such as, but not limited to, term deposit accounts, to the extent that market conditions do not support investments in the securities identified in (i) above. The Fund may invest up to 10% of net asset value in China A Shares traded via Stock Connect (see also "Risks linked with dealing in securities in China via Stock Connect").

The Fund will be denominated in US Dollars and normally will not be hedged against currency fluctuations, although the Investment Manager may employ currency hedging to protect or enhance the US Dollar value of the Fund's holdings when it believes it is advisable to do so.

A relative VaR approach is applied to monitor and measure the global exposure. The Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the Fund Holdings Ex FDI.

It is expected that the Fund will generally incur leverage at a rate of between 0% **-** 30% of net asset value through the use of FDI. Leverage is calculated as the sum of the notionals of the FDI and does not include the underlying investments of the Fund which make up 100% of total net assets. The Fund could incur the higher level of leverage because of its use of FDI for investment purposes and because of the potential for adverse movements of both the long and short strategies being adopted by the Fund. Further information on the leverage calculation can be found in the All Funds section entitled Leverage.

Wellington US Equity Long-Short Fund

(denominated in US Dollars)

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek long-term capital appreciation.

The Investment Manager will actively manage the Fund, seeking to achieve the objective by investing via long and short positions primarily in the equity and equity related securities of companies incorporated or exercising a predominant part of their economic activities in the US. The Fund will primarily focus on the US although it has the flexibility to invest globally, including emerging markets.

The Fund's investment approach is based primarily on proprietary, bottom-up fundamental research conducted by the Investment Manager, but may also be informed by top-down themes. The Fund will establish long positions in companies or sectors with expected high appreciation potential, and short positions in companies or sectors deemed unattractive by the Investment Manager. The Investment Manager may also use short positions to hedge market volatility.

Sector and market capitalization exposures are unconstrained and will fluctuate based on the Investment Manager's views of market opportunities. The Fund will typically include securities of issuers with market capitalizations in excess of US$500 million at the time of investment. The Fund may participate in initial public offerings below this threshold. At times, the Fund's assets may be concentrated in one or more sectors. The Fund will employ leverage, through FDI, such that its total gross exposure (i.e., long exposure plus absolute value of short exposure) will typically exceed 100% of net assets. At other times, for defensive purposes, the Fund may maintain a low total gross exposure and hold a significant portion of its assets in cash, deposits or money market instruments. The Fund's overall net exposure will fluctuate based on the Investment Manager's views of market opportunities, but it is expected the Fund will typically be net long.

The Fund will primarily invest, directly or indirectly through the use of FDIs within the meaning of article 8 of the Grand Ducal regulation dated 8 February 2008, in equity and other securities with equity characteristics. These may include, but are not limited to, shares, preferred stock, warrants, dividend-right certificates, shares of closed-ended REITS and depositary receipts qualifying as transferable securities within the meaning of article 41(1) of the 2010 Law, exchange-traded funds and other UCIs. It may also invest in other securities where the Investment Manager perceives there are opportunities to enhance capital appreciation including, but not limited to, debt, interest rate and credit securities, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities (however for a percentage not exceeding 20% of the Fund's net assets), commodities (in particular through eligible financial indices within the meaning of article 9 of the Grand Ducal regulation dated 8 February 2008 or eligible transferable securities within the meaning of article 41(1) of the 2010 Law not embedding any derivatives), currencies, convertible bonds, indices, cash and cash equivalents, as deemed by the Investment Manager to be consistent with the investment approach. The Investment Manager will not acquire physical commodities directly, nor will it invest directly in any derivative that has physical commodities as an underlying asset. Long and short positions will be established in exchange-traded funds qualifying as UCIs within the meaning of the 2010 Law, for both hedging and investment purposes. No more than 5% of net asset value of the Fund will be invested in non-listed and non-traded collective investment schemes. The Fund may invest up to 10% of net asset value in China A Shares traded via Stock Connect (see also "Risks linked with dealing in securities in China via Stock Connect").

The Fund may buy and sell exchange-traded and over-the-counter derivative instruments for hedging and investment purposes, including swaps, futures, options, forwards and other UCITS-eligible derivatives. Where the Fund uses total return swaps, the underlying consists of instruments in which the Fund may invest according to its investment objective and policy. Long positions may be held through a combination of direct investment and/or derivative instruments, and short positions will be held through derivative positions. The use of derivatives forms an important part of the investment strategy.

A relative VaR approach is applied to monitor and measure the global exposure. The Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of the reference portfolio. The reference portfolio is the unleveraged version of the Fund, including the financial derivative instruments used to gain short exposures, where the long and short positions are scaled down to create a reference portfolio with the same net market exposure (long positions less short positions) as the Fund, but where the sum of the long positions and the absolute value of the short positions of the reference portfolio does not exceed 100% of the NAV of the Fund. Certain FDI exposures across currency, credit, sovereign, and interest rates are excluded from the reference portfolio.

It is expected that the Fund will generally incur leverage at a rate of between 0% - 300% of net asset value through the use of FDI. Leverage is calculated as the sum of the notionals of the FDI and does not include the underlying investments of the Fund which make up 100% of total net assets. The Fund could incur the higher level of leverage because of its use of FDI for investment purposes and because of the potential for adverse movements of both the long and short strategies being adopted by the Fund. Further information on the leverage calculation can be found in the All Funds section entitled Leverage.

Wellington US Research Equity Fund
(denominated in US Dollars)

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek long-term total returns.

The Investment Manager will actively manage the Fund against the S&P 500 Index (the "Index"), seeking to achieve the objective by principally investing in equity securities issued by companies incorporated or exercising a predominant part of their economic activities in the US. The Index is a market capitalization weighted index of 500 stocks and is designed to measure the performance of the broader US economy.

The Fund will be actively managed by the fundamental industry analysts in the Research Department of the Investment Manager, under the oversight of a portfolio coordinator. The investment approach is based on individual stock selection, with the timing and selection of investments at the discretion of the individual industry analysts. The Fund, over time, will not be oriented towards any particular investment style (e.g., growth, value, small companies); its characteristics will reflect the nature of the underlying stock selections. Turnover is expected to be moderate to high.

The Fund will invest either directly or indirectly, in equity and other securities with equity characteristics, such as shares, dividend-right certificates or warrants, on such securities issued by companies incorporated or exercising a predominant part of their economic activities in the US. The Fund may also invest up to 10% of the Fund's assets in equities and other securities with equity characteristics and rights of non-US companies including depository receipts and market access products (comprising warrants on equities, options on equities and equity swaps).

The Fund generally will be diversified relative to the general US equity market by issuer and will be represented in all broad economic sectors. Within broad sectors, industry weightings will be determined by the analysts' selections, and some industries may not be represented in the Fund at all times.

The Fund's diversified approach will typically produce a level of risk or variability equal to or above that of the general US equity market. Divergence from the relative S&P industry weightings may produce returns significantly different than those experienced by investment in a market index Fund.

A relative VaR approach is applied to monitor and measure the global exposure. The Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the Index.

It is expected that the Fund will generally incur leverage at a rate of between 0% - 30% of net asset value through the use of FDI. Leverage is calculated as the sum of the notionals of the FDI and does not include the underlying investments of the Fund which make up 100% of total net assets. The Fund could incur the higher level of leverage because of its use of FDI for investment purposes and because of the potential for adverse movements of both the long and short strategies being adopted by the Fund. Further information on the leverage calculation can be found in the All Funds section entitled Leverage.

Fixed Income Funds

Wellington Absolute Return Bond and Currency Fund
(denominated in US Dollars)

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek absolute returns above a cash benchmark over the medium to long term.

The Investment Manager will actively manage the Fund, seeking to achieve the objective by investing, either directly or indirectly, in developed market government debt and currencies.

The BofA Merrill Lynch 3-month US Treasury Bill Index (the "Index") will serve as the cash benchmark and is used to calculate the performance fee as disclosed in the relevant performance fee section. The Index consists of short-term U.S. Government securities with a remaining term to final maturity of less than three months.

The Fund's investment process combines return forecasts based on analysis of inflation, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and yield curves with perspectives on government policy, market sentiment and capital flows. The approach establishes long and short positions within developed market currencies and developed market government bonds in order to exploit relative value opportunities. Risk management is embedded in the process, with a focus on delivering consistent risk-adjusted returns over time. The Fund is constructed to target market neutral exposure and duration near zero.

The Fund will primarily invest both long and short in developed market government bonds and currencies. The Fund will invest directly and indirectly through derivatives, including exchange traded and over the counter bond futures and bond and currency forwards, as well as other exchange-traded and over the counter derivatives, including interest rate and currency futures, forward rate agreements, swaptions and options and swaps on developed market government bonds and bond futures, interest rates and currencies. Long positions may be held through a combination of direct investment and/or derivative instruments, and short positions will be held through derivative positions. The approach uses derivative instruments to implement investment positions and for hedging purposes. Typical positions will include using bond futures to take relative value positions on different government bonds and currency forwards to take relative value positions among various foreign currencies. The use of liquid derivative instruments to express these positions can lead to significant gross leverage exposure, particularly when the derivative usage requires high levels of notional exposure to build a meaningful position. Where currency forwards are used for hedging purposes these can also add meaningfully to leverage levels.

The Fund also may hold cash and cash equivalents in multiple developed market government bonds and currencies without restriction. No more than 5% of Net Asset Value of the Fund will be invested in open-ended non-listed and non-traded collective investment schemes which qualify as collective investment schemes within the meaning of article 41(1)e) of the 2010 Law.

The Fund's investments will only be acquired if rated at least speculative grade, i.e. B3 by Moody's, B- by S&P, or B- by Fitch or an equivalent internal rating by the Investment Manager. In case of two different ratings, the lower rating shall be decisive. In case of three or more different ratings, the lower rating of the two best ratings shall be decisive. The Investment Manager will under no circumstances rely exclusively or automatically on external ratings in determining the credit risk of a financial instrument, and in addition the Investment Manager will perform its own credit assessment with respect to each investment.

Any securities which fall below the minimum required rating following acquisition will be sold within six months from the downgrading, unless the rating is upgraded within that period.

The Fund will be denominated in Base Currency. Currency exposure, including cross-currency positions, which are not related to Fund's bond, currency and cash equivalent positions, may be assumed.

An absolute VaR approach is applied to monitor and measure global exposure. The Fund's VaR is limited to 20% of the Fund's net asset value.

It is expected that the Fund will generally incur leverage at a maximum rate of 2000% of net asset value through the use of financial derivative instruments ("FDI"). On average the expected leverage will generally be around 1200%, but may be above this on an exceptional basis in particular due to high numbers of offsetting positions or temporary investments in short term interest rates via derivatives or in circumstances where a favourable macroeconomic environment offers compelling investment opportunities. In order to be consistent with current regulatory guidance on leverage disclosure, the leverage figures are calculated as the sum of all the notionals of all FDIs. This calculation includes the notional exposure associated with FDIs but does not include the underlying investments of the Fund which make up 100% of total net assets. The Fund could incur the higher level of leverage because of its use of FDI for investment purposes and because of the potential for adverse movements of both the long and short strategies being adopted by the Fund. Where FDIs are used for hedging purposes or are themselves hedged against equal and opposite trades, the sum of gross notional values of FDI may not reflect the true economic risk of the Fund. If the expected level of leverage were calculated on this basis (taking into account any netting of foreign exchange forward contracts) the level of leverage would be expected to be significantly lower. Due to the high leverage of this Fund, unitholders should also refer to the relevant risk warnings in the sections "Risk Factors" and "All Funds". Further information on the leverage calculation can be found in the All Funds section entitled Leverage.

Wellington China Renminbi Local Debt Fund
(denominated in USD)

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek long-term total returns.

The Investment Manager seeks Chinese government bond market returns as represented by the JP Morgan Government Bond Index – Emerging Markets China Index (the "Index"), primarily through investment in a diversified portfolio of onshore Chinese government related debt securities and currency instruments. The Index tracks the performance of onshore Renminbi (CNY) denominated sovereign bonds issued by the Chinese government. Whilst the Fund does not seek to track the composition of the Index there might be times where there will be significant overlap between the constituents of the Index and the Fund.

The Fund will invest directly in CNY bonds issued by sovereign, quasi-sovereign agency, supranational and local government issuers in China traded on the China Inter-Bank Bond Market ("CIBM") and the Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchanges (see also "Risks relating to the markets on which the instruments are listed or traded"). The Fund may also invest in the above securities issued in offshore Renminbi (CNH).

The Fund may also invest indirectly, in the same manner, through financial derivative instruments ("FDI") such as exchange-traded and over the counter derivative instruments including interest rate swaps, futures and currency forwards. FDI will primarily provide exposure to Chinese fixed income securities and currencies for hedging purposes or otherwise in pursuit of the Fund's investment objective. The Fund may have up to 100% exposure to China local sovereign debt and currency exposure will be primarily to CNY.

Under current Chinese laws and regulations, the Fund's investments in securities issued in Mainland China can only be made by or through holders of an RQFII license, and within the investment quota approved under and subject to the applicable Chinese regulations. The RQFII regime is governed by rules and regulations of the Mainland Chinese authorities.

The Investment Manager will under no circumstances rely exclusively or automatically on external ratings in determining the credit risk of a financial instrument, and in addition the Investment Manager will perform its own credit assessment with respect to each investment.

A relative VaR approach is applied to monitor and measure the global exposure. The Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the Index.

The use of financial derivative instruments will result in the creation of leverage. The level of leverage (calculated as the sum of all the gross notionals of all FDIs but not including the underlying investments of the Fund which make up 100% of total net assets) is not expected to be in excess of 200% of the net asset value under normal circumstances (largely due to the use of forward contracts for currency hedging purposes), but investors should note the possibility of higher levels of leverage in certain circumstances. In order to be consistent with current regulatory guidance on leverage disclosure, these figures are calculated using the sum of the gross notional of each FDI. Where FDIs are used for hedging purposes or are themselves hedged against equal and opposite trades, this calculation may not reflect the true economic risk of the Fund. If the expected level of leverage were calculated on this basis (taking into account any netting of foreign exchange forward contracts) the level of leverage would be expected to be significantly lower and generally between 0 - 100% of the net asset value. Further information on the leverage calculation can be found in the All Funds section entitled Leverage.

Wellington Global Total Return Fund
(denominated in US Dollars)

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek absolute returns above a cash benchmark over the medium to long term.

The Investment Manager will actively manage the Fund, seeking to achieve the objective by investing, either directly or indirectly, in a range of fixed income asset classes.

The Bank of America Merrill Lynch USD LIBOR 3-Month Constant Maturity Total Return Index (the "Index") will serve as the cash benchmark and is used to calculate the performance fee as disclosed in the relevant performance fee section. The Index is based on the assumed purchase of a synthetic instrument having 3 months to maturity and with a coupon equal to the closing quote for 3-Month LIBOR. That issue is sold the following day (priced at a yield equal to the current day closing 3-Month LIBOR rate) and is rolled into a new 3-Month instrument. The Index, therefore, will always have a constant maturity equal to exactly 3 months.

The Fund allocates its assets across multiple fixed income alpha sources, which currently include fundamentally-based macro, model-based quantitative and bottom-up credit. Alpha sources may be added or eliminated by the Investment Manager in the future without advance Unitholder notice or approval.

The Investment Manager looks to identify a diversified set of independent investment ideas, to efficiently allocate capital to those investment ideas and to manage portfolio risk within a multi-manager team construct. The combination of independent alpha sources will be diversified across investment styles (e.g. fundamental versus quantitative), market sectors, investment themes, strategies and time horizons, ensuring that the Fund is not dependent upon any single source to drive returns.

Allocations to each alpha source are sized to meet the return objective, risk tolerance, and guidelines of the aggregate Fund. The impact of each investment strategy on the Fund's aggregate risk profile is individually and collectively evaluated, with special attention paid to its correlation with other investment strategies and contribution to macro factor sensitivities.

The Fund will invest primarily in debt instruments issued by government, agency, and supranational issuers; mortgage-, commercial mortgage-, and asset-backed securities; corporate and real estate investment trusts (REITs) (constituted as Closed End Funds) debt; credit-linked, index-linked, convertible and capital securities; as well as other debt securities, both fixed- and floating-rate, including forward contracts on such securities. These debt obligations may be denominated in US Dollars or other currencies. Further these debt obligations may include investments in contingent capital and contingent convertible securities ("CoCos" as defined in the Glossary) but any such exposures will not exceed 10% of the net asset value of the Fund. The Fund may also hold cash and cash equivalents in multiple currencies without restriction. Repurchase, reverse repurchase, and dollar roll transactions are permitted. The Fund may also hold private placements, including those issued pursuant to Rule 144A and/or Regulation S of the US Securities Act of 1933, and other restricted securities which contain commitments to register to trade publicly within 12 months or the liquidity of which is deemed appropriate by the Investment Manager.

The Fund may buy and sell exchange-traded and over-the-counter derivative instruments, including interest rate, credit, index, and currency futures; currency, interest rate, total rate of return, and credit default swaps; currency, bond, and swap options; deliverable and non-deliverable currency forward contracts; warrants; "to-be announced" (TBA) securities qualifying as Transferable Securities in compliance with Luxembourg law; and other derivative instruments, and may hold outright short positions via derivative instruments for hedging purposes and otherwise in pursuit of the Wellington Global Total Return Fund's investment objective.

The approach uses a wide range of FDI to implement active positions and for hedging purposes. Primary derivative instruments employed to express interest rate and credit strategies include bond futures, bond forwards, interest rates swaps and credit default swaps. Primary derivative instruments employed to express currency strategies include currency forwards and options.

Typical positions expressing the interest rate and credit strategies will involve either outright or relative value exposure on a given government or credit issuer or interest rate. Long interest rate and credit exposures are achieved mainly through buying securities or by gaining similar exposure through the use of a derivative instrument such as a bond future, interest rate swap or credit default swap. Short interest rate exposures in the investment process are achieved through the use of FDI such as bond futures, bond forwards and interest rate swaps. Typical positions expressing the Investment Managers currency strategies will involve long exposure in one currency and subsequent short exposure in another currency. Long and short currency exposure is achieved mainly through the use of FDI such as currency forwards and currency options. The use of liquid derivative instruments to express these positions can lead to significant gross leverage exposure, particularly when the derivative usage requires high levels of notionals to build the desired level of exposure.

The Fund's investments will represent a broad credit spectrum, including issues rated below investment-grade. Mortgage-, commercial mortgage-, and asset-backed securities only will be acquired if rated at least investment grade, i.e. Baa3 by Moody's, BBB- by S&P, or BBB- by Fitch or an equivalent internal rating by the Investment Manager. High yield securities only will be acquired if rated at least speculative grade, i.e. B3 by Moody's, B- by S&P, or B- by Fitch or an equivalent internal rating by the Investment Manager. In case of two different ratings, the lower rating shall be decisive. In case of three or more different ratings, the lower rating of the two best ratings shall be decisive. The Investment Manager will under no circumstances rely exclusively or automatically on external ratings in determining the credit risk of a financial instrument, and in addition the Investment Manager will perform its own credit assessment with respect to each investment.

Any securities which fall below the minimum required rating following acquisition will be sold within six months from the downgrading, unless the rating is upgraded within that period.

Net exposure to mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities combined will not represent more than 20% of Fund assets at the time of purchase.

Net Credit Exposure to securities within the ranges of Baa1-Baa3 for Moody's, or BBB+ and BBB- for S&P and Fitch will not represent more than 50% of Fund assets at the time of purchase. This restriction does not apply to securities issued or guaranteed by member countries of the OECD and/or securities issued by their agencies, government-sponsored corporations, or subdivisions thereof; or by supranational community, regional, or world institutions and organizations. Net Credit Exposure to securities rated below investment-grade will not represent more than 3% of Fund assets at the time of purchase.

The Fund will be denominated in Base Currency. Currency exposure will be taken on an opportunistic basis. Currency exposure including cross-currency positions, which are not related to the Wellington Global Total Return Fund's bond and cash equivalent positions, may be assumed.

An absolute VaR approach is applied to monitor and measure global exposure. The Fund's VaR is limited to 20% of the Fund's net asset value.

On average the expected leverage will generally be around 2000% of net asset value through the use of FDI, but may be above this on an exceptional basis in particular due to high numbers of offsetting positions or temporary investments in short term interest rates via derivatives. In order to be consistent with current regulatory guidance on leverage disclosure, leverage is calculated as the sum of all the notionals of all FDIs. This calculation includes the notional exposure associated with FDIs but does not include the underlying investments of the Fund which make up 100% of total net assets. The Fund could incur the higher level of leverage because of its use of FDI for investment purposes and because of the potential for adverse movements of both the long and short strategies being adopted by the Fund. Where FDIs are used for hedging purposes or are themselves hedged against equal and opposite trades, the sum of gross notional values of FDI may not reflect the true economic risk of the Fund. Due to the high leverage of this Fund, unitholders should also refer to the relevant risk warnings in the sections "Risk Factors" and "All Funds". Further information on the leverage calculation can be found in the All Funds section entitled Leverage**.**

Wellington Opportunistic Emerging Market Debt II Fund
(denominated in US Dollars)

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek long-term total returns.

The Investment Manager will actively manage the Fund against the JP Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global ex CCC (the "Index"), seeking to achieve the objective primarily through investment in a diversified portfolio of emerging markets debt securities and currency instruments. The Index tracks total returns for US Dollar-denominated debt instruments, both fixed and floating, issued by emerging market sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities that are rated above CCC.

The Fund will invest either directly or indirectly through financial derivative instruments ("FDI"); FDI will primarily provide exposure to emerging markets, fixed income securities and currencies. The Fund may invest, in the same manner, in bonds issued by sovereign, quasi-sovereign agency, supranational and sub national government issuers; mortgage-, commercial mortgage-, and asset-backed securities;

corporate debt; convertible securities, loan participation securities that qualify as an eligible investment for the Fund; sukuk (financial instruments with cash flows similar to conventional bonds that are structured to comply with Islamic law), warrants and credit and index linked securities (which are debt securities of companies whose interest payments and/or payment at maturity depend on the performance of one or more underlying credit exposures or market indices). These debt obligations may include investments in contingent capital and contingent convertible securities ("CoCos" as defined in the Glossary) but any such exposures will not exceed 10% of the net asset value of the Fund. In addition it may invest up to 10% of its net assets in bank loan assignments that qualify as Money Market Instruments. A particular credit-linked security's underlying credit exposure may be to a sovereign, quasi-sovereign or corporate issuer. Underlying index exposures may be to an index tied to a country's economic exposure, debt or currency. In each case, the underlying credit or index exposure will be consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies. The Fund may also invest in structured notes (such structured notes shall give exposure to underlying fixed income securities on an unleveraged basis), market-access products as well as other debt securities issued by public or private issuers, both fixed-and floating rate, including forward contracts on such securities and forward rate agreements.

Currency exposure to multiple currencies will be taken on an opportunistic basis. Currency exposure to both emerging markets and developed countries, including cross-currency positions, which are not related to the Fund's bond and cash equivalent positions, will be assumed.

The Fund generally will be diversified by country, currency and issuer but may hold concentrated positions from time to time. Exposure to a single sovereign issuer may not exceed 20% of Fund assets at time of purchase. Exposure to a single non-government issuer may not exceed 5% of Fund assets at the time of purchase.

Furthermore, net exposure to mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities combined will not represent more than 20% of Fund assets at the time of purchase.

Investments will be drawn from the broad credit spectrum. The Fund may acquire securities, including mortgage-, commercial mortgage- and asset-backed securities if rated at least investment grade, i.e. Baa3 by Moody's, BBB- by S&P, or BBB- by Fitch, or an equivalent internal rating by the Investment Manager. High-yield securities may be acquired if they have a rating of at least speculative grade, i.e. B3 by Moody's, B- by S&P, or B- by Fitch, or an equivalent internal rating by the Investment Manager. In case of two different ratings, the lower rating shall be decisive. In case of three or more different ratings, the lower rating of the two best ratings shall be decisive. The Investment Manager will under no circumstances rely exclusively or automatically on external ratings in determining the credit risk of a financial instrument, and in addition the Investment Manager will perform its own credit assessment with respect to each investment.

Any securities which fall below the minimum required rating following acquisition will be sold within six months from the downgrading, unless the rating is upgraded within that period.

A relative VaR approach is applied to monitor and measure the global exposure. The Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the Index.

The use of financial derivative instruments will result in the creation of leverage. The level of leverage (calculated as the sum of all the gross notionals of all FDIs but not including the underlying investments of the Fund which make up 100% of total net assets) is not expected to be in excess of 200% of the net asset value under normal circumstances (largely due to the use of forward contracts for currency hedging purposes), but investors should note the possibility of higher levels of leverage in certain circumstances. In order to be consistent with current regulatory guidance on leverage disclosure, these figures are calculated using the sum of the gross notional of each FDI. Where FDIs are used for hedging purposes or are themselves hedged against equal and opposite trades, this calculation may not reflect the true economic risk of the Fund. If the expected level of leverage were calculated on this basis (taking into account any netting of foreign exchange forward contracts) the level of leverage would be expected to be significantly lower and generally between 0 **-** 200% of the net asset value. Further information on the leverage calculation can be found in the All Funds section entitled Leverage**.**

All Funds

Currency Transactions

A Fund may invest in securities denominated both in its Base Currency and other currencies. Currency may be hedged on an opportunistic basis.

In addition, in the case of each Hedged Unit Class, the Investment Manager will seek to hedge the Dealing Currency against the Base Currency and/or other currencies in which the assets of the relevant Fund may be denominated.

Financial Derivative Instruments

A Fund may seek to protect the value of its investments through hedging strategies consistent with its investment objectives, or seek to equitize cash, by investing in financial derivative instruments dealt on a Regulated Market or on an Other Regulated Market and/or financial derivative instruments dealt in over-the-counter, and/or by utilizing techniques and instruments such as repurchase agreement transactions and securities lending and borrowing. A Fund may also invest in financial derivative instruments and/or use techniques and instruments for investment purposes.

Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments

From time to time, certain Funds may be exposed to the performance of Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State, its local authorities, non-EU Member States or public international bodies of which one of more EU Member States are members (an "Issuer"). In such instances, the relevant Fund may have an exposure of in excess of 35% of its Net Asset Value to the Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments. In all instances, the diversification requirements as set out in Appendix A, section C a) (6) applicable to such instruments shall be adhered to.

Cluster Munitions

Luxembourg approved and implemented the United Nations Convention on Cluster Munitions through the Law of 4 June 2009. Pursuant to the Law of 4 June 2009 it is prohibited for all legal persons or businesses or corporate entities to knowingly finance cluster munitions. Accordingly, the Management Company has adopted a policy designed to prohibit the investment by the Umbrella Fund in companies whose business involves the manufacture of cluster munitions or sub-munitions.

Profile of the typical investor

The Funds are suitable for investors seeking long term total or absolute return through investment in a portfolio of equities, fixed income or currency investments and who are aware of the risks and volatility of such investments. The investor must have experience with volatile products and be able to accept the possibility of capital losses. Thus the Funds are only intended for investors who can afford to set aside invested capital for a number of years.

Credit Rating

The Investment Manager will under no circumstances rely exclusively or automatically on external ratings in determining the credit risk of a financial instrument, and in addition the Investment Manager will perform its own credit assessment with respect to each investment.

Leverage

Funds using a VaR approach to calculating their global exposure also disclose the expected range of their levels of leverage. This range is an indicative range and not a regulatory limit. A Fund's level of leverage may exceed the top end of the range from time to time as long as the Fund remains within its risk profile and complies with the applicable VaR limit. The actual level of leverage over the previous financial year for any Fund is disclosed in the annual report of the Funds.

Leverage is a measure of FDI usage and the reinvestment of collateral in relation to efficient portfolio management transactions. It is calculated at the sum of notionals of all FDI contracts entered into by the Fund expressed as a percentage of the Fund's net asset value and any additional leverage generated by the reinvestment of collateral in relation to efficient portfolio management transactions.

In certain circumstances higher leverage may increase the volatility of the value of the relevant Fund and thus the exposure to capital risks. That said, the leverage calculation methodology does not distinguish between FDIs used for investment and those used for hedging purposes such that strategies aiming to reduce risk will contribute to an increased level of leverage for the Fund; nor does the methodology allow netting of FDI positions such that FDI roll-overs and combinations of long-short positions contribute to a significant increase in the level of leverage even though they do not increase or only cause a moderate increase in risk to the Fund; and nor does the methodology take into account the underlying assets' volatility or draw a distinction between long-dated and short-dated assets such that a Fund that has a high level of leverage may not necessarily be riskier than a Fund that has a lower level of leverage. In certain circumstances (such as when the Fund experiences a large redemption) this Fund may have a higher than expected number of offsetting foreign exchange forward contracts; this can temporarily lead to an inflated level of leverage when measured using the sum of the notionals approach. The level of leverage as indicated for each Fund could be higher for Unit Classes which are Hedged Unit Classes.

RISK FACTORS

THE NET ASSET VALUE OF THE UNITS OF A FUND WILL FLUCTUATE, AND MAY BE WORTH MORE OR LESS THAN THE ACQUISITION PRICE WHEN REDEEMED OR SOLD. THERE IS NO ASSURANCE THAT A FUND'S INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES WILL BE ACHIEVED.

THE DISCUSSION BELOW IS OF GENERAL NATURE AND IS INTENDED TO DESCRIBE VARIOUS RISK FACTORS WHICH MAY BE ASSOCIATED WITH AN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITS OF A FUND. THE FOLLOWING ARE A NUMBER OF RISK FACTORS WHICH MAY BE ASSOCIATED WITH AN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITS OF A FUND TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS IS DRAWN. HOWEVER, THESE ARE NOT INTENDED TO BE EXHAUSTIVE AND THERE MAY BE OTHER CONSIDERATIONS THAT SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN RELATION TO AN INVESTMENT.

INVESTORS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN ADVISERS BEFORE CONSIDERING AN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITS OF A PARTICULAR FUND. WHAT FACTORS WILL BE OF RELEVANCE TO THE UNITS OF A PARTICULAR FUND WILL DEPEND UPON A NUMBER OF INTERRELATED MATTERS INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE NATURE OF THE UNITS AND THE UNDERLYING INVESTMENTS AND ASSETS OF EACH FUND.

NO INVESTMENT SHOULD BE MADE IN THE UNITS OF A PARTICULAR FUND UNTIL CAREFUL CONSIDERATION OF ALL THOSE FACTORS HAS BEEN MADE.

Central Clearing Risk

A central clearing counterparty (CCP) stands between over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives counterparties, insulating them from each other's default. Effective clearing seeks to mitigate systemic risk by lowering the risk that defaults propagate from counterparty to counterparty. However, the extent to which CCPs mitigate the likelihood and severity of knock-on defaults that propagate from the failure of a large counterparty is unclear.

Concentration Risk

Concentration of investments in a relatively small number of securities, certain sectors or specific regions or countries will make a Fund susceptible to higher volatility since the value of the Fund will vary more in response to changes in the market value of these securities, sectors, regions or countries.

Convertible Securities

The Funds may invest in convertible securities generally offering fixed interest or dividend yields which may be converted either at a stated price or stated rate for common or preferred stock. Although to a lesser extent than with fixed income securities generally, the market value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates rise. Because of the conversion feature, the market value of convertible securities also tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying common or preferred stock.

Due to contingent write-down, write-off and conversion features of contingent capital and contingent convertible securities, such high-yielding instruments may have substantially greater risk than other forms of securities in times of credit stress. This means that, if a trigger level is breached, depending on the terms, the security may be automatically written-down, written-off or converted. This action could have an adverse effect on a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective because a conversion may occur before the Fund otherwise prefer. The Fund may even suffer a complete loss with no chance of recovery even if the issuer remains in existence. Further details of risks associated with CoCos are set out below.

CoCos terms may vary from issuer to issuer and bond to bond and may expose investors to:

- **Trigger Risk:** Under the terms of the CoCos, the instruments become loss absorbing upon certain triggering events, including events under the control of the management of the CoCos issuer which could cause the permanent write-down to zero of principal investment and / or accrued interest, or a conversion to equity. These triggering events may include (i) a deduction in the issuing bank's Core Tier 1 / Common Equity Tier 1 (CT1 / CET1) ratio (or other capital ratios) below a pre-set limit, (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, unable to pay a material part of its debts as they fall due or otherwise carry on its business and requiring or causing the conversion of the CoCos into equity in circumstances that are beyond the control of the issuer or (iii) a national authority deciding to inject capital. Furthermore, the trigger event calculations may also be affected by changes in applicable accounting rules, the accounting policies of the issuer or its group and the application of these policies. Any such changes, including changes over which the issuer or its group has a discretion, may have a material adverse impact on its reported financial position and accordingly may give rise to the occurrence of a trigger event in circumstances where such a trigger event may not otherwise have occurred, notwithstanding the adverse impact this will have on the position of holders of the CoCos. Upon such occurrence, there is a risk of a partial or total loss in nominal value or conversion into the common stock of the issuer which may cause a Fund as a CoCo bondholder to suffer losses (i) before both equity investors and other debt holders which may rank pari passu or junior to CoCo investors and (ii) in circumstances where the bank remains a going concern.
- **Extension Risk:** There may be no incentive, in the form of a coupon step-up, for the issuer to redeem the securities issued. This would cause the securities' duration to lengthen and to expose investors to higher Interest Rate risk.
- **Unknown Risk**: Unitholders should be aware that the structure of CoCos is yet to be tested and there is some uncertainty as to how they may perform in a stressed environment. Depending on how the market views certain triggering events, as outlined above, there is the potential for price contagion and volatility across the entire asset class. Furthermore, this risk may be increased depending on the level of underlying instrument arbitrage and in an illiquid market, price formation may be increasingly difficult.
- **Yield/Valuation Risk**: It is possible in certain circumstances, e.g., issuer discretion not to pay and / or insufficient distributable profits to pay interest in full or in part, for interest payments on certain CoCos to be cancelled in full or in part by the issuer, without prior notice to bondholders. Therefore, there can be no assurances that investors will receive payments of interest in respect of CoCos. Unpaid interest may not be cumulative or payable at any time thereafter, and bondholders shall accordingly have no right, whether in a liquidation, dissolution or winding-up or otherwise, to claim the payment of any foregone interest which may impact the value of the Fund.

  Notwithstanding that interest not being paid or being paid only in part in respect of CoCos or that the principal value of such instruments may be written down to zero, there may be no restriction on the issuer paying dividends on its ordinary shares or making pecuniary or other distributions to the holders of its ordinary shares or making payments on securities ranking pari passu with the CoCos resulting in other securities by the same issuer potentially performing better than CoCos.
- **Capital Structure Inversion Risk**: CoCos generally rank senior to common stock in an issuer's capital structure and are consequently higher quality and entail less risk than the issuer's common stock; however, the risk involved in such securities is correlated to the solvency and / or the access of the issuer to liquidity of the issuing financial institution.
- **Conversion Risk/Write-Down Risk**: The value of such instrument may be impacted by the mechanism through which the instruments are converted into equity or written-down, which may vary across

different securities which may have varying structures and terms. CoCo structures may be complex and terms may vary from issuer to issuer and bond to bond.

In equity convertible CoCos, the conversion share price is important as this determines the economic loss that a Fund, as a holder of such instruments will suffer upon conversion and may not be pre-determined. For principal write-down CoCos, write-down can be immediate and in many cases there may be a full loss with no expectation of any return of principal. Only some CoCos may be written-back up to par and even then would do so over a potentially long period of time; however even if this is possible, the issuer may be able to call such investment prior to such write-up to par resulting in a loss to the bondholder.

CoCos are valued relative to other debt securities in the issuer's capital structure, as well as equity, with an additional premium for the risk of conversion or write-down. The relative riskiness of different CoCos will depend on the distance between the current capital ratio and the effective trigger level, which once reached would result in the CoCo being automatically written-down or converted into equity. There are a number of factors which could increase the likelihood of a trigger event occurring, some of which may be outside an issuer's control. CoCos may trade differently to other subordinated debt of an issuer which does not include a write-down or equity conversion feature which may result in a decline in value or liquidity in certain scenarios. At present, the CoCo market is volatile which may impact the value of the asset.

- **Coupon Payment Risk:** Coupon payments may be indefinitely deferred or cancelled with no interest accumulation and potentially no restriction on the issuer to pay dividends to equity holders or coupons to bond holders which rank pari passu or junior to the CoCo bond holders. Coupon cancellation may be at the option of the issuer or its regulator but may also be mandatory under the European Capital Requirements Directive (CRD IV) and related applicable laws and regulation. This mandatory deferral may be at the same time that equity dividends and bonuses may also restricted, but some CoCo structures allow the bank at least in theory to keep on paying dividends whilst not paying CoCo holders. Mandatory deferral is dependent on the amount of required capital buffers a bank is asked to hold by regulators.
- **Liquidity Risk:** CoCos tend to have higher price volatility and greater liquidity risk than other securities which do not expose investors to the aforementioned risks.
- **Industry Concentration Risk:** Concentration in investments at certain times in large positions and in a relatively limited number of securities, sectors or regions will make the Fund more subject to the risks associated with such concentration. The Fund could be subject to significant losses if it holds a relatively large position in a single strategy, issuer, industry, market or a particular type of securities that declines in value and the losses could increase even further if the investments cannot be liquidated without adverse market reaction or are otherwise adversely affected by changes in market conditions or circumstances.

Counterparty and Settlement Risk

To the extent a Fund invests in swaps, derivative or synthetic instruments, repurchase agreements, other over-the-counter transactions or engages in securities lending, in certain circumstances, a Fund may take a credit risk with regard to parties with whom it trades and may also bear the risk of settlement default. These risks may differ materially from those entailed in exchange-traded transactions which generally are backed by clearing organisation guarantees, daily marking-to-market and settlement, and segregation and minimum capital requirements applicable to intermediaries.

Transactions entered directly between two counterparties generally do not benefit from such protections and expose the parties to the risk of counterparty default. It is expected that all securities and other assets deposited with custodians or brokers will be clearly identified as being assets of a Fund and hence a Fund should not be exposed to a credit risk with regard to such parties. However, it may not always be possible to achieve this and there may be practical or time problems associated with enforcing a Fund's rights to its assets in the case of an insolvency of any such party.

Further as noted under "Derivatives Generally" below, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "**Dodd-Frank Act**") and the European Markets and Infrastructure Regulation ("**EMIR**") include provisions that require increased regulation of derivatives markets. Notably in relation to swaps the Dodd-Frank Act has introduced mandatory execution and clearing of certain swaps, as well as new record keeping and reporting requirements. This increased regulation, as well as the obligations of counterparties imposed by EMIR, may increase the costs of entering into certain transactions.

Credit Derivatives

A Fund has the ability to buy or sell credit derivatives, examples of which include credit default swap agreements and credit-linked notes. Credit derivatives are contracts that transfer price, spread and/or default risks of debt and other instruments from one party to another. Such instruments may include one or more debtors. Payments under credit derivatives may be made during the exercise period of the contracts. Payments under many credit derivatives are triggered by credit events such as bankruptcy, default, restructuring, failure to pay, cross default or acceleration, etc. Such payments may be for notional amounts, actual losses or amounts determined by formula.

A credit default swap agreement is structured as a swap agreement. The "buyer" in a credit default swap agreement is obligated to pay the "seller" a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract in return for a contingent payment upon the occurrence of a credit event with respect to an underlying reference obligation. Generally, a credit event means bankruptcy, failure to pay, obligation acceleration or modified restructuring. If a credit event occurs, the seller typically must pay the contingent payment to the buyer, which is typically the "par value" (full notional value) of the reference obligation.

The contingent payment may be a cash settlement or, where permissible, by a physical delivery of the reference obligation in return for payment of the face amount of the obligation. A Fund may be either the buyer or seller in the transaction. If a Fund is a buyer and no credit event occurs, that Fund may lose its investment and recover nothing. However, if a credit event occurs, the buyer typically receives full notional value for a reference obligation that may have little or no value. As a seller, a Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, which typically is between one month and several years, provided that no credit event occurs. If a credit event occurs, the seller may pay the buyer the full notional value of the reference obligation. A credit-linked note is a security that is structured by embedding a credit default swap agreement in a funded asset to form an investment that has credit risk and cash flow characteristics resembling a bond or a loan.

The market for credit derivatives may be illiquid and there are considerable risks that it may be difficult to either buy or sell the instruments as needed or at reasonable prices. Sellers of credit derivatives carry the inherent price, spread and default risks of the debt instruments covered by the derivative instruments. Buyers of credit derivatives carry the risk of non-performance by the seller due to inability to pay. There are also risks with respect to credit derivatives in determining whether an event will trigger payment under the derivative and whether such payment will offset the loss or payment due under another instrument.

In the past, buyers and sellers of credit derivatives have found that a trigger event in one contract may not match the trigger event in another contract, exposing the buyer or the seller to further risk. The value of a credit derivative instrument depends largely upon price movements in the underlying asset. Therefore, many of the risks applicable to trading the underlying asset are also applicable to trading derivatives related to such asset.

Cross Liability Risk

The Umbrella Fund is structured with segregated liability between its Funds. As a matter of Luxembourg law, the assets of one Fund will not be available to meet the liabilities of another. However, the Umbrella Fund is a single entity that may operate or have assets held on its behalf or be subject to claims in other jurisdictions that may not necessarily recognise such segregation of liability

Currency Risk

Because each Fund may invest in securities and hold active currency positions that are denominated in currencies other than its Dealing Currency, each Fund may be exposed to currency exchange risk. For example, changes in exchange rates between currencies or the conversion from one currency to another may cause the value of a Fund's investments to diminish or increase. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate over short periods of time. They generally are determined by supply and demand in the currency exchange markets and the relative merits of investments in different countries, actual or perceived changes in interest rates and other complex factors. Currency exchange rates can be affected unpredictably by intervention (or the failure to intervene) by government or central banks, or by currency controls or political developments.

The Investment Manager may employ hedging strategies in accordance with the investment style of the Fund. This may include hedging the Dealing Currency against the Base Currency of the Fund or against the other currencies in which the assets of the relevant Fund may be denominated (based on either actual exposure or benchmark weights). There can be no assurance that the strategy chosen by the Investment Manager will be successful.

Custodial risk

Local custody services remain underdeveloped in many emerging market countries and there is a transaction and custody risk involved in dealing in such markets. In certain circumstances a Fund may not be able to recover or may encounter delays in the recovery of some of its assets. Such circumstances may include uncertainty relating to, or the retroactive application of, legislation, the imposition of exchange controls or improper registration of title. In some emerging market countries evidence of title to shares is maintained in "book-entry" form by an independent registrar who may not be subject to effective government supervision, which increases the risk of the registration of a Fund's holdings of shares in such markets being lost through fraud, negligence or mere oversight on the part of such independent registrars. The costs borne by a Fund in investing and holding investments in such markets will generally be higher than in organised securities markets.

Derivatives Generally

There has been an international effort to increase the stability of the over-the-counter derivatives market in response to the financial crisis. In the United States, the Dodd-Frank Act includes provisions that comprehensively regulate the over-the-counter derivatives markets. In Europe, the European Parliament has adopted EMIR, a regulation on over-the-counter derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories, which also comprehensively regulates the over-the-counter derivatives markets. These regulations will impose compliance costs on the relevant Funds. They will also increase the dealers' costs, which are expected to be passed through to other market participants in the form of higher fees and less favourable dealer marks. They may also render certain strategies in which the relevant Funds might otherwise engage impossible or so costly that they will no longer be economical to implement. The overall impact of these regulations on the relevant Funds is unclear especially on how the over-the-counter derivatives markets will adapt to the clearing obligations, the exchange of collateral obligations and other risk mitigation techniques.

Duration Risk

Duration is a measure of the expected life of a debt obligation on a present value basis. Duration takes the length of the time intervals between the present time and the time that the interest and principal payments are scheduled or, in the case of a callable bond, the time the principal payments are expected to be received, and weights them by the present values of the cash to be received at each future point in time. For debt obligations with interest payments occurring prior to the payment of principal, duration will usually be less than maturity. In general, all else being equal, the lower the stated or coupon rate of the interest of a fixed income security, the longer the duration of the security; conversely, the higher the stated or coupon rate of a fixed income security, the shorter the duration of the security. Holding long futures or call option positions will lengthen the duration of a Fund's portfolio. Holding short futures or put options will shorten the duration of a Fund's portfolio.

A swap agreement on an asset or group of assets may affect the duration of the Fund depending on the attributes of the swap. For example, if the swap agreement provides a Fund with a floating rate of return in exchange for a fixed rate of return, the duration of the Fund would be modified to reflect the duration attributes of a similar security that the Fund is permitted to buy.

There are some situations where even the standard duration calculation does not properly reflect the interest rate exposure of a security. For example, floating- and variable-rate securities often have final maturities of ten or more years; however, their interest rate exposure corresponds to the frequency of the coupon reset. Another example where the interest rate exposure is not properly captured by maturity is mortgage pass through securities. The stated final maturity of such securities is generally 30 years, but current prepayment rates are more critical in determining the securities' interest rate exposure. Finally, the duration of the debt obligation may vary over time in response to changes in interest rates and other market factors.

Emerging Markets

In the case of companies located in or deriving substantial revenue from emerging markets, fluctuations in value due to market, economic, political and other factors may be substantial, and may be greater than would occur in similar market conditions for the equity shares of companies domiciled in OECD countries. Securities traded in certain emerging market countries may be subject to additional risks due to the inexperience of financial intermediaries, the lack of modern technology, less developed legal systems, less governmental supervision and regulation, and differences in standards for transparency of fiscal reporting and trading clearance and settlement procedures.

The small size and less developed nature of the securities markets in certain countries and the limited volume of trading in securities may make a Fund's investments illiquid and more volatile than investments in more established markets, and a Fund may be required to establish special custodial or other arrangements before making certain investments. There may be little financial or accounting information available with respect to local issuers, and it may be difficult as a result to assess the value or prospects of an investment.

In addition, the settlement systems may be less developed than in more established markets, which could impede a Fund's ability to effect portfolio transactions and may result in the Fund investments being settled through a more limited range of counterparties with an accompanying enhanced credit risk. Moreover, the payment of redemptions proceeds in Funds that invest in emerging markets may be delayed.

In addition, in certain markets, local regulations may limit investment into local securities to certain qualifying foreign institutions and investors through licensing requirements and may also limit investment through quotas granted by local authorities. Potential investors should note that there is no guarantee that the Fund will benefit from quotas granted to such qualifying institutions and investors nor that, if it does, that it will always be available to the Fund. Withdrawal or failure to obtain a renewal of any such quota may have material adverse consequences to the Fund. A further consequence of investing via such quota may be that there is a limit on the amount that the Fund, and/or foreign investors as a whole, can own of the equity capital of a particular company. The actions of other foreign investors independent of the Fund can therefore impact the position of the Fund. Use of quotas often requires the transmission of funds through government designated service providers and accounts. Mandatory use of such providers may not provide the fund with terms as advantageous as those which would be available if the selections were made on an open market basis.

Equity Securities

Equity shares of companies will fluctuate in value due to market, economic, political and other factors. Such fluctuations may be substantial, and the fluctuation of small and mid-cap companies may be greater than would occur in similar market conditions for the equity shares of larger capitalization companies. There is frequently less market liquidity for the shares of small and mid-cap companies than for larger capitalization companies. In the case of securities of unseasoned early stage companies with little or no operating history, the ability to realise value is largely dependent upon successful completion of an initial public offering or the sale of the early stage company to another company, which may not occur for a period of several years after the date of such investment, or may not occur at all. The greater a Fund's exposure to small and mid-cap companies the greater the above risks may be.

Exchange Traded Funds

A Fund may invest in ETFs specialised in different asset classes and sectors. Shares or units in ETFs represent interests in (i) fixed portfolios of equity shares or debt securities designed to track the price and dividend yield performance of broad-based securities indices (such as the S&P 500 or NASDAQ 100); (ii) "baskets" of industry-specific securities; or (iii) commodities. Shares or units in ETFs are traded on an exchange like equity shares in companies, and the value of such shares or units fluctuate in relation to changes in the value of the underlying asset of the ETF. However, the market price of shares or units in ETFs may not be equivalent to the pro rata value of the underlying asset of the ETF. Shares and units of ETFs are subject to the risks of an investment in a broad-based portfolio of equity shares or to the risks of a concentrated, industry-specific investment in equity shares. Furthermore, certain ETFs in which the Funds may invest may leverage their assets, thereby significantly increasing the potential volatility of such ETFs.

Financial Derivative Instruments

Each Fund may invest in financial derivatives instruments such as options, futures, forward contracts or swaps to hedge its other investments, to equitize its available cash, or for investment purposes. The performance and value of derivative instruments depend on the performance and value of the underlying asset. Derivative instruments involve cost, may be volatile and may involve a small investment relative to the risk assumed. Their successful use may depend on the Investment Manager's ability to predict market movements. Risks include delivery failure, default by other party or the inability to close out a position because the trading market becomes illiquid. Some derivative instruments are particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates or other referents.

Derivatives can be volatile and involve various degrees of risk, depending upon the characteristics of the particular derivative and a Fund as a whole. Derivatives may permit a Fund to increase or decrease the level of risk, or change the character of the risk, to which its portfolio is exposed in much the same way as the Fund can increase or decrease the level of risk, or change the character of the risk, of its portfolio by making investments in specific securities. Other risks that derivative instruments in general have include imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets, the possible default of the other party to the transaction or illiquidity of the derivative instruments.

Furthermore, the ability successfully to use derivative instruments may be more dependent on the Investment Manager's ability to predict pertinent market movements than other investments. Thus, the use of derivative instruments may result in losses greater than if they had not been used, may require a Fund to sell or purchase portfolio investments at inopportune times or for prices other than current market values, may limit the amount of appreciation a Fund can realize on an investment, or may cause a Fund to hold a security or other investment that it might otherwise sell. Additionally, amounts paid by a Fund as premiums and cash or other assets held in margin accounts with respect to derivative instruments are not otherwise available to a Fund for investment purposes.

Derivatives may be purchased on established exchanges or through privately negotiated transactions referred to as over-the-counter derivatives. Exchange-traded derivatives generally are guaranteed by the clearing agency which is the issuer or counterparty to such derivatives. This guarantee is usually supported by a daily payment system (i.e., margin requirements) operated by the clearing agency in order to reduce overall credit risk. As a result, unless the clearing agency defaults, there is relatively little counterparty credit risk associated with derivatives purchased on an exchange. By contrast, no clearing agency guarantees over-the-counter derivatives.

Therefore, each party to an over-the-counter derivative bears the risk that the counterparty will default. Over the-counter derivatives may be less liquid than exchange-traded derivatives since the other party to the transaction may be the only investor with sufficient understanding of the derivative to be interested in bidding for it.

A Fund's investments in derivatives may subject that Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities or other investments. The value of derivative instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, index volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or region, such as embargoes, tariffs and economic, political and regulatory developments.

Fixed Income Securities

A Fund may invest in fixed income securities and other debt securities. Fixed income securities are subject to the general market, political, economic and regulatory risks affecting all investments. Certain of these securities may be unrated by a recognised credit-rating agency or below investment grade, which are subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher-rated debt securities. Fixed Income Funds may invest in debt securities which rank junior to other outstanding securities and obligations of the issuer, all or a significant portion of which may be secured by substantially all of that issuer's assets. Fixed Income Funds may invest in debt securities which are not protected by financial covenants or limitations on additional indebtedness. Fixed Income Funds will therefore be subject to credit and liquidity risks. In addition, the market for credit spreads is often inefficient and illiquid, making it difficult to accurately calculate discounting spreads for valuing financial instruments. Investment in a debt instrument will normally involve the assumption of interest rate risk. Generally, the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of debt securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of debt securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities.

Forward Trading

A Fund may engage in forward trading. Forward contracts and options thereon are not traded on exchanges and are not standardised; rather banks and dealers act as principals in these markets, negotiating each transaction on an individual basis. Forward and "cash" trading is substantially unregulated; there is no limitation on daily price movements and speculative position limits are not applicable. The principals who deal in the forward markets are not required to continue to make markets in the currencies or securities they trade and these markets can experience periods of illiquidity, sometimes of significant duration. There have been periods during which certain participants in these markets have refused to quote prices for certain currencies or securities or have quoted prices with an unusually wide spread between the price at which they were prepared to buy and that at which they were prepared to sell. Market illiquidity or disruption could result in major losses to a Fund.

Futures Contracts

A Fund may invest in futures contracts. The low margin or premiums normally required in such trading may provide a large amount of leverage (or greater-than-margin market exposure), and a relatively small change in the price of a security can produce disproportionately larger profit or loss. Futures positions (including financial futures) may be illiquid because certain commodity exchanges limit fluctuations in certain futures contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as "daily price fluctuation limits" or "daily limits".

Under such daily limits, during a single trading day no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limits. Once the price of a contract for a particular future has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the daily limit, positions in the future can neither be taken nor liquidated unless traders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit. This could prevent the Investment Manager from promptly liquidating unfavourable positions and subject a Fund to substantial losses.

In addition, the Investment Manager may not be able to execute futures contract trades at favourable prices if little trading in the contracts involved is taking place. It also is possible that an exchange or the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission may suspend trading in a particular contract, order immediate liquidation and settlement of a particular contract, or order that trading in a particular contract be conducted for liquidation only.

Under the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, futures commission merchants are required to maintain customers' assets in a segregated account. To the extent that a Fund engages in futures and options contract trading and the futures commission merchants with whom that Fund maintains accounts fail to segregate such assets, the Fund will be subject to a risk of loss in the event of the bankruptcy of one of these futures commission merchants.

High Turnover

The investment strategy of a Fund may involve the taking of frequent trading positions, as well as investment positions. As a result, portfolio turnover and brokerage commissions expenses of that Fund may significantly exceed those of other Funds of comparable size that trade less frequently.

High Yield Securities

Investment in higher yielding securities may be considered more speculative as it generally entails increased credit and market risk; such securities are subject to the risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (credit risk) and may also be subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity.

Interest Rate Risk

If a Fund may invest in debt securities, it will be subject to interest rate risk. Generally, the value of debt securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of debt securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of debt securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities.

Investment in Other Collective Investment Schemes

A Fund may invest in other collective investment schemes. By investing in the relevant collective investment scheme, an investor will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the underlying collective investment schemes in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses. Investments in other collective investment schemes shall be valued at the latest available net asset value per unit as published by the scheme; the latest bid prices as published by the scheme or if the scheme is listed on a Regulated Market or Other Regulated Market, the latest market prices as described in the section entitled Issue and Redemption Prices/Calculation of Net Asset Value/Valuation of Assets. The Funds investing in other collective investment schemes may be subject to the risk that (i) the valuations of the Fund may not reflect the true value of the underlying collective investment schemes at a specific time which could result in significant losses or inaccurate pricing for the Fund and/or (ii) the valuation may not be available as at the relevant Valuation Point for the Fund.

Leverage Risk

Leverage may be employed as part of an investment strategy through the use of derivatives. Derivatives may contain a leverage component and consequently any adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset can result in a loss greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself.

Loans

An investment in bank loans may be in the form of participations in loans or of assignments of all or a portion of loans from third parties. Participations and assignments involve additional risks, including the risk of non-payment of principal and interest by the borrower, the risk that any loan collateral may become impaired and, particularly where the borrower is in financial distress, that the investor may obtain less than the full value for the loan interests sold because the bank loans have become illiquid. Purchasers of bank loans depend primarily upon the creditworthiness of the borrower for payment of interest and repayment of principal. If scheduled interest or principal payments are not made, the value of the instrument may be adversely affected. Interests in bank loans are also subject to additional liquidity risks. Bank loans are not currently listed on any securities exchange or automatic quotation system, but are traded by banks and other institutional investors engaged in loan syndication. As a result, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods. Consequently, the Fund may have difficulty disposing of assignments or participations in response to a specific economic event such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of the borrower, which can result in a loss. In such market situations, it may be more difficult for a value to be assigned to bank loans for the purposes of calculating a Fund's Net Asset Value.

Mortgage and other Asset-Backed Securities

In addition to the general risks associated with fixed income securities described above, pass-through instruments such as mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities also are subject to prepayment risk, which is the possibility that the principal of the loans underlying the securities may be prepaid at any time. During periods of declining interest rates or for other purposes, borrowers may exercise their option to prepay principal earlier than scheduled, potentially causing the Fund to incur capital loss and/or to reinvest in lower yielding obligations.

Options

The purchase or sale of an option involves the payment or receipt of a premium by the investor and the corresponding right or obligation, as the case may be, to either purchase or sell the underlying commodity or other instrument for a specific price at a certain time or during a certain period. Purchasing options involves the risk that the underlying instrument will not change price in the manner expected, so that the investor loses the premium paid. Selling options, on the other hand, involves potentially greater risk because the investor is exposed to the extent of the actual price movement in the underlying commodity (which could result in a potentially unlimited loss) rather than only the loss of the premium payment received. Over-the-counter options also involve counterparty solvency risk.

Reliance on the Investment Manager

The profitability of a significant portion of a Fund's investment program will depend upon the Investment Manager correctly assessing future price movements in securities. There can be no assurance that the Investment Manager will be able accurately to predict these price movements, even during market periods which are favourable to most other managers. Each strategy selected for a Fund will be unlikely to achieve its objectives under certain market conditions which may prevail for substantial periods of time after a Fund begins operating or allocates assets to a particular strategy.

The success of an investment manager in the past is not necessarily a reliable indicator of its prospects for future profitability. Speculative trading and investment strategies involve substantial risks, and the outcomes are uncertain.

Repurchase Agreements

A Fund may engage in repurchase agreements with banks or broker-dealers. A repurchase agreement is an investment in which the purchaser (i.e., the relevant Fund) acquires ownership of a security and the seller agrees to repurchase the obligations at a future time and set price, thereby determining the yield during the holding period. Repurchase agreements involve certain risks in the event of default by the other party. In the event of the bankruptcy or other default of a seller of a repurchase agreement, the relevant Fund could experience both delays in liquidating the underlying securities and losses, including (i) possible decline in the value of the underlying security during the period while it seeks to enforce its rights thereto; (ii) possible lack of access to income on the underlying security during this period; and (iii) expenses of enforcing its rights.

A Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements. Reverse repurchase agreements involve sales by the relevant Fund of portfolio assets concurrently with an agreement by the relevant Fund to repurchase the same assets at a later date at a fixed price. During the reverse repurchase agreement period, the relevant Fund continues to receive principal and interest payments on these securities. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the market value of the securities retained by the relevant Fund may decline below the price of the securities the relevant Fund has sold but is obligated to repurchase under the agreement. In the event the buyer of securities under a reverse repurchase agreement filed for bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, the relevant Fund's use of the proceeds of the agreement may be restricted pending a determination by the other party, or its trustee or receiver, whether to enforce the relevant Fund's obligation to repurchase the securities.

Securities Issued by REITs

Securities of Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) are companies that acquire and/or develop real property for long term investment purposes. They invest the majority of their assets directly in real property and derive their income primarily from rents. There are special risk considerations associated with investing in the securities of companies principally engaged in the real estate industry. These risks include: the cyclical nature of real estate values, risk related to general and local economic conditions, overbuilding and increased competition, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, demographic trends and variations in rental income, changes in zoning laws, casualty or condemnation losses, environmental risks, regulatory limitations on rents, changes in neighbourhood values, related party risks, changes in the appeal of properties to tenants, increases in interest rates and other real estate capital market influences. Generally, increases in interest rates will increase the costs of obtaining financing, which could directly and indirectly decrease the value of the Fund's investment.

Structured Financial Instruments

In order to gain access to certain markets where direct investment may not be possible, a Fund may invest in securities issued by a financial institution or special purpose entity ("Structured Financial Instruments"), the performance of which depends on the performance of a corresponding asset. Typically the redemptions or repayment proceeds from the Structured Financial Instrument replicate the underlying asset. Structured Financial Instruments are generally subject to the same risks as direct holdings of securities of foreign issuers. Moreover, Structured Financial Instruments are also subject to the default risk of the issuer of the Structured Financial Instruments. Structured Financial Instruments are also subject to the liquidity risks referred to above.

Swap Agreements

A Fund may enter into swap agreements. Swap agreements are two party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than a year. 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. The gross returns to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties are calculated with respect to a "notional amount," (i.e., the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign currency or security, or in a "basket" of securities representing a particular index).

The "notional amount" of the swap agreement is only a fictive basis on which to calculate the obligations that the parties to a swap agreement agree to exchange. Most swap agreements entered into by a Fund would calculate the obligations of the parties to the agreement on a "net" basis. Consequently, a Fund's obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement (the "net amount").

Whether a Fund's use of swap agreements, if any, will be successful in furthering its investment objective will depend on the portfolio manager's ability to correctly predict whether certain types of investments are likely to produce greater returns than other investments. A Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap agreement counterparty. It is possible that developments in the swaps market, including potential government regulation, could adversely affect a Fund's ability to terminate existing swap agreements or to realise amounts to be received under such agreements.

Tax and Other Regulatory Considerations

Certain prospective Unitholders may be subject to laws, rules and regulations which may regulate their participation in the Fund or their engaging directly, or indirectly through an investment in the Fund, in investment strategies of the types which the Fund may utilise from time to time. Prospective Unitholders should consult with their own advisors as to the advisability and tax consequences of an investment in the Fund. Prospective Unitholders should also be aware that the tax treatment of the Fund, as well as their investment, may change over time.

Technology and Data Risk

The Umbrella Fund and its service providers rely heavily on the use of technology, including proprietary and third-party software and data, to run substantially all aspects of the management of the Umbrella Fund. For example, the majority of trade instructions are entered by portfolio managers and executed by traders utilizing electronic systems, some of the Funds use quantitative equity models to assess the attractiveness of investments or fund construction models to generate suggested trades or investment weightings. Compliance with investment guidelines is monitored utilizing electronic systems and data provided by various proprietary and third-party sources.

Processes designed for developing, selecting and overseeing these technology systems and databases, in particular controls designed to assure that technology systems and data are sound and the systems and data suppliers that are relied on are reputable and competent may not be successful in completing mitigating the risk of system defects and/or inaccurate or missing data.

Systems flaws and inaccurate data may go undetected for long periods of time, or avoid detection altogether. These issues could have a negative (or positive) impact on the investment performance of a Fund.

Valuation Risk

The Administrator may consult the Management Company with respect to the valuation of investments which are (i) unlisted, or (ii) listed or traded on a Regulated Market or Other Regulated Market but where the market price is unrepresentative or not available. There is a possible conflict of interest because of the Management Company's role in determining the valuation of the Fund's investments and the fact that the Management Company receives a fee which increases as the value of the Fund increases.

Warrants

Warrants present for the investor a higher risk than ordinary securities due to their volatility. Warrants do not carry with them the right to dividends or voting rights with respect to the securities that they entitle their holders to purchase, and they do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuer. In addition, the value of a warrant does not necessarily change with the value of the underlying securities and a warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to its expiration date.

Investment in China

Other than risks involved in investments made on a worldwide basis and in emerging markets investors in Fund's invested in China should also refer to the specific risks below.

Renminbi Currency Risk

The Renminbi is not a freely convertible currency and is subject to foreign exchange control policies of and repatriation restrictions imposed by the Chinese government. Exchange control regulations or any changes thereto may cause difficulties in the repatriation of funds, and the performance of the Fund's investments, in particular, may be affected.

Renminbi convertibility is subject to foreign exchange control policies of and repatriation restrictions. Converting foreign currencies into Renminbi is carried out on the basis of the rate applicable to offshore Renminbi ("CNH"). The daily trading price of CNH against other major currencies in the inter-bank foreign exchange market is floating in a band around the central parity published by the People's Bank of China ("PBC"). The value of the CNH may differ, perhaps significantly, from the value of onshore RMB ("CNY") due to a number of factors including without limitation those foreign exchange control policies and repatriation restrictions applied by the Chinese government from time-to-time as well as other external factors and market forces.

The CNH market is in early development and there may be periods in which it is difficult for market participants to obtain or dispose of CNH. Furthermore, government or regulatory intervention in the CNH market may impact the availability and/or convertibility of CNH. In such situations, the exchange rate may fluctuate substantially and it may not be possible to obtain an exchange rate through any customary channel.

Risks linked with dealing in securities in China via Stock Connect

Some of the Funds may seek exposure to stocks issued by companies listed on China stock exchanges via Stock Connect. Stock Connect is a new trading programme that links the stock markets in Shanghai and Hong Kong and may be subject to additional risk factors. Investors in Hong Kong and Mainland China can trade and settle shares listed on the other market via the exchange and clearing house in their home market. Stock Connect is subject to quota limitations, which may restrict a Fund's ability to deal via Stock Connect on a timely basis. This may impact that Fund's ability to implement its investment strategy effectively. Initially, the scope of Stock Connect includes all constituent stocks of the SSE 180 Index and the SSE 380 Index and all China A Shares dual-listed on the SSE and SEHK. Investors should note that a security may be recalled from the scope of Stock Connect. This may adversely affect the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective, e.g. when it wishes to purchase a security which is recalled from the scope of Stock Connect.

Under Stock Connect, China A Shares listed companies and trading of China A Shares are subject to market rules and disclosure requirements of the China A Shares market. Any changes in laws, regulations and policies of the China A Shares market or rules in relation to Stock Connect may affect share prices. Foreign shareholding restrictions and disclosure obligations are also applicable to China A Shares.

The Investment Manager will be subject to restrictions on trading (including restriction on retention of proceeds) in China A Shares as a result of its interest in the China A Shares. The Investment Manager is solely responsible for compliance with all notifications, reports and relevant requirements in connection with their interests in China A Shares.

Under the current Mainland China rules, once an investor holds up to 5% of the shares of a company listed on the SSE, the investor is required to disclose his interest within three working days and during which he cannot trade the shares of that company. The investor is also required to disclose any change in his shareholding and comply with related trading restrictions in accordance with the Mainland China rules.

According to existing Mainland China practices, the Umbrella Fund as a beneficial owner of China A Shares traded via Stock Connect cannot appoint proxies to attend shareholders' meetings on its behalf.

Risks linked with dealing in securities in China via RQFII

The Wellington China Renminbi Local Debt Fund may invest in securities issued in Mainland China in accordance with the investment objective and policies. Other than risks involved in investments made on a worldwide basis and in emerging markets, investors in the Wellington China Renminbi Local Debt Fund should note the additional specific risks below.

Concentration risk

The Wellington China Renminbi Local Debt Fund may be concentrated in Chinese government related debt securities and currency instruments which give substantial exposure to Mainland China. As such, the performance of the Fund may be subject to price volatility, and more susceptible to the effects of any single economic, market, political or regulatory occurrence.

Custody risk for investment in China

Wellington Management International Limited (in its capacity as an RQFII) and the Depositary have appointed HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited (the "RQFII Local Custodian") as custodian to maintain the Funds' assets in custody in China, pursuant to relevant laws and regulations. Chinese securities are registered in accordance with these rules and regulations and maintained by the RQFII Local Custodian in electronic form via a securities account with the CSDCC and cash shall be maintained in a cash account with the RQFII Local Custodian. The Depositary will make arrangements to ensure that the RQFII Local Custodian has appropriate procedures in place to properly safe-keep the Fund's assets including maintaining records that clearly show that such Fund's assets are recorded in the name of that Fund and segregated from the other assets of the RQFII Local Custodian.

Investors should note that cash deposited in the cash account of a Fund with the RQFII Local Custodian will not be segregated but will be a debt owing from the RQFII Local Custodian to that Fund as a depositor. Such cash will be co-mingled with cash that belongs to other clients or creditors of the RQFII Local Custodian. In the event of bankruptcy or liquidation of the RQFII Local Custodian, a Fund will not have any proprietary rights to the cash deposited in such cash account, and that Fund will become an unsecured creditor, ranking pari passu with all other unsecured creditors, of the RQFII Local Custodian. The Fund may face difficulty and/or encounter delays in recovering such debt, or may not be able to recover it in full or at all, in which case the Fund will suffer losses.

RQFII regime risk

Under current Chinese laws and regulations, the Fund's investments in the Chinese securities can only be made by or through an RQFII, within certain investment quota as approved under and subject to applicable Chinese regulatory requirements. The RQFII regime is governed by rules and regulations as promulgated by the Mainland Chinese authorities.

Neither the Umbrella Fund nor the Fund are themselves RQFIIs, but they may obtain access to the Chinese domestic securities market using the RQFII quota of Wellington Management International Limited. The Board of Managers may decide to close the Fund to further subscriptions without any prior or further notice if the total subscription amount reaches the relevant RQFII quota made available for that Fund by Wellington Management International Limited.

Investors should note that RQFII status could be suspended or revoked at any time, which may have an adverse effect on performance as the Fund may be required to dispose of its securities holdings over a short period. In addition, certain restrictions imposed by the Chinese government on RQFIIs may have an adverse effect on the Fund's liquidity and performance.

SAFE regulates and monitors the repatriation of funds out of China by an RQFII. Repatriations by RQFIIs in respect of an open-ended fund (such as the Fund) conducted in Renminbi are currently not subject to repatriation restrictions or prior approval, although authenticity and compliance reviews will be conducted, and monthly reports on remittances and repatriations will be submitted to SAFE by the RQFII Local Custodian. There is no assurance, however, that the Chinese rules and regulations will not change or that repatriation restrictions will not be imposed in the future. Any restrictions on repatriation of the invested capital and net profits may impact on the Fund's ability to meet redemption requests from Unitholders. Furthermore, as the RQFII Local Custodian's review on authenticity and compliance is conducted on each repatriation, the repatriation may be delayed or even rejected by the RQFII Local Custodian in case of non-compliance with the RQFII rules and regulations. In such case, it is expected that redemption proceeds will be paid to the redeeming Unitholder as soon as practicable and after the completion of the repatriation of funds concerned. It should be noted that the actual time required for the completion of the relevant repatriation will be beyond the control of Wellington Management International Limited.

RQFII quotas are generally granted to an RQFII. The rules and restrictions under the RQFII regulations generally apply to the RQFII as a whole and not simply to the investments made by the Fund. It is provided in the RQFII Measures that the size of the quota may be reduced or cancelled by the SAFE if the RQFII is unable to use its RQFII quota effectively within one year following the quota being granted. If the SAFE reduces the RQFII's quota, it may affect the Investment Manager's ability to effectively pursue the investment strategy of the Fund. The SAFE may impose regulatory sanctions if the RQFII or the RQFII Local Custodian violates any provision of the RQFII Measures. Any violations could result in the revocation of the RQFII's quota or other regulatory sanctions and may adversely impact on the portion of the RQFII's quota made available for investment by the Fund.

Investors should note that there can be no assurance that an RQFII will continue to maintain its RQFII status or to make available its RQFII quota, or that the Fund will be allocated a sufficient portion of RQFII quota from a RQFII to meet all applications for subscription into the Fund, or that redemption requests can be processed in a timely manner due to repatriation restrictions or adverse changes in relevant laws or regulations. Such factors may restrict the ability to process subscriptions and/or redemptions in a timely manner. In extreme circumstances, the Fund may incur significant losses due to insufficiency of RQFII quota, limited investment capabilities, or inability to fully implement or pursue its investment objective or strategy due to RQFII investment restrictions, illiquidity of the Chinese domestic securities market, and/or delay or disruption in execution of trades or in settlement of trades.

The current RQFII regulations are subject to change, which may take retrospective effect. In addition, there can be no assurance that the RQFII regulations will not be abolished. A Fund, which invests in the Chinese domestic securities markets, may be adversely affected as a result of such changes.

Risks relating to the markets on which the instruments are listed or traded

The CIBM is an OTC market outside the two main stock exchanges in the PRC, i.e. the Shanghai and Shenzhen stock exchanges and was established in 1997. On the CIBM, institutional investors (including domestic institutional investors but also QFII and RQFII, subject to authorization) trade sovereign, government and corporate bonds on a one-to-one quote-driven basis. The CIBM accounts for more than 95% of outstanding bond values of total trading volume in the PRC.

The main debt instruments traded in the CIBM include government bonds, bond repo, bond lending, People's Bank of China ("PBOC") bills, and other financial debt instruments.

The CIBM is regulated and supervised by the PBOC. The PBOC is responsible inter alia for establishing listing, trading, functioning rules applying to the CIBM and supervising the market operators of the CIBM. The CIBM facilitates two trading models: (i) bilateral negotiation and (ii) click-and-deal. Under China Foreign Exchange Trading System' system ("CEFTS"), which is the unified trading platform for the CIBM, negotiation is applied to all inter-bank products while one-click trading is only applied to cash-bonds and interest rate derivatives.

The market-maker mechanism, whereby an entity ensures bilateral quotations for bonds, was officially introduced in 2001 to improve market liquidity and enhance efficiency. Deals through market making can enjoy benefits such as lower trading and settlement costs.

Bond transactions must be conducted by way of bilateral trading through independent negotiations and be concluded on a transaction by transaction basis. Bid and ask prices for primary bond transactions and repurchase interest rates must be determined independently by the parties to the transaction. Both parties to a transaction shall typically, in accordance with the contract, promptly send instructions for delivery of bonds and funds, and shall have sufficient bonds and funds for delivery on the agreed delivery date.

The China Government Securities Depository Trust & Clearing Co., Ltd. ("CDC") will deliver bonds on time according to the instructions matching with elements sent by both parties to a transaction. Fund clearing banks will handle the appropriation and transfer of bond transaction funds on behalf of participants in a timely manner.

Investors should be aware that trading on the CIBM exposes the Fund to increased counterparty and liquidity risks.

Other Risks

The net asset value per Unit of all Unit classes is determined by taking the net asset value of the Unit class in the particular Fund's Base Currency and translating it into the Dealing Currency at prevailing exchange rates and dividing this by the number of Units outstanding. For Hedged Unit Classes, the net asset value also includes currency forwards positions that are attributed specifically to each Unit class and used for hedging purposes. Subject to applicable law, the appropriate hedging strategy used will be at the discretion of the Investment Manager in accordance with the investment style of the Fund. This may include hedging the Dealing Currency against the Base Currency of the Fund or against the other currencies in which the assets of the relevant Fund may be denominated (based on either actual exposure or benchmark rates). There can be no assurance that the strategy chosen by the Investment Manager will be successful.

The currency hedging strategy that is employed for the Hedged Unit Classes may substantially limit the holders of those Unit classes from benefiting if the currency of the relevant Hedged Unit Class falls against the Base Currency and/or other currencies in which the assets of the relevant Fund may be denominated.

Where the Fund enters into stock lending arrangements there are risks in the exposure to market movements if recourse has to be had to collateral, or if there is fraud or negligence on the part of the Depositary, the Investment Manager or lending agent. In addition there is an operational risk associated with marking to market daily valuations and there are the potential stability risks of providers of collateral. The principal risk in such stock lending arrangements is the insolvency of the counterparty. In this event the Fund could experience delays in recovering its securities and such event could possibly result in capital losses.

Investors in the 0% Class S and 15% Class S Unit classes will submit certain documentation to the Umbrella Fund regarding their eligibility to receive reduced withholding tax rates on US source dividends under the applicable US tax treaty. If those investors are not in fact eligible to receive the benefits of reduced treaty rates, it is possible that the relevant Unit class would be liable for additional withholding taxes due, which could have an impact on other Unitholders in that Unit class.

The Investment Manager will on behalf of all investors and Unitholders place orders for the purchase of securities for the account of the Funds before receipt of payment of the relevant purchase proceeds, as a means to reduce the impact of subscriptions on the performance of the Funds. While this protocol is made available equally to benefit all Unitholders, there is a possibility that a particular subscriber may settle his purchase order late, or fail to settle it entirely. In that case, the relevant Fund will be exposed to interest costs and/or possible market losses. Although the Umbrella Fund on behalf of the relevant Fund should in that case have a valid claim to recoup any damages from the defaulting subscriber, there is no guarantee that such a claim will either be successful or enforceable in judgment, which could result in a Fund (and its Unitholders) suffering a loss on their investment.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Umbrella Fund, and each Fund, shall invest in accordance with the Investment Restrictions included in Appendix A.

DEALING IN UNITS

Available Unit Classes

Class S Units are available only for Institutional Investors and will qualify for the lower *taxe d'abonnement* rate of 0.01%. No distribution fee is paid in respect of Class S Units.

Class N Units are reserved for investors acting as financial intermediaries on behalf of underlying beneficial holders who, for example, have separate fee arrangements with their clients and in respect of whom no separate distribution fee is payable. Class N Units are subject to the *taxe d'abonnement* rate of 0.05%.

Class N1 Units are reserved for investors acting as financial intermediaries on behalf of underlying beneficial holders who qualify as institutional investors as defined by applicable practice of the Regulatory Authority from time to time and who, for example, have separate fee arrangements with their clients and in respect of whom no separate distribution fee is payable. Class N1 Units are subject to the *taxe d'abonnement* rate of 0.01%.

Class D Units are reserved for investors acting as financial intermediaries on behalf of underlying beneficial holders and are subject to the *taxe d'abonnement* rate of 0.05%. Class D Units will be assessed a distribution fee as described under "Charges of the Umbrella Fund".

Class G Units are reserved for Institutional Investors and will qualify for the lower *taxe d'abonnement* rate of 0.01%. Class G Units will be assessed a distribution fee as described under "Charges of the Umbrella Fund". The Class G Units are closed to investors from outside the Class and the Management Company also reserves the right to close the Class to additional subscriptions from existing Class G Unitholders in any particular Fund. The Class G Units in the Wellington US Research Equity Fund are only available to those investors that were holding Class B Units in this Fund as at 30 September 2013.

Class K Units are reserved exclusively for certain Korean investors, acting as financial intermediaries on behalf of underlying institutional beneficial holders. Class K Units are subject to the *taxe d'abonnement* rate of 0.01%.

Other Unit Classes

Class T Units are reserved for investors that have a direct investment advisory or other relationship with the Investment Manager or an affiliate, and for investment by the Investment Manager and/or its affiliates (including affiliated pension plans), and will qualify for the lower *taxe d'abonnement* rate of 0.01%. No distribution fee is paid in respect of Class T Units. The fees payable in relation to investments in the Class T Units will be agreed separately. An investment in Class T Units is conditional upon the qualification as institutional investor within the meaning of Article 174 of the 2010 Law, i.e. that any investor that is not an institutional investor should invest through a credit institution or a professional of the financial sector acting in their own name on behalf of their non-institutional clients and on the basis of a discretionary management mandate.

Class J Units are reserved exclusively for certain Japanese institutional clients of a discretionary investment manager who has separate fee arrangements with such clients. Class J Units are subject to the *taxe d'abonnement* rate of 0.01%.

Class S Units, Class D Units, Class N Units, Class N1 Units, Class J Units, Class K Units and Class T Units are available in a continuous offering at net asset value except in respect of Class G Units as described above.

The Management Company is entitled to issue in each Fund multiple classes of Units. Complete details of the terms of each Unit class are set out at Appendix B (which provides information on the Dealing Currencies, Minimum Initial Subscriptions, Minimum Subsequent Subscriptions and Minimum Holding Amounts for all Funds) and a list of all the Unit classes in each Fund of the Umbrella Fund which are funded and available for subscription can be found in the Umbrella Fund's Investor Guide, which may be obtained from the Transfer Agent.

Each Fund may issue Unit classes denominated in the Fund's Base Currency, or denominated in another Dealing Currency as further set out in the table at Appendix B. Unit classes may be offered as hedged ("Hedged Unit Class") or unhedged. In addition, each Fund offers certain Unit classes that are eligible for distributions of net investment income and net realized capital gains as determined by the Management Company ("Distributing Unit Classes"); all other Unit classes accumulate income and make no current distributions ("Accumulating Unit Classes").

Each Unit class is separate and distinct and the investment returns of each will differ because of the differences in fees, taxes, hedging and distribution policy applicable to that Unit class.

Application for Units

Initial investments must be made by completing the Umbrella Fund's Account Opening Agreement and other required documentation, as detailed in the Umbrella Fund's Investor Guide. Investors are advised that the Umbrella Fund, Facilities Agent and the Registrar and Transfer Agent may require applicants to provide such identification documents as necessary to satisfy, in the Umbrella Fund's and its service providers' discretion, applicable provisions of anti-money laundering laws. In addition, the Account Opening Agreement specifies the conditions for holding Units in a Fund. The Management Company reserves the right to compulsorily redeem Units held by any Unitholder who, in the Management Company's sole judgment, fails to meet conditions agreed to in the Umbrella Fund's Account Opening Agreement.

Units of the Umbrella Fund may be purchased, subject to the acceptance of the Transaction Form and/or the Account Opening Agreement in good order, at the Administrator's offices before the Dealing Deadline. If an order is received after the relevant Dealing Deadline for the relevant Dealing Day, the order, unless otherwise determined by the Management Company, will be deemed to be received by the following Dealing Deadline.

The Units are registered in the name of the relevant investor immediately upon payment of the full purchase price in the Dealing Currency of the relevant class of Units. In each case such payment is due to the account of the Depositary on or before the Settlement Date or such shorter time as shall be determined by the Management Company from time to time. **THE FUNDS' CURRENT SETTLEMENT DATE AND POLICIES ARE INCLUDED IN THE INVESTOR GUIDE. INVESTORS ARE ADVISED TO CONSULT THE INVESTOR GUIDE FOR COMPLETE SETTLEMENT DETAILS.**

Should prospective investors or Unitholders wish to receive or make payments in an alternative currency to the Dealing Currency or exchange between Units with different Dealing Currencies then this must be clearly noted on the Transaction Form and the associated foreign exchange trade undertaken for such investor or Unitholders will be executed with Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., the parent company of the Registrar and Transfer Agent, as principal counterparty at the commercial rate available from the counterparty on the relevant Dealing Day. This foreign exchange transaction will be at the cost and risk of the investor or Unitholder (as applicable) and details of the associated costs are available on request. Payments relating to any instruction received to process an exchange of any Units will be made directly between the relevant Funds in the currency of each relevant Unit. Where a foreign exchange trade is required to facilitate this, such trade will be processed as described above. All related bank charges are to be borne by the investor or Unitholder (as applicable).

The Management Company may accept securities as payment for Units provided that the securities meet the investment policy criteria of the Umbrella Fund. In such case, an auditor's report shall be necessary to value the contribution in kind. The relevant Fund will bear the expenses in connection with the establishment of such report if the Management Company, acting in the best interest of the Unitholders, is satisfied that the expenses in connection with the establishment of such report are lower than the transaction costs for acquiring the securities. Otherwise, the expenses in connection with the establishment of such report shall be borne by the subscriber which has chosen this method of payment.

Purchases of securities may be made in respect of subscriptions prior to the Settlement Date, and as agreed in the Account Opening Agreement. Investors will be liable for any interest, losses or other costs incurred as a result of failing to settle an order within the time frames agreed to in the current Investor Guide. As provided in the Management Regulations, the Management Company may compulsorily redeem Units, without notice, to satisfy any such liabilities owed to the Umbrella Fund. The Management Company reserves the right to require other settlement procedures (such as a shortened settlement period) for large orders or in other circumstances that, in the Management Company's judgment, present settlement risk.

The issue price for initial and any subsequent investments in a Fund will be the net asset value per Unit of the relevant class calculated at the Valuation Point on the relevant Dealing Day. Subscription requests received after the Dealing Deadline shall be treated as having been received by the following Dealing Deadline, unless otherwise determined by the Management Company, and the following Valuation Point shall be used.

Currently, the minimum initial subscription, minimum subsequent subscription and minimum holding amount for each class of Units is set out in the table at Appendix B. However, the Management Company or the Investment Manager shall be entitled to waive the minimum initial subscription, minimum subsequent subscription and/or minimum holding amount and any other eligibility criteria in respect of that class of Units provided always that investors subscribing in a Unit class that qualifies for the lower *taxe d'abonnement* rate of 0.01% shall always meet the definition of institutional investor as defined by applicable practice of the Regulatory Authority from time to time.

The Umbrella Fund retains the right to offer additional classes of Units of any Fund. The Umbrella Fund retains the right to offer only one class of Units for purchase by investors in any particular jurisdiction in order to conform to local law, custom or business practice. In addition, the Umbrella Fund may adopt standards applicable to classes of investors or transactions which permit, or limit investment to, the purchase of a particular class of Units. Investors should consult their financial consultant for information concerning the class of Units eligible for purchase.

Units shall be issued in registered form only, pursuant to a Unit confirmation issued upon their issue or conversion. No certificates shall be issued. The ownership of Units shall be evidenced by the mention in the Register of Unitholders, which shall be kept by the Administrator at the address listed in the Directory. Fractional Units may be issued to the nearest one thousandth of a Unit. Fractions of Units are entitled to the same rights and obligations as full Units, in proportion to their amount.

According to the Management Regulations, the Management Company may, within the scope of their sales activities and at their discretion, cease issuing Units, refuse purchase applications and suspend or limit the sale of Units for specific periods or permanently to individuals or corporate bodies in particular countries or areas. The Management Company may also at any time withdraw Units held by investors excluded from the acquisition or ownership of such Fund Units. The Management Company also may refuse to accept initial or subsequent subscriptions if it believes the Umbrella Fund or any Fund has reached a size that could impact the ability of any Fund to find suitable investments, and may reopen a Unit class or Fund without advance notice at any time. If a subscription is rejected, subscription proceeds will be returned without interest to the subscriber, as soon as practicable.

The Management Company, at its discretion, reserves the right to refuse to accept any application for initial or subsequent subscription or to compulsorily redeem Units held by any Unitholder, without giving any reason. Without limiting the foregoing, and as further described below in the section entitled "*Market Timing and Late Trading/Excessive Trading Policies*", the Umbrella Fund may not be used as a vehicle for frequent trading in response to short term market fluctuations (so called "Market Timing"). Accordingly, the Management Company may reject any subscriptions (or compulsorily redeem Units) from any investor that it determines is engaged in Market Timing or other activity which it believes is harmful to the Umbrella Fund or any Fund.

The Management Company may at any time split the Units of any class of any Fund.

Redemption of Units

The Management Company shall redeem Units of any Fund at the redemption price on each Dealing Day.

Redemptions of the applicable Fund shall be effected at the Valuation Point on the relevant Dealing Day. The price is based on the net asset value per Unit of each class determined at the Valuation Point. Redemption requests received after the Dealing Deadline shall be treated as having been received by the following Dealing Deadline unless otherwise determined by the Management Company.

There shall be no redemption fee.

The redemption price of Units in any Fund may be more or less than the acquisition cost to the Unitholder depending on the net asset value per Unit of the Fund at the time of redemption.

Since provisions must be made for an adequate portion of liquid funds in the Umbrella Fund's assets, in normal circumstances payment for redeemed Units is effected as soon as is practicable after the Valuation Point (but no later than ten Business Days thereafter) unless statutory or legal provisions, such as foreign exchange controls or restrictions on capital movements, or other circumstances beyond the control of the Depositary, make it impossible to transfer the redemption amount to the country in which the Unitholder requesting the redemption is resident. Payments will be made in the Dealing Currency of the relevant class.

If a redemption will reduce the net assets of a Fund by more than 10%, the Management Company may, in its discretion, reduce the redemption in such proportion that no more than 10% will be redeemed. The unredeemed portion shall be redeemed on the next Dealing Day and will be dealt with before any subsequent request for redemption.

If a Unitholder submits a redemption request which would have the effect of reducing the value of the Unitholder's remaining holdings below the minimum holding amount for the Fund (as set out in Appendix B), the Management Company may treat the redemption request as a request to redeem the Unitholder's entire holdings.

If redemption requests are received on a particular Dealing Day the implementation of which would result, in the discretion of the Management Company, in the need to realise Fund assets at a discount to their carried value, the Management Company may direct the transfer agent to reduce the relevant redemption proceeds in an amount the Management Company determines is necessary to reduce or mitigate any discount or reduction in net asset value per Unit which is expected to be incurred by the remaining Unitholders. Alternatively, the Management Company may direct the Transfer Agent to apply either a partial swing pricing mechanism or apply an Anti-Dilution Levy, payable to the relevant Fund as described below under "Issue and Redemption Prices" to best protect existing or remaining Unitholders. Any decision to apply either a partial swing pricing mechanism or to apply an Anti-Dilution Levy will be taken by the Management Company on the recommendation of the Investment Manager.

In the event of extensive or unusually large redemption applications, the Depositary and the Management Company may decide to delay the settlement of the redemption applications until the corresponding assets of the Umbrella Fund have been sold without unnecessary delay. The Management Company may also, at its discretion and/or at the request of a Unitholder wishing to redeem, pay all or a portion of the redemption proceeds in securities owned by the applicable Fund. The nature and type of securities to be transferred in any such case shall be determined by the Management Company on a fair and equitable basis as confirmed by the auditor of the Umbrella Fund and without material prejudice to the interests of the remaining Unitholders. The relevant Fund will bear the expenses in connection with the establishment of such report if the Management Company, acting in the best interest of the remaining Unitholders, is satisfied that the expenses in connection with the establishment of such report are lower than the transaction costs for realizing the securities. Otherwise, the expenses in connection with the establishment of any auditor's report for this purpose shall be borne by the redeeming Unitholder. Furthermore, any costs of such transfers shall be borne by the Unitholder benefiting from the redemption in kind, and the Unitholder additionally will bear any cost and market risk associated with converting in kind redemption proceeds to cash.

On payment of the redemption price, the corresponding Unit ceases to be valid.

Conversion of Units

The Unitholder of a Fund may convert some or all of his Units into the Units of another class (except into Class G and Class J Units) of the same Fund or into the same or another class of another Fund without any commission being charged on or up to the counter value of the Units presented for conversion; provided however, that the Unitholder meets the particular criteria for investment in the class into which he wishes to convert. Such conversions will be effected at the Valuation Point on the relevant Dealing Day. A conversion of Units may require the existing Unitholder to create a new account on the Register of Unitholders.

Market Timing and Late Trading/Excessive Trading Policies

The Management Company emphasizes that all investors and Unitholders are bound to place their subscription, redemption or conversion order(s) no later than the applicable Dealing Deadline for transactions in the Umbrella Fund's Units. When doing so, orders are being placed for execution on the basis of still unknown prices. Late trading is not accepted.

Market Timing is not accepted, and any suspicious order may be rejected by the Management Company.

Excessive trading into and out of the Funds can disrupt portfolio investment strategies and increase the Funds' operating expenses. The Funds are not designed to accommodate excessive trading practices. The Management Company reserves the right to restrict, reject or cancel purchase, redemption and conversion orders as described above, which represent, in its sole judgment, excessive trading.

Unitholders seeking to engage in excessive trading practices may deploy a variety of strategies to avoid detection, and there is no guarantee that the Management Company or its agents will be able to recognize such Unitholders or curtail their trading practices. The ability of the Management Company and its agents to detect and curtail excessive trading practices may also be limited by operational systems and technological limitations.

To the extent that the Management Company or its agents are unable to curtail excessive trading practices in a Fund, these practices may interfere with the efficient management of the Fund's portfolio, and may result in the Fund engaging in certain activities to a greater extent than it otherwise would, such as maintaining higher cash balances, using a line of credit and engaging in Fund transactions. Increased portfolio transactions and the use of a line of credit would correspondingly increase the Fund's operating costs and decrease the Fund's investment performance, and maintenance of a higher level of cash balances would likewise result in lower Fund investment performance during periods of rising markets.

Issue and Redemption Prices/Calculation of the Net Asset Value/Valuation of Assets

The net asset value of the Units of each class in each Fund is based on the actual market price of the assets of the Fund, including accrued income less liabilities and provisions for accrued expenses. This is calculated by the Administrator on the Valuation Point which is at the close of business on the relevant Dealing Day. Investors may purchase and redeem Units of each class in each Fund on each Dealing Day, as set forth below in more detail.

The net asset value per Unit in each class is calculated by the Administrator in the currency in which the relevant Fund is denominated, by dividing the net asset value of each class of Units of the Fund by the number of its Units of each class in circulation (see Management Regulations, Article 7). The net asset value per Unit in each of the non-US Dollar denominated classes is expressed in the applicable denomination currency by converting the net asset value in which the relevant Fund is denominated into the applicable denomination currency at the prevailing exchange rate on the relevant Dealing Day. The normal currency position of the Unit classes will be unhedged.

The total net assets of the Umbrella Fund are expressed in the Base Currency and correspond to the difference between the assets of the Umbrella Fund and its total liabilities. For the purpose of this calculation, any portion of the net assets of a Fund that is denominated in another currency is converted into the Base Currency at the prevailing exchange rate on the Dealing Day.

The net asset value, as well as the issue, conversion and redemption prices, is available at the Management Company and the Administrator on the Business Day following the Dealing Day at 5:00 p.m. Luxembourg time.

The value of the assets held by each Fund is determined as follows:

(a) the value of any cash in hand or on deposit, bills and demand notes and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash dividends and interest declared or accrued as aforesaid, and not yet received shall be deemed to be the full amount thereof, unless, however, the same is unlikely to be paid or received in full, in which case the value thereof shall be determined after making such discount as the Management Company may consider appropriate in such case to reflect the true value thereof;

(b) the value of Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments and any other assets which are quoted or dealt in on any stock exchange shall be based on the latest available closing price and each of the Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments and any other assets traded on any Other Regulated Market shall be valued in a manner as similar as possible to that provided for quoted securities;

(c) for non-quoted assets or assets not traded or dealt in on any stock exchange or Other Regulated Market, as well as quoted or non-quoted assets on such other market for which no valuation price is available, or assets for which the quoted prices are not representative of the fair market value, the value thereof shall be determined prudently and in good faith by the Management Company on the basis of foreseeable purchase and sale prices;

(d) shares or units in underlying open-ended UCIs shall be valued at their last determined and available net asset value or, if such price is not representative of the fair market value of such assets, then the price shall be determined by the Management Company on a fair and equitable basis. Units or shares of a Closed End Fund will be valued at their last available stock market value;

(e) Money Market Instruments with a remaining maturity of less than 90 days at the time of purchase or securities whose applicable interest rate or reference interest rate is adjusted at least every 90 days on the basis of market conditions shall be valued at cost plus accrued interest from its date of acquisition, adjusted by an amount equal to the sum of (i) any accrued interest paid on its acquisition and (ii) any premium or discount from its face amount paid or credited at the time of its acquisition, multiplied by a fraction the numerator of which is the number of days elapsed from its date of acquisition to the relevant Dealing Day and the denominator of which is the number of days between such acquisition date and the maturity date of such instruments;

Money Market Instruments with a remaining maturity of more than 90 days at the time of purchase shall be valued at their market price. When their remaining maturity falls under 90 days, the Management Company may decide to value them as stipulated above;

(f) liquid assets may be valued at nominal value plus any accrued interest or on an amortized cost basis. All other assets, where practice allows, may be valued in the same manner;

(g) the liquidating value of futures, forward and options contracts not traded on exchanges or on Other Regulated Markets shall mean their net liquidating value determined, pursuant to the policies established by the Management Company, on a basis consistently applied for each different variety of contracts. The liquidating value of futures, forward and options contracts traded on exchanges or on Other Regulated Markets shall be based upon the last available settlement prices of these contracts on exchanges and/or Regulated Markets on which the particular futures, forward or options contracts are traded by the Umbrella Fund; provided that if a futures, forward or options contract could not be liquidated on the day with respect to which net assets are being determined, the basis for determining the liquidating value of such contract shall be such value as the Management Company may deem fair and reasonable;

(h) all other assets of any kind or nature will be valued at their net realisable value as determined in good faith by or under the responsibility of the Management Company in accordance with generally accepted valuation principles and procedures.

Whenever a foreign exchange rate is needed in order to determine the net asset value of a Fund, the last available mean rate at 11 a.m. New York time on the Dealing Day will be used.

The Management Company is authorized to apply other adequate valuation principles for the total assets of the Umbrella Fund and the assets of an individual Fund if the aforementioned valuation criteria appear impossible or inappropriate, or due to extraordinary circumstances or events.

In the case of extraordinary circumstances, the Management Company may cancel a valuation and replace it with another valuation.

In the case of extensive or unusually large redemption applications, the Management Company may establish the value of the Units of the relevant Fund on the basis of the prices at which the necessary sales of securities are effected. In such an event, the same basis for calculation shall be applied for conversion and subscription applications submitted at the same time.

Funds may suffer dilution of the net asset value per Units due to investors buying or selling Units at a price that does not take into account dealing and other costs arising when the Investment Manager makes or sells investments to accommodate cash inflows or outflows. To counteract this, a partial swing pricing mechanism may be adopted to protect Unitholders' interests. If on the Valuation Point on any Dealing Day, the aggregate net transactions in Units for a Fund exceeds a pre-determined threshold, as determined by the Management Company from time to time, the net asset value may be adjusted upwards or downwards to reflect net inflows and net outflows respectively. The extent of the price adjustment will be set by the Management Company to reflect dealing and other costs. Such adjustment is not expected to exceed 3% of the original net asset value per Unit.

In order to mitigate transaction costs for existing Unitholders, the Umbrella Fund may also impose an Anti-Dilution Levy per Unit purchased or redeemed (to be retained by the relevant Fund) in respect of fiscal and purchase or redemption charges on investments purchased with subscription proceeds or on investments sold to fund a redemption request as applicable. Where an Anti-Dilution Levy is imposed, the issue or redemption price may be adjusted by the addition or deduction of the Anti-Dilution Levy, or the Anti-Dilution Levy may be imposed as a separate charge in which case no adjustment would need to be made to the issue or redemption price. In either case, the purpose of the Anti-Dilution Levy, which will amount to a maximum of 3% of the net asset value per Unit would be to cover the costs and preserve the value of the underlying assets of the relevant Fund.

Suspension of the valuation of the total net assets and of the issue, conversion and redemption of Units

The Management Company may temporarily suspend the calculation of the total net asset value and hence the issue, conversion and redemption of Units for one or more Funds when:

- stock exchanges or markets which are the basis for the valuation of a major part of the applicable Fund's assets or foreign exchange markets for currencies in which the net asset value or a considerable portion of its assets are denominated, are closed, except on regular public holidays, or when trading on such a market is limited or suspended or temporarily exposed to severe fluctuations;

- political, economic, military or other emergencies beyond the control, liability and influence of the Management Company render the disposal of such Fund's assets impossible under normal conditions or such disposal could be detrimental to the interests of the Unitholders;

- disruptions in the communications network or any other reason make it impossible to determine the value of a considerable part of such Fund's net assets;

- limitations on exchange operations or other transfers of assets render it impracticable for the Umbrella Fund to execute business transactions, or where purchases and sales of the applicable Fund's assets cannot be effected at the normal conversion rates;

- following the suspension of the calculation of the net asset value per share/unit, the issue, redemption and/or conversion at the level of a master fund in which the Fund invests in its quality as feeder fund of such master fund.

Restriction on ownership and transfer of Units

The Management Company is permitted by the Management Regulations to discontinue temporarily, cease definitively or limit the issuance of Units at any time to persons or corporate entities resident or established in certain countries and territories. The Management Company may exclude certain persons or corporate entities from the acquisition of Units, if such action is necessary for the protection of the Unitholders and of the Umbrella Fund, as a whole. In this connection, the Management Company may (a) reject in its discretion any subscription for Units; and (b) redeem at any time the Units held by Unitholders (i) who are excluded from or limited as to purchasing or holding Units, (ii) who have failed to fulfil any condition of investing in the Umbrella Fund, or (iii) whose Unit ownership the Management Company believes is not in the best interest of the Umbrella Fund. In particular, unless otherwise permitted by the Management Company in its sole discretion, Units may not be offered or sold to any United States Person, and may not be beneficially held by (i) any Restricted Person (as defined in Rule 5130 of the Conduct Rules of the US Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (***FINRA***)), (ii) any person who is an executive officer or director of (a) a company that is registered under Section 12 of the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or files periodic reports pursuant to Section 15(d) thereof, (b) a "covered non-public company" (as defined in FINRA Rule 5131), or (c) any person materially supported by a person described in (ii) above, or (iii) any entity in which any person described in (i) or (ii) above has a beneficial interest.

Anti-Money Laundering

The Management Company, the Administrator and Distributor and any dealers or sub-distributors, as appropriate, will at all times comply with any obligations imposed by any applicable laws, rules and regulations with respect to money laundering and, in particular, with the Luxembourg law dated 12

November 2004 on the combat against money laundering and terrorist financing as well as with the Regulatory Authority's circulars and regulations.

CHARGES OF THE UMBRELLA FUND

Management Company and Investment Management Fees

The remuneration of the Management Company shall be an amount equal to the lesser of 0.02% per annum of the net assets under management and the actual costs incurred by the Management Company in its management of the Umbrella Fund including but not limited to all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses of the Management Company and of the conducting persons and the reasonable fees and travel expenses of the Management Company and of the conducting persons. The Management Company's remuneration shall accrue daily and be payable quarterly in arrears out of the assets of the Umbrella Fund.

The Investment Manager shall be paid by the Management Company, out of the assets of each of the Funds, a fee per annum of the net assets of that Fund payable in arrears at quarter-end as follows:

Fund Name	**Unit Class**	**Investment Management Fee**
Wellington Global Capital Cycles Long-Short Fund Wellington Global Health Care Long-Short Fund Wellington US Equity Long-Short Fund	Class S, D, N and N1 Units	1.00%
Wellington Asian Opportunities Fund	Class S, D, N and N1 Units	1.00%
Wellington Global Select Capital Appreciation Equity Fund	Class S, D, N and N1 Units	0.95%
Wellington Emerging Markets Research Equity Fund Wellington Global Contrarian Equity Fund Wellington Special Equity Fund	Class S, D, N and N1 Units	0.90%
Wellington Global Opportunities Equity Fund	Class S, D, K, N and N1 Units	0.75%
Wellington Global Quality Growth Fund	Class S, D, K, N and N1 Units	0.75%
	Class J Units	0.55%
Wellington Global Value Equity Fund	Class S, D, N and N1 Units	0.75%

Wellington Global Research Equity Fund	Class S, D, K, N and N1 Units	0.75%
	Class J Units	0.50%
Wellington Opportunistic Emerging Market Debt II Fund	Class S, D, N and N1 Units	0.65%
Wellington US Research Equity Fund	Class S, G, D, N and N1 Units	0.60%
Wellington Absolute Return Bond and Currency Fund	Class S, D, N and N1 Units	0.30%
Wellington China Renminbi Local Debt Fund	Class S, D, N and N1 Units	0.35%
Wellington Global Total Return Fund	Class S, D, N and N1 Units	0.25%

Performance Fee – Wellington Global Total Return Fund

In addition to the base investment management fee, all Class S, Class D, Class N and Class N1 Unitholders of the Wellington Global Total Return Fund also are assessed a performance fee equal to 20% of the Fund's annual performance in excess of the Bank of America Merrill Lynch USD Libor 3-month Constant Maturity Total Return Index expressed in the denomination currency of the relevant Unit class or (with respect to non-US Dollar currency Hedged Unit Classes only) hedged to the denomination currency of the relevant Unit class (***Performance Benchmark***).

The performance fee applicable to each class is calculated based on the class's net return (net of the Fund's base investment management fee and operating expenses but gross of any distribution fee applicable to Class D Units against the relevant performance benchmark of the class over the Fund's fiscal year (1 January - 31 December)). A performance fee is accrued in the Fund's Class S, Class D, Class N and Class N1 net asset value based on the year to date net return of the class against the relevant performance benchmark of the class as of that Valuation Date. However, the performance fee is not paid until after the close of the Fund's fiscal year (or upon the date the Fund or a Unit class closes, if that date occurs other than on the Fund's fiscal year end), based on the actual fiscal year net return of the class against the relevant performance benchmark of the class as calculated on the last Valuation Date of the Fund's fiscal year (***Crystallization Date***). Each year a new performance measurement calculation is commenced; there is no "high water mark" or other performance carry-over for performance earned in prior years. Unitholders should note that because the performance fee does not incorporate any loss carry forward or "high water mark" provisions, a Unitholder may pay a performance fee even when the Fund is simply recouping prior losses.

Performance Fee – Wellington Global Capital Cycle Long-Short Fund, Wellington Global Health Care Long-Short Fund and Wellington US Equity Long-Short Fund

In addition to the base investment management fee, all Class S, Class D, Class N and Class N1 Unitholders of the Wellington Global Capital Cycles Long-Short Fund, Wellington Global Health Care Long-Short Fund and Wellington US Equity Long-Short Fund also are assessed a performance fee equal to 15% of the Fund's annual performance provided that the net asset value per Unit at the end of the relevant performance period exceeds the net asset value per Unit at the end of the previous performance period (the "high water mark"). The high water mark will be adjusted for any distributions in the case of a Distributing Unit Class.

The performance fee applicable to each class is calculated based on the class's net return (net of the Fund's base investment management fee and operating expenses but gross of any distribution fee applicable to Class D Units over the Fund's fiscal year (1 January - 31 December)). If a Fund is launched during the fiscal year, the first performance period for that Fund will commence on the date on which the Fund is launched and will end on 31 December.

A performance fee is accrued daily in the Fund's Class S, Class D, Class N and Class N1 net asset value based on the year to date net return of the class as of that Valuation Date. However, the performance fee is not paid until the close of the Fund's fiscal year (or upon the date the Fund or a Unit class closes, if that date occurs other than on the Fund's fiscal year end), based on the actual fiscal year net return of the class as calculated on the last Valuation Date of the Fund's fiscal year (Crystallization Date). Each year that a Fund's class exceeds its high water mark on a Crystallization Date, a new performance measurement calculation is commenced. To the extent that a Fund's class did not exceed its high water mark at the end of the previous performance period, the previous high water mark is carried forward to the next performance period, and no performance fees will be collected until the NAV of that class exceeds its high water mark on a subsequent Crystallization Date.

Performance Fee – Wellington Absolute Return Bond and Currency Fund

The following performance fee description applies to all Class S, Class D, Class N and Class N1 Unitholders of the Wellington Absolute Return Bond and Currency Fund.

In addition to the base investment management fee, Unitholders also are assessed a performance fee equal to 20% of the Fund's annual performance in excess of the Bank of America Merrill Lynch 3-month US Treasury Bill Index expressed in the denomination currency of the relevant Class or hedged (with respect to non-US Dollar currency Hedged Unit classes only) to the denomination currency of the relevant Unit class (the Performance Benchmark).

The performance fee applicable to each class is calculated based on the class's net return (net of the Fund's base investment management fee and operating expenses (but gross of any distribution fee) in excess of the Performance Benchmark, generally over the Fund's fiscal year (1 January — 31 December)) subject to a High Water Mark (as defined below). The performance fee is accrued daily in the net asset value of each relevant Unit classes, is crystallized at the Fund's fiscal year end subject to achieving a new high water mark and outperforming the Performance benchmark as described in the paragraph below (or upon the date the relevant Fund or Unit class closes, if that date occurs other than on the Fund's fiscal year end) and is payable on or prior to April following each fiscal year end.

At the launch of a class, the High Water Mark means the initial net asset value per Unit. The Initial Issue Price is therefore taken as the starting point for the calculation and the initial performance fee is calculated over the period from the launch of the class to 31 December. If the net asset value per Unit on the last valuation day of a subsequent fiscal year is higher than the previous High Water Mark and the class's net return in the current fiscal year is higher than the Performance Benchmark, the High Water Mark is set to the net asset value calculated on the last valuation day of the fiscal year. The High Water Mark will be adjusted for any distributions in the case of a Distributing Unit Class.

Performance Fee – General

Due to differences in timing between their date(s) of investment and the Fund's performance fee calculation period, subscribers and Unitholders of the Fund should be aware that their own individual performance experience as a Unitholder may not be equivalent to the actual performance of the Fund on which the performance fee is calculated and paid, and the performance fee paid to the Fund may be higher or lower than the actual performance they experience as a Unitholder. Although a daily accrual of a portion of the performance fee in the Fund's net asset value mitigates some of these timing differences, the performance fee is calculated and paid based on the Fund's fiscal year assets and performance, not on the basis of a Unitholder's specific assets or performance.

Investors in Fund Class T Units may pay a performance fee on behalf of the Management Company to the Investment Manager in respect of services provided to the relevant Fund whose terms (for example, performance measurement period, loss carry forward provisions, etc.) may differ from the terms described above.

Distribution Fees

With respect to its Class D, Class G and Class K Units of each Fund, the Management Company shall pay financial intermediaries a distribution fee ranging from 0.25% to 1.00% per annum of the net assets attributable to those Units, as set forth in the table below. The distribution fee is paid to intermediaries to compensate the intermediary for distribution and Unitholder services provided to underlying beneficial owners of Fund Units. The distribution fee is accrued daily and paid in arrears.

Fund Name	**Unit Class**	**Distribution Fee**
Wellington Asian Opportunities Fund	Class D	1.00%
Wellington Emerging Markets Research Equity Fund	Class D	0.90%
Wellington Global Capital Cycles Long-Short Fund	Class D	0.75%
Wellington Global Contrarian Equity Fund	Class D	0.90%
Wellington Global Quality Growth Fund	Class D	0.75%
	Class K	0.25%
Wellington Global Health Care Long-Short Fund	Class D	0.75%
Wellington Global Opportunities Equity Fund	Class D	0.75%
	Class K	0.25%
Wellington Global Select Capital Appreciation Equity Fund	Class D	0.95%
Wellington Global Value Equity Fund	Class D	0.75%
Wellington Special Equity Fund	Class D	0.90%
Wellington Global Research Equity Fund	Class D	0.75%
	Class K	0.25%
Wellington US Equity Long-Short Fund	Class D	0.75%
Wellington US Research Equity Fund	Class D	0.75%
	Class G	0.50%
Wellington Absolute Return Bond and Currency Fund	Class D	0.50%
Wellington China Renminbi Local Debt Fund	Class D	0.35%
Wellington Global Total Return Fund	Class D	0.50%
Wellington Opportunistic Emerging Market Debt II Fund	Class D	0.65%

Administrator Fees and Depositary Fees

The remuneration of the Depositary and the Administrator is at customary rates and payable, out of the assets of the Umbrella Fund, in arrears.

Other Operating Expenses

The Umbrella Fund will pay out of the assets of each Fund, all other operating expenses of the relevant Fund, including but not limited to the following charges:

- all taxes (including, without limitation, all income and franchise taxes) which may be due on or with respect to the assets and the income of the Umbrella Fund, including, without limitation, payment of the *taxe d'abonnement* of 0.05% (for Class D Units and Class N Units) or 0.01% (for Class S Units, Class

K Units Class N1 Units, Class G Units, Class J Units and Class T Units) per annum, payable quarterly on the basis of the net asset value of the Umbrella Fund at the end of the relevant quarter;

- the usual banking fees due on transactions involving the securities or other assets held in the Funds, the costs of any brokerage commissions and the transactions related charges of any other banks or financial institutions or clearing systems entrusted with custody of assets of the Umbrella Fund;

- the remuneration (other than transaction related charges) of correspondents and of clearing systems;

- legal expenses (including, without limitation, the fees and disbursements of counsel and other litigation costs) that may be incurred by the Management Company, the Depositary, the correspondents and the Administrator while acting in the interest of the Unitholders;

- the cost of any liability insurance or fidelity bonds covering any costs, expenses or losses arising out of any liability of or claim for damage or other relief asserted against the Management Company, the Depositary, the correspondents, the Investment Manager or the Administrator for violation of any law or failure to comply with their respective obligations under the Management Regulations or otherwise with respect to the Fund;

- the costs of issuing certificates and/or confirmations; the cost of preparing and/or filing, translating and publishing the Management Regulations and all other documents concerning the Umbrella Fund, including, without limitation, registration statements, prospectuses, explanatory memoranda, KIIDs, and any amendments thereto with the authorities (including, without limitation, local securities dealers associations) in countries where Units are offered or sold in the relevant languages in view of or with respect to any offering or sale of Units; the costs incurred as a result of registration or private placement, whether attributable to individual subscriptions or the Umbrella Fund as a whole, of Units in any country; the cost of preparing in such language, as are required, any necessary document for the benefit of the Unitholders, including, without limitation, the beneficial holders of the Units, and distributing annual, semi-annual and such other reports or documents as may be required under the Management Regulations or under the applicable laws or regulations of the above mentioned authorities; the cost of preparing, distributing and publishing notices to the Unitholders; lawyers', auditors' and other experts' fees in connection with the foregoing; registration and listing fees and all similar administrative charges or taxes, including, without limitation, any stamp duties, or other charges on Unit confirmations in those countries where applicable;

- any extraordinary expenses, such as litigation (for instance, fees connected with the filing of class action lawsuits); and

- any start-up costs associated with the creation of a new Fund or class and the offer of its Units.

All material costs (as well as any gains or losses) associated with currency hedging transactions will be allocated to the Hedged Unit Classes engaging in such transactions.

The Management Company will pay to the Distributor out of the assets of the Class K, Class N, Class N1, Class G and Class D Units a distribution co-ordination fee of 0.15% per annum of net assets attributable to such Units. This fee will accrue daily and be payable quarterly in arrears. This fee is charged in consideration of the services provided by the Distributor (and its affiliates) in establishing, servicing on an ongoing basis and administering relationships with financial intermediaries and distributors and the cost incurred, including the costs of performing diligence on financial intermediaries/distributors, the additional oversight of third parties service providers, and the provision of additional marketing support. The distribution co-ordination fee is waivable in full or part by the Distributor.

Charges shall be allocated to the relevant Fund for which they were incurred or otherwise prorated to each of them, based on objective criteria determined by the Management Company. In the case of any fees or expenses of a regular or recurring nature, such as audit fees, the Managers 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 ongoing cost and expenses of this offer, which include the preparation and printing of this Prospectus, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, and costs associated with ratings and/or rankings of the Funds, will be borne by the Umbrella Fund and charged as a current expense among each Fund on such terms and in such manner as may be agreed between the Management Company and the Investment Manager.

The Management Company may, in its sole discretion, agree to cap or reimburse the total expense ratio for a particular Unit class or Fund. Any such cap or reimbursement arrangement may be temporary, and may be removed without any advance notice to Unitholders.

All recurring charges will be charged first against income, then against capital gains, if any, and then against assets.

Disbursement for all charges shall be made by the Depositary (as instructed by the Management Company).

All costs (including brokerage fees) of purchasing or selling assets of the Umbrella Fund and any losses incurred in connection therewith are for the account of the Umbrella Fund in the relevant Fund.

Where permitted by applicable regulation, the Investment Manager may in its own discretion, rebate out of its own assets all or a portion of its fees to financial intermediaries who purchase or solicit sales of Units of the Funds for their underlying clients. Investors should ask their financial intermediaries about any such payments they may receive, and any associated conflicts of interest they may have in recommending a Fund. Financial intermediaries may impose additional costs and fees in connection with their own programs or services. In addition, the Investment Manager may enter into an alternative fee arrangement, or may vary the structure of existing fee arrangements, for any single Unitholder. This will result in some investors paying lower investment management or performance fees than other investors.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The Management Company

Wellington Luxembourg S.à r.l. was established in Luxembourg on 30 August 1991 as a S.C.A. under Luxembourg law for an undetermined period of time under the denomination *Wellington Luxembourg S.C.A.*. It was converted to the form of a S.A. as of 31 October 2006 and was subsequently converted on 5 December 2014 into a S.à r.l.

Its articles of incorporation were published in the Mémorial on 5 October 1991. They have been amended several times, the recent amendment notably reflected the changes required as a result of its conversion into a S.à r.l. This amendment was made on 5 December 2014 and was published in the Mémorial on 21 January 2015. Furthermore the articles of incorporation have been amended on 20 May 2015 to change the currency of the Management Company to EUR. This amendment was published in the Mémorial on 30 July 2015.

The Management Company is registered on the Luxembourg Commercial Register under No. B 37861.

Its sole and exclusive objective is the collective portfolio management of the Umbrella Fund on behalf of its Unitholders in accordance with the provisions of chapter 15 of the 2010 Law.

The Board of Managers of the Management Company undertakes all actions necessary to meet the Management Company's objectives. In particular, the Managers are responsible for the management of the Umbrella Fund's assets, and have full power to act on behalf of the Management Company. In addition, at least two Conducting Persons, having received specific delegations from the Board of Managers, will effectively conduct the business of the Management Company.

The Management Company is bound by the Management Regulations, which were established on 15 April 1994, deposited with the Registry of the Luxembourg District Court, and published in the Mémorial on 17 May 1994. The last amendment of the Management Regulations was deposited with the Luxembourg register of commerce and companies and a notice of the deposit thereof will be published in the Mémorial on 22 February 2016.

The Management Company may amend the Management Regulations in the interest of the Unitholders and with the consent of the Depositary.

The Management Company is authorized to file any tax elections and to make any tax certifications with tax authorities outside of Luxembourg as deemed necessary.

The registered office of the Management Company is listed in the Directory. The Management Company has an issued share capital of €1,156,974 and the majority shareholder is Wellington Management Funds Holdings LLP in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Its auditors are PricewaterhouseCoopers.

Currently, Wellington Luxembourg S.à r.l. is managing the Wellington Management Funds (Luxembourg).

The Investment Manager

In the management of the Umbrella Fund's assets, the Management Company shall be assisted by an Investment Manager, being one of Wellington Management Company LLP, Wellington Management International Limited or Wellington Management Singapore Pte Ltd.

Investment Management Agreements with respect to the Umbrella Fund have been entered into for an indefinite period of time between the Management Company and each of the Investment Managers. These Agreements may be terminated by either party with three months' prior written notice.

Wellington Management Company LLP is a limited liability partnership organized in 2014 under the laws of the State of Delaware, U.S.A., and is registered as an investment adviser with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended.

Wellington Management International Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in 2001 under the laws of England and Wales, and is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority in the United Kingdom.

Wellington Management Singapore Pte Ltd is a limited liability company incorporated in 2014 under the laws of Singapore, and is authorised and regulated in Singapore by the Monetary Authority of Singapore.

Wellington Management and its predecessor organizations have provided discretionary investment management services to investment companies since 1928, and to pension plans, endowment funds and other investors since 1960. As of 30 June 2015, the Wellington Management group provided discretionary services for over US $936 billion in assets under management. All or a portion of the investment management services for a Fund may be carried out by personnel who are employed by affiliates of the Investment Manager, however in all cases, Wellington Management Company LLP remains responsible for all investment management services under its agreement with the Management Company save for the Wellington Asian Opportunities and Wellington Emerging Markets Research Equity Funds which are managed by Wellington Management Singapore Pte Limited and Wellington Global Total Return and Wellington Global Value Equity Funds which are managed by Wellington Management International Limited. As from 30 September 2015, Wellington Management Company LLP is also managing the Wellington Global Total Return Fund. In respect of the Wellington China Renminbi Local Debt Fund, Wellington Management International Limited will be making its RQFII quota available to this Fund, which is under Wellington Management Company LLP's full investment discretion. The fact that Wellington Management International Limited is the RQFII quota holder is noted in the RQFII risk disclosures.

Under the terms of the Investment Management Agreements, the Investment Manager shall supply the Management Company with economic and financial information and recommendations regarding the Umbrella Fund's investments. The Investment Manager is also in charge of the day-to-day management of the Umbrella Fund's investments.

In consideration of its services for each Fund, the Investment Manager shall be paid by the Management Company, out of the assets of such Fund, a quarterly fee such as is determined from time to time pursuant to that Agreement, payable quarterly in arrears. However the Investment Manager shall not be paid out of the assets attributable to the Class T Units of a Fund. Instead, investors in Class T Units will pay fees incurred by the relevant Fund on services supplied to it directly to the Investment Manager of that Fund on behalf of the Management Company.

The Distributor

The Management Company has appointed Wellington Global Administrator, Ltd (the "Distributor") to act as the Umbrella Fund's distributor under a Distribution Agreement dated 1 November 2006, as amended.

The Distributor receives the distribution co-ordination fee paid out of the assets of Class D, Class G Units, Class N and Class N1 Units as described under "Other Operating Expenses" above.

The Distributor will coordinate, provide for and supervise the distribution of Units indirectly through various sub-distributors or other financial intermediaries pursuant to terms and conditions set out in an appropriate agreement with such intermediaries.

The Distributor is an exempted company organised under the laws of Bermuda.

The Depositary –Administrative, Registrar and Transfer Agent and Paying Agent

By an amended and restated Depositary Agreement dated 15 September 2010, Brown Brothers Harriman (Luxembourg) S.C.A., (as Depositary) has undertaken to provide custodian services for safekeeping the securities and cash in the Umbrella Fund's assets. This agreement may be terminated by either the Management Company or the Depositary upon three months' prior written notice.

The assets of the Umbrella Fund are held by the Depositary on behalf of the Unitholders in segregated accounts or deposits. In addition to this responsibility, its main function is to act on the instructions of the Management Company while ensuring that these comply with the Management Regulations and the law (see Article 3 of the Management Regulations).

The Depositary was incorporated as a "*société anonyme*" on 9 February 1989, and changed into a "*société en commandite par actions*" on 15 May 1998. It is active in the banking sector. Its registered office and main place of business are listed in the Directory.

The Depositary shall also:

a) ensure that the sale, issue, redemption, conversion and cancellation of Units effected for the account of the Umbrella Fund or by the Management Company are carried out in accordance with the provisions of the law and the Management Regulations;

b) ensure that the value of Units is calculated in accordance with the law and the Management Regulations;

c) carry out all instructions issued by the Management Company, provided these are not in violation of the law or the Management Regulations;

d) ensure that, in the case of transactions relating to the Fund's assets, the counter transaction is executed in due time;

e) ensure that the Umbrella Fund's proceeds/earnings are employed in accordance with the Management Regulations.

Furthermore, by an Administration Agreement dated 15 April 1994, Brown Brothers Harriman (Luxembourg) S.C.A. has undertaken to provide the Management Company with administrative and clerical services delegated to it, including the activities of Registrar and Transfer Agent of the Fund and assistance in preparation and filing of financial reports.

This Agreement may be terminated by either party upon ninety days' prior written notice.

Administrative Services

The Management Company has appointed State Street Bank Europe Limited ("SSBE"), to manage currency hedging for certain of the Funds' Hedged Unit Classes. SSBE acts pursuant to an agreement entered into with the Management Company to carry out passive currency hedging transactions for certain of the Funds' Hedged Unit Classes. SSBE is a limited company incorporated in the U.K. SSBE is ultimately owned by State Street Corporation. State Street Corporation is a leading world-wide specialist in providing global investors with investment servicing and investment management. State Street Corporation is headquartered in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

The Facilities Agent

The Management Company has appointed Wellington Management International Ltd (the "Facilities Agent") to act as the Umbrella Fund's facilities agent. The Facilities Agent assists with the verification of identity of investors of record of the Umbrella Fund. The Facilities Agent also acts as paying agent for the Umbrella Fund in the United Kingdom. The appointment of the Facilities Agent does not give rise to an increase of costs chargeable to the Unitholders or the Umbrella Fund. The Facilities Agent is regulated in the United Kingdom by the Financial Conduct Authority and is subject to anti-money laundering duties imposed by the laws of England and Wales.

TAXATION

The following statements do not purport to deal with all of the tax consequences applicable to the Umbrella Fund, the Funds or to all categories of investors, some of whom may be subject to special rules, and do not constitute tax advice. Unitholders and potential investors are advised to consult their professional advisors concerning possible taxation or other consequences of purchasing, holding, selling, converting or otherwise disposing of the Units under the laws of their country of incorporation, establishment, residence, or domicile, and in the light of their particular circumstances.

The following statements on taxation are based on advice received by the Management Company regarding the law and practice in force at the date of this Prospectus. There is no guarantee that tax laws and practices will not change, so that the following general discussion of tax matters is no longer accurate. As it 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 Umbrella Fund will endure indefinitely.

Luxembourg Taxation

The following is a summary of certain material Luxembourg tax consequences of purchasing, owning and disposing of the Units of the Umbrella Fund. It does not purport to be a complete analysis of all possible tax situations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase, own or sell the Units. It is included herein solely for preliminary information purposes. It is not intended to be, nor should it construed to be, legal or tax advice. Prospective purchasers of the Units should consult their own tax advisers as to the applicable tax consequences of the ownership of the Units, based on their particular circumstances. This summary does not allow any conclusions to be drawn with respect to issues not specifically addressed. The following description of Luxembourg tax law is based upon the Luxembourg law and regulations as in effect and as interpreted by the Luxembourg tax authorities on the date of this document and is subject to any amendments in law (or in interpretation) later introduced, whether or not on a retroactive basis.

Please be aware that the residence concept used under the respective headings below applies for Luxembourg income tax assessment purposes only.

Any reference in the present section to a tax, duty, levy impost or other charge or withholding of a similar nature refers to Luxembourg tax law and/or concepts only. Also, please note that a reference to Luxembourg income tax generally encompasses corporate income tax (*impôt sur le revenu des collectivités*), municipal business tax (*impôt commercial communal*), a solidarity surcharge (*contribution au fonds pour l'emploi*), personal income tax (*impôt sur le revenu des personnes physiques*) as well as a temporary equalization tax (*impôt d'équilibrage budgétaire temporaire*). Corporate Unitholders may further be subject to net wealth tax (*impôt sur la fortune*) as well as other duties, levies or taxes. Corporate income tax, municipal business tax as well as the solidarity surcharge invariably apply to most corporate taxpayers resident of Luxembourg for tax purposes. Individual taxpayers are generally subject to personal income tax and to the solidarity surcharge as well as a temporary equalisation tax. Under certain circumstances, where an individual taxpayer acts in the course of the management of a professional or business undertaking, municipal business tax may apply as well.

Under present Luxembourg law there are no Luxembourg ordinary income, capital gains, estate or inheritance taxes payable by the Umbrella Fund or its Unitholders in respect of their Units in the Umbrella Fund, except by Unitholders who are domiciled in, or residents of, or have a permanent establishment or permanent representative in the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg to which/whom the Units in the Umbrella Fund are attributable and except by certain former Luxembourg residents. The Umbrella Fund is subject to the Luxembourg taxe d'abonnement at the rate of 0.05% (for Class D Units and Class N Units) or 0.01% (for Class S Units, Class G Units, Class J Units, Class K Units, Class N1 Units and Class T Units) per annum, based and payable upon the value of the net assets of the Umbrella Fund on the last day of each calendar quarter.

Furthermore, no withholding tax applies on distribution from the Umbrella Fund.

The Management Company will use its reasonable endeavours to conduct its operations in a manner which will preclude the Umbrella Fund from being subject to tax (other than taxes incurred on investments held in the Funds, as discussed below) in any jurisdiction other than Luxembourg.

The Umbrella Fund together with its Management Company are considered in Luxembourg as a single taxable person for value added tax ("VAT") purposes without any input VAT deduction right. A VAT exemption applies in Luxembourg for services qualifying as fund management services. Other services supplied to the Umbrella Fund/Management Company could potentially trigger VAT and require the VAT registration of the Umbrella Fund through its Management Company in Luxembourg. As a result of such VAT registration, the Umbrella Fund/Management Company will be in a position to fulfil their duty to self-assess the VAT regarded as due in Luxembourg on taxable services (or goods to some extent) purchased from abroad.

No VAT liability in principle arises in Luxembourg in respect of any payments by the Umbrella Fund to its Unitholders to the extent such payments are linked to their subscription to the Umbrella Fund's Units and do therefore not constitute the consideration received for any taxable services supplied.

Income derived from the Umbrella Fund's investments in certain Funds may be subject to taxation (including capital gains tax, withholding taxes and duties) in the countries of the issuers of such investments and which may not always be recoverable.

Prospective investors are advised to consult their own tax advisors on the tax implications for them of investing, holding and disposing of Units and receiving distributions in respect of Units.

Common Reporting Standard (CRS)

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development has developed a new global standard for the automatic exchange of financial information between tax authorities (the CRS). Luxembourg is a signatory jurisdiction to the CRS and intends to conduct its first exchange of information with tax authorities of other signatory jurisdictions in September 2017. Legislation to implement the CRS in Luxembourg was introduced in December 2015 (as part of the implementation of the Council Directive 2014/107/EU amending the Council Directive 2011/16/EU as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation and approval of the multilateral competent authority agreement on automatic exchange of financial account information, signed on 29 October 2014). The requirements will impose obligations on the Umbrella Fund and Unitholders, as the Umbrella Fund will be required to conduct due diligence and obtain (among other things) confirmation of the tax residency, tax identification number and CRS classification of Unitholders in order to fulfil its own legal obligations from 1 January 2016. Further, the Unitholders will be required to permit the Issuer to share such information with the relevant taxing authority The Umbrella Fund will fully comply with CRS regulations.

Austrian Taxation

The Budgetbegleitgesetz 2011 ("Budget Concomitant Act 2011"), the Abgabenänderungsgesetz 2011 ("Tax Amendment Act 2011") and the "Investmentfondsgesetz 2011" provide for significant changes to the taxation of foreign investment funds. The changes became effective on 1 April 2012.

The following information gives a general overview of the principles of Austrian taxation on income derived from investment funds for investors subject to unlimited tax liability in Austria. The discussion is generic, and specific cases are not considered.

General Information

Investment funds are transparent according to Austrian tax law. This means that income from a fund is not taxed at fund level but at investor level.

According to Austrian tax law, interest, dividends and other income less expenses received by the Fund ("Net Investment Income") as well as certain portions of the realized capital gains are considered as taxable income, regardless of whether they are distributed to the investor or accumulated ("Deemed Distributed Income" or "DDI") by the Fund.

The "*Investmentfondsgesetz 2011*" generally provides for two tax categories for foreign investment funds:

1. Investment funds, which have a tax representative, who calculates the 25% withholding tax on distributions and DDI and reports the tax figures to the Oesterreichische Kontrollbank ("OeKB") ("reporting funds"), and
2. Investment funds, which do not have a tax representative and which are therefore subject to lump-sum taxation ("black funds").

Shareholders: Private Investors

Taxation of DDI

Accumulated income generated within the investment Fund is taxable as DDI once a year. The taxable DDI is subject to 25% tax. For private investors who have Umbrella Fund units on Austrian deposit, the 25% tax is deducted by the Austrian depository bank. Where the Umbrella Fund units are held on foreign deposit the taxable DDI has to be included in the individual's personal income tax return. This applies regardless of whether the Umbrella Fund units are held as a private asset or business asset.

The taxable DDI consists of the ordinary income (interest income, dividend income and other ordinary income) minus the fund's expenses.

Note that dividend income received by the Fund from low tax countries will not be subject to the 25% tax. As these portions of the income are not subject to a comparable tax burden, they are subject to taxation according to the personal progressive tax rate; 60% of the realized capital gains from the sale of securities and of the income from derivative instruments (the tax base will increase from the current 20% of the realized capital gains derived from equities and derivatives linked to equities, to 60% of all realized capital gains until 2014 – see the overview below). In this case, the foreign tax can be credited against the Austrian tax liability. The Austrian Ministry of Finance is entitled to issue a list of low-tax countries or investments, but has not yet issued such a list.

Beginning of the Fund’s financial year	before 1 July 2011	1 July 2011	1 January 2012	1 January 2013	1 January 2014
Realised capital gains derived from equities and derivatives linked to equities	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%
Realised capital gains derived from bonds and derivatives linked to bonds	tax free	tax free	tax free	50%	60%

Realized capital losses (after netting with realized capital gains) can be credited against ordinary income (interest income, dividend income and other ordinary income, minus expenses) of the Fund. If capital losses exceed ordinary income, the excess can be carried forward at unit class level.

If foreign withholding tax was withheld on distributions to the Fund, it can be credited against Austrian withholding tax to the extent of 15% of the net investment income.

Generally, taxable income is deemed to be distributed to the investor four months after the financial year-end of the Fund.

Taxation of Distributions

Distributed ordinary income and 100% of the distributed realized capital gains are subject to 25% tax. If the Umbrella Fund units are held on Austrian deposit, the 25% tax is deducted by the Austrian depository bank. Where the Umbrella Fund units are held on foreign deposit, the distribution has to be included into the individual’s personal income tax return.

Sale of Fund Units

When individuals sell their Umbrella Fund units, the difference between the purchase price and the sale price (increased by already taxed DDI) is subject to 25% tax irrespective of the holding period. If the Umbrella Fund units are held on Austrian deposit, the 25% tax is deducted by the Austrian depository bank. The sales (preliminary) charges are generally not considered as incidental acquisition costs. In order to avoid double taxation of the realized capital gain, the Fund unit acquisition cost is increased by the annually taxed DDI.

Proof of Taxable Income

The tax amount on distributions and on the DDI has to be calculated and reported to the OeKB by an Austrian tax representative, in order for the fund to be a reporting fund. Investment funds, for which no tax figures are reported by the Austrian tax representative, are considered to be black funds and are subject to lump-sum taxation.

The Company will, in relation to a relevant unit class, and if it considers appropriate, instruct its Austrian tax representative to calculate and report such amounts to the OeKB.

Unitholders: Private Investors Holding Units as Business Property

If Umbrella Fund units are held by individuals as business property, the taxation rules for private investors, as described above, are generally applicable with the following exemptions:

1. 100% of the accumulated realized capital gains are taxable at 25%, and

2. Realized capital gains always have to be included in the income tax return and are subject to 25% tax. Any tax withheld on capital gains by the Austrian depositary bank will be credited on the individual's income tax return.

Incidental acquisition costs, e.g. sales (preliminary) charges, can be considered as operating expenditure and therefore reduce the realized capital gain. Incidental acquisition costs can only be considered in the course of tax assessment.

Unitholders: Corporate Investors

Net Investment Income and all realized capital gains are subject to 25% Corporate Income Tax and must be included in the corporate income tax return of the corporation. To avoid double taxation in the event of redemption, the difference between the purchase price (plus already taxed DDI) and the sale price, is subject to 25% Austrian withholding tax. This procedure ensures that the taxable capital gain in the case of redemption is reduced by the DDI which has already been taxed in previous years.

Corporate investors can avoid the withholding tax deduction by providing the Austrian depositary bank with a certificate of exemption. If no certificate of exemption is provided, the deducted withholding tax can be credited against Corporate Income Tax.

The DDI is deemed to be received by corporate investors at the financial year-end of the fund.

If the corporate investor sells Umbrella Fund units, the difference between the purchase price and the sales price, less already taxed DDI, is subject to 25% Corporate Income Tax (irrespective of the holding period) and must be included in the Corporate Income Tax return of the corporation.

German Taxation

The following provisions apply only in respect of certain classes of Units (each referred to as a Relevant Unit Class) of Funds for which the Management Company has elected to publish the relevant tax information pursuant to the German Investment Tax Act ("GITA").

Where a Relevant Unit Class is publicly distributed in Germany (and it is considered appropriate in the circumstances), and in certain circumstances where the Relevant Unit Class is not publicly distributed (e.g. private placement), the Management Company intends to retain the services of qualified tax experts and intermediaries to prepare and publish, as appropriate, all tax information required to be published under the German Investment Tax Act in order to allow for optimal taxation of German tax-resident investors in respect of such Relevant Unit Class.

The Management Company will inform Unitholders who maintain an account for the holding of Units in the Relevant Unit Class with the Administrator and who have indicated an address in Germany in the Account Opening Agreement prior to any decision to waive the right of public distribution in Germany for any such Relevant Unit Class or any decision to no longer maintain the services of qualified tax experts and intermediaries in order to prepare and publish tax information pursuant to the German Investment Tax Act. Such notification will be made either directly by letter or by publication in the Börsenzeitung.

Neither the Management Company nor the Investment Manager guarantee that all information required to ensure optimal taxation under the German Investment Tax Act will be obtained or published. In particular, neither the Management Company nor the Investment Manager can guarantee the publication of the required tax information to the extent underlying funds in which the Fund may be invested do not provide the required tax information themselves. Prospective investors are therefore advised to seek independent professional advice concerning possible taxation or other consequences of purchasing, holding, selling or otherwise disposing of Units.

Taxation in Germany

The statements regarding the tax regulations are not to be considered exhaustive. They are not a complete analysis of all tax considerations relating to the holding of a Relevant Unit Class. They do not constitute legal or tax advice. The comments are limited to certain aspects of current German tax law and practice and may not apply to certain classes of investors. The statements with respect to the tax consequences at the Unitholder level only apply if the necessary publication requirements, within the meaning of the GITA, have been met.

According to the flat rate tax, introduced by the Corporate Tax Reform Act 2008 and which came into effect on 1 January 2009, all capital income within the meaning of § 20 German Income Tax Act of private German Unitholders will be subject to the flat rate tax independent of the duration of holding periods which is levied at a rate of 25% as well as the solidarity surcharge of (5.5% thereof) and the church tax, if applicable.

In principle, the distributed income, the deemed distribution income, the capital gains upon sale or redemption (as well as equivalent transactions) and the interim profit upon sale or redemption of a Relevant Unit Class are capital income according to § 20 German Income Tax Act of a German Shareholder and subject to the flat rate tax.

The flat rate tax will satisfy any income tax liability of the private German Unitholder in respect of capital investment income (distributed income) or private capital gains. In case of units of an accumulating Relevant Unit Class or units will be held in a non-German custody account the flat rate tax could not be withheld by the bank and therefore the German private Unitholders have to include the capital income of the Relevant Unit Class in their tax return.

For a Unitholder that holds their Units of a Relevant Unit Class as business assets, any taxable income received from the Umbrella Fund is subject to German income tax or, if applicable, German corporate income tax at their individual rate. The withholding tax will not satisfy the income tax liability of Unitholders which hold their units as business assets and therefore the Unitholders have to include all income from units in their tax return.

The Unitholder

The following statements are based on the law in effect after the introduction of the Flat Rate Tax on 1 January 2009. The statements do not address the tax consequences, which could be relevant to the taxation of an individual Unitholder based upon his personal circumstances.

In the case of a distribution, the distributed and deemed distributed income is subject to capital income withholding tax of 25% (plus solidarity surcharge and church tax, if applicable). Due to the fact, that no German withholding tax will be withheld on the basis of the deemed distribution income of a foreign fund at the time of the deemed distribution, the (German) custodian banks are obliged to withhold the 25% capital income withholding tax (plus solidarity surcharge and, if applicable, church tax) based on the accumulated deemed distributed income ("ADDI") at the time of sale or redemption provided that the Unitholder holds his Units of a Relevant Unit Class in a German custodian account. The withholding tax based on the ADDI will be withheld even if the German Unitholder filed the deemed distribution income in his tax return correctly. To avoid double taxation in this case the German Unitholder can reclaim the withholding tax on the ADDI. Upon the sale or redemption (or equivalent transaction) of Units of private individuals capital income withholding tax of 25% (plus solidarity surcharge and, if applicable, church tax) are applicable to the amount of the Zwischengewinn (interim profit) as well.

Capital gains from the sale or redemption of Units held as private assets which were acquired before 1 January 2009, are tax exempt, whereas capital gains from the sale or redemption (or an equivalent transaction) of Units acquired after 31 December 2008 are subject to the capital income withholding tax of 25% (plus solidarity surcharge and, if applicable, church tax).

In principle, capital gains from the sale or redemption of Units held as business assets are taxable.

Tax Risk

The legal and fiscal treatment of funds may change in a way that is unforeseeable and beyond the reasonable control of the Umbrella Fund.

If the German tax authorities undertake field audits there could be a change of incorrect tax bases of the Umbrella Fund for previous business years. The change can impact the tax bases of the Unitholder in an unfavourable way as a German Unitholder must bear the tax burden resulting from the correction made for previous fiscal years, even if the German Unitholder was not invested in the Umbrella Fund at the relevant period. Further, a German Unitholder may not be able to benefit from a favourable tax correction for the holding period due to the sale or redemption prior to the relevant correction.

For the purposes of Section 1(b) of the GITA, the Umbrella Fund meets the following criteria: The Umbrella Fund is subject to investment supervision by the CSSF in Luxembourg. The objective business purpose of the Umbrella Fund is limited to the passive investment and administration of its assets for the joint account of the investors and active entrepreneurial management of the assets or an entrepreneurial influence is not permitted. The capital of the Umbrella Fund will be invested according to the principle of risk spreading, thus the Umbrella Fund will invest in more than three different assets with different risk profiles. The Umbrella Fund will invest at least 90% of its value into qualified assets defined as follows; securities, money market instruments, derivatives, deposits, rights equivalent to real property and comparable rights under foreign law, shares or participations in domestic and foreign investment funds, non-securitized loans and participations in corporate entities provided the current market price can be determined. The Umbrella Fund does not invest more than 10% of the capital in corporations which are neither traded on a stock exchange nor in another regulated market under the UCITS directive, therefore meeting the requirement that the Umbrella Fund does not invest more than 20% of the capital in participations in corporations which are neither traded on a stock exchange nor in another regulated market under the GITA. The capital ownership percentage of participation into a corporation, excluding real estate corporations, will remain below 10% of the corporation's capital. The Umbrella Fund can borrow up to 10% of its net asset value, provided such borrowings are made only on a temporary basis. The Umbrella Fund will use reasonable methods to monitor compliance and ensure continued eligibility for German tax reporting which is beneficial to certain German investors.

Where the requirements according to the GITA are not met, the German Unitholder will be taxed on a lump sum basis according to the GITA during the holding period as well as upon sale or redemption of the Umbrella Fund and will not benefit from certain favourable tax rules.

United Kingdom Taxation

The Fund

The Management Company intends, as far as possible, to conduct the affairs of the Umbrella Fund so as to minimise any liability of the Umbrella Fund to UK taxation. Accordingly, and provided that the Umbrella Fund is not trading in the UK through a fixed place of business or agent situated therein that constitutes a "permanent establishment" for UK taxation purposes and that all the trading transactions in the UK of the Fund are carried out through a broker or investment manager acting as an agent of independent status in the ordinary course of its business, the Umbrella Fund will not be subject to UK corporation tax on income or chargeable gains arising to it, other than certain UK source income. The Management Company intends that the affairs of the Umbrella Fund are conducted so that these requirements are met, insofar as this is within the Management Company's control. However, it cannot be guaranteed that the necessary conditions will at all times be satisfied.

The Umbrella Fund has been advised that it may be deemed to be carrying on a trade for the purposes of UK taxation which may have tax consequences for certain UK investors.

The Umbrella Fund should be treated as a transparent entity for UK Tax purposes as regards its income. Accordingly, the Umbrella Fund, as distinct from its Unitholders, should not be liable to UK tax on UK source income, although it may suffer such taxation on behalf of its Unitholders. Investors that are UK tax resident and invest in Units, may have to take their proportionate share of the Umbrella Fund's income into account for UK tax purposes regardless of whether the Umbrella Fund makes any distributions or redemptions.

It should be noted that the Umbrella Fund, the Management Company, and the Depositary do not provide and do not intend to provide UK investors with tax reporting beyond that provided to current Umbrella Fund investors. UK investors should consult with their tax advisors prior to investing in the Umbrella Fund to ensure that any UK tax reporting requirements that a UK investor may have are satisfied by the Umbrella Fund's current reporting.

The Fund may be liable to transfer taxes on acquisitions and disposals of investments. In the UK, stamp duty or Stamp Duty Reserve Tax at a rate of 0.5% will be payable by the Fund on the acquisition of units in companies that are either incorporated in the UK or that maintain a unit register in the UK. This could also apply to UK units contributed into the Fund by Unitholders.

Unitholders

On the basis that the Umbrella Fund is carrying on an investment activity for UK tax purposes and should be treated as transparent in relation to its income, with effect from 1 December 2009 UK Unitholders will be liable to income tax or corporation tax as income arises to the Umbrella Fund from its underlying assets, regardless of whether such income is paid or credited to them. Such income will retain its original character in the hands of the UK Unitholders, the nature of which will determine whether any dividend tax credits are available for Unitholders subject to income tax, whether other UK or foreign tax credits are available to UK Unitholders generally, and whether any dividend exemptions apply for Unitholders subject to corporation tax. Conversely, the Umbrella Fund should be treated as opaque for the purposes of capital gains such that UK Unitholders should only be subject to tax on any gains upon disposal of their interest in the Umbrella Fund.

The UK Offshore Funds Regime

With effect from 1 December 2009, units in the Umbrella Fund are likely to constitute interests in offshore funds, as defined for the purposes of the Taxation (International and Other Provisions) Act 2010 ("TIOPA 2010"), with each Class of interest treated as a separate "offshore fund" for these purposes. Any Unitholders who have held their interest prior to 1 December 2009 should consult their advisors as to how their interest will be treated.

The Offshore Funds (Tax) Regulations 2009 provide that if an investor resident or ordinarily resident in the UK for taxation purposes holds an interest in a transparent offshore fund, and that offshore fund has:

1. met certain investment conditions and provided "sufficient information" to its relevant investors to enable them to complete their tax returns, or

2. has obtained UK reporting status (as it applies to transparent funds), in respect of each year during which their interest is held, any gain accruing to that investor upon the sale, redemption or other disposal of that interest may be charged to UK tax as a capital gain. Where such conditions are not met, any gain accruing upon sale, redemption or other disposal will be treated as income in the hands of the UK investor. Any gain should be adjusted for amounts which have not been paid or credited to investors, but have already been subject to UK tax on income throughout the period during which the UK investor has held their interest.

Certain classes of Units have already applied for and obtained "reporting status". A list of the classes of units which currently have "reporting status" is available at www.hmrc.gov.uk/collective/cis-centre.htm.

In broad terms, a transparent "reporting fund" is an offshore fund that fulfils certain upfront and on-going reporting requirements to HMRC and its unit holders. The Management Company intends to manage the affairs of the Umbrella Fund so that these upfront and on-going duties are met and will continue to be met for the relevant Class. Once reporting fund status is obtained from HMRC, it will remain in place permanently provided that the specified reporting requirements are satisfied.

Such duties will include providing "sufficient information" to participants (which may include regular categorisations of income for a reporting period) to enable them to meet their tax obligations in the United Kingdom with respect to their interests in the Umbrella Fund, as well as annual reporting to HMRC.

The Management Company intends to issue the annual investor report and any other regular reports via email. Should any investor require reporting to be delivered in a different format they should inform us appropriately using the relevant contact details.

Other UK Tax Matters

The attention of Unitholders subject to UK income tax is drawn to the anti-avoidance provisions of Section 714 of the Income Taxes Act 2007. These provisions deal with the transfer of assets outside the UK which may render certain resident persons liable to income tax in respect of undistributed income profits of the Fund on an annual basis. The legislation is not directed towards the taxation of capital gains.

The attention of Unitholders (including individuals, companies and trusts) resident in the UK (and who are, if individuals, also ordinary resident or domiciled in UK) for taxation purposes is drawn to the provisions of section 13 of the TCGA 1992 ("section 13"). Section 13 could be material to any such Unitholder who has an interest in the Fund as a "participator" for UK taxation purposes (which term includes a Unitholder) at a time when any gain accrues to the Fund (such as on a disposal of any of their investments) which constitutes a chargeable gain or an offshore income gain if, at the same time, the Fund is itself controlled in such a manner and by a sufficiently small number of persons as to render the Fund a body corporate that would, were it to have been resident in the UK for taxation purposes, be a "close" company for those purposes. The provisions of section 13 could, if applied, result in a Unitholder with such an interest in the Fund being treated for the purposes of UK taxation of chargeable gains as if a proportionate part of any capital gain or offshore income gain accruing to the Fund had accrued to that person directly; that part being equal to the proportion of the gain that corresponds to that Unitholder's proportionate interest in the Fund. No liability under section 13 could be incurred by such a Unitholder, however, in respect of a chargeable gain or an offshore income gain accruing to the Fund 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 UK taxation purposes does not exceed one quarter of the gain. In the case of Unitholders who are individuals domiciled outside the UK, section 13 applies subject to the remittance basis in particular circumstances.

No UK stamp duty or Stamp Duty Reserve Tax should be payable by Unitholders on the purchase or sale of units or on an in specie distribution of investments on a redemption of units.

UK investors in 0% and 15% Class S Units that satisfy certain documentation requirements may be able to claim reductions under the US – UK income tax treaty to the same extent as if they had invested directly in the item giving rise to US tax. The Umbrella Fund has been advised that the proper interpretation of section 6114 of the US tax code currently requires that GBP 0% Class S Unitholders as well as GBP 15% Class S Unitholders file a US tax return disclosing their claim for an exemption from certain US dividend withholding tax under the UK/US Tax Treaty.

United States Taxation

Unitholders are hereby notified, in compliance with requirements imposed by the US Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"), that the US tax advice contained herein (i) is written in connection with the promotion or marketing by the Umbrella Fund and the Investment Manager of the transaction or matters addressed herein, and (ii) is not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used by any taxpayer, for the purpose of avoiding US tax penalties. Each taxpayer should seek advice based on the taxpayer's particular circumstances from an independent tax advisor.

The summary is based on Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), applicable statutes and regulations, administrative pronouncements and judicial decisions as currently in effect. There can be no assurance (i) that changes in such authorities or their application or interpretation will not be made in the future, possibly with retroactive effect, or (ii) that the IRS will agree with the interpretation described below as applied to the operation of the Umbrella Fund.

The Umbrella Fund

There are specific exemptions from US federal income tax for non-US persons (including entities and individuals) who restrict their activities in the US to trading in stocks, securities and commodities (including currencies) for their own account. These exemptions may apply regardless of whether the non-US person or their employees conduct such trading through a broker, commission agent, custodian or other agent in the US. These particular exemptions do not apply to a non-US person that is engaged in business activities in the US, other than trading in stocks, securities and commodities (including currencies) for its own account, or if the person is considered a dealer in stocks or securities. The Fund intends to conduct its affairs so that it will not be deemed to be engaged in a trade or business in the US and, therefore, none of its income (other than certain income from investments in U.S. real property interests, if any) should be treated as "effectively connected" with a US trade or business carried on by the Fund. However, in the event that the Fund is deemed to be deriving income which is effectively connected with a US trade or business carried on by the Fund, such income could be subject to US federal income tax at the graduated rates applicable to US persons, and the Fund could also be subject to a branch profits tax on amounts deemed repatriated from the US based on a statutorily calculated dividend equivalent amount.

Non-US Unitholders

Interest, dividends, and certain payments made in respect of a stock loan or a sale and repurchase contract may be subject to a 30% US gross-basis tax rate when paid to a non US person. Such payments and proceeds from the sale of a security may be subject to a backup withholding tax of 28% where any paying agent or similar person has reason to believe that a US person has not given his taxpayer identification number to such paying agent. In general, a rate that is lower than the 30% US gross-basis tax rate may apply where the relevant payment is beneficially received by certain non-US persons including, but not limited to, the following:

1. Any person fiscally resident outside the US in a country or territory where:
   such person is entitled to rely on provisions of a double tax treaty between that country or territory and the US, and that treaty reduces the gross-basis tax rate or exempts the payment from gross-basis tax; or

2. Any government or governmental entity of a given country or territory meeting certain conditions (including, generally, a limitation on commercial activities undertaken).

Where an item of income is derived through an intermediate entity or vehicle, such as the Fund, the item of income may be treated as derived by the investor in the intermediate entity for purposes of applying the treaty between the investor's country of tax residence and the US if three conditions are met:

1. the intermediate entity is treated as fiscally transparent by the country in which the investor is a tax resident,
2. the investor deriving the income through the intermediate entity is not, itself, fiscally transparent, and
3. the investor's country of tax residence and the US take a similar approach to fiscal transparency.

An intermediate entity is generally treated as fiscally transparent with respect to an item of income to the extent the country in which the investor is a tax resident requires the investor in the intermediate entity to take into account separately on a current basis its respective share of an item of income paid to the intermediate entity, whether or not the item of income is distributed to the investor in the intermediate entity.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act Provisions ("FATCA")

The final regulations for the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act that was enacted on 18 March 2010 by United States Congress as part of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment ("HIRE") Act were issued on 17 January 2013. FATCA is generally effective for payments made after 30 June 2014. The FATCA provisions impose new tax documentation requirements on both an Umbrella Fund and its Unitholders. If the tax documentation requirements are not satisfied, FATCA imposes a 30% withholding tax on certain payments (including dividends, interest and proceeds from the sale of securities) that may be received by an Umbrella Fund or that may be made to a Unitholder on redemption of Units in the Umbrella Fund.

In order to comply with FATCA, the Umbrella Fund may request additional tax-related documentation from its Unitholders. A Unitholder that fails to comply with such documentation requests may be charged with any taxes imposed on the Umbrella Fund attributable to such investor's noncompliance under the FATCA Provisions. The Umbrella Fund may, in its sole discretion, redeem such Unitholder's units. While the Umbrella Fund will make reasonable efforts to seek documentation from Unitholders to comply with these rules and to allocate any taxes imposed or required to be deducted under FATCA to Unitholders whose noncompliance caused the imposition or deduction of the tax, it is possible that complying Unitholders in the Umbrella Fund may be affected by the presence of such non-complying Unitholders.

The Umbrella Fund may find itself subject to an Intergovernmental Agreement ("IGA") that was entered into between the jurisdiction in which the Umbrella Fund is located and the US Internal Revenue Service, that supersedes certain provisions under FATCA. If the Umbrella Fund is subject to an IGA, the Umbrella Fund will apply the appropriate documentation requirements under the terms of the IGA and will make reasonable efforts to assure that the Umbrella Fund complies with the terms of the applicable IGA.

PURSUANT TO US TREASURY DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR 230, THE UMBRELLA FUND IS INFORMING THE PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS THAT (A) THE SUMMARY SET FORTH ABOVE IS NOT INTENDED AND WAS NOT WRITTEN TO BE USED, AND CANNOT BE USED, BY ANY TAXPAYER FOR THE PURPOSE OF AVOIDING PENALTIES UNDER THE US FEDERAL TAX LAWS THAT MAY BE IMPOSED ON THE TAXPAYER, (B) THE SUMMARY SET FORTH ABOVE WAS WRITTEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROMOTION OR MARKETING BY THE FUND AND THE DISTRIBUTOR OF THE UNITS, AND (C) EACH TAXPAYER SHOULD SEEK ADVICE BASED ON ITS PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES FROM AN INDEPENDENT TAX ADVISOR.

Taxation of Investments Generally and Additional Considerations

The Umbrella Fund invests on exchanges, and in securities issued by entities which are virtually all domiciled in countries other than Luxembourg. Many of these foreign countries have laws that tax non-resident investors, such as the Umbrella Fund, on income arising from that country. While many of these countries have withholding or other mechanisms that clarify the application and payment of tax, in certain countries there can be uncertainty about how tax law is applied to income earned by the Umbrella Fund and as a result, uncertainty as to the amount, if any, that will ultimately be payable by the Umbrella Fund. While the Umbrella Fund monitors the tax posture from its investment activities, there remains a risk that any one, or several, foreign tax authorities will attempt to collect taxes on investment income earned by the Umbrella Fund, or under financial accounting standards, the Umbrella Fund may be required to accrue for such uncertain taxes. This could happen without any prior warning, possibly on a retrospective basis, and could result in a material loss to the Umbrella Fund's net asset value per Unit.

The Umbrella Fund performance and investor return may be affected by future changes in tax regulations. Recent declarations from the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China ("PRC") have been generally favorable to the investor in China A shares granting temporary exemption from capital gains taxation. Notice 79 (issued 17 November 2014) provided relief from the 10% tax on capital gain from China A Shares traded via the QFII and RQFII regime. Issued on the same date, Notice 81 provided the similar relief on gains from China A Shares traded through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect. Notice 81 also provided relief from the application of the 5.65% Business Tax yet mandated a 10% dividend withholding tax at source. No date of expiry has been provided for either exemption, although it is noted that they are stated to be temporary. It is possible that the Ministry may amend the Notices, in addition to other local tax regulation, at any time with potential retroactive effect. As with many emerging markets, the application of the tax laws issued by the PRC may vary in application, transparency and consistency within the locality. Future amendments to the current tax law in China and other jurisdictions may affect the performance of the Umbrella Fund.

The income and/or gains of the Umbrella Fund from investments may suffer withholding tax in the countries where such income and/or gains arise. The Umbrella Fund may not be able to benefit from reduced rates of withholding tax in double taxation agreements between Luxembourg and such countries. The rate of withholding tax therefore, may vary from the rate applied to the benchmark against which Umbrella Fund performance is measured where a net of tax benchmark is used. If this position changes in the future and the application of a lower rate results in repayment to the Umbrella Fund, the Net Asset Value of the Umbrella Fund will not be restated and the benefit will be allocated to the existing Unitholders ratably at the time of repayment.

Generally, Unitholders must include in computing their income for tax purposes the amount of the net income, and the taxable portion of the net realized capital gains, paid or made payable to them in the year by the Umbrella Fund, even if such amount is reinvested in additional units. Generally, Unitholders must report in their tax returns any capital gains realized on the disposition of units which may include a switch between Classes of the same Fund, switch among Funds, a switch between different Funds and/or the liquidation of the Fund or the Umbrella Fund.

Unitholders should consult their own tax advisors concerning the deductibility of management fees paid directly to the Manager.

The above statements are only intended as a general summary of the current position under current tax law and practice of Unitholders who are the absolute beneficial owners of Units who hold such units as an investment and their applicability will depend upon the particular circumstances of each Unitholder. In particular, these statements may not apply to certain Classes of Unitholders (such as financial institutions). The summary is not exhaustive and does not generally consider tax relief or exemptions.

Prospective Unitholders are advised to consult their own tax advisors on the tax implications for them of investing, holding and disposing of Units and receiving distributions in respect of Units.

LIQUIDATION AND MERGER

Liquidation of the Umbrella Fund

The Umbrella Fund and the Funds have been established for an indefinite period.

Unitholders, their heirs or other beneficiaries may not demand the division or dissolution of the Fund.

The Management Company, with the approval of the Depositary, is entitled, however, to give notice of the Umbrella Fund's dissolution at any time. Such notice of dissolution shall be given in the Mémorial. It shall further be published in two other newspapers, including the Luxemburger Wort. No Units may be issued or converted after the date of such decision; however the redemption of Units will remain possible provided that all Unitholders are treated equally.

In the event of dissolution, the Management Company shall realize the Umbrella Fund's assets in the best interests of the Unitholders and instruct the Depositary to distribute the net proceeds from the liquidation of the Funds to the Unitholders of said Funds in proportion to their respective holdings. Any liquidation proceeds which cannot be distributed to the Unitholders at the close of liquidation shall be deposited with the "Caisse de Consignation" in Luxembourg until expiry of the prescription period.

Liquidation of Funds

In the event that the Management Company considers that changes in the political, economic, military, regulatory or business environments, or reductions in the scale of a Fund's total net assets compromise the effective management of a Fund, then, the Management Company is empowered to liquidate at any time one or more Funds. A notice of such liquidation to the Unitholders shall be published in such newspapers as the Management Company may decide. If there are only registered Unitholders, no such publication is required. Registered Unitholders shall then receive such notice by registered mail. No Units may be converted after the date of the decision to liquidate a Fund. However the redemption of Units will remain possible provided that all Unitholders are treated equally. The Management Company shall redeem the Units of the concerned Fund and reimburse the Unitholders in proportion to their respective holdings. The liquidation proceeds which cannot be distributed at the close of liquidation of the Fund shall be deposited at the "Caisse de Consignation" in Luxembourg.

Mergers

1) The Umbrella Fund

The Management Company may decide to proceed with a merger (within the meaning of the 2010 Law) of the Umbrella Fund, either as receiving or absorbed UCITS, with:

- another Luxembourg or foreign UCITS (the "**New UCITS**"); or
- a fund thereof,

and, as appropriate, to redesignate the Units of the Umbrella Fund concerned as units of this New UCITS, or of the relevant fund thereof as applicable.

In case the Umbrella Fund involved in a merger is the receiving UCITS (within the meaning of the 2010 Law) or in case the Umbrella Fund involved in a merger is the absorbed UCITS (within the meaning of the 2010 Law), and hence ceases to exist, solely the Management Company will decide on the merger and effective date thereof.

Such a merger shall be subject to the conditions and procedures imposed by the 2010 Law, in particular concerning the merger project and the information to be provided to the Unitholders.

2) Funds

The Management Company may decide to proceed with a merger (within the meaning of the 2010 Law) of any Fund, either as receiving or absorbed Fund, with:

- another existing or new Fund within the Umbrella Fund or another fund within a New UCITS (the "**New Fund**"); or
- a New UCITS,

and, as appropriate, to redesignate the Units of the Fund concerned as units of the New UCITS, or of the New Fund as applicable.

Such a merger shall be subject to the conditions and procedures imposed by the 2010 Law, in particular concerning the merger project and the information to be provided to the Unitholders.

Unitholders will in any case be entitled to request, without any charge other than those retained by the Umbrella Fund or the Fund to meet disinvestment costs, the repurchase or redemption of their Units, in accordance with the provisions of the 2010 Law.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Prospective investors and Unitholders should be aware that the Investment Manager, its affiliates, or their personnel individually may invest their own assets in any of the Funds. In that regard, certain terms of investing in a Fund (e.g., the minimum subscription amount for a class of Units) may be waived for the Investment Manager or its personnel. In addition, the Investment Manager or its personnel may have access to information about a Fund that is not available to other Unitholders in the Funds, or may have access to information on a timelier basis than other Unitholders. If a Fund were considered a proprietary account of the Investment Manager, it may be subject to restrictions or limitations in its trading or investment under the Investment Manager's policies and procedures designed to comply with applicable law and its obligations to its clients, however always in conformity to the investment restrictions of the Umbrella Fund. The Investment Manager may seek to hedge or otherwise offset the market risk that arises from its investment in a Fund.

The Investment Managers and their affiliates manage a significant amount of assets for institutional clients. In addition to serving as sub-adviser for numerous mutual funds in various jurisdictions around the world, the Investment Managers and their affiliates provide investment management for retirement plans, banks, insurance companies, endowments, public funds and hedge funds, both domestically and worldwide. Individual portfolio managers, including the portfolio managers of the Funds, manage multiple accounts for multiple clients. These other accounts may include mutual funds, separate accounts (assets managed on behalf of institutions such as pension funds, insurance companies or foundations), bank common trust accounts, and hedge funds. While a portfolio manager applies a consistent investment process across all accounts managed in the same style, portfolio managers often manage multiple investment approaches. Even within the same investment approach, individual accounts have different requirements and attributes with respect to factors such as security and industry concentration limits, liquidity requirements, market cap exposure, portfolio turnover expectations, costs of dealing, method or structure of trade execution, cash flows, risk parameters and other investment parameters. These differences may result in different investment decisions among the portfolios managed by the same portfolio manager or trades being executed at different times or in a different manner.

When a portfolio manager manages more than one account, a potential exists for that portfolio manager to treat one account more favourably than another. This potential conflict exists when, for instance, one portfolio has a higher fee than another portfolio, including a performance-based fee. It may also exist if one client relationship is larger than another or if it is deemed for some reason by the portfolio manager to be more important than another client relationship. For example, a portfolio manager might hypothetically have an incentive to allocate well-priced trades to a client paying higher fees and more expensive trades to a client paying lower fees. As another example, a manager might hypothetically have an incentive to benefit one client by "trading ahead" of the trading strategies of another client. The Investment Managers are subject to laws and regulations which require them to recognize and disclose the potential investment conflicts and carefully manage them through appropriate policies and oversight. The Investment Managers and their affiliates manage these potential conflicts through allocation policies and procedures, internal review processes, and oversight to ensure that no one client – regardless of type – is intentionally favoured at the expense of another.

These policies and procedures regarding the joint management of funds and other accounts are derived from two fundamental principles of investment management. First, the policies and procedures recognize that there are many legitimate reasons why different portfolios managed by the same person are not always traded identically or simultaneously. Second, the policies and procedures emphasize the value of the individual portfolio manager's professional judgment regarding the management of clients' accounts, and his fiduciary duty to serve and protect the best interests of each of his clients.

Certain policies may affect the manner in which the Funds are managed. For example, a general policy has been established by the Investment Managers which prohibits the same individual portfolio manager from simultaneously owning a long position in one client account and holding the same security short in another client account (excluding instances where an account has a net off-setting position, such as a "boxed position" or an "arbitrage position" or a "covered call" where the portfolio manager is both long and short the same security within the same client account, or with respect to certain highly liquid fixed income securities and commodities). This policy could have the effect of limiting certain investments that might otherwise be held by the Funds. Other policies may also have the effect of limiting certain investment opportunities of the Funds.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Distribution Policy

In accordance with Article 15 of the Management Regulations, the Management Company may decide after closing of the annual accounts whether and to what extent net investment income and net realised and unrealised capital gains will be distributed with respect to any Fund. For Equity Funds, distributions to the Unitholders of Distributing Unit Classes of the Funds will generally be declared and paid annually within one month following the end of the financial year. For Fixed Income Funds, distributions to the Unitholders of Distributing Unit Classes generally will be declared and paid quarterly on or about the last Business Day of the relevant quarter. Unitholders of Accumulating Unit Classes who wish to receive the earnings of a Fund must request a redemption of Units, in accordance with the terms governing redemptions.

Where it is the intention of the Management Company to declare a distribution it shall ordinarily be declared from net investment income, represented by the dividends and interest received by the relevant Fund, after charging expenses and various other items as set out under "Charges of the Umbrella Fund", attributable to the relevant Units. Where a Fund charges a performance fee, this fee is paid from the unrealised and realised capital gains of the Fund, and therefore will not be deducted from operating income for the purposes of calculating the dividend.

The Management Company may decide to declare and pay distributions with a frequency and timing other than as described above.

No distribution may be made as a result of which the total net assets of the Umbrella Fund would become less than the equivalent of € 1,250,000.

Claims for distributions and allocations not asserted within five years following due date are not valid any longer and the relevant amounts revert to the Fund concerned.

Data Protection

In accordance with the provisions of the Luxembourg law of August 2002 on the protection of persons with regard to processing of personal data, as amended, the Management Company collects, stores and processes by electronic or other means the data supplied by Unitholders at the time of their subscription for the purpose of fulfilling the services required by the Unitholders and complying with its legal obligations.

The data processed includes, in particular, the name, address and invested amount of each Unitholder (the "Personal Data").

The investor may, at his/her/its discretion, refuse to communicate the Personal Data to the Management Company. In this event however the Management Company may reject his/her/its request for subscription for Units.

In particular, the Personal Data supplied by Unitholders is processed for the purpose of (i) maintaining the Register of Unitholders, (ii) processing subscriptions, redemptions and conversions of Units and payments of dividends to Unitholders, (iii) maintaining controls in respect of late trading and Market Timing practices, (iv) complying with applicable anti-money laundering rules and (v) marketing.

The Unitholder has a right to object to the use of his/her/its Personal Data for marketing purposes. This objection can be in writing to the Management Company.

The Management Company may delegate the processing of the Personal Data to one or several entities (the "Processors") which are located in the European Union (such as the Administrator and the Facilities Agent) or in other countries which are deemed to offer an adequate level of protection by the European Commission or the National Commission for Data Protection or which are located outside such countries (such as the Distributor and the Investment Manager).

To enable the Management Company to process personal information for the purpose set out above, and for no other purpose, the Unitholders consent, by investing in the Umbrella Fund, to their Personal Data being transferred both to countries which ensure an adequate level of protection is complied therewith, and to other countries, including the United States and Bermuda, which may not have data protection laws as comprehensive as those within the European Union.

The Management Company undertakes not to transfer the Personal Data to any third parties other than the Processors, except if required by law or with the prior consent of the relevant Unitholder.

Each Unitholder has a right to access his/her/its Personal Data and may ask for a rectification thereof in cases where such Personal Data is inaccurate and incomplete. The Unitholder may contact the Management Company in this regard.

Personal Data shall not be retained for periods longer than those required for the purpose of its processing subject to any limitation periods imposed by law.

Information to Unitholders

The annual audited reports will be available to Unitholders at the registered office of the Management Company and of the Administrator within four months of the close of the financial year. The annual report shall include reports on the Umbrella Fund in general and on the individual Funds, as well as the balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Management Company. The Umbrella Fund's business year starts on the first of January and ends on the last day of December each year.

Unaudited semi-annual reports of the Umbrella Fund will also be made available in a similar manner within two months of the end of the period to which they refer.

Separate accounts are drawn up for each Fund. Following conversion into the Umbrella Fund's currency, the US Dollar, the total of the Funds represents the Umbrella Fund's assets.

Other information on the Umbrella Fund or the Management Company, as well as on the net asset value, and the issue, conversion and redemption prices of the Umbrella Fund's Units, may be obtained on any Luxembourg bank working day at the registered office of the Management Company and of the Administrator. Any information relating to a suspension of the calculation of the net asset value as well as of the issue, conversion and redemption of Units shall be published in the Mémorial and in the Luxemburger Wort. The Management Company may also include publications in other newspapers of countries where Units are offered or sold.

The Management Company draws the investors' attention to the fact that any investor will only be able to fully exercise his investor rights directly against the Umbrella Fund if the investor is registered himself and in his own name in the Register of Unitholders. In cases where an investor invests in the Umbrella Fund through an intermediary investing into the Umbrella Fund in his own name but on behalf of the investor, it may not always be possible for the investor to exercise certain Unitholder rights directly against the Umbrella Fund. Investors are advised to take advice on their rights.

APPLICABLE LAW AND JURISDICTION; GOVERNING LANGUAGE

The Management Regulations are governed by the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Any dispute arising between the Unitholders, the Management Company and the Depositary will be submitted to the jurisdiction of the Tribunal d'Arrondissement. However, the Management Company and the Depositary may subject themselves and the Umbrella Fund to the jurisdiction of the courts of the countries in which the Units of the Umbrella Fund are sold with respect to claims by investors resident in such countries.

English shall be the governing language of this Prospectus and of the Management Regulations.

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION

The following documents are available for inspection at the registered offices of the Management Company and the Administrator:

1) the Management Regulations;

2) the Articles of Incorporation of the Management Company;

3) the following agreements:

- the Investment Management Agreements between the Management Company and each of Wellington Management Company LLP, Wellington Management International Limited and Wellington Management Singapore Pte Ltd, as Investment Manager;

- the Distribution Agreement between the Management Company and Wellington Global Administrator, Ltd. as Distributor;

- the Amended and Restated Depositary Agreement between the Management Company and Brown Brothers Harriman (Luxembourg) S.C.A., as Depositary;

- the Administration Agreement between the Management Company and Brown Brothers Harriman (Luxembourg) S.C.A., as Administrator.

The agreements referred to above may be amended by mutual consent between the parties thereto.

Complaints Handling

The details of the Umbrella Fund’s complaint handling procedures may be obtained free of charge during normal office hours at the registered office of the Management Company in Luxembourg.

Best Execution

The Umbrella Fund’s best execution policy sets out the basis upon which the Management Company will effect transactions and place orders in relation to the Umbrella Fund whilst complying with its obligations under the CSSF Regulation No. 10-4 and the CSSF Circular 12/546 to obtain the best possible result for the Umbrella Fund and its Unitholders. Details of the Umbrella Fund’s best execution policy may be obtained free of charge during normal office hours at the registered office of the Management Company in Luxembourg.

Strategy for the Exercise of Voting Rights

The Umbrella Fund has a strategy for determining when and how voting rights attached to ownership of the Umbrella Fund’s investments are to be exercised for the exclusive benefit of the Umbrella Fund. A summary of this strategy as well as the details of the actions taken on the basis of this strategy in relation to each Fund may be obtained free of charge during normal office hours at the registered office of the Management Company in Luxembourg and is available on the Investment Manager's website at www.wellington.com

GLOSSARY

Account Opening Agreement	means the agreement accompanied by the Investor Guide which has to be completed by any investor in order to subscribe for Units of the Umbrella Fund.
Accumulating Unit Class	means a Unit class in which net investment income and net realized capital gains of the Fund are retained in the Fund and not separately distributed to the Unitholder.
Administrator	means Brown Brothers Harriman (Luxembourg) S.C.A..
Anti-Dilution Levy	means the amount added to a subscription amount, or deducted from redemption proceeds, and in each case payable to a Fund, representing an estimate of the fiscal and purchase or sale charges on investment.
Base Currency	means in relation to any class of Units such currency used for accounting purposes or to measure the profits and losses of the Units. The Base Currency for all Funds is the US Dollar.
Board of Managers	means the managers of the Management Company.
Business Day	means (for all Funds except the Wellington Asian Opportunities and Wellington China Renminbi Local Debt Funds) every day on which the banks are open in New York and Luxembourg, and that the New York Stock Exchange is open for business; and for Wellington Asian Opportunities Fund means every day on which banks are open for business in New York, Hong Kong, Singapore and Luxembourg and that the New York Stock Exchange is open for business, and for Wellington China Renminbi Local Debt Fund means every day on which banks are open for business in New York, Luxembourg, Hong Kong, and China.
China A Shares	means Renminbi denominated "A" shares in Mainland China based companies that trade on Chinese stock exchanges such as the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange .
Closed End Fund	means an investment fund which does not during its entire life offer to investors the possibility of requesting the redemption of their shares.

CSSF Circular 08/356	means the CSSF Circular 08/356 dated 4 June 2008 on rules applicable to undertakings for collective investment when they employ certain techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments as amended, and other laws, regulations and circulars which may be issued from time to time in this respect.
CoCos	means contingent capital securities (which may be automatically written down upon the occurrence of a specific event) and contingent convertible securities (which may be automatically converted into an equity security upon the occurrence of a particular event) (Please also refer to the risk factor "Convertible Securities").
Conducting Persons	means persons authorised to carry out the day-to-day management of the Management Company.
Depositary	means Brown Brothers Harriman (Luxembourg) S.C.A..
Dealing Currency	means in relation to any class of Units such currency as is used for subscription and redemption purposes.
Dealing Day	means every Business Day for all Funds except for the Wellington Global Capital Cycles Long-Short Fund, Wellington Global Health Care Long-Short Fund and Wellington US Equity Long-Short Fund where the Dealing Day means every Wednesday (if the Wednesday of that week is not a Business Day, then the Dealing Day will be the following Business Day), or such other days as the Managers may from time to time determine.
Dealing Deadline	means for subscription, conversion and redemption orders, 3:00 pm Luxembourg time on the relevant Dealing Day for the Fund, except for the Wellington Asian Opportunities Fund and the Wellington Emerging Markets Research Equity Fund where Dealing Deadline means for subscription, conversion and redemption orders, 3:00 pm Luxembourg time one Business Day prior to the relevant Dealing Day for the Fund, and for Wellington Global Capital Cycles Long-Short Fund, Wellington Global Health Care Long-Short Fund and Wellington US Equity Long-Short Fund where Dealing Deadline means for subscription, conversion and redemption orders, 3:00 pm Luxembourg time three Business Days prior to the relevant Dealing Day for the Fund.
Directive	means the Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities.
Distributing Unit Class	means a Unit class in which the Unitholder is eligible to receive distributions of net investment income and net realized capital gains of a Fund as determined by the Management Company.
Distributor	means Wellington Global Administrator, Ltd.
EU Member State	means any member state of the European Union.
Facilities Agent	means Wellington Management International Limited.

FDI	means Financial Derivative Instruments.
Funds	means the sub-funds of Wellington Management Funds (Luxembourg).
Group of Companies	means companies belonging to the same body of undertakings and which must draw up consolidated accounts in accordance with Council Directive 83/349/EEC of 13 June 1983 on consolidated accounts or according to recognized international accounting rules.
Hedged Unit Class	means a unit class whose Dealing Currency is hedged against the Base Currency and/or other currencies in which the assets of the relevant Fund may be denominated.
Institutional Investor	means any institution investing for its own account or for its own beneficial interest. The term institutional investor does not include a financial intermediary subscribing on behalf of or for the beneficial interest of underlying clients of the financial intermediary.
Investment Manager	means either Wellington Management Company LLP, Wellington Management International Limited or Wellington Management Singapore Pte Ltd.
Investor Guide	means the guide to the Umbrella Fund's dealing and other procedures and listing the relevant Unit classes.
Management Company	means Wellington Luxembourg S.C.A converted to the form of a S.A. on 31 October 2006 and to the form of a S.à r.l. on 5 December 2014.
Management Regulations	means the management regulations of Wellington Management Funds (Luxembourg), approved by Wellington Luxembourg S.à r.l.
Mémorial	means the Official Gazette of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, the "Mémorial, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations".
Money Market Instruments	means instruments normally dealt in on the money market which are liquid, and have a value which can be accurately determined at any time.
Net Credit Exposure	means the net loss the Fund would experience from an immediate, no recovery, default by a particular issuer or group of issuers, including any gains or losses on derivative positions, according to the Investment Manager's standard calculation, applied in good faith and in accordance with accepted industry practice.
Other Regulated Market	means a market which is regulated, operates regularly and is recognized and open to the public, namely a market (i) that meets the following cumulative criteria: liquidity; multilateral order matching (general matching of bid and ask prices in order to establish a single price); transparency (the circulation of complete information in order to give clients the possibility of tracking trades, thereby ensuring that their orders are executed on current conditions); (ii) on which the securities are dealt in at a certain fixed frequency, (iii) which is recognized by a State or by a public authority which has been delegated by that State or by another

entity which is recognized by that State or by that public authority such as a professional association and (iv) on which the securities dealt are accessible to the public. Without limiting the foregoing criteria, and for the avoidance of doubt, the PORTAL market operated by NASDAQ in the United States is an Other Regulated Market.

Other State	means any State of Europe which is not a EU Member State, and any State of North America or South America, Africa, Asia, Australia and Oceania.
Register of Unitholders	means the register which records the ownership of Units which shall be kept by the Administrator.
Regulatory Authority	means the Luxembourg authority or its successor in charge of the supervision of the undertakings for collective investment in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Regulated Market	means a regulated market according to Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on markets in financial instruments amending Council Directives 85/611/EEC and 93/6/EEC and Directive 2000/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directive 93/22/EEC ("**MiFid Directive**"). A list of regulated markets according to the MiFid Directive is regularly updated and published by the European Commission.
Restricted Person	means any person or entity defined as such in Rule 5130 of the Conduct Rules of the US Financial Industry Regulatory Authority.
RQFII	means a Renminbi Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor as approved under and subject to the applicable regulations in China.
Settlement Date	for payment of Units subscribed for (except for the Wellington Asian Opportunities Fund, the Wellington Emerging Markets Research Equity Fund and the Wellington China Renminbi Local Debt Fund), no later than the third Business Day following the Dealing Day on which the Units were purchased or such other time as will be established by the Management Company from time to time. For the Wellington Asian Opportunities Fund, the Wellington Emerging Markets Research Equity Fund payment will be no later than the second Business Day following the Dealing Day on which the Units were purchased and for the Wellington China Renminbi Local Debt Fund no later than the first Business Day following the Dealing Day on which the Units were purchased. For payment of redemption proceeds, it means a date usually within three Business Days following the Dealing Day.
State	means countries in Europe (other than an EU Member State), North and South America, Asia, Australia, New Zealand or Africa.
Stock Connect	means Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect, the mutual market access program through which foreign investors can deal in select China A Shares listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange (SSE) through the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong (SEHK).
Transaction Form	means the form on which Unitholders may place orders for redemptions,

	conversions and any subscriptions following their initial subscription.
Transferable Securities	means - equities and other securities equivalent to equities; - bonds and other debt instruments; and - any other negotiable securities which carry the right to acquire any such transferable securities by subscription or exchange, with the exclusion of techniques and instruments.
UCITS	means a collective investment undertaking in transferable securities within the meaning of Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009.
UCI	means undertaking for collective investment.
Umbrella Fund	means Wellington Management Funds (Luxembourg), an open-ended unincorporated mutual investment fund (*fonds commun de placement*), governed by Part I of the 2010 Law.
Units	means units in Wellington Management Funds (Luxembourg).
United States Person or US Person	means, unless otherwise determined by the Management Company, any citizen or resident of the United States of America, any corporation, trust, partnership, corporation or other entity created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof or having its principal place of business in the United States, any legal entity (other than an entity where all of the owners of the entity have limited liability) that is directly or indirectly majority owned by United States Persons and in which such person bear unlimited responsibility for the obligations and liabilities of such entity, any collective investment vehicle that is majority owned by United States Persons, or any estate or trust the income of which is subject to United States federal income tax, regardless of source except that Units may be offered, sold or delivered to a US Person who is not deemed to be a US Person under file 902 (o) of Regulation S under the US Securities Act of 1933.
Valuation Point	means the close of business on the relevant Business Day.
1988 Law	means the Luxembourg law of 30 March 1988 on undertakings for collective investment.
2010 Law	means the Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment, as amended.

Appendix A – Investment Restrictions and Techniques and Instruments

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

A. The assets of the Funds shall comprise only one or more of the following:

(1) Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments listed or dealt in on a Regulated Market;

(2) Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments dealt in on an Other Regulated Market in a EU Member State;

(3) Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments admitted to official listing on a stock exchange of an Other State or dealt in on an Other Regulated Market in an Other State;

(4) recently issued Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, provided that:

- the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made for admission to official listing on a stock exchange or on an Other Regulated Market as described under A. (1)-(3) above;

- such admission is secured within one year of issue;

(5) units of UCITS and/or other UCIs within the meaning of Article 1 paragraph 2 points a) and b) of the Directive, whether or not established in a EU Member State or in an Other State, provided that:

- such other UCIs are authorised under laws which provide that they are subject to supervision considered by the Regulatory Authority to be equivalent to that laid down in EU law, and that cooperation between authorities is sufficiently ensured;

- the level of protection for shareholders in such other UCIs is equivalent to that provided for shareholders in a UCITS, and in particular that the rules on assets segregation, borrowing, lending, and uncovered sales of Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments are equivalent to the requirements of the Directive;

- the business of the other UCIs is reported in half-yearly and annual reports to enable an assessment of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period;

- no more than 10% of the assets of the UCITS or of the other UCIs, whose acquisition is contemplated, can, according to their constitutional documents, in aggregate be invested in units of other UCITS or other UCIs;

(6) deposits with credit institutions which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than 12 months, provided that the credit institution has its registered office in a EU Member State or, if the registered office of the credit institution is situated in an Other State, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the Regulatory Authority as equivalent to those laid down in EU law;

(7) financial derivative instruments, *i.e.* in particular credit default swaps, options, futures, including equivalent cash-settled instruments, dealt in on a Regulated Market or on an Other Regulated Market referred to in A. (1), (2) and (3) above, and/or financial derivative instruments dealt in over-the-counter ("OTC derivatives"), provided that:

(i) - the underlying consists of instruments covered by this Section A., financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies, in which the Fund may invest according to its investment objectives;

- the counterparties to OTC derivatives transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision, and belonging to the categories approved by the Regulatory Authority; and

- the OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the Umbrella Fund's initiative;

(ii) - under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Umbrella Fund to diverge from its investment objectives.

(8) Money Market Instruments other than those dealt on a Regulated Market or on an Other Regulated Market, to the extent that the issue or the issuer of such instruments is itself regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings, and provided that such instruments are:

- issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or by a central bank of a EU Member State, the European Central Bank, the EU or the European Investment Bank, an Other State or, in case of a federal state, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more EU Member States belong, or

- issued by an undertaking any securities of which are dealt in on Regulated Markets or on Other Regulated Markets referred to in A. (1), (2) or (3) above, or

- issued or guaranteed by an establishment subject to prudential supervision, in accordance with criteria defined by EU law, or by an establishment which is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the Regulatory Authority to be at least as stringent as those laid down by EU law, or

- issued by other bodies belonging to the categories approved by the Regulatory Authority provided that investments in such instruments are subject to investor protection equivalent to that laid down in the first, the second or the third indent listed above and provided that the issuer is a company whose capital and reserves amount to at least ten million Euro (10,000,000 Euro) and which presents and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with directive 78/660/EEC as amended, is an entity which, within a Group of Companies which includes one or several listed companies, is dedicated to the financing of the group or is an entity which is dedicated to the financing of securitisation vehicles which benefit from a banking liquidity line.

B. Each Fund may however:

(1) Invest up to 10% of its net assets in Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments other than those referred to above under A (1) through (4) and (8).

(2) Hold cash and cash equivalents on an ancillary basis; such restriction may exceptionally and temporarily be exceeded if the Umbrella Fund considers this to be in the best interest of the Unitholders.

(3) Borrow up to 10% of its net assets, provided that such borrowings are made only on a temporary basis. For the purpose of this restriction back-to-back loans are not considered to be borrowings.

(4) Acquire foreign currency by means of a back-to-back loan.

C. In addition, the Umbrella Fund shall comply in respect of the net assets of each Fund with the following investment restrictions per issuer:

(a) Risk Diversification rules

For the purpose of calculating the restrictions described under items C. (1) to (5), (8), (9), (13) and (14) hereunder, companies which are included in the same Group of Companies are regarded as a single issuer.

Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments

(1) No Fund may purchase additional Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments of any single issuer if:

(i) upon such purchase more than 10% of its net assets would consist of Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments of one single issuer; or

(ii) the total value of all Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments of issuers in each of which it invests more than 5% of its net assets would exceed 40% of the value of its net assets. This limitation does not apply to deposits and OTC derivatives transactions made with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision.

(2) A Fund may invest on a cumulative basis up to 20% of its net assets in Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued by the same Group of Companies.

(3) The limit of 10% set forth above under C. (1)(i) is increased to 35% in respect of Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by a EU Member State, by its local authorities, by any Other State or by a public international body of which one or more EU Member State(s) are member(s).

(4) The limit of 10% set forth above under C. (1)(i) is increased up to 25% in respect of qualifying debt securities issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and which, under applicable law, is submitted to specific public control in order to protect the holders of such qualifying debt securities. For the purposes hereof, "qualifying debt securities" are securities the proceeds of which are invested in accordance with applicable law in assets providing a return which will cover the debt service through to the maturity date of the securities and which will be applied on a priority basis to the payment of principal and interest in the event of a default by the issuer. To the extent that a relevant Fund invests more than 5% of its net assets in qualifying debt securities issued by such an issuer, the total value of such investments may not exceed 80% of the net assets of such Fund.

(5) The securities specified above under C. (3) and (4) are not to be included for purposes of computing the ceiling of 40% set forth above under C. (1)(ii).

(6) **Notwithstanding the ceilings set forth above, each Fund is authorized to invest, in accordance with the principle of risk spreading, up to 100% of its net assets in Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by a EU Member State, by its local authorities, by any other member state of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development ("OECD"), by any member of the G20, Singapore, Hong Kong or by a public international body of which one or more EU Member State(s) are member(s), provided that (i) such securities are part of at least six different issues and (ii) the securities from any such issue do not account for more than 30% of the total net assets of such Fund.**

(7) Without prejudice to the limits set forth hereunder under C. (b), the limits set forth under item (1) are raised to a maximum of 20 % for investments in shares and/or bonds issued by the same body when the aim of the Fund's investment policy is to replicate the composition of a certain stock or debt securities index which is recognized by the Regulatory Authority, on the following basis:

- the composition of the index is sufficiently diversified,

- the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers,

- it is published in an appropriate manner.

The limit of 20% is raised to 35% where that proves to be justified by exceptional market conditions in particular in Regulated Markets where certain Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments are highly dominant. The investment up to this limit is only permitted for a single issuer.

Bank Deposits

(8) A Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in deposits made with the same body.

Financial Derivative Instruments

(9) The risk exposure to a counterparty in an OTC derivatives transaction may not exceed 10% of the Fund's net assets when the counterparty is a credit institution referred to in A. (6) above or 5% of its net assets in other cases.

(10) Investment in financial derivative instruments shall only be made, and within the limits set forth in (2), (5) and (14), provided that the exposure to the underlying assets does not exceed in aggregate the investment limits set forth in C. (1) to (5), (8), (9), (13) and (14). When the Fund invests in index-based financial derivative instruments, these investments do not necessarily have to be combined to the limits set forth in C. (1) to (5), (8), (9), (13) and (14).

(11) When a Transferable Security or Money Market Instrument embeds a financial derivative instrument, the latter must be taken into account when complying with the requirements of A. (7) (i) second indent and C. (a) (10) and the Section "*Risk Management Process*" hereunder as well as with the risk exposure and information requirements laid down in the sales documents of the Umbrella Fund. When a Fund invests in diversified indices within the limits laid down in A. (7), the exposure to the individual indices will comply with the limits laid down in C. (a) (7). When a Fund invests in eligible non-diversified indices, the exposure to the individual indices will comply with the 5/10/40% ratios rules laid down in C (a) (1). Transferable securities or money market instruments backed by other assets are not deemed to embed a financial derivative instrument.

The Fund may use total return swaps to gain access to the returns of (i) certain bonds or other instruments that provide bond related returns and (ii) to a limited extent, indexes, equities and other eligible assets. The counterparties will be reputable financial institutions specialised in this type of transactions.

Units of Open-Ended Funds

(12) Unless specified in the Section of the Prospectus in relation to the investment objectives and policies of the Funds, no Fund may invest in aggregate more than 10% of its net assets in the units or shares of other UCITS or other UCIs or other Funds.

If specified in the Section of the Prospectus in relation to the investment objectives and policies of the Funds, the following applies:

A Fund may acquire units or shares of UCITS and/or other UCI specified in Section A. (5) above, provided that it does not invest more than 20% of its assets in a single UCITS or UCI.

For the purposes of the application of this investment limit, each sub-fund in a multi-sub-fund undertaking for collective investment, as defined by Article 181 of the Law of 2010, is considered as a separate issuer, provided that the principle of segregation of the commitments of the different sub-funds with regard to third parties is assured.

Investments in units or shares of UCIs other than UCITS may not in total exceed 30% of the assets of a Fund. If a Fund has acquired units or shares in UCITS and/or other UCIs, the assets of these UCITS or other UCIs are not combined for the purposes of the limits stipulated in Article 43 of the Law of 2010.

When a Fund has acquired units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the assets of the respective UCITS or other UCIs are not combined for the purposes of the limits laid down in C. (1) to (5), (8), (9), (13) and (14).

When a Fund invests in the units of other collective investment schemes that are managed by any other company with which the Management Company is linked by (i) common management, (ii) or control, (iii) or by a direct or indirect interest of more than 10% of the capital or the votes, the Management Company or the other company may not charge subscription, conversion or redemption fees on account of the Fund's investment in the units of such other collective investment scheme. Moreover, in such cases, no management fee may be charged to the Fund's assets.

Combined limits

(13) Notwithstanding the individual limits laid down in C. (1), (8) and (9) above, a Fund may not combine:

- investments in Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments issued by,
- deposits made with, and/or
- exposures arising from OTC derivatives transactions undertaken with

a single body in excess of 20% of its net assets.

(14) The limits set out in C. (1), (3), (4), (8), (9) and (13) above may not be combined, and thus investments in Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments issued by the same body, in deposits or financial derivative instruments made with this body carried out in accordance with C. (1), (3), (4), (8), (9) and (13) above may not exceed a total of 35% of the net assets of each Fund of the Umbrella Fund.

(b) Limitations on Control

(15) No Fund may acquire such amount of shares carrying voting rights which would enable the Umbrella Fund to exercise a significant influence over the management of the issuer.

(16) A Fund may not acquire (i) more than 10% of the outstanding non-voting shares of any one issuer; (ii) more than 10% of the outstanding debt securities of any one issuer; (iii) more than 10% of the Money Market Instruments of any one issuer; or (iv) more than 25% of the outstanding shares or units of any one UCI.

The limits set forth in (ii) to (iv) may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of bonds or of the Money Market Instruments or the net amount of the securities in issue cannot be calculated.

The ceilings set forth above under C. (15) and (16) do not apply in respect of:

- Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State or by its local authorities;

- Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by any Other State;

- Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued by a public international body of which one or more EU Member State(s) are member(s);

- shares in the capital of a company which is incorporated under or organized pursuant to the laws of an Other State provided that (i) such company invests its assets principally in securities issued by issuers of that State, (ii) pursuant to the laws of that State a participation by the relevant Fund in the equity of such company constitutes the only possible way to purchase securities of issuers of that State, and (iii) such company observes in its investments policy the restrictions set forth under C., items (1) to (5), (8), (9) and (12) to (16); and

- shares in the capital of subsidiary companies which, exclusively on its or their behalf carry on only the business of management, advice or marketing in the country where the subsidiary is located, in regard to the redemption of shares at the request of shareholders.

D. Finally, the Umbrella Fund shall comply in respect of the assets of each Fund with the following investment restrictions:

(1) No Fund may acquire commodities including precious metals or certificates representative thereof.

(2) No Fund may invest in real estate provided that investments may be made in securities secured by real estate or interests therein or issued by companies which invest in real estate or interests therein.

(3) No Fund may use its assets to underwrite any securities.

(4) No Fund may issue warrants or other rights to subscribe for its Units in such Fund.

(5) A Fund may not grant loans or guarantees in favour of a third party, provided that such restriction shall not prevent each Fund from investing in non-fully paid-up Transferable Securities, Money Market Instruments or other financial instruments, as mentioned under A., items (5), (7) and (8).

(6) The Umbrella Fund may not enter into uncovered sales of Transferable Securities, Money Market Instruments or other financial instruments as listed under A., items (5), (7) and (8).

(7) The Umbrella Fund will not mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or otherwise encumber as security for indebtedness any securities held for the account of any Fund, except as may be necessary in connection with the borrowings mentioned above under B. item (3), and then such mortgaging, pledging, or hypothecating may not exceed 10% of the Net Asset Value of each Fund. In connection with swap transactions, option and forward exchange or futures transactions the deposit of securities or other assets in a separate account shall not be considered a mortgage, pledge or hypothecation for this purpose.

(8) Investments from one Fund into another Fund:
A Fund may subscribe, acquire and/or hold units to be issued or issued by one or more Funds of the Umbrella Fund under the condition that:

- the target Fund does not, in turn, invest in the Fund invested in this target Fund;
  and
- no more than 10% of the assets of the target Funds whose acquisition is contemplated, may be invested in aggregate in units of other UCIs;
  and
- voting rights, if any, attaching to the relevant securities are suspended for as long as they are held by the Fund concerned and without prejudice to the appropriate processing in the accounts and the periodic reports;
  and
- in any event, for as long as these securities are held by the Fund, their value will not be taken into consideration for the calculation of the net assets of the Umbrella Fund for the purposes of verifying the minimum threshold of the net assets imposed by the 2010 Law;

(9) A Fund may also invest in shares or units of other UCIs, including shares or units of a master fund qualified as a UCITS.

E. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein contained:

(1) The ceilings set forth above may be disregarded by each Fund when exercising subscription rights attaching to Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments in such Fund's portfolio.

(2) If such ceilings are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of a Fund or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, such Fund must adopt as its priority objective in its sale transactions the remedying of such situation, taking due account of the interests of its Unitholders.

(3) During the six months following its approval, a Fund may derogate from C., items (1) to (9) and (12) to (14), and D (8).

The Umbrella Fund has the right to determine additional investment restrictions to the extent that those restrictions are necessary to comply with the laws and regulations of countries where Units of the Umbrella Fund are offered or sold.

INVESTMENT TECHNIQUES AND INSTRUMENTS

A. General

Any Fund may employ techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments for the purpose of efficient portfolio management as set forth in detail in the Section on "*Investment Restrictions*" of the Prospectus and in Appendix A.

When these techniques concern the use of financial derivative instruments, the relevant instruments shall conform to the provisions stipulated above in Section A. of the Section "*Investment Restrictions*". In addition, the provisions stipulated in the Section "*Collateral Management*" below have to be complied with.

Under no circumstances shall these operations cause a Fund to diverge from its investment policy and objectives as laid down in the Section on "*Investment Restrictions*" of the Prospectus and in Appendix A.

Furthermore, the Umbrella Fund may, for efficient portfolio management purposes, enter into securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions, in accordance with the CSSF circulars in force from time to time, as well as the ESMA Guidelines 2014/937 on ETFs and other UCITS, and provided that the following rules are complied with:

- All assets received by a Fund with a view to reducing counterparty risk in the context of efficient portfolio management techniques, shall be considered as collateral which is subject to the limits and conditions provided for in the CSSF Circular 08/356 and summarised here below under the Section B. and the Section on "*Collateral Management*".

- Under no circumstances shall the securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions cause a Fund to diverge from its investment objective(s) nor shall they entail the assumption of any substantial supplementary risk.

B. Securities Lending

Any Fund may enter into securities lending transactions provided that they comply with the following rules:

(i) A Fund may only lend securities to a counterparty either directly or through a standardised system organised by a recognised clearing institution or through a lending system organised by a financial institution subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those prescribed by EU law and specialising in this type of transaction.

(ii) The counterparty to any securities lending transaction must be subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those prescribed by EU law.

(iii) As part of any securities lending transaction, a Fund must in principle receive, previously or simultaneously to the transfer of the securities lent, collateral which is issued or guaranteed by an entity that is independent from the counterparty. For further details, please refer to the Section on "*Collateral Management*".

(iv) A Fund may only enter into securities lending transactions provided that:

- the volume of those transactions is kept at an appropriate level;
- such transactions are in the best interests of Unitholders;
- it is entitled at all times to request the return of the securities lent, or to terminate any securities lending transaction; and
- such transactions do not jeopardise the management of the relevant Fund's assets in accordance with its investment policy.

(v) The risk exposure to a counterparty generated through a securities lending transaction must be combined when calculating the exposure limits referred to under items (C) (a) (9) and (13) of the above Section "*Investment Restrictions*".

C. Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Transactions

A Fund may, within the limit set out in the CSSF Circular 08/356, enter into repurchase transactions consisting of the purchase or sale of securities with a clause reserving for the counterparty or the Fund the right to repurchase the securities from the other party at a price and term specified under the transaction contract.

A Fund may further enter into repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions, consisting of a forward transaction at the maturity of which the Fund or the counterparty has the obligation to repurchase the asset sold and the other party has the obligation to return the asset bought.

A Fund's involvement in repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions is, however, subject to the following rules:

(i) The counterparty to these transactions must be subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those prescribed by EU law.

(ii) During the life of a purchase transaction which is combined with a right of repurchase, the Fund cannot sell the securities which are the subject of the transaction, either before the right to repurchase these securities has been exercised by the counterparty, or the repurchase term has expired, unless the Fund has other means of coverage.

(iii) During the life of any reverse repurchase transaction, the Fund may not sell or pledge/give as security the securities purchased under the transaction.

(iv) The Fund must ensure that the level of its exposure to any repurchase transaction is such that it is able, at all times, to meet its redemption obligations to Unitholders.

(v) The Fund may only enter into a repurchase transaction and/or a reverse repurchase transaction provided that it shall be able, at any time, to recall any securities subject to the transaction, the full amount of cash or to terminate the transaction in accordance with the CSSF Circular 08/356.

(vi) The Fund must ensure that upon maturity of these transactions it holds sufficient assets to be able to settle, if applicable, the amount agreed for the restitution of the securities.

(vii) Securities purchased under a repurchase transaction or a reverse repurchase transaction must be compliant with the CSSF Circular 08/356 and the Fund's investment policy and must, together with the other securities that the Fund holds in its Fund, respect the Fund's applicable investment restrictions.

(viii) The risk exposure to a counterparty generated through these transactions must be combined when calculating the limits referred to above under items C. (a) (9) and (13) of the above Section "*Investment Restrictions*".

COLLATERAL MANAGEMENT

A. General

As part of OTC financial derivative transactions and securities lending and repurchase transactions, a Fund may receive collateral with a view to reduce its counterparty risk.

The purpose of this section is to set the collateral policy that will be followed by all Funds.

B. Eligible collateral

1 General principles

Collateral received by a Fund may be used to reduce its counterparty risk exposure with a counterparty if it complies with the following principles at all times:

(a) Liquidity – any collateral received other than cash should be highly liquid and traded on a Regulated Market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to pre-sale valuation. Collateral received should also comply with the acquisition limits set out under C. (16) of the Section "*Investment Restrictions*".

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

(c) Issuer credit quality – collateral received should be of high quality.

(d) Correlation – the collateral received by the Fund should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty.

(e) Collateral diversification (asset concentration) – collateral should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers. The criterion of sufficient diversification with respect to issuer concentration is considered to be respected if the Fund receives from a counterparty of OTC derivative or securities lending and repurchase transactions a basket of collateral with a maximum exposure to a given issuer of 20% of its net asset value. When a Fund is exposed to different counterparties, the different baskets of collateral should be aggregated to calculate the 20% limit of exposure to a single issuer. By way of derogation to the present point (e), the Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, one or more of its local authorities, a third country, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong. Such a Fund should receive securities from at least six different issues, but securities from any single issue should not account for more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value.

(f) Risks linked to the management of collateral, such as operational and legal risks, should be identified, managed and mitigated by the risk management process.

(g) Collateral received should be capable of being fully enforced by the Umbrella Fund for the account of the Fund at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.

(h) Non-cash collateral received cannot be sold, pledged or reinvested.

2 Eligible assets

Collateral received by a Fund will only be taken into account for reducing its counterparty risk exposure with a counterparty if it complies with the above-mentioned criteria and consists mainly of assets which are part of the following list or such other assets that comply with the ESMA requirements:

(a) Liquid assets. Liquid assets include not only cash and short term bank certificates, but also Money Market Instruments such as defined within the Directive. A letter of credit or a guarantee at first-demand given by a first class credit institution not affiliated to the counterparty are considered as equivalent to liquid assets.

(b) Bonds issued or guaranteed by a member state of the OECD or by their local public authorities or by supranational institutions and undertakings with EU, regional or world-wide scope.

(c) Shares or units issued by money market UCIs calculating a daily net asset value and being assigned a rating of AAA or its equivalent.

(d) Shares or units issued by UCITS investing mainly in bonds/shares mentioned in (e) and (f) below.

(e) Bonds issued or guaranteed by first class issuers offering an adequate liquidity.

(f) Shares admitted to or dealt in on a Regulated Market of an EU Member State or on a stock exchange of a member state of the OECD, on the condition that these shares are included in a main index.

The above general collateral eligibility requirements are without prejudice to the more specific requirements which may apply to a Fund.

C. Level of collateral

The Funds do not require collateral of 100% of the exposure to the counterparty but instead will require collateral where the exposure to the counterparty has reached a minimum threshold level. That minimum threshold level will be determined by the Investment Manager on a counterparty by counterparty basis and will depend on many factors including the credit quality of the counterparty.

D. Reinvestment of collateral

1 Non-cash collateral

Non-cash collateral received by a Fund may not be sold, re-invested or pledged.

2 Cash collateral

Cash collateral received by a Fund can only be:

(a) placed on deposit with credit institutions which either have their registered office in an EU Member State or are subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those laid down in EU law;

(b) invested in high-quality government bonds;
(c) used for the purpose of reverse repo transactions provided the transactions are with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and the Fund is able to recall at any time the full amount of cash on accrued basis;
(d) invested in short-term money market funds.

Re-invested cash collateral should be diversified in accordance with the diversification requirements applicable to non-cash collateral as set out in paragraph B. (1)(e) above.

E. Safekeeping of collateral

Collateral posted in favour of a Fund under a title transfer arrangement should be held by the Depositary or one of its correspondents or sub-custodians. Collateral posted in favour of a Fund under a security interest arrangement (e.g., a pledge) can be held by a third party custodian which is subject to prudential supervision, and which is unrelated to the provider of the collateral.

F. Collateral haircut

The Umbrella Fund has a policy of generally only accepting non-cash collateral that does not exhibit high price volatility and cash collateral. The haircut applied to the non-cash collateral is determined by the Investment Manager taking into account the characteristics of the assets such as the credit standing of the issuers, the maturity, the currency and the price volatility of the assets. If non-cash collateral that exhibits high price volatility was ever accepted by the Umbrella Fund, the Investment Manager would be required to negotiate appropriate haircuts taking into account the assets characteristic referred to above.

Collateral Instrument Type	**Haircut**
Cash	**0%***
Government Bonds and Agency Securities	**0-10 %****
Other	*****

** Only USD cash accepted as collateral (i.e. in the base currency of the Fund);*
***Senior debt securities issued by US government-sponsored agencies such as the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation or the Federal National Mortgage Association;*
**** Although the Umbrella Fund neither accepts nor posts other types of collateral in the normal course, relevant master agreements permit posting of other property where both the Umbrella Fund and the counterparty agree. In the event that the Umbrella Fund and the counterparty were to agree to permit other property as collateral, both parties would also need to agree to appropriate haircuts. In the event other types of collateral are accepted by the Umbrella Fund, the prospectus and risk management process statement of the Umbrella Fund will be updated accordingly.*

Despite the creditworthiness of the issuer of the assets received as collateral or the assets acquired by the Fund on the basis of cash collateral re-invested, the Fund may be subject to a risk of loss in case of default of the issuer of such assets or in case of default of the counterparties to transactions in which such cash has be re-invested.

RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS

In accordance with the 2010 Law and other applicable regulations, in particular CSSF Circular 11/512, the Umbrella Fund uses a risk-management process which enables it to monitor and to measure the exposure of the Umbrella Fund to market, liquidity and counterparty risks, and to all other risks, including operational risks, which are material for the Umbrella Fund.

Each Fund may invest, according to its investment policy and within the limits laid down in the Section "*Investment Restrictions*", in financial derivative instruments provided that the global exposure to the underlying assets does not exceed in aggregate the investment limits laid down in the Section "*Investment Restrictions*".

When a Fund invests in index-based financial derivative instruments, these investments do not have to be combined to the limits laid down in the Section "*Investment Restrictions*".

When a Transferable Security or Money Market Instrument embeds a financial derivative instrument, the latter must be taken into account when complying with the requirements of this Section "*Risk Management Process*".

Global Exposure

In relation to financial derivative instruments the Umbrella Fund employs a process for accurate and independent assessment of the value of OTC derivatives and the Umbrella Fund ensures for each of its Fund that its global exposure relating to financial derivative instruments does not exceed the total net value of its Fund.

The global exposure of the Funds is measured either through the relative or absolute Value-At-Risk ("VaR") methodology, as indicated in this Section "*Risk Management Process*" and in the individual Fund's Investment Objectives and Policies. The global exposure is calculated taking into account the current value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, future market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions.

The VaR approach is a risk measure of the risk of loss on a specific portfolio of financial assets. For a given investment portfolio, probability and time horizon, VaR is defined as a threshold value such that the probability that the mark-to-market loss on the investment portfolio over the given time horizon exceeds this value (assuming normal market conditions and no trading in the investment portfolio) is the given probability level.

VaR reports will be produced and monitored daily using the following criteria:

(a) One tailed confidence interval of 99%;
(b) Holding period equivalent to 1 month (20 business days);
(c) Effective observation period (history) of risk factors of at least 1 year (250 business) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility (for instance extreme market conditions);
(d) Quarterly data set updates, or more frequent when market prices are subject to material changes.

The content of this Section "*Risk Management Process*" is subject to change and will be updated on a periodic basis.

Calculation of the global exposure (when using the relative VaR approach):

A Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio.

Calculation of the global exposure (when using the absolute VaR approach):

A Fund's VaR is limited to 20% of its net asset value.

Appendix B – Dealing Currencies, Minimum Initial Subscriptions, Minimum Subsequent Subscriptions and Minimum Holding Amounts for all Funds

		Class S, K, and J	Class D, N and N1	Class T
USD or the equivalent in any other currencies	**Minimum Initial Subscription**	5 mil	5,000	5 mil
	Minimum Holding	5 mil	5,000	5 mil
	Minimum subsequent subscription	1,000	1,000	1,000

Each Unit Class is available in each of the following Dealing Currencies: US$, Euro, GBP, CHF, JPY, A$, NZ$, S$, C$, NOK and SEK.

* For certain Funds which have material US equity exposure, and at the absolute discretion of the Management Company, Class S Units may be further classified as 0%, 15% or Class S Units in order to permit eligible investors to access applicable US tax treaties and lower US dividend withholding tax rates.
0% Class S Units may be made available to investors who (i) are tax resident in a jurisdiction which views the Fund as tax transparent for the purposes of the double tax treaty between that jurisdiction and the US and (ii) demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Management Company and the Administrator that they are exempt from US tax on US source dividends under that double tax treaty with the US.
15% Class S Units may be made available to investors who (i) are tax resident in a jurisdiction which views the Fund as tax transparent for the purposes of the double tax treaty between that jurisdiction and the US and (ii) demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Management Company and the Administrator that they qualify for a 15% withholding tax rate on US source dividends under that double tax treaty with the US.
Class S Units are available to all eligible investors and specifically those which are unable to meet tests (i) and (ii) above in relation to the 0% or 15% Class S Units, where the Management Company has, in its absolute discretion, chosen to classify such classes.
Such Class S Units will be subject to the full amount of US withholding tax on US source dividends.

** Unitholders should also refer to the Investor Guide for information of the various Funds and Unit Classes.

14244659v9